

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

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

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

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

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 9

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:
a. Boys 115
b. Girls 135
c. Total 250
63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:
a. 1st year 96
b. 2nd year 54
c. 3rd year 43
d. 4th year 34
e. 5th year 8
f. 6th year and over 5

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:
a. Farm 40
b. Rural non-farm 200
c. Urban -
64. Four-H Club members by age groups:
a. 12 years and under 175
b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 60
c. 16-20 years inclusive .. 3

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

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

a. Agronomy (crops and soils) 2
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) 59
c. Entomology and plant pathology 3
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) 4
e. Poultry 7
f. Dairy 2
g. Beef 74
h. Swine 35
i. Other livestock 39
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) 1
k. Management on the farm 50
l. Marketing and business 45
m. Management in the home
n. Clothing
o. Food and nutrition
p. Home improvement and furnishings
q. Family life education
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)
s. Health
t. Safety
u. Recreation (include crafts)
v. Community and public affairs
w. Career exploration
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities 321

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:
a. Boys
b. Girls

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

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below		
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	18	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		115
d. In work with young adults		7
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders		6
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders		8
(3) Other adult leaders		
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	15	92

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>6</u>
b. Number of members	<u>193</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>5</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>513</u>
b. Not organized by extension:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>1</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>135</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	_____
b. Number in such groups	Men: _____
	Women: _____

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

Women: _____

SECTION II: PROGRAM EMPHASIS
(See instructions for Section II.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County	State
	Staff A	Staff B
11. Planning and management of the farm business	35	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	35	
13. Soil management	6	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	1	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	18	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	1	
17. Plant pathology	9	
18. Entomology	15	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	2	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)		
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	5	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	35	
23. Animal and poultry health	19	
24. Marketing and utilization		
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products		
26. Agricultural engineering	8	
27. Dwellings and equipment	12	
28. Home grounds improvement	2	
29. Planning and management in the home	26	
30. Family economics		
31. Home furnishings	30	
32. Clothing selection and care	17	
33. Clothing construction	15	
34. Food preparation and selection	38	
35. Food preservation		
36. Nutrition	12	
37. Human relations, child development	2	
38. Health		
39. Safety	1	
40. Recreation	6	
41. Outlook		
42. Community development and resource adjustment	3	
43. Manpower development, employment information		
44. Public affairs	2	
45. Rural defense	5	
46. Leadership development	13	
47. Extension administration, organization	39	
48. Program planning	16	
49. Supervision of extension personnel		
50. Inservice training received	48	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	6	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	457	
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	381	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)		
c. 4-H Club work	168	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	8	

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

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

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents	Youth Agents	Agricultural Agents	County Total	State Staff	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	436		456	892		
2. Office calls	406		407	813		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	703		625	1328		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	29		21	50		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	7		27	34		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio						
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	1189		947	2136		
7. Circular and commodity letters written	51		22	73		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	16		3	19		
(2) Attendance	114		20	134		
b. Youth work (1) Number	12			12		
(2) Attendance	7			7		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	54		7	61		
(2) Attendance	1396		269	1655	1665	
b. Youth work (1) Number	51		26	77		
(2) Attendance	1383		621	2004		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	31		3	34		
(2) Attendance	502		88	590		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	19		2	21		
(2) Attendance	120		62	182		✓

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

In checking accomplishments against objectives set-up in the 1963 extension program of the county, one would not that steady progress has been made.

The agents and leaders were able to increase the scope of work and better inform the public of the extension program through: (1) more special interest meetings (2) the organization of a home economics clothing committee (3) a general committee on civil defense (4) better attendance at training programs and (5) increased participation in community affairs.

Four-H membership increased; members were enrolled in more projects than ever before. Some received individual assistance for the first time. Others had an opportunity to attend classes in related projects. Many of the members are not getting the training necessary for them to excel. There is a need for more 4-H adult project leaders. Also, a better training programs not only for those who are serving in this capacity but additional one who may become interested and want to help with the 4-H program.

The success of the 1963 extension program was in large measure a result of the leadership rendered by the agriculturre, home economics, home demonstration and 4-H clubs and the general interest committee members.

Recently Judith received an all expense trip to the National 4-H Congress given by the Carnation Milk Company for her accomplishments in the dairy foods project. She was named national winner of her area and received a \$500 scholarship.

Judith is currently enrolled as a sophomore at Bluefield College. Her plans are to major in home economics. She has done much to strengthen the extension program in King George County. Her achievements will serve as a guide for other 4-H members.

dairy foods project either by giving demonstrations or submitting achievement records. Each time a scholarship to Jamestown Camp or the State 4-H Short Course was received.

Judith has entered some 73 exhibits at the Fredericksburg Agricultural Fair and have received many ribbons and money as a result of this work. In 1961, she was named top area winner for the most blue ribbons of any youth participating in the fair.

Judith has developed leadership ability. She has held every office of her local club. From 1961 to the present time she has served a president of the 4-H county council. In 1958 through 1960, she served as a junior leader, planning and assisting with 4-H programs and activities. In 1961 - 1963, she has been a most successful young adult leader. During this period of time, she has assisted in the planning and carrying through of cooking schools for 4-H club members enrolled in the foods and nutrition projects. She in 1963, also served as an adult leader at Jamestown Camp and did an excellent job.

The agent knows Judith has done much to influence other 4-H members to continue with 4-H; to get their participation in 4-H activities such as contests, camp, etc. and to publicize the 4-H work.

She became an All-Star in 1961. Here leadership in other areas such as school, church and community organizations has been equally impressive.

B. 4-H Club Member Excels

Judith Newton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Newton of King George County is an outstanding 4-H club member.

Nine years ago when Judith joined 4-H club work, one could rarely detect such enthusiasm for doing things as she displayed. This has continued through the years, gaining momentum periodically.

In 1955, she set her goals namely to achieve recognition on the county level for her club work; then on the district and on to the state level. 2) to become an All-Star, 3) to excel and achieve recognition for her 4-H work on the national level and to encourage and teach other youth so that they too could become useful citizens.

In 1963, one could say she has completed her objective-- that of becoming an outstanding 4-H club member, one who has learned and developed skills in her chosen field and is interested in teaching others.

Judith has successfully completed thirty-eight home economics and agricultural projects. She has received the following county medals: meal preparation, meal preservation; frozen foods, dairy foods, swine, home grounds beautification, girl's home economics, achievement, leadership, and community relations.

Because of her participation in 4-H events and activities, Judith has received other awards. From 1958 to 63 she competed 17 times for county, district or state awards in the

Good breeding, feeding, and managing are the essential factors involved in his successful enterprise. Pastures are fertilized annually with 500 to 800 pounds fertilizer, 1,000lbs. for alfalfa and a rotational pasture system with frequent shifting.

Calving time starts around Thanksgiving and most calves have arrived by February. During this time Lewis is readily found on the farm keeping a watchful eye on the herd.

Lewis is interested in activities off the farm and contributes his leadership ability. He is chairman, extension livestock committee; supervisor, Tri-County Soil Conservation District; Director, Bank of King George; and an excellent cooperator in the Electronic Farm Record Program. His 1962 analysis indicated a return on investment of 16% while his net return per cow was better than \$90. His major investment in the farm business is in land and brood cows.

Lewis's successful feeder calf enterprise would compete among the best in the state. He is a good example for other county producers to follow as we move forward in developing our potential in beef cattle production.

III SUCCESS STORY

A. Outstanding Job in Beef Cattle Production

Many thoughts are advanced on the future in the business of farming as a guide, each time the census of agriculture presents the latest inventory of county agriculture, a decrease is noted in the number of farms and those remaining show an increase in the size and value. This reflects the general trend, but there are exceptions.

Expansion can occur on limited acreage with the application of new technology. Such is the case involving L. A. Ashton, Jr., with his feeder calf production enterprise.

Lewis owns a 121 acre farm and rents 54 acres. Thirty-four acres is used for alfalfa production, one hundred and ten acres in pasture and the remaining acreage in woodland.

His speciality in feeder calf production started in 1960 with a brood cow herd numbering 56 and has increased to 75 in 1963. Surviving the unfavorable pasture growing seasons in 1963, with this number of beef animals, he feels it is possible to increase his goal from 75 to 100.

Records maintained by the agent in the 500 lb. calf contest show that Mr. Ashton has for the past three years has produced and weaned a 98% calf crop that averaged weight for the herd in 1961 of 563 lbs.; 1962, 593 lbs.; and 1963, 571 lbs. He has won the county contest the past two years and placed 2nd the first year the contest was offered.

supplied publicity (167 people enrolled in the classes). Attended some of the meetings. Churches -- assisting with planning two special programs and with parsonage committee in decorating the parsonage (seven days). Health Department -- assisted in developing programs and securing workers. Welfare Department -- assisted in securing leaders to conduct survey concerning the aging. This was done on a community basis. Conferences with Welfare Superintendent concerning youth problems in the county. Schools -- **servig** as judge. Supply education information requested by teachers. Home Economics Teacher -- developing planning and securing enrollment for a beginner's sewing class for young homemakers (9 enrolled). Farm Bureau -- assisting with plans for Farm Bureau Auxiliary activities. Department Stores -- in developing plans for sponsoring 4-H activities. Chapel Guild-- Presenting talks or if this can't be done, providing speakers. Girl Scouts -- Supplying educational materials and ideas for programs.

The agent feels that her contributions to community and public affairs have done much to strengthen the extension program.

P. Community and Public Affairs

The agent has maintained a desire to cooperate with other agencies, organizations, and individuals in helping 1) to develop better programs which would meet the needs of more families in the county; 2) to better understand the part that each can contribute to the total program; 3) to help individuals better understand the extension service and what it has to offer and to utilize more fully the resources in the county.

During 1963, the agent devoted a great deal of time to community and public affairs. She worked with personnel at the Naval Weapons Lab in sponsoring a supervised recreational program. Taught classes and conducted tours for thirty-two youth (non 4-Her's) on nature studies. Fredericksburg Agricultural Fair (5 counties), supervising homemaking department. Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce on Civil War Centennial Activities -- securing participants for King George County. TB Association -- working with area director in developing plans for a special interest meeting on respiratory disease (September 18, twenty-seven people attended. King George Chamber of Commerce, sponsoring the annual fall festival. Met with various committees and held individual conferences for the purpose of developing plans for different activities. Provided publicity. Woman's Club -- securing speakers. Working with Civil Defense Committee in developing plans for the self-help medical course held in the different communities. Sought enrollment secured teachers and

and put in a hem, zippers and the importance of pressing. These demonstrations were given by the agent and leaders at the beginning of each class. Then members had an opportunity to apply knowledge gains on the project they had chosen. Each beginner was given an opportunity to make a popette (a simple blouse). More advanced 4-Her's selected a simple cotton dress to make.

Eleven members enrolled in the school and showed much enthusiasm for the training they received.

At the end of the school, every member had completed her garment.

Seven of the eleven exhibited their garments at the Fredericksburg Agricultural Fair in August and received either blue or red ribbons and money for their accomplishments.

The agent feels the program was most effective. That with few changes, namely, meeting twice or three times a week or a longer period of time would be better than 5 or 6 consecutive days and more leaders to give individual assistance. Such a program would reach the needs of even more 4-H members. Requests are already being made for such a program in 1964.

and prizes were awarded accordingly. These prizes were pieces of equipment or cookbooks given by companies interested in 4-H girls.

Twelve of the members exhibited foods at the Fredericksburg Agricultural Fair and all received either first, second, or third place for their exhibits.

The agent feels that this program laid the ground work for a more expanded one in 1964. Two mothers reported that their daughters were teaching them some things of which they were not aware. From time to time, mothers appeared and sat-in on the program. Already some are inquiring about the plans for next year.

Clothing:

Thirty-five 4-H club members enrolled in the clothing projects. They wanted to learn to sew. Some reported they wanted more clothes and if they could sew, then this goal would be accomplished. A few of the older ones wanted training to improve their skills.

The agent, five 4-H adult and one junior leader developed plans for a sewing school. This was conducted for a period of five days the third week of August. Classes began at 9:30 a.m. and continued until 4:30 p.m.

The program consisted of a series of demonstrations on threading and operating the sewing machine, selecting fabrics and patterns, altering patterns and cutting, how to make seams

O. Home Economics - Youth - King George

Foods:

Thirty-nine girls between the ages of ten and sixteen years wanted to learn to cook. Many knew how to bake cookies but they wanted to learn to prepare other things. Some wanted to learn to make breads, others were interested in preparing lunches, foods using dairy foods and making salads. All wanted information and training on preparing outdoor meals.

The agent assisted by two adult 4-H project leaders and one junior leader developed plans for a cooking school to be held every Wednesday in the general assembly room at the courthouse beginning the middle of June and continuing until the later part of August.

The program consisted of a series of demonstrations on "How to Measure Accurately," "Standard Equipment Needs," "A Meal in One," "Preparing Nutritious Lunches," and "Beverages," "Different Types of Salads," and "Giving an Effective Food Demonstration."

The agent, food leaders and all of the twenty-two members enrolled participated in giving demonstrations. At each session, food prepared by the members at home was brought for judging. Score cards on judging were distributed and discussed to all members after which they judged their products.

To round out the program, each member selected and gave a foods demonstration. Four adult leaders scored the demonstrations

as possible. Also copies of the ten commandments for bicycle riding were distributed among members with which to come acquainted. Four-H club members kept scrapbooks on subjects related to accidents.

Each member completed the minimum requirements. Some did outstanding work. The agent was surprised at the enthusiasm shown by some members for this work. She observed how eager they were to enter into discussions and tell about some of their experiences and seek advise concerning given problems.

A contest was conducted to determine the county winners. The method used was a study made of the records of individual club members.

During April, 1963, a fire swept through the county burning some homes and over 5,000 acres of woodland. This did more than anyone other thing to create an awareness on the part of club members, as well as other people, of the importance of adopting safety measures.

N. Safety - Youth - King George

Hazards are to be found in most homes of 4-H club members in the county. Surveys have shown that a large percentage of the accidents occur in and around the home. Four-H club members wanted to practice safety measures. Some recognized that accidents just don't happen, they are caused. Others wanted to be able to identify danger spots. More 4-H club members wanted an opportunity to learn safety measures. The objective of the 1963 safety program was to help 4-H members eliminate accidents by practicing safety measures. Goals were: 1) To create an awareness of the dangers involved. 2) To help 4-H members to identify danger spots and whenever possible to correct these. 3) To teach members safety rules.

The programs consisted of a series of demonstrations and talks on "Find the Hazards," "Safety Measures Practiced at Christmastime," "Highway Safety," "Safety with the use of Electricity," "Fires," and "How They can be Eliminated." These demonstrations were given by the agent, the forester, Mr. Frank, and the Electric Engineer of VEPCO, to forty-five boys and girls enrolled in this project.

For a special interest meeting meeting, Mr. Frank conducted a program on fires at which time all students (374) including 4-H club members participated.

Each member enrolled in the project was requested to make a survey around their home and locate hazards. Then they were, with the cooperation of their parents, eliminate as many

Fellow Club Members," "Good Eating Habits," and "Your Role in Community Activities."

All members were assigned responsibilities to assume at home during the process of completing the project. They were: 1) Keep record of good grooming habits. 2) Experience one clothing shopping tour with their parents. 3) Observe table manners of family; girls set tables for mother for a month. 4) Keep a record of food eaten for one week. 5) Plan and participate in one community and club activity.

Illustrative leaflets, prepared by the agent were distributed at each meeting. No recordbooks were available for this project. The agent used the following methods of evaluation: written assignments on topics studied, checking monthly charts, personal contacts with parents and teachers and checking scrapbooks made.

This age group showed tremendous enthusiasm for this program. They demonstrated receptive learning experiences more than any other 4-H members. Some parents were as much interested in the project as their child. The program drew favorable comments for school teachers.

The agent feels as a result of this work, club members adopted better good grooming and eating habits. From mothers comments, the agent learned that many improved their table manners and became concerned for appropriate dress and care of clothes. Some accepted responsibilities for the first time.

M. Citizenship Project - Youth - King George

King George County has many youth who are seeking opportunities for development. With the conflict of ideologies that exists, it is becoming increasingly important the the youth of America exhibit a high degree of citizenship. There is no greater opportunity afforded the youth of King George than through the 4-H organization.

Many young people know citizenship as a word, they need to understand its concept, that citizenship exists only as it is shown in action and attitudes.

The agent and 4-H leaders in studying the situation and problem recognized that boys and girls at the very beginning of 4-H club work need to become aware of the true meaning and importance of citizenship and how it has interperatation in every day life.

The agent realized that a well planned program would help 4-H members develop into good citizens; it could cultivate a desire on the part of members to improve themselves and their behavior and give them a greater appreciation for their communities and county as well as create interest for better club work in the future.

The agent and leaders presented six demonstrations and talks to fifty boys and girls enrolled in this project on the following: "Why Belong to 4-H," "Good Grooming Habits," "Table Manners," "Appropriate Clothing," "Our Responsibilities toOur

A prize was given to the member collecting the greatest number.

At three of the regular meetings displays on equipment made, scrapbooks and recordbooks were set-up by the club members. These were judged by adult leaders and prizes were awarded for the best display set-up by girls and boys.

In June the county demonstration contest in entomology was held at the agents' office with five club members participating. First place winner was Wanda Newton, second and third place winners were Mary Lynne Griffin and Jean Coppage respectively.

Fifty-nine 4-H members completed the minimum requirements set-up.

Bulletins, pamphlets and leaflets published by the USDA and the VPI Extension Service were distributed monthly to club members.

The agent observed that 4-H members with whom she worked were most enthusiastic about the program. She observed that in many cases for the first time the parents became interested in what their child was doing. Through office visits, the program drew favorable comments from many parents, both mothers and fathers.

The agent feels that the 1963 entomology had laid the ground work for seven members to advance in this field.

L. 4-H Entomology

Too few 4-H club members have a working knowledge of insects, their habits and of identifying any characteristics. Therefore, they needed to learn when insects are of benefit and when and how they can be controlled because of their destructive powers.

To meet the needs of fifty-nine 4-H club members the entomology program objective was to acquaint the 4-H member of the life history, habits, prevention and control of most common insects in King George and surrounding areas. Goals for the program were: 1) To teach the members the importance of beneficial insects and the ways to protect them. 2) To help members recognize the importance of correctly identifying insects. 3) To assist 4-H club members to realize and appreciate the value of rural living. 4) To help club members develop skills in collecting and mounting insects.

The program consisted of a series of demonstrations and talks on entomology. Contests were held and a tour conducted.

The agent and junior leaders gave six demonstrations on "What is an Insect," "How to Make a Collection Box," "How to Make an Insect Killing Jar," and "Life History and Control of the Roach." These demonstrations were given to the club members at their regular monthly meetings, November through May.

The agent and leader, Mrs. Morrison, conducted a field trip for all 4-H members enrolled in the project. At that time, members had an opportunity to collect and identify insects.

K. Forest Appreciation

As the increase in non-farm enrollment continues, projects acceptable to members are somewhat limited. Forest Appreciation Unit I has been very successful among young club members and they enjoy subject matter presented.

Forty-two members completed the project in 1963 while eighty members are now working on it for 1964.

Such topics as "How a Tree Grows," "Identification," "Products of Forest," "Importance of Forest," Scrapbooks to aid identification and field trips to saw mills are some of the educational activities involved in this project.

J. Sears Sponsored Pig Chain

Ten members were enrolled in the Sears sponsored pig chain. While only five gilts are placed each year in May for new members, the preceeding chain is judged to determine the county winner in the contest.

The procedüre used in judging involves two scorings. The first occurs in December and final jduging in May. Winners of the contest during 1963 listed in order of placing are Billy Blakely, Ronnie Marshall, William Jenkins, Steve Gaborow and Walter Shelton.

Judging for contestant in the new chain is scheduled for later part of December and will include the following members: Darrell Boggs, Michael Boggs, Danny Green, Lynne Griffin, and Jimmy Shelton.

- I. Automotive Care and Safety Project (Youth)

As young people approach the driving age they need to learn more about the care and safety of their family investment. All families have at least one automobile and many have two or more. As they reach the age, many are granted permission to drive the family car and some have their own vehicle.

Sixty-three 4-H members in the seventh and eighth grade school level were enrolled in the automotive project with forty-four completing.

The agent served as instructor with assistance from law enforcement officers and subject matter available from VPI and the Division of Motor Vehicles. Such topics as "The Importance of the Automobile," "Traffic Code and Your Responsibility," "Highway Safety," and "Carkeeping" were covered.

A field trip was made as part of the topic devoted to highway hazards. Each member was required to list all hazards and include this in his records.

The project provides members the opportunity to enter discussion through demonstration on some of the topics.

Winners in the project were Faith Robertson, Patricia Wilkerson, Bonnie Kline and Janice Dirling.

committees were held. To round out the program, the agent gave timely information to homemakers who asked for pointers in decorating.

The agent worked closely with the Methodist Parsonage Committee in developing plans for improving the interior of the parsonage. Two meetings were held for the purpose of studying the situation and determining the needs. After the work was planned, the agent conducted three all day workshops on making draperies and framing pictures. She also assisted the committee in selecting furniture, paint, paper and accessories for the home.

Reports from members of the different churches were most favorable. The committee is planning to hold open house on January 5th.

The agent assisted some eighty-five families during the year with problems related to buying rugs, planning color schemes, buying furniture and fabrics and developing skills in the construction of furnishings.

Bulletins and pamphlets published by the USDA and VPI Extension Service were distributed to homemakers in conjunction with the years program.

The agent has observed that families with whom she has worked have improved both the selection and quality of the furnishings they have made and purchased.

The program drew favorable response from the furniture and department stores. The merchants had a better understanding of the extension program and did a better job of supplying materials and furnishings for the homemakers.

H. House Furnishings

This phase of work will never cease to be a part of the extension program. Whether or not the homemakers recognize the needs for developing a specific program or not, throughout the year requests for information and help in this subject matter field continues to flow-in.

Many homemakers want to know how to effectively plan color schemes for the home, others need information on buying fabrics and furnishings. Some were interested in making draperies and slip covers. They wanted to develop skill in making these.

To meet the homemakers needs the 1963 house furnishings program objective was to assist families in developing plans which would best meet the needs and desires of the people in providing more attractive and comfortable homes and to provide information and training to help the families in carrying through their plans.

The goals were: 1) To help homemakers select fabrics, paints and furnishings which appeal to them and in turn demonstrate principles in good designing. 2) To teach step by step skills in making draperies and slip covers. 3) To teach homemakers the importance of developing long-time plans.

The program consisted of a series of workshops on making draperies and slipcovers and framing pictures. Throughout the year, office conferences and home visits were conducted at the request of homemakers. Special meetings with various

Home management leaders gave twelve demonstrations on "Soaps and Detergents" and "House Cleaning Made Easier" to one hundred and twenty-one homemakers of the six home demonstration clubs. These leaders were trained by Mrs. Ocie O'Brien, Home-management Specialist of VPI. The demonstrations were given during January and February.

During February the agent set-up two exhibits on household products in the general assembly room at the courthouse.

Bulletins and leaflets prepared by VPI and the agent were distributed among homemakers.

Reports from homemakers and leaders showed that a good percentage had adopted at least two recommended practices and found the task of cleaning somewhat easier. But many more admitted that this is not a rewarding duty for the homemaker and because of this, they hated doing the job.

In every phase of the home economics program throughout the year, the agent, leaders and specialists encouraged the families with whom they worked to recognize the importance of good management practices. That in order to complete a job successfully, taking into consideration, time, income and effort, the individuals had to adopt good management practices.

G. Home Management -- King George County

More and more homemakers want to learn about laundry products. They wanted to be able to select that product which is best suited for the particular job to be done. Many lacked knowledge in determining the differences in soaps and detergents. Others said they wanted to know more about the safety measures involved in the use of these products.

Many homemakers wanted to develop skill in caring for the home. They wanted information on what products are available to them which will make the job of housecleaning easier. Too, they requested information on how to use these effectively. All wanted to learn short cuts in cleaning.

To meet the needs of these families the 1963 home management program objective was to assist families in adapting good work habits which would save them time and energy. Goals for the program were: 1) To teach homemakers the importance of selecting wisely household products. 2) To developing a house cleaning plan and teaching the importance of one. 3) To create an awareness on their part of the importance of reading labels and instructions. 4) To adopt improved practices in cleaning the home. 5) To help them recognize the family's responsibility in caring for the home.

The program consisted of a series of demonstrations and talks on "Soaps and Detergents" and "House Cleaning". Educational exhibits were set-up. To complete the program, the agent gave information to those interested in buying cleaning equipment.

for better wiring and lighting in their homes. Also, assisting families in developing plans for electric heat when this type was chosen.

Bulletins and pamphlets published by VPI Extension, USDA and Cornell University were distributed to families participation in the housing program.

More families have received information on kitchen storage this year than ever before. Much interest and enthusiasm was shown by the home demonstration members for improving their storage. Some requested work plans for additional cabinets. Others were more interested in space savers and dividers for their existing cabinets.

The agent has been able to work with ten new families on housing who have never shown any interest in the extension program before.

There are no draftsman in this area. Once a family, the agent, or specialist have determined the needs of a family and sketched simple plans for homes and improvements they had difficulty in securing the services of the only draftsman who is located forty-one miles away and serving a large area. Because of an inadequate staff, VPI specialist can not assist them further. For families whose income is sufficient, they can employ an architect. The agent feels that if the extension service could carry through to a greater degree, accomplishments would be greater. Seventy new homes have been built in the county in 1963. Eighteen have been remodeled. The agent has given assistance to twenty-seven families.

Kitchen Storage." Through office conferences and home visits the agents and specialists gave individual assistance to families. Also, in some instances, the agent contacted contractors and discussed plans which had been developed for house improvement.

The housing leaders gave twelve demonstrations to one hundred and ninety-five homemakers of all six home demonstration clubs on "Planning Kitchen Storage," and "Selecting Smooth Surface Floor Coverings." These leaders were trained by the home economics specialist, Miss Mary Settle, of VPI. The demonstrations were given during July and September.

During the year, Mr. Cecil Wheary, Agricultural Engineer, and Miss Mary Settle, Housing Specialist, of VPI and the agent assisted forty-two families by helping them review plans selected and make changes needed to meet the desires of the family; developing plans for remodeling homes, making additional space for bedrooms, baths, converting porches to family living rooms; developing plans for more convenient kitchens and helping families select materials and paints for the jobs planned.

This phase of the extension program has constantly increased. The agent finds this assistance to be most time consuming. Problems encountered could not be solved with one office or home visit but many.

Home economists and engineers of the power companies have worked closely with the agent in helping families plan

F. Housing -- King George County

More families want better homes. Young couples have a desire for new homes. They want to get the most for their money. They request information on how much they can safely spend for a home. Others need help in planning the home. Many seek information on building materials.

Other families living in established homes recognize a need or desire for modernizing making their homes more attractive and comfortable. Sufficient income or funds are available but they need help in developing plans for improvements. Many want to know if they can successfully add another bath or bedroom. Others want a more modern kitchen with adequate work and storage space. Some are interested in major remodeling problems and seek help in developing plans.

The 1963 housing program stressed the importance of long time planning in making new as well as old homes more attractive, comfortable and convenient in which to live. Goals for the program were: 1) to assist families in developing plans for the home which would better meet the needs of individuals. 2) To create interest among homemakers for better planned kitchens. 3) to help families gain a better understanding of floor plans. 4) To teach skills in selecting building materials and 5) to help young families become aware of the additional living costs involved in home ownership.

The program consisted of a series of demonstrations on "Selecting Smooth Surface Floor Coverings," and "Planning

Bulletins and pamphlets published by the USDA and the VPI Extension Service as well as leaflets prepared by the agent were distributed to homemakers in conjunction with the years program.

The agent has observed that families with whom she worked have improved both the selections and quality of the clothes they have made and purchased.

The program drew favorable response from the local stores. The merchants supplied materials for making garments, provided a greater variety of fabrics, supplied clothing for demonstration use and made the fabric displays more attractive and informative.

The agent feels that the 1963 program has been most effective in meeting the needs of the families participating. It helped to lay the ground work for an even better extension clothing program for the future. The success of the 1963 program was in a large measure a result of the leadership rendered by the members of the home demonstration clubs, the home economics clothing committee and the cooperation of the home economics clothing committee and the cooperation of the home economics teacher.

Public Functions," and "Small Pressing and Cleaning Equipment." Also, two sewing schools were conducted. To round out the program, the agent gave, throughout the year, information to homemakers with specific clothing problems.

The agent and clothing project leaders gave eighteen demonstrations on the well dressed woman on a budget, small pressing and cleaning equipment and your appearance at public functions to members of all six of the countys home demonstration clubs. These leaders were trained by the clothing specialist, Miss Betty McClaskey of VPI in February. These demonstrations were given in February, March and April.

The agent conducted eight all day sewing classes for six young homemakers in the Rollins Fork Area. She also assisted Miss Whitaker the home economics teacher in developing plans for a beginner's sewing school for young homemakers. The agent supplies VPI bulletins and illustrative material for Miss Whitaker. Through letters and other publicity sought enrollment for the classes and is assisting with teaching techniques involved in good clothing construction.

Four outstanding home demonstration leaders have throughout the year given assistance to thirteen young homemakers in their community when called upon to do so in constructing clothing.

The agent gave individual assistance to fifty-seven homemakers in buying clothes for the family, tailoring garments, planning weddings, selecting clothing for special occasions and buying sewing machines.

E. Clothing

More homemakers wanted to dress well. They wanted to know what entrances their charms. Some desired to impress their associates. Others said they feel a security and poise in knowing they are correctly and becomingly dressed. They wanted to know more about the principles related to line, color and pattern effect. Many others who had been interested in looking their best expressed a desire for information in coordinating costumes.

More and more homemakers in the county wanted to make clothes for themselves and their families. Young homemakers wanted to learn how to use their sewing machines. To use their sewing machines to the best advantage. These homemakers required both instruction and practice. Other homemakers who had been using a sewing machine for years expressed a desire for refresher courses and advanced training.

To meet the needs of these homemakers the 1963 clothing program stressed wise buying habits, clothing coordination through color, fabric texture and design on sewing skills. Goals for the program were: 1) to help homemakers recognize the importance of planning. 2) To teach homemakers the importance of being appropriately dressed. 3) To develop skills in selecting and buying clothing. 4) To help homemakers adapt new practices in the use of the sewing machine and 5) to teach skills in step by step procedure for constructing a garment.

The program consisted for a series of demonstrations on "The Well Dressed Woman on a Budget," "Your Appearance at

did adopt improved practices in buying and preparing foods. Many homemakers attending the demonstrations on preparation of foods distributed recipes to other homemakers. The managers of the local grocery stores were very cooperative in supplying foods.

A local survey shows that new varieties of vegetables and fruits are being produced by families who have vegetable gardens. Many homemakers are adopting improved practices in th preservation food.

The agent assisted five families who had major health problems throughout the year by supplying menus and recipes for special diets. This year was the first time for such requests.

Even though an effort was made to help overweight adults recognize their problems and do something about them, little was accomplished. There is a need for a better planned program in this field.

by VPI, USDA and the agent were distributed. News Articles were written and educational exhibits were set-up.

Food project leaders gave eighteen demonstrations on planning ahead for the family, buying convenient foods and salad in the diet. These leaders were trained by the Nutrition Specialist, Miss Jo Ann Barton of VPI and the home economist, Mrs. Virginia Casey of the Northern Neck Electric Coop. The demonstrations were given to 270 homemakers. These homemakers were given recipes and were asked to try at least three different ones at home to determine whether their family eating habits could be changed. Also, they were asked to keep records of food purchased for a month and determine economical buys.

Mrs. Lena Bowman, director of the Dairy Council at Staunton, conducted a special interest meeting on "Food Fads and Fallacies" in April. Twenty-three homemakers attended this meeting.

The Home Demonstration Fair Committee set-up an educational exhibit on a well balanced meal at the Fredericksburg Agricultural Fair in August.

The agent held office conferences throughout the year with homemakers seeking additional information on the following: planning community meals, special diets, refreshments for entertaining, and food preservation and buying foods.

The agent and food leaders have observed that some families participating in the program on foods and nutrition

D. Foods and Nutrition

Through a local survey and among discussions led by the program development chairman, a need was recognized on the part of homemakers for information on ways to improve diets and how to spend the family food dollar more wisely. Many homemakers had a limited amount of money to spend for food. Others realized that many food purchases did not always contribute to an adequate diet. A few expressed concern that the family enjoyed above-eating for average spending. Likes and dislikes among families for certain foods created problems for homemakers.

To meet the needs of these homemakers the 1963 food program stressed economical food management and improving family diets.

Goals of the program were: 1) To help homemakers develop skills in buying foods for the family. 2) To teach homemakers the importance of reading labels and learning to recognize signs of quality. 3) To help homemakers develop skill in preparing meals for the freezer and 4) To help homemakers to recognize the importance of fruits and vegetables in the diet.

Demonstrations on "Buying Convenient Foods," "Planning Ahead for the Holidays," "Salads in the Diet," and "Making Breads" were given. Special interesting meetings on "Food Fads and Fallacies," decorating cakes, and taking advantage of specials were held. Monthly garden letters on timely topics were sent to interested families. Bulletins and leaflets prepared

Share and personal contacts. A good portion of forest improvement work is taking place over a period of years is the direct approach made by the agent. Some continue each year while others fail to give much thought to developing the potential of our forest resources.

The worst fire in the history of the county occurred in April. It burned for 48 hours, covering close to 4,000 acres. Some acreage was completely destroyed while some areas had salvage value or very little damage.

A few of the owners sought technical assistance from the forester and agent on management suggestions as to the sale of timber and reforestation.

A county-wide meeting was held with twenty-seven present to hear discussions on the extent of fire damage and for those planning to sell, a rough guide in arriving at the timber volume. The agent distributed bulletins which included various log scales, and made available to landowners his Biltmore stick. An exploration was given in the correct use.

Forty-two 4-H members completed Forest Appreciation Unit I project. Such topics as "How a Tree Grows," "Products of the Forest," "Importance of Our Forest," identification, field trips and making a scrapbook are included in the project.

This project is offered each year to 4-H members enrolled from the fifth and sixth grades. Eighty are conducting it at the present time to be completed in May, 1964. Among this age group there is considerable interest shown. Excellent subject matter is provided with members given opportunity to participate in the discussion at monthly club meetings.

Other educational activities include news articles, circular letters, emphasis on practices available under Federal Cost

A county-wide meeting was held in January with thirty-four woodland owners present. Bill Guerent, Virginia Forest Service Representative, was present. Mr. Guerent lead the discussion on "Ways to Improve the Farm Woodland." He used slides in his presentation and most were applicable to woodland owners.

The agent presented facts concerning forest resources and the contributions they make toward the agricultural income. Less than one-half per cent of the agricultural income comes from woodland even though acreage in farm forest is as great as the combined acreage of crop and pastureland.

Landowners have an excellant opportunity to practice more forest improvement. Over a period of years, every practice involved in forest restoration has been demonstrated to landowners. Those that have responded make full use of federal cost share under the Agriculture Conservation Program. A full time Virginia Forest works jointly with Westmoreland County providing technical and educational information to woodland owners.

A forest stand improvement demonstration was established on the farm of E. R. Morris, Jr. The area selected by the agent was recently harvested hardwood stand and on soil that was rated very high for pine production. The practice involved bulldozing, planting and spot-killing chemically with 2-4-5T. Excellent results was obtained. This demonstration was included in the ASCS tour conducted in November to show some of the Conservation practices used under the ACP program.

C. Conservation Development and Use of Natural Resources

1. Forestry -- Forest Stand Improvement

The total woodland area of the county is 74,000 acres. Representing sixty-five per cent of the land area of the county. The ownership is classified as 24,000 acres farm woodland and 50,000 acres non-farm woodland.

Estimate of local saw mill operators indicate close to \$100,000 is paid annually for timber harvested in the county. One-third would contribute to agriculture income from farm woodland.

According to the study made of forest resource by the Industrial and Economic Planning Commission, the growth rate is near the harvest rate. This report indicates the more valuable softwood and soft hardwoods are growing more rapidly than are being harvested.

2. Program objective for 1963:

a. To encourage practices that will improve the species of growing timber.

Through the Conservation Committee of the Ruritan Club, the agent assisted in maintaining a method demonstration on Forest stand improvement. The site is near the courthouse, located in the center of the county and on the main highway.

Established in 1962 to show such practices as spot planting with seed, seedlings and bulldozed, non-bulldozed and a check plot, the demonstration should show up in a few years.

Disaster Committee requesting the county be considered for disaster aid on the National level. This was approved permitting the use of Soil Bank and Acreage Reserve for grazing and hay, plus freight reduction of hay and commodity credit corn.

The livestock committee sponsored a county-wide meeting in September with 34 farmers present. The topic discussed was "Winter Feeding of the Broad Cow Herd." Distributed to livestock growers was information on emergency feeding rations and daily feed requirements. Emphasis was given on seeding winter pastures early and was done by many producers. The seasons to date have been very favorable and the response from this practice has resulted in very limited winter feeding. It is felt winter pastures will gain much acceptance in future years.

The result of the Wheat Referendum surprised many of the extent of participation and the way growers voted. With a total of 222 eligible growers, 196 cast their vote with 40 in favor and 66 against.

Random samples among leading wheat growers this fall indicate most are staying within their normal seeded acreage. Other crops considered more profitable will be expanded but will continue wheat to provide income in early summer and a source of fall hay that is interseeded in small grain.

d. Drought of 1963

Uncertain weather conditions have plagued county farmers in six of the past ten years. Sporadic in a sense, affecting one major crop each year over this period.

All crops felt the impact of the drought in 1963. Starting in early summer with small grain, early hay and pasture, yields were reduced to fifty per cent normal. Dry weather continued through critical summer season which caused a greater loss to soybeans, corn, fall hay and pastures.

Estimates made by leading corn and soybean growers that yields were 2% to 35% normal compared with the previous year. Many farms suffered greater loss.

A major activity on most farms were feeding livestock, and salvaging cash crops for winter feed requirements. Those not engaged in livestock production were selling whenever sales could be made. Other activities involved the County

has submitted soil samples from one of the above sources in the past three years and is becoming more of a routine practice.

Results of soil analysis are returned to the agent for plant food and other current recommendations. Publications available from the agent providing additional information on crops are distributed as these reports are returned to the owner.

b. Feed Grain Program

Twenty-eight farmers attended the county-wide meeting to hear discussions on the feed grain program. Leading this discussion were the ASCS office manager and C. B. Lanford, County-Agent-At-Large. Mr. Lanford discussed the economics of participation versus non-participation, while, the manager covered the administrative phases.

According to ASCS manager, the number of participants fell short to the goal established by the committee, but, reached an all time high in the number of corn growers participating. Twenty per cent of the county corn acreage was in the program in 1963.

c. Wheat Referendum

Wheat growers in the county were given the benefit of a thorough analysis of the 1964 wheat program. A series of meetings were held involving USDA and Farm Bureau. Attendance at a series of three meetings was very good.

Efforts of USDA was directed toward factual information. The agent was involved in background information and budgeting procedure to guide growers in evaluating various alternatives.

B. Agriculture Production -- King George County

1. Field Crops -- Increase efficiency

Soybeans, corn, small grain, and hay are the major crops grown on 14,562 acres. They contribute \$360,000 to the agricultural income. The 1960 census shows the average yields per acre for corn 52 bushels, wheat 25, soybeans 16 and hay, depending on the kind from 1 to 4 tons per acre. Average fertilization for corn and small grain is 350 pounds while no fertilizer is used directly on soybeans. Average yields based on research show when improved cultural practices are followed, particularly in use of plant food, yields can be increased by close to 50%.

2. The program objectives for 1963:

- a. To encourage greater use of research data.
- b. To encourage active participation in feed grain and wheat program.

3. Progress made in reaching objectives:

a. Soil Tests

Special emphasis has been directed to soil tests as a guide to more efficient use of plant food.

Two hundred fifty-three samples were submitted to the soil testing laboratory at VPI by the agent. Some additional tests are made by laboratories of the fertilizer industry. All agronomy practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program requiring soil tests are submitted through the agents office. It is felt that practically every farm in the county

counties. These are Caroline, Essex, King George, Northumberland, Richmond, Stafford, Spotsylvania, and Westmoreland.

Eleven producers from King George consigned a total of 334 animals. Four local consignors had a total of seven rejects. Contributing to the low percentage of rejects is the fact the leading producers are members of the Association and the inspection committee do an effective job inspecting calves on the farm. Three new consignors were added to our list from the county, making King George the leading county in the numbers of calves sold. An increase of sixty-four animals greater than the 1962 sale.

A slaughtering plant, located on the farm of Fred Englehorn, is under construction and expected to be in operation in early summer.

Tentative plans call for a daily kill of 300 hogs. All will be shipped to the main plant located in New Jersey for processing.

A work force of 40 is expected to be employed in the beginning, increasing to 75 to make efficient operation, at maximum capacity possible.

Every effort will be made to motivate livestock growers to support this industry here in the county. The greatest support will be providing the animals needed to assure a successful plant operation.

Assisting the agents with the pool were six local producers, state grader and ASCS representative.

Our livestock committee assumed responsibility in sponsoring the calf contest for the third year. They enrolled eight participants, solicited funds and presented awards to winners at an annual meeting of farm families with 115 in attendance.

A total of 387 brood cows owned by 8 contestants gave a 90% calf crop raised with the top three winners an average of 96%.

Winning the contest was L. A. Ashton, Jr., with this record. Seventy-six brood cows produced and weaned 73 calves that averaged 596 pounds when sold. His herd average was 571 pounds. In arriving at the herd average, the ending inventory of brood cows is divided into the total pounds of calves produced in the year.

It is significant to note our better cattle producers are active in this contest and from the information used in compiling data a gradual increase in inventories is observed. Another definite indirect result noted is more beef producers in the county are following better management practices. Such essential factors as culling, early breeding, better quality feeding and breeding are given more considerations than ever before.

The seventeenth annual Fredericksburg sale was held in October with a total of 1,684 animals consigned from eight

auctions, Baltimore Terminal, and a few direct to packers. Promotional efforts of the Fredericksburg Stockyard both in weekly auctions and organized sale result in the majority of our livestock sold through this outlet.

The agent was involved in inspecting sheep flocks as part of the Scabies Eradication Program held in the State. Nineteen flocks were inspected with a sheep population of 726. Two flocks were reported suspicious while seventeen were negative. Upon examination by the veterinarian, these two suspicious flocks were found to be negative.

The agent was involved in reinspection in December as a continuing effort in this program. Both suspicious flocks were found to be negative.

As the flocks were inspected, the agent distributed the sheep management schedule prepared by the Animal Husbandry Department of VPI.

The agent arranged for commercial sheep shearers to visit the county in April. Fifteen flock owners used this service and involved 540 ewes. The shearer provided the service of treating for internal parasites with eleven producers having this done.

The Fredericksburg Wool Pool was held in June for Stafford, Spotsylvania and King George producers. Eighty-five hundred pounds were assembled, graded, weighed and shipped by truck to Marshall for delivery to the Northern Virginia Pool.

All county producers sold through this outlet with a total of 4,356 pounds.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

A. Agriculture Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development

1. General Livestock -- Increase Numbers.

The study made by the staff of VPI on the States' agriculture shows a great potential exists for expanding livestock numbers. It indicates the State as a deficit meat producing area with close to 75% of the red meat consumed imported. The county is among the group of counties considered surplus grain producers. Shifting to livestock enterprises presents opportunities that should result in better use of labor and greater income distributed throughout the year.

2. The Program Objective for 1963:

The principle objective is to increase the number of market hogs and cattle. Any definite increase would likely be made among those already engaged in these enterprises by expanding existing operation.

3. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives:

A county-wide meeting was held for discussion on "Tel-O-Auction," a new system for marketing livestock in the State. A. T. Lassiter, Director of the Virginia Marketing Association, reviewed the progress made in the Petersburg area involving market hogs. He felt the system had considerable merit, but would take some time to develop as another possible market outlet for livestock. The major concern of county producers is which market outlet will provide the greatest net price to the producers. Existing outlets include the Fredericksburg weekly

of what is 4-H and an adequate training program for adults who are interested in youth is needed in order to have 4-H project leaders who function.

groups of people, will guide and direct individuals in learning to sew, knitting, making draperies and other areas in which she has become skilled. These leaders have become increasingly aware of the extension service and how it can benefit the people of the county which account for the services rendered as well as satisfaction which they derive.

During 1963, the organizational and project leaders of the home economics program accepted and carried through their responsibilities to a greater degree than ever before. There was a higher percentage of people attending leader-training programs than ever before.

The 4-H enrollment continues to increase. There is a need for more 4-H adult leaders. The agent has not been able to secure people who will serve in this capacity. Lack of knowledge and training on the part of individuals contacted accounts for this weakness.

The 4-H county council, made up of the officers of the different 4-H club groups and junior leaders developed programs and activities carried through by the 4-H organization. Committees representing this council held nine meetings during the year. Plans for special programs and activities were initiated by these committees.

Fifteen adult 4-H leaders assisted the agent and 4-H members with special activities such as contests, special interest meetings and workshops.

A program designed to better inform people of the county

B. Leadership in the Home Economics Program

Members of the Home Demonstration Club Committee and those of the different home economics ones, namely the clothing, housing, civil defense, and landscaping make-up the organizational leadership of the Extension Home Economics Program.

These committees met as often as necessary to develop plans for programs and activities. Also, to evaluate the work being done. During 1963, twenty-two such meetings were held. Generally, the home agent, district home demonstration agent or specialists of VPI, Blacksburg met with the groups and served in an advisory capacity.

The number of project leaders has constantly increased among the home demonstration clubs and special interest programs. The agent does not find it difficult to secure these leaders because of their interest in the programs presented and are incentive on their part to servé in this manner. The roles of the projects leaders have varied considerably. For instance, a food leader selected by the club group may serve over a period of two years and with adequate training give all food demonstrations for her club group during this period of time. Where as a clothing project leader might once in a given year help plan and assist with a workshop designed for a limited number of homemakers. Ten homemakers in the county are serving as project leaders assisting individual homemakers in developing skills in areas which are of interest to them. For instance, Mrs. Potts, who has never had an incentive for working with

Our protest resulted in the sale held as originally scheduled with volume and price received by consignors comparable to some of the leading sales in Virginia.

A congratulatory letter was received from the secretary of the Association after the sale for the wise decision made by our producers.

3. Appraisal of Leadership

Committees involved in program planning for 1963 contributed a major role. Some issue confronting farm people in regard to national programs was a major contribution and was approached by our leaders on informational basis.

All of the county-wide programs, discussions on various segments of the farm economy, were the direct suggestions of the planning groups. They, as well as the agriculture economy, has felt the disastrous effects of the drought in 1963.

2. Contribution of Local Leaders

Field crop committee was particularly active in the spring promoting a series of meetings on the 1963 Feed Grain and Wheat Referendum. Their main interest was to see local growers well informed on the programs. They wanted discussion on the economic of participation versus non-participation on both programs. Given these facts, grain growers would be in a much better position to make the final decision.

The livestock committee's major objective is promoting production and marketing of livestock. Major emphasis is directed toward beef cattle.

They are solely responsible for the 500 pound feeder calf contest which has been sponsored for the past three years. They solicit funds, supply data for herds, encourage participation and present the awards.

Other activities include educational meetings and to encourage local producers to support organized market outlets for livestock.

A major decision faced our feeder calf consignors in August because of the extremely dry weather. Official of the Fredericksburg Association gave serious consideration to up-date the sale 5 weeks ahead of the established date.

When the area meeting was held our consignors and the livestock committee objected to this proposal. A change in date five weeks prior to the advertised time may have a greater long time adverse effect than whatever gain could be expected for 1963.

I. LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

A. Agriculture

1. Planning Committees

Our major farm enterprises consist of field crops, livestock and forestry. Each of these are represented with a commodity committee whose total membership numbers eighteen.

Planning meetings were held in January with the agent presenting facts related to enterprises that contribute the major agriculture income. The study made by the staff of VPI continues to provide resource material so surely useful in developing annual programs. Data covering field crops, livestock production and their potentials does arouse the interest of committee members.

The Farm Bureau is the only farm organization. Most farmers are members. Meetings are held monthly with the annual meeting held in December. A close relationship does exist between the organization and commodity committees in promoting program activities.

A simplified organization involving key committees and representing the major interest in county agriculture appears to meet the needs of the farm people. It is their suggestion that the county Farm Bureau's monthly meeting be used as a method of reaching more farm people with locally developed programs. Subject matter related to county agriculture has been and continues as a major educational activity of the organization.

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

GEORGIE S. RUCKER

Extension Agent

GEORGE H. HALL

Extension Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1963

KING GEORGE

County

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Youth

PHASE: Safety 4-H Project

The Situation:

Hazards are to be found in most of the homes of 4-H Club members in the county. Surveys have shown that a large percentage of the accidents occur in and around the home. 4-H club members want to practice safety measures.

The Specific Problem:

Too few 4-H club members recognize that accidents are caused. Members lack knowledge in identifying danger spots. Poorly lighted areas, scatter rugs, defective cords, and improper labeling and storing of medicines, though recognized as dangerous, continue to be found in the homes.

The Program Objective:

To help eliminate accidents by practicing safety measures.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To create an awareness of the dangers involved.	Circular 509 Bulletin 190	Talks Demonstrations	Nov. Dec.	Agent State Trooper
2) To teach 4-H club members safety rules.	Leaflet - Rules for Safe XXXXX Bicycling	Members participation Visual aids	Jan. Feb.	Forester Rep. VEECO
3) To help members recognize the importance of identifying danger spots.		Contests Exhibits	Mar. Apr. May	Leader of Rescue Squad 4-H Adult leaders

EVALUATION:

Members record books, contests.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Youth

PHASE: Citizenship 4-H Project

The Situation:

With the conflict of ideologies that exists in the world today, it has become increasingly important that the youth of America exhibit a high degree of citizenship.

The Specific Problem:

Many young people know citizenship only as a word; they need to understand its concept, that citizenship exists only as it is shown in action and attitudes.

The Program Objective:

To foster a fuller realization on the part of young people of the true meaning and importance of citizenship and how it is interpretation in every day life.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1) To help youth develop into good citizens.	Leaflets prepared by the agent.	Talks and discussions Demonstrations	Oct. Nov.	Agents and
2) To cultivate a desire on the part of 4-H club members to improve themselves and their behavior.	Professional publications.	Movies Quizzes Contests	Dec. Jan. Feb.	leaders and club
3) To create an appreciation for their communities and country in which they live.			Mar. Apr.	members
4) To create interest for 4-H club work.			May	

EVALUATION:

4-H club members records, contests.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Youth

PHASE: Entomology 4-H Project

The Situation:

Successful rural living requires that some knowledge of insects be readily available to more and more individuals.

The Specific Problem:

Too few 4-H club members have a working knowledge of insects their habits and identify any characteristics. Therefore, they need to learn when insects are of benefit and when and how they can be controlled because of their destructive powers.

The Program Objective:

To acquaint the 4-H member with the life history, habits, prevention, and control of most common insect pests in King George and surrounding areas.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To teach the members the importance of beneficial insects and the way to protect them.	Extension bulletins, 65-601 Circular 628	Talks Discussions Movies Field trips	Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	Agents and 4-H leaders
2) To help the member to recognize the importance of identifying correctly insects.		Demonstrations Exhibits Contests	Jan. Feb. Apr.	
3) To assist the 4-H club member to realize and appreciate the values of rural living.			Mar. May.	

EVALUATION:

Record books and individual home visits, exhibits.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Youth

PHASE: Automotive Care and Safety

The Situation:

As young people approach the driving age they need to learn more about the care and safety of their family investment. With 80% of traffic deaths in Virginia occurring in rural areas, it becomes very important to reach as many youths as possible with this project.

The Specific Problem:

All parents of 4-H club members have an automobile. As soon as they reach 15, they often are granted the permission to drive.

The Program Objective:

To create an awareness among pre-driver some of the important values they have to learn besides learning to drive on our highways.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) The importance of the automobile.	Automotive Project Book	1) Talks by Agent and law enforcement officers	Jan.	Agent
2) Traffic codes and your responsibility.	A student manual on Virginia's Motor Vehicle Code	2) Demonstration by club members where topics are suitable.	Feb.	Club member
3) Highway safety.	Law enforcement officers	3) Tour of local highway to select various hazards.	Mar.	State Trooper
4) Highway hazards.		4) Requirement for driver license.	April	Agent
5) Carkeeping.				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Youth

PHASE: Forest Appreciation Project

The Situation:

With an increase in nonfarm enrollment in 4-H clubs work; projects are limited to some extent. Forest appreciation has been used successfully in the past and continues very good for the second year 4-H members.

The Specific Problem:

Two-thirds of the land area is in woodland. A resource that needs greater emphasis on its use and potential value. Adults have been rather abusive and exploited a good portion of the stand.

The Program Objective:

To create an awareness among our youth the importance of our forest in our daily lives.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To teach the members identification of trees.	VPI Forestry Publication and identification leaflet.	Slide Discussion	Jan.	Agent
2) To help members to recognize the more productive trees.	Virginia Conservation Commission publication.	Demonstration among members.	Feb.	Agent & members
3) To recognize products of the forest in daily living.	USDA Forest Service publication.	Talks and demonstration.	Mar.	Agent
4) Forest conservation.		Field trip to local sawmill.	April	Agent & Miller
		Scrapbook or leaf collection.	May	Agent & Members

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Special Interest

PHASE: Civil Defense 1963-64

The Situation:

The need for preparation for Civil Defense is at an all time high. There appears to be no practical programs in force from which families of King George could benefit. Some families want to learn how to protect themselves, many more could do with knowledge in first aid.

The Specific Problem:

Families faced with threats of warfare and limited knowledge of what they should do to save themselves as well as the lives of others. Very few families recognize the importance of seeking available training.

The Program Objective:

To inform families of the seriousness of the situation and what they can do which would help determine their well being in case of emergency. Here at least one member of every family in the county trained in Medical Self Help.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1) To create an awareness of the dangers involved.	Civil Defense bulletins	Medical Self Help training schools	Through out year	Leaders
2) To help families understand the importance of taking practical steps, to protect themselves.	Fall-out Protection Handbook for emergencies	Newspaper articles		Agents and Leaders
3) To teach families the basic first aid rules.	Fallout Shelters Emergency Sanitation for the home.	Circular letters		
4) To teach families medical self help procedures.	Extension bulletins 2127, 77 King George Survival Plan Medical Self Help guides.			

EVALUATION:

Determine interest by number participating in program. Quiz given. Questionnaires to families participating to determine changes.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Home Management

The Situation:

Many homemakers want to learn more about laundry products available to them. They want to be able to select that product which is best suited for a particular job. Others lack knowledge in determining the differences in soaps and detergents. Many more want to develop skill in caring for the home.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers have become confused, because of false advertising and large quantities of products available to them. They lack knowledge of what to buy. They are eager to try those products which will make the job of homemaking easier. Many are interested in saving time.

The Program Objective:

To acquaint the homemaker with types and characteristics of laundry products. To improve cleaning skills.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To teach homemakers the importance of selecting wisely household products.	Extension Bulletin 202, Detergents 210 Circulars 421	Leader training meeting Demonstrations	Jan. Feb.	Specialist HD Leaders
2) To help homemakers develop skill in cleaning the home.	Bulletin 49, MM-FHD:45, MM-FHD:55, MM-FHD:15, MM-FHD:56.	Discussions Exhibits Newsarticle	Mar. Mar.	
3) To teach homemakers the importance of reading labels and learn to recognize signs of quality.				Agent

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Housing 1963-64

The Situation:

More families want new homes. Many have sufficient income to remodel the established home.

The Specific Problem:

Insufficient funds to adequately meet the housing needs of families. Many homes still lack running water. Homes inadequately wired and lighted.

The Program Objective:

To improve homes by making them more attractive and comfortable in which to live.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To assist families in developing plans for the home which would better meet the needs of individuals.	Extension bulletins Professional publications circular letters	Individual contacts Special interest meetings (kitchen Storage) Office conferences	Through year June	Agent & housing specialists Va. Elect. Power Co.
2) To teach skills in selecting building materials.		Leader training program	May	Mr. C.D. Wherry Housing Specialist
3) To create interest among homemakers for better planned kitchens.		Talks and discussions.	June	Home Demonstration Nembar & Agent

EVALUATION:

Keeping records, questionnaires.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Foods -- 1963-64

The Situation:

Homemakers who have limited amount of time and knowledge in the preparation of foods expressed a desire for information on new ways of preparing vegetables and buying foods. Many want to develop skill in preparing desserts. Others want to know how to effectively plan ahead for meals.

The Specific Problem:

Many homemakers have a limited amount of money to spend for food. They are aware of the fact that many foods purchased do not always contribute to an adequate diet for the family. Likes and dislikes among members for certain foods create problems for the homemakers. Many homemakers lack skill of step by step procedure in preparing tasty dishes.

The Program Objective:

To ~~xxx~~ spend the family food dollar more wisely and improve the family diet.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1) To help homemakers develop skill in preparing tasty and tender vegetables.	Extension bulletins No. 184, Circular 811, Illustrative charts.	Leader training meetings Demonstrations	March Sept. Jan.	Nutrition Specialist Home Demonstration leaders Agent
2) To help homemakers develop skills in taking advantage of food specials and improving diets.	Professional magazines Extension leaflets 129, 136 Circulars 626, 911, Extension bulletins 219, 225.	News articles will supply further information.	May June	Agent Agent
3) To teach homemakers the importance of reading labels and learn to recognize signs of quality.		Visuals -- Exhibit Special Interest meeting	Apr. Apr.	Dir. of Dairy Council Specialist
4) To teach homemakers skills in preparing desserts.		Leader train. meeting Demonstrations	March April May	HD leader

EVALUATION:

Through questionnaires determining the numbers of homemakers who adopted recommended practices.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Clothing 1963 - 64

The Situation:

More homemakers want to dress well. They want to know what enhances their charms. Some desire to impress their associates. Others feel a security and poise in knowing they are correctly and becomingly dressed. More homemakers have a desire to make their own clothing.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of the principles related to live, color, and pattern effect. Homemakers lack skill in coordinating costumes. Many lack knowledge of steps involved in clothing construction which makes clothes appear professionally made and provide an opportunity for saving money on clothing.

The Program Objective:

To improve the appearance of homemakers by selecting outfits which appear to belong together. To improve buying skills and to improve sewing skills.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To help homemakers recognize that things used together should be harmonious.	Extension bulletins 868 Illustrative charts Professional magazines Extension leaflets MC249A	Demonstrations and actual practice by homemakers.	May	Home Demonstration leaders
2) To teach homemakers the importance of being appropriately dressed.	MC250, MC69, MC25A, MC250 No. 16, MC 25, Cir 611, MC253.	Training program for home demonstration leaders.	Feb.	Specialist VPI
3) To teach skills in step by step construction of making clothes.	Extension bulletins: 882, 889, 901, 607.	Clothing construction workshops	Apr. May	Agent Clothing Committee
		Tour to Department Stores	March	Agent & Leaders

EVALUATION:

Through surveys determine how many homemakers practice recommended procedures in constructing and buying clothing. Quizzes will be used in regular club meetings. Score cards will be used in judging outfits.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resources Development.

PHASE: General Livestock -- Increase the number -- fiscal year 1963

The Situation:

The study made by the staff of VPI covering the State's Agricultural shows a great potential existing for expanding livestock numbers. It is listed as a deficit meat producing state with close to 75% of the red meat consumed imported. The county is considered a feed grain surplus area. Shifting to livestock enterprise presents opportunities that should result in better use of labor resources and distribution of income.

The Specific Problem:

Livestock enterprises, particularly market hogs, not to popular with many potential feeders. Lack of capital limits the potential cattle feeder.

The Program Objective:

To increase the numbers in market swine and slaughter cattle. It is anticipated this increase will occur among those now engaged in these enterprises with few starting for the first time.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1) To focus attention on livestock feeding as a needed enterprise	Virginia's Changing Agriculture 207	1) County wide meeting on the economics of cattle and swine feeding enterprise.	Feb. Sept.	Farm Management Agent at Large
2) National Stabilization Program offers opportunity to make permanent adjustment and favors livestock xxx production.	Current Subject matter publications distributed by Extension Service. Commercial and Government lending Agencies.	2) To assist electronic record cooperator with swine enterprise record.	1963	Agent
		3) To conduct with aid of livestock committee, local livestock practices.	March	Livestock Committee
		4) To encourage good health and management practices in phases of livestock production.	1963	Agent
		5) To circulate announcements of organized sales on breeding and feeding livestock.	1963	Agent
		6) Encourage livestock prod. consider civil Defense in their plans for protecting livestock.	March	Agent

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Conservation, Development and Use of Natural Resources

PHASE: Forestry -- Forest stand Improvement -- fiscal year 1963

The Situation:

The total woodland area of the county is 74,000 acres, with 24,000 acres classified as farm woodland. An estimate made by local sawmill operator shows close to \$100,000 is paid annually for timber harvested in the county. One-third of this contributes to the agricultural rate exceeding the harvest rate with upward trend in the more valuable softwood and soft hardwood.

The Specific Problem:

Low quality hardwood growing on sites more adapted to pine and poplar.

The Program Objective:

To encourage practices that will improve the quality of forest stands based on the soil type.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
Assist farm and commercial woodland owners.	Virginia's Forest Service publication & personnel	1) County wide meeting showing ways to improve forest stands.	Jan.	State Forester
1) To create awareness in the value of productive woodland as a permanent contribution to agriculture and economic development.	VPI Forestry publication and newsletter. Agricultural Conservation Program handbook	2) Forestry committee to serve as cooperators in promoting forest practices, tours, and managing the county farm owned bulldozer.	Feb.	Committee
2) To encourage the use of SCP in improving the timber stand.		3) To conduct chemical control of undesirable growth in the Ruritan sponsored improvement forest project.	Mar.	Agent & Ruritan Committee
		4) News stories will be written showing forest stand improvement over a period of the past ten years.	Sept. Oct.	Agent

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		4) To conduct field crop tour showing results of various demonstration projects planned along with a general tour to promote the county's agriculture.	July	Field Crop Committee & Agent
		5) To work with committee in field estimating in corn growing contest.	Sept.	Agent & Committee
		6) To conduct countywide meeting on harvesting, storing, and marketing corn and soybeans.	Oct.	Specialist
		7) The value of soil samples as a guide to fertilization program will be emphasized.	Mar-Apr-May	Agent & ASCS
		8) To work closely with ASCS office on National Farm Program under their supervision.	1963	Agent
		9) To support the above through news articles, meetings, circulars, personal and group contacts.		

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production

PHASE: Field Crops -- Increase efficiency, fiscal year 1963

The Situation:

Soybeans, corn, small grain, and hay are the chief crops and are grown on 14,562 acres. They contribute \$360,000 toward the agricultural income. The 1960 census shows the average yields per acre for corn 52 bushels, wheat 25 bushels, and soybeans 16 bushels. Average fertilization for corn is 300 pounds, wheat and small grain 440 pounds, while no fertilizer is used on soybeans. Ten per cent of the cropland is limed annually. Average yields based on result of Experiment Station shows when improved cultural practices are followed, corn yields could be increased to 88 bushels per acre while soybeans yield to 38 bushels per acre.

The Specific Problem:

County average yields to low for the profitable returns on field crop enterprises.

The Program Objective:

To encourage greater use of experimental information and thereby increase the county average yields of the leading crops. To encourage maximum participation in feed grain and wheat programs where livestock is not a major enterprise.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
Assist crop producer. 1) To understand the purpose of experimental work and who benefits. 2) National Feed Grain Program offers crop producers a real opportunity to shift in enterprise, particularly livestock.	VPI Agronomy publication Circular 541, 871 Experiment Station, corn variety test--1962 Leaflet 99, MR-240 Va. Crop Improvement Association Public. 1962 Circular 656, 533, Leaflet 40, ASCS circulars and other information.	1) To encourage the field crops committee to promote greater use of lime among county farmers as part of their Civil Defense effort. A high ph should aid most crops and will reduce the danger of Strontium 90. 2) Field crops committee to serve as a team in conducting forum discussion on improved cultural practices at county wide meetings. 3) County Farm Bureau to continue sponsoring corn growing contest.	Feb. April 1963	Agent Agent & Committee Farm Bureau

KING GEORGE COUNTY PLAN OF WORK 1963

GEORGE H. HALL
COUNTY AGENT

GEORGIE S. RUCKER
HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT