

intensified method of doing Extension work, some of our farm families are making needed adjustments after making a closer examination of the resources. Generally speaking, many of our farm families are adding other enterprises to supplement the family income. The interest in forest improvement has increased rapidly in the last few years.

The Extension agents recognize the need for teaching good farm management and as such, emphasis will be given to this area of work. Progress is being made in the area of farm management along with the keeping of better records on the total farming operation.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

The Extension agents are pleased with the progress made in program development and execution, as well as disseminating technical and scientific information to the people in the county.

Home Economics project work in 4-H was a strong phase of the 1962 program. The Assistant Home Agent planned to do more effective work along this line. She trained junior and adult leaders, became acquainted with parents and club girls, and conducted special interest meetings to arouse interest among parents and 4-H Club members.

Adult leadership has grown. Leaders help with special activities (such as camps, tours and achievement day). All but one community club is now functioning under adult leadership.

The agents feel there is room for growth in uniting the agricultural and home economics work. Some work has been done along this line. Three new committees have been added to the Lunenburg County Board of Agriculture. The home agent feels that there will be more progress made in these areas in 1963.

Reaching mothers of young children is a weakness of the present Extension program. There has been some improvement because of farm and home management work. The agents encouraged club members to distribute information to mothers of young children and this has been done to a great extent.

Progress is being made in the field of increased production and the quality of both crops and livestock. As a result of the

story of Lunenburg. This should be sufficient in itself to sell the future of the Lunenburg County Forestry Contest in conjunction with timely supporting programs to answer the interests stimulated.

and achievement banquet. The contest got into full swing in 1957 and the first achievement program was held that year. The following is a list of the completed projects since that year:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Completed Projects</u>
1957	24
1958	22
1959	20
1960	18
1961	23
1962	30

The figure of thirty contestants is limited by judging days available so no effort is made to increase the number. The above figures show the continued interest being shown and further notice of the records would show that approximately 50% of the contestants are juniors each year and that at least 30 to 50% of the contestants are new and different each year.

This forestry contest has provided an excellent teaching tool in forest management in Lunenburg as well as providing an excellent source of records so that an aggregate summary of forestry costs and returns can be accumulated for the county.

The forest survey now shows the growth to exceed the cut on an overall basis, the base for growing a quality product is now available with interest in quality definitely now present and an increase of mass-media communication in promoting the forestry

In an effort to help solve these problems, a program was needed which would help teach county citizens the importance of the forests to their economy and to their county's overall betterment. In 1956, a County Forestry Contest was first considered in Lunenburg County with the five (5) purposes as listed previously in mind.

This contest was organized by the county Extension Forestry Committee, assisted by the Agricultural Agent and an Extension forestry specialist. It provided that all landowners, 4-H Club members, and FFA members would be eligible to enter. The contestants were divided into two divisions, those under 18 years of age considered Juniors and those 18 years of age and over considered Adults. A minimum acreage of three for adults and one for juniors was stipulated. Thorough cost records, done on forms provided by the agent, were made a requirement for completion. A suggested list of approximately five forestry practices was drawn up and distributed. A completion date of approximately September 30 each year was set, after which the judging, done by three forestry technicians representing industry, Extension, and the State Division, could be accomplished. An Achievement Banquet and program was to be held each November or December to recognize winners and provide an enlightening talk to further stimulate interest.

The above procedure has been carried out each year with the banks and industries of Lunenburg County providing the annual awards

B. FORESTRY - LUNENBURG COUNTY FORESTRY CONTEST

Forestry clubs, or "contests" as people have chosen to call them in Lunenburg County, were organized in various parts of Virginia with a five-fold purpose in mind. These five purposes were to (1) teach contestants how to carry out forestry practices on their own land, to (2) encourage other landowners, by examples, to improve their forest holdings, to (3) provide demonstrations throughout a county for use by the agricultural agents and others in teaching good forestry practices, to (4) provide cost records for forest practices done in a county and to (5) furnish publicity material for stimulating interest in forestry in a county.

As with any other program, the overall objective of this teaching method is to teach citizens to maintain and improve the land productivity of their county.

During and prior to 1956, three major problems plagued forestry in Lunenburg County. First, more timber was being marketed than produced in the county. This, combined with comparatively little reforestation, was leaving the county woodlands in a very poor condition. Secondly, the enroads of wood substitutes into the timber industry because of a lack of quality wood on the market was causing serious trouble to one of this county's major industries. Finally, with an increased emphasis on less cash crop production through agricultural stabilization efforts, additional land was planted to trees.

III. SUCCESS STORIES

A. 4-H LEADERSHIP

Very definite progress has been made in the 4-H Adult Leaders' Program and in the Junior and Senior 4-H Club Programs. It was evident that in order to stimulate continued interest, senior members needed new programs which they themselves could plan and conduct, as well as the guidance and assistance of more adult volunteer leaders. Also, in the junior programs, in order to give members the individual attention and recognition needed and the proper instruction in the various individual projects which they select, there was a great need for many adult project leaders.

A well planned leader orientation and training program stimulated concern and interest among adults and parents, and the result was the addition of eleven organizational leaders and thirty-six project leaders. Four community clubs now have organizational leaders and they are conducting programs which they have planned. This same effort has resulted in the beginning of two new community clubs.

Sixteen project groups for junior club members were conducted outside the regular club meetings in six different projects. These were so successful that many more project groups are being set up this year for both junior and senior clubs.

The key to the measure of progress made is a better understanding among parents and leaders of their role in the success of the 4-H programs and the club members' understanding of their role in bringing about and conducting a program which meets their needs and interests.

Three informational bulletins, entitled, "Facts About Fallout Protection," "Radioactive Fallout on the Farm," and "Home Protection Exercises" were distributed to every family in Lunenburg County.

All bulletins and leaflet information on Rural Civil Defense are kept available on the display racks for distribution.

Publicity on Rural Civil Defense has been given periodically through local newspapers and radio stations. Talks on Rural Civil Defense have been given to several civic clubs.

A. PHASE: RURAL CIVIL DEFENSE - LUNENBURG COUNTY

The USDA Defense Board has been fully organized since December 2, 1960. The succession of command within this board has been established according to instructions since organization.

All agencies are familiar with their responsibilities for Rural Civil Defense as outlined in the handbook.

Two first aid classes were conducted by registered nurses which were well attended. Classes covered such things as family protection, food supply protection and group protection. One educational exhibit was made at the Chase City fair. The Civil Defense Coordinator from Halifax County spoke at a county-wide meeting well attended by men, women and children.

The Home Demonstration Clubs have had a ten to fifteen minute discussion on some phase of civil defense work for the past two years. A civil defense informational kit was distributed to Home Demonstration members and a large number of non-Home Demonstration members. Several have visited the fall-out shelter at VPI and a local shelter. The succession of command for the Extension Service is H. B. Powers, S. B. Waddell, W. O. Holland, Jr., Jane S. Harris, Kitty Sue Cox, and Mabel O. Lafoon.

Three films on Rural Civil Defense were shown to all grade and high school students in the county. In addition these films were shown to several other groups at different times.

Committee was organized and officers elected. The overall RAD Committee met several times and they selected five areas of work, and they are agriculture, recreation for youth, industry, education and highway.

Sub-committees were set up to deal with these problem areas and at the present time, these committees are functioning in an effort to solve the problems outlined for each sub-committee.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN  
PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. PHASE: RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT

B. The number of farms has decreased about 20% since 1950. Many of our rural people are in need of off-farm employment. Some are traveling to neighboring counties to seek employment. There appears to be a real need for our leadership to take a closer look at the resources that are available in the county and to develop them to their fullest potential. While we have many organizations, it seems that there is no organization available to deal with the problems in and outside of agriculture.

C. To organize an effective Rural Areas Development Committee and sub-committees, the agents were to provide leadership and organization and to assist with the overall work of the true RAD Committee and whatever sub-committees established.

D. The county Extension staff acquainted themselves with Extension's responsibilities. The Rural Areas Development program was discussed with the heads of the other USDA agencies within the county as perscribed in the procedure for establishing the Technical Action Panel. Such a panel was organized and is functioning.

The agents held several general meetings at which time every effort was made to acquaint the leadership with the purpose of such an organization and how it could help us in using the resources available to the fullest extent. After this was completed, a RAD

6. The major work done with 4-H livestock projects in the county was the continuance of the Sears 4-H Pig Chain and the dairy heifer chain. In beef projects, ten animals were exhibited in the Petersburg and Richmond Commercial Show. County members won the Championship for the pen of heifers and steers at the Richmond Commercial Show.

7. National 4-H Club Week was observed by clubs and individual 4-H members through posters, displays, radio tapes, and news articles.

8. The 4-H Honor Club wrote, assembled and had published a 4-H Club Journal in the spring.

9. Four senior county members were accepted as 4-H All Stars in June.

10. Additional organizational and project leaders were obtained and trained by agents to work with community clubs and with junior and senior project groups.

11. An International Farm Youth Exchange Student from Finland visited with three host families in the county for a period of six weeks.

12. A fifteen minute 4-H radio program was started at a local radio station and programs on 4-H are presented weekly. The agents compile and send out a 4-H Newsletter each month to all adult leaders, teacher sponsors, and club presidents. Numerous news articles concerning 4-H events and activities were published in the two local newspapers.

7. Entered two educational exhibits in the South Central Fair. These exhibits won first and fourth prizes and total winnings were \$60.

8. Paid full scholarships for two adult leaders to attend State Adult Leaders Conference.

9. Each club had at least one representative attending district camp with a total of 46 members attending.

In addition to the county council achievements, the following accomplishments have been made:

1. Three new 4-H Clubs have been organized in the county, bringing the total number of clubs to twenty. (Two community clubs and one in-school club) There was an increase in total membership of 34.

2. Sixteen members participated in District Contest with eleven winning ribbons.

3. Six of the seven members participating in State Contests won ribbons and three county 4-H'ers were State Achievement Winners.

4. The Honor Club conducted a weekend camp for members and potential members with Nottoway County.

5. Educational workshops or project group instruction was conducted by adult project leaders and agents in clothing, bread, home improvement, wildlife, forestry, tractor maintenance, electricity, and judging. A tour was also held in conjunction with the electric project.

A. PHASE: PROJECT, LEADERSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

B. Reason for Emphasis: This was continued general organizational and educational work for the county.

C. Objective: To continue the organizational and educational plan in previously established areas of the county 4-H program.

D. Progress: The 4-H County Council under the direction of Extension agents and adult leaders, conducted the following activities.

1. a. Rural Life Sunday (special services conducted in two churches. One school program given.)
  - b. Achievement Night (72 members recognized).
  - c. County Share-the-Fun (two were held during the year since the date was changed to the fall. 185 members participated in the spring show; 145 in the fall contest.)
2. Sponsored a junior county-wide completion contest in which four clubs doing the most outstanding work in the county wide electric project were presented cash awards.
3. Gave year pins to all new 4-H members who completed the county wide project.
4. Assisted with distributing the 4-H County Yearbook to all members and leaders.
5. Purchased a new 4-H banner, contributed five dollars to the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, and contributed money to pay for 4-H pictures in the high school annuals.
6. Held officer training meetings for new 4-H officers this fall. Training was given by former officers, adult leaders, and Extension agents.

A. PHASE: 4-H IN SCHOOL PROJECT

B. Reason for Emphasis: There is definitely a need for 4-H Club members to have a better understanding of good grooming and health practices. There is also evidence of the lack of knowledge of the soil among junior members. It is felt that youth living in rural areas should know more about our basic natural resource.

C. Objective: To acquaint junior members with subject matter areas in which they show a definite need.

D. Report of Progress: It has been the policy that the 4-H County Council selects several possible projects for consideration by junior clubs as their in-school project. Agents presented information on projects and discussed the needs for knowledge in the areas of grooming, health, and soil as our basic natural resource. The Know Your Soil Project was among those selected and was voted as the county wide project by club members.

Project information, instruction, and demonstrations were planned with agronomist from VPI and instruction in the project is underway.

Topics on good grooming and health are being presented as short topics during the monthly meetings. Project groups are being conducted in the county for girls in the "Looking Your Best" Project.

requests for similar programs have risen when members were planning their club programs of work for the year.

Local business and industry firms have been contacted, an interest has been expressed by businessmen and plans are being made for a preliminary organizational meeting to be held at the first of the year.

As reported in Phase 1, adult volunteer leaders have been given orientation and training in their role and three senior community clubs are now supervised by adult organizational leaders.

When senior community 4-H Clubs were reorganized this fall, a planned orientation program was presented by leaders and agents, to outline to members ways of organizing and conducting programs which meet their individual needs. With the assistance of adult leaders, each club organized and planned its own program. Under this plan there is less emphasis on group or county wide projects, as such, and more emphasis on individual project instruction conducted in project group meetings held outside club meetings, under the supervision of adult project leaders.

F. Lunenburg County was asked to pilot the new Town and Country Business Project. After training in this project, the office staff met to consider possibilities and potential organizational leaders. A local leader was contacted and the project was thoroughly defined to him. He accepted the role of leadership, and a meeting of the agents, leader, and representative of the State 4-H Club Staff was held to make preliminary plans for this project. Plans were made for the organizational leader to approach local business firms and industry, in a manner which would stimulate them to see the need and usefulness of this activity. Groups of Club members have been approached very indirectly to determine their interest in a special interest activity of this kind, and

A. PHASE: SENIOR 4-H CLUB PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

B. Reasons for Emphasis: The average tenure of membership of 4-H Club work in Lunenburg County is 2.5 years. There are a considerable number of drop-outs of members of senior club age, due to competing high school activities and lack of transportation. There is a definite need for a program which more nearly meets the needs of senior 4-H boys and girls.

C. Objective: To develop a senior 4-H Club program that more nearly meets the developmental needs and interests of senior members.

D. Accomplishments: Due to the little time left after development of these plans, a full program of acquainting seventh grade club members of opportunities in senior clubs could not be developed.

Agents talked to this age group at club meetings concerning the many opportunities available in continued membership in senior community clubs. Many members of this age group joined senior clubs this fall, but there is still a great need for more work in this area, and the major emphasis will be given to this effort next spring.

Agents realized that the reason for many senior club drop-outs was probably due to the fact that club members themselves have not been actively involved in planning and carrying out their own program. Also, in the past, these community clubs have had no active adult leadership, either in organization or project work.

aware of the vital need of well trained leaders for a successful 4-H Club program.

Leaders were encouraged to attend State Adult Leadership Conference at Natural Bridge and two attended.

Assistance from State 4-H Staff has not been available; therefore, the first organizational meeting has not been held. The first meeting is planned to be held early next year.

E. Not applicable.

F. In developing plans for a county-wide leaders organization, it was felt that leaders needed to be made more aware of their role in an effective 4-H Club program, before genuine interest in such an organization could be accomplished.

A planned leader orientation and training program was conducted for eleven community club organizational leaders who are now working with senior community clubs in the county.

Through individual contacts, project leader groups, and work with other Extension organizations, numerous other individuals were made aware of the need for adult volunteer leadership in the 4-H Club program.

4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. PHASE: 4-H ADULT LEADERS ORGANIZATION

B. Since the Extension Agents in Lunenburg County have the assistance of a number of organizational, project, and junior leaders, and since there is no county-wide organization for leader training and planning of 4-H activities, it was felt by agents and many county leaders that there was a definite need for a leaders organization. There was a lack of project and community club organizational leaders. Fourteen of the seventeen organizational leaders were teacher sponsor leaders for the junior in-school clubs and there were only three adult volunteer leaders who were giving limited assistance to the senior organizations.

C. Objective: To establish a county-wide leaders organization, in order to promote more effective leader training, and as an instrument to obtain more leaders.

D. Progress Made: In accomplishing the objectives connected with this phase, Extension agents first contacted key 4-H leaders to determine their interest in and thoughts on need for an adult leaders organization. The idea was met in all cases with a definite interest. Agents then contacted all leaders individually and discussed with them the purposes and function of such an organization. All leaders showed interest in such a plan, but mutual concern was expressed as to lack of time to attend a so-called "another meeting."

Potential 4-H Club project and organizational leaders were given training by agents in the role of adult leadership and were made

A. PHASE: NUTRITION

B. People are easily deceived by food misinformation due to their lack of knowledge in nutrition facts.

C. To increase awareness of good nutrition. To encourage preparation of a variety of foods. To teach good food menu planning in regards to color, texture, flavor, size and shape. To use different methods of food preparation.

D. The home agent has encouraged preparation of a variety of foods. She has published news articles to increase homemakers knowledge in nutrition. She has given demonstrations on preparing better breakfasts with emphasis on school age. A survey is in progress on teen age eating habits.

A. PHASE: HOME MANAGEMENT

B. Many homemakers lack the ability, knowledge and skill to manage their time effectively in order to make clothing for family, preserve foods and raise a year-round garden.

C. To teach homemakers to recognize available resources. To teach homemakers to analyze the use of their time. To encourage homemakers to use short cuts in their homemaking activities when possible.

D. The home agent has worked very closely with families that are remodeling and building. She has given assistance to families on improving kitchens, dining areas, family rooms, storage rooms, sewing areas, and bedrooms. Several homemakers have received help in selecting paint, color schemes, also wood finish and floor coverings. She has assisted families in landscaping, pruning and care of shrubs.

Advice in consumer buying in selecting ready made garments and care of material has been given. News articles were published to help inform the homemakers on developing skill in shopping, how to understand advertising to interpret labels, and to compare the various types of packaging.

The home agent has worked with homemakers in encouraging proper diets and meal planning, preparing and serving vegetables new ways, cooking to save food value, also encouraged homemakers to use more salads.

A. PHASE: HOUSE FURNISHINGS

B. Many homemakers need help in selecting and buying house furnishings, furniture arrangement and in color schemes.

C. To teach homemakers principles of color harmony, furniture arrangement, how and what to buy, to plan ahead.

D. The home agents have worked very closely with several families in advising homemakers to make better selections in house furnishings. The principles of color harmony and furniture arrangement have been taught through news articles, distribution of bulletins. A furniture refinish workshop has been conducted and such things as dining room chairs, tables, chest and washstands have been refinished. A special interest meeting on making braided rugs was conducted.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. PHASE: CLOTHING

B. Many homemakers construct their own clothing. Many more could do so with knowledge and skill in clothing construction.

C. To teach homemakers to select a pattern best suited for their figure type. To teach homemakers to alter a pattern to fit body measurements. To provide homemakers knowledge and skill in making a better dress using recommended construction techniques.

D. The Home Demonstration Agents gave the following demonstrations to seven Home Demonstration Clubs and one unorganized club: set in sleeves, gathered sleeves, kimono sleeves, gussets, making buttons with bone rings, covering buttons, making bound button holes. Belts were also included -- making belts and covering belts. Homemakers were taught to select a pattern best suited for figure type in clothing workshops. Homemakers were taught to measure and alter a pattern to fit. Homemakers were taught to improve their sewing skill by using recommended sewing construction techniques. Four sewing workshops were conducted in different communities. Three of the workshops were three days and one was a four day workshop. Those who did a satisfactory job will have an opportunity to take a follow up class in a better dress. Two hat workshops have been conducted for the county. Through demonstrations and actual practice, homemakers have improved in many areas of sewing. The workshops provided an opportunity for individuals to receive help with problems and improve their sewing skills.

Livestock is prevalent on most of these farms as a supplemental source of income and assistance was given in the selection of livestock to improve quality and efficiency. Some progress was made in interesting farmers, who were not presently marketing through organized sales, in participating in these sales this year.

Assistance was given farmers in the purchase and use of farm machinery. This entailed the proper selection and the profitability of owning such machinery and equipment. Assistance was given in joint ownership of machinery as a process of lowering cost; whereby, the machinery would be more profitable for the parties concerned.

A three-day Farm Management School workshop was conducted this fall with a selected group of farmers. The purpose of the school was to point out problem areas in farm business and to teach methods that the farmer could use in calculating his cost. Farmers were taught how to calculate machinery, equipment, labor, crops, pasture and livestock cost to determine the profit or loss from such enterprises. Procedures and calculations were taught in the economics of fertilization. As a result, farmers could better utilize their dollars in the purchases of fertilizer on a plant food basis, and then use this fertilizer more economically.

Homework assignments were made so the farmers could become more familiar with the methods and use them in improving their farm efficiency. The school was well received by the farmers and many favorable comments were made by them. They expressed a desire that the farm management school be continued.

the school. The visual aids used in teaching management to this group of farmers were proof that in reality the value and use records do serve in making sound management decisions. The school also demonstrated to the farmers that without records, guesses had to be used and these guesses were not adequate to build a sound management program.

Timely newspaper articles were written on the importance of farm record keeping. The Farm Management Newsletters, sent out to eighty-five farmers every two months, also contained information at various times on record keeping.

Through observation and knowledge of record keeping of farmers by agents, there has been an increase during the year in this activity. Farmers are more aware and alert to the need for their keeping records.

E. Assistance was given a number of families in better utilization of their land, labor and capital so they could become more efficient and increase their net farm income. Some of this work was done through record analyses and budgeting of various enterprises. Those families with tobacco were given assistance on rotations, fertilization, insect and disease control. News articles were written on these and other good management practices to follow to obtain the highest net return per acre consistent with quality. Tobacco is the life blood of the economy of the county and means about five million dollars to the farmers, so considerable emphasis is placed on its production.

A. PHASE: FARM MANAGEMENT - Improved Record Keeping

B. Record keeping was emphasized because of the need for farmers to become more efficient if they are to remain in the business and be competitive with their neighbors. Adequate record keeping by farmers was one of the most neglected phases of their business. Record keeping plays a vital part in efficiency because it records information needed in determining more accurately what the business is doing. Weak areas can be spotted more easily and adjustments made to improve efficiency. Through record keeping, the farmer can determine just how well he is doing as the year progresses.

C. The objective was to interest more farmers in keeping adequate farm records and to appreciate the value of such records.

D. Last year we had six farmers in the county participating in the VPI Mail-In Record Program. This number was increased to nineteen farmers participating in the program this year. One farm record meeting was held for the purpose of explaining record keeping and the value such records could mean to them as farmers in improving net farm income. The farmers who were in the mail-in record program were asked to encourage their neighbors to keep records and stress to them the importance and need for records. Farm visitations were made by agents encouraging farmers to keep records and offering their assistance in showing them how.

During the three-day farm management school this fall, the importance and the value of records were demonstrated throughout

examination. Increased emphasis was placed on this this year, but no complete report is available yet.

No measurable progress is known on correcting harmful grazing practices on woodlots. This is another difficult problem and needs a program of work for another year.

The organization of a custom-work team to do forestry work throughout the county is underway. There is definite interest and a meeting to set up costs, charges, equipment needed, etc. is planned for the near future.

A new radio series was established over the Blackstone station covering the field of forestry. It is a three-minute program twice a week.

Approximately eight radio programs and two news articles dealt with fire prevention during the fire season.

Four boys and one junior leader attended a two-day forestry school in Brunswick County. This was held for boys under 14 years of age to give them a birds eye view of forestry. It was organized by two agents and comprised Lunenburg, Nottoway, and Dinwiddie County boys.

Forestry and Wildlife 4-H projects were taught out of school to forty boys and girls during the year. This agent also taught conservation and forestry at 4-H Camp Farrar and Jamestown 4-H Forestry Camps. One boy from Lunenburg attended the Jamestown Camp.

Strong effort is continually being made to have the County Forestry Committee operate on its own initiative. A complete hardwood forest and land summary and inventory was assembled and published for particular use of the local industries and for additional material.

for the annual achievement program in November. The use of the cost records obtained for compiling a county summary created additional interest as the people showed their desire to cooperate and work for what they could see would be of overall benefit.

With regard to improving the stocking of lands with desirable species, approximately five hundred acres were planted to loblolly pine using roughly 750,000 seedlings and an additional two hundred acres of desirable reproduction were released from under undesirable growing stock. This figure of 750,000 seedlings is below the goal of 1,200,000, but more planting is being done in woodland of poor composition where less seedlings are necessary for a well stocked stand.

The problem of delineating property better is a very difficult one with many long-standing trouble points. Progress is starting with several educational promotions by way of mass media radio and newspaper and acquainting all those working in the field with this program. Only three owners are known to have actually made a head start, but feel added emphasis will bring better results as time goes on.

E. Assistance is always given the AC Program and this past year posters were erected throughout the county to remind owners of the sign-up period. The service of taking seedling orders at the county office is maintained for county people.

The free service of the Virginia Division of Forestry in preparing a complete Timberland Examination of any woodland is promoted county wide. The goal is to have every woodlot with a written

A. PHASE: FORESTRY - Improved Small Woodlot Management

B. Approximately 33% of the small woodlots are in the poor to medium-stocked category; the small owner forest is not producing its share of the overall timber needs; and the owners of these forests do not have a basic understanding of forestry as a farm crop enterprise or realize the role of the small woodland, thus lack the initiative and interest to use their land wisely.

C. The program objective is to stimulate interest and initiative and an understanding of the value of the forest and the role of the small woodlot in the overall agricultural situation. Subsequent objectives directed toward the program objective were to interest and educate people in (1) learning the composition and value of their woodlots, (2) improving the stocking of lands with desirable species, and (3) delineating their areas properly and integrating their forest land into the total farm management plan.

D. Six method and result demonstrations in stand conversion and seeding methods and advantages were conducted in both ends of the county and two thinning demonstrations, showing the process actually carried out during the demonstrations, have been planned. A forest industries' tour was held to acquaint citizens with the importance of the wood-using industries.

Perhaps the best teaching tool, the forestry contest, was continued for the fifth consecutive year with twenty-one adults and eight juniors completing projects. Fifty local citizens were present

A. PHASE: FORESTRY - Improved Small Woodlots

B. Approximately 33% of the small woodlots were converted to medium-stocked category; the remaining 67% retained their share of the overall timber production. These small woodlot forests do not have a basic understanding of forestry as a crop enterprise or realize the role of the woodlot. They lack the initiative and interest to use their land wisely.

C. The program objective is to stimulate interest and initiative and an understanding of the value of the forest and the role of the small woodlot in the overall agricultural situation. Subsequent objectives directed toward the program objective were to interest and educate people in (1) learning the composition and value of their woodlots, (2) improving the stocking of lands with desirable species, and (3) delineating their areas properly and integrating their forest land into the total farm management plan.

D. Six method and result demonstrations in stand conversion and seeding methods and advantages were conducted in both ends of the county and two thinning demonstrations, showing the process actually carried out during the demonstrations, have been planned. A forest industries' tour was held to acquaint citizens with the importance of the wood-using industries.

Perhaps the best teaching tool, the forestry contest, was continued for the fifth consecutive year with twenty-one adults and eight juniors completing projects. Fifty local citizens were present

representatives. They were requested to go back to their organization, discuss the matter in detail and if they thought well of the project, submit to the committee a resolution supporting this project. Practically every organization has returned a resolution supporting the project.

This was followed by several representatives meeting with the County Board of Supervisors at which time a discussion was held on what action could be taken to further this project. The Board of Supervisors petitioned the Director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station that such a soil survey be conducted in this county, at the earliest possible date. The Committee believes that the governing body of this county will make a worthwhile contribution in meeting the necessary funds required to complete such a project.

E. A complete soil and water conservation program has been established on one farm; however, at the present time the agents have not had an opportunity to call a field meeting at this location to acquaint other farmers with what can be accomplished in this area. Several discussions have been given before civic clubs on soil and water conservation and the conservation of our natural resources. Several radio talks and news paper articles were written on this subject during the year.

Eight ministers delivered a sermon on the conservation of our natural resources during the week of Soil Stewardship at the 11:00 church hour.

A. PHASE: SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION - Obtaining A  
Complete Soil Survey for Lunenburg County.

B. Of the 1432 farms in Lunenburg County, more than one-half of them are without any basic information concerning their soils. Farmers need information on soil types and uses on their farms so that they might better plan where to grow their crops.

C. To arouse interest among our people, both farm and non-farm, in obtaining a complete soil survey for each acre of land to include woodland giving soil type, slope and degree of erosion.

D. The agents first established a soil and water conservation committee with representation from every section of the county, and at that time elected a permanent chairman and secretary. Suggestions were set up in an effort to determine the most practical way of obtaining a complete soil survey.

This group called in Dr. S. S. Obenshain, who is in charge of the soil survey work in Virginia, and he explained what would be required on the part of the people if we were to be successful with this project.

The Committee had two or more representatives to attend a dinner meeting from each farm organization, civic club, chamber of commerce, town council, county committees, board of agriculture, school board and county board of supervisors, at which time a thorough discussion of the entire project was outlined to these representatives. Along with this, basic information was given to each of these

The County Extension office accepted calls each day from dairymen who desired artificial breeding service. Several hundred cows were bred artificially during the year from proved sires.

Dairymen are being informed about the forage testing service for hay and silage. Some have already submitted samples for testing.

The agents provided information to all dairy and livestock farmers on the calfhooed vaccination program and worked with the veterinarians in seeing that all heifer calf replacements were vaccinated if the farmer desired. This has proven to be a most satisfying project.

From DHIA records and general contacts with dairymen, the agents feel that progress is being made in increasing milk production per cow.

A. PHASE: DAIRY - Low Milk Production Per Cow

B. Seven Grade A dairy herds have gone out of business and herd size in the remaining herds are larger. Milk production per cow is increasing, but this still remains a major problem. The agents do not feel that the dairymen are using best management practices to help eliminate this problem, thus the reason why it received major emphasis.

C. The objectives were to assist dairymen and those who milk cows to recognize the need, to acquire skills in better feeding and management which would result in increased milk production per cow and thereby increase net income of county dairymen.

D. The agents conducted a herd book clinic for those dairymen enrolled in DHIA. This gave each dairyman an opportunity to look over his records in DHIA, to find the weak points and suggestions were made to correct these weak areas. Comparison analysis from the Mail-in Record Program were supplied each dairyman in order that he might transfer his figures. Each Grade A dairyman was supplied with Bulletin 17, Record Book for Keeping Expenses and Receipts of the Business.

Dairymen were provided information periodically regarding the prevention of mastitis and each dairyman was supplied a mastitis calendar on which records were kept concerning mastitis control and cost on individual cows.

flock owners in this county took advantage of this cooperative way of marketing their wool.

Arrangements for four organized lamb sales were made with local auction livestock markets. Graders from the Division of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture were available and lambs were sold on a graded basis. At this time, flock owners were taught how to recognize a finished lamb. This project proved to be most successful and was well received by producers.

#### Swine

Progress is being made with farmers in improving farrowing facilities and producing swine at a minimum cost per unit.

Swine producers have been provided information in marketing through graded feeder pig sales and graded hog sales. The number of farmers marketing feeder pigs through graded sales is increasing. Swine growers are being taught how to select breeding stock to improve quality and productivity and they have also been informed on all phases of swine management.

#### Poultry

Commercial flock owners were kept informed of area and state wide meetings. In addition to this, the agents have provided individual assistance to the few commercial flock owners when requested or when the need arose.

on sales where they might purchase good sires and in a number of cases, the agents assisted producers with the actual selection of good males. The agents provided all producers with proper feeding practices for the herd and calf crop as well as to provide farmers with marketing information. Plans were provided for the construction of sorting pens, holding chutes, and loading ramps for safer handling of cattle.

E. Information was furnished all livestock producers on this unique method of marketing their calf crop through organized feeder calf sales. The agents worked closely with the officials of the organized feeder calf sales and advised with them on procedures for handling and marketing calves in this organized way. The agents worked with a local committee of livestock producers in selecting, vaccinating, and eartagging those calves that were consigned.

#### Sheep

All flock owners were provided with information on procedures to follow in a good parasite control program, and where they might obtain good breeding stock.

The agents made the necessary arrangements to have a commercial sheep shearer in the county to do the shearing for a nominal fee. The agents set up the schedule and kept producers informed on when the shearer would be at his farm and the labor required. Worked closely with a committee composed of flock owners in offering the 1962 wool clip as well as the actual marketing of the wool. All

A. PHASE: LIVESTOCK - Producing Better Quality Beef Cattle

B. Beef cattle farmers are not applying management practices known to help materially in producing better quality livestock. A low per cent of our feeder calves at weaning age go into the choice and fancy grades.

C. The objectives were to get our beef cattle herd owners to improve quality through good management practices that would result in a higher net income; to recognize the need for producing better quality livestock; and to acquire the skills for using good management practices.

D. The agents are pleased to report that progress is being made in reaching the overall objective of producing better quality beef cattle. Our records show that a higher per cent of calves marketed through organized feeder calf sales in 1962 went into the fancy and choice grades.

The agents feel that there are several factors that influence the producing of better quality calves such as working closely with beef herd owners in culling out poor milkers and those animals that consistently produce a late calf. After culling, producers were helped in selecting choice heifer replacements. Livestock farmers were advised on the proper time of turning the male with the breeding herd and the proper time of removal in order that we might produce calves early and that most of the calves would be born at approximately the same time. Livestock producers were kept informed

Forage

The agents are well pleased with the progress being made in getting farmers to recognize the need for producing quality forage to meet their livestock requirements. Considerable time was spent assisting farmers in determining their forage requirements and how such could be produced on their farms through individual contacts. Several of our farmers have already taken advantage of the Forage Testing Service being offered at VPI in determining their forage quality. This is a splendid program and is being well received from the Extension agents.

the entire tobacco growing states, this problem will continue to be with us. The agents believe that our growers in this county are willing and ready to cooperate with reasonable programs to correct this bad situation.

E. Considerable emphasis was given to proper winter management to include the plowing out of tobacco stubbles and seeding proper winter cover crops. To further reduce tobacco diseases, a sound system of rotation was recommended. Information on procedures for growing healthy plants early, proper methods of placing heavy applications of fertilizer as well as keeping growers and farm supply dealers informed on insecticides and methods of using them were disseminated throughout the year.

#### Corn

Our problems over the years have been low yields and inadequate storage. Yield in 1962 was the highest in the history of this county. Our growers are making rapid progress in using adapted varieties, better fertilization, rotation and closer spacing which accounts for this yield increase. Storage is still a major problem, but some progress is being made in this area.

#### Small Grain

Yields are gradually increasing which is due mainly to selecting better varieties, heavier applications of fertilizer and practicing good rotation. Some progress is being made in proper storage by showing growers good storage facilities on selected farms.

practice performed by the growers would have an effect on the quality of tobacco produced.

The agents did such things as: demonstrated to growers how to properly take a good soil sample and grow tobacco on only choice tobacco soils, held a county wide tobacco growers meeting with one hundred farmers present and discussed variety performances, insect control, fertilization, cultural practices and methods of harvesting and curing. Two flue tobacco varietal demonstrations were conducted using some ten different varieties. Some old-line varieties and some new varieties were used in order that our growers could observe them under our soil and climatic conditions. Field meetings were held at each varietal plot to point out the characteristics of each variety as well as to once again discuss with growers the real necessity of growing quality rather than quantity tobacco. Several of our growers reviewed the tobacco research work at our Chatham, Virginia, Tobacco Research Station. Timely news articles and personal visitation was used throughout the year to bring about some change in this problem.

According to the records, it appears that we produced considerable undesirable tobacco in 1962, and it was due mainly to variety, overfertilization, excessive rainfall, close spacing and chemicals. The agents do feel, however, that growers are well aware that this is a real problem and realize that something must be done soon, but unless some type of unified approach is taken throughout

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A. PHASE: AGRONOMY (Flue-cured Tobacco) - Quality Rather Than Quantity.

B. According to reports and actual experience, we find that many growers are planting resistant varieties of tobacco that consistently give high yields of poor quality that is not finding its way into the regular channels of trade. Instead, much of this tobacco is placed in the Tobacco Stabilization Cooperative and they frequently experience difficulty in marketing. A sizable number of tobacco growers are planting these resistant varieties even though they are not troubled with major diseases.

C. The objectives were to assist farmers growing flue-cured tobacco and teach the value of producing quality tobacco, that Stabilization Cooperative is owned by the producers and not the Federal Government, and to also teach them that quality tobacco will find its way to the proper channels of trade; thus, relieving the Cooperative of the burdensome expense of storage and possibly loss of money in marketing undesirable tobaccos.

D. The agents stressed the need for producing quality rather than quantity whenever the opportunity presented itself from the time before growers purchased their seed until the harvest was complete. This was done because the agents realized that every

considerably in carrying out the program by selecting demonstrators and general dissemination of information to the public about the County Extension program.

The County Extension staff is thoroughly convinced that this is the proper approach to use in developing and carrying out an effective Extension program. By using this method, the agents feel that this is not one or two people's program, but rather a program developed by the farm and home leadership of the county. These leaders serve willingly and are receiving valuable leadership training in the field of Agriculture and Home Economics. The agents value highly the contributions made to the development and carrying out of the County Extension program and would not want to be without this or a similar organization.

LUNENBURG COUNTY ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
1962

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

The County Extension Staff considers the Lunenburg Extension Service Board of Agriculture as the overall planning organization. This Board is composed of approximately fifty key farm men, women and business people. There is a chairman, vice chairman and secretary of the organization. These men and women serve on eleven agricultural and home economics committees.

The agents feel that these leaders, along with others, are making many worthwhile contributions in planning and carrying out the Extension program. Four to six leaders serve on each of the eleven committees and they are instrumental in setting up the county program from year to year as well as the long time program based upon the needs after they carefully review background information.

Considerable work and emphasis is being given by the agents to the selection and training of leaders, especially in the area of 4-H Club and Home Demonstration. These are given training and are expected to serve as organizational and project leaders in their individual clubs. They give demonstrations and lead discussions in subject matter areas. Each of the eleven committees mentioned above have a chairman. They preside at committee meetings and they also present their program and accomplishments to the overall County Extension Service Board of Agriculture and other invited guests. This is done at two general meetings each year. These leaders help

III. SUCCESS STORIES

4-H LEADERSHIP

37

LUNENBURG COUNTY FORESTRY CONTEST

38

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

42

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
I. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT THE EXTENSION PROGRAM	1
II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	
AGRONOMY	3
LIVESTOCK	7
DAIRY	10
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	12
FORESTRY	114
FARM MANAGEMENT	17
EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS	
CLOTHING	20
HOUSE FURNISHINGS	21
HOME MANAGEMENT	22
NUTRITION	23
4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS	
4-H ADULT LEADERS ORGANIZATION	24
SENIOR 4-H CLUB PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	26
4-H IN SCHOOL PROJECT	29
PROJECT, LEADERSHIP & CITIZENSHIP TRAINING	30
COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT	33
RURAL CIVIL DEFENSE	35

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

H. B. POWERS

---

**Extension Agent**

JANE S. HARRIS

---

**Extension Agent**

KITTY SUE COX

---

**Assistant Agent**

W. O. HOLLAND, JR.

---

**Assistant Agent**

S. B. WADDELL

---

**Assistant Agent**

FRIEDRICH SCHILLING, JR.  
ASSISTANT AGENT

---



1962

LUNENBURG

---

County