

Montgomery County

IV. Appraisal 4-H

It is felt that the 4-H phase of Extension work has been strong this year. With 4 new community clubs and an increase of 13 new adult leaders we feel a new strength. There has been wonderful support from banks and local business firms. In two months, \$1025 was raised for an IFYE. Business firms gave over \$800 in support of the baby beef, and sheep projects. Banks sponsor 12 4-H leaders to the State Leaders Conference. Over 200 parents, leaders, and friends attended the 4-H County-Wide Fellowship Dinner during National 4-H Week. Interest is high in all phases of club work.

The county-wide Senior 4-H clubs need more membership and more interest shown by parents and leaders.

IV. General Appraisal of Past Year

The agents believe that the agricultural and home economics Extension program in the county has become stronger in the past year. Homemakers of the county are requesting more help in the homemaking problems. It is believed that the Home Economics Committee along with other Special Interest Groups, has done much to publicize what the Extension program has to offer.

A training meeting for adult project leaders "On How to Give a Demonstration" is being planned at the request of some of the home demonstration club leaders.

The agents feel that the type and quality of training given leaders needs to be improved. Today with TV and other forms of communication, many professionals are seen in action. The Extension demonstrations have kept pace with and compete with these in quality.

There are still sections of the county that the agents would like to do more in home economics.

As a whole the agents are pleased with the quality and amount of work being done.

Continuous efforts should be made along the lines of news publicity of all it's phases to keep Extension work before the people so that they may always be increasingly conscious of assistance available to them.

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while those who are not, remain hard to impress with its possibilities. While we have gratifying support from the State Forest Service and local forest warden we are not satisfied with the number of participants we have in forestry improvement programs.

The RAD program promoted this year, we believe, will serve as a back drop in the coming years to new innovation based on the programs possibilities. The program itself has engendered considerable thought concerning possibilities for development of rural areas potentialities. Needs are being discovered and felt. New programs may offer incentives that will stimulate the people to action that will result in improved rural economic status.

With agricultural economics backing, Farm Management has taken on professional status. All agents working with the adult extension program need to promote this phase from the standpoint of educating the farmers as to its indispenable value to profit in farming. This work while slow in starting will sell itself and we predict that great demand will be made for its expansion.

We hope the Extension program is reaching a sufficient number of people through news articles and from person to person to insure continued and adequate public support. While we believe public relations are good we think

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IV. General Appraisal Of Past Year

It is believed that the commodity programs and plans were well received by those who participated. We would like to have had larger attendance at meetings and demonstrations though attendance on the tour in beef cattle and dairy forage feeding were both quite good and reaction from participant indicated genuine interest and evidence of appreciation of the information presented.

It is our hope that some of our enthusiasm for parasite control in livestock as a sure way to more profit has been transmitted to a considerable number of livestock producers. We realize that our mastitis control program with dairy cattle has not yet gotten off the ground. There is some indication that dairymen have been made more conscious of the problem and that steps can be taken to help solve it. This we hope will lead the committee to demand the inclusion of the program in the coming year's program. The new six members D.H.I.A. reflects the growth of the dairy enterprise in the county. The agents were much encouraged at the immediate response recieved when making contacts leading to the organization. The forestry program is most intriguing with its potential for increased value of farm land, conservation and improvement. Those who are interested are very much so,

III. Farm Management Success Story

A local farmer, Mrs. J. T. Lucas, using 1961 Rail-in-Record accounting analysis as a base, was able to raise her net farm income \$3312.00. It was found that she had high labor and feed cost and that her herd production average was low. After budgeting the farm enterprises she was able to see and correct some of the weak points of her operation. A new labor agreement was reached that saved \$1500.00, replacing purchased feed with home grown silage and raising herd production average approximately eight hundred pounds per cow increased her net income another one thousand eight hundred twelve dollars. By incorporating additional management practices she should be able to raise her net income another \$2328.00 in 1963.

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III. Agriculture - Success Story

but is one which will give us much prestige. The assignment to India is considered one of the most valuable and important and Curtis was selected for that reason. He will represent us well wherever he goes.

Curtis helps create his own opportunities for achievement. When he was 12 years old he asked us to help him organize a 4-H club in his community. Due largely to his leadership, passed on to his family and neighbors, this club won an area achievement award which was the basis of an article in the National 4-H club magazine. When told of being eligible for IFYE he enthusiastically submitted his application and the value of his career to the Extension program made it mandatory that we do all possible to help him get the necessary \$1200 which is this county's share and which will be supplemented by \$2000 available from the National Foundation in Washington, D. C. No funds from government sources are used for IFYE.

III. Agriculture - Success Story

Curtis Absher, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Absher, Montgomery county, has been named Virginia's delegate to India under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. He will leave in Late September.

Under the IFYE program, delegates live and work with rural families in the host countries for several months.

A 1962 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Absher now is assistant agricultural agent in Rockingham county. He has been an active 4-H member since, at the age of 12, he called and organized the first meeting of the Blacksburg Mountain 4-H club at his home. He served two years as the club's president, and since has served in various offices. As a college student, he continued his 4-H work as a member of the alumni 4-H club at VPI. He is one of the few 4-H members in Virginia to make three judging trips to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. One was as a member of the 4-H Livestock judging team, one as a member of the VPI meat judging team, and one as a member of the VPI livestock judging team. He graduated with one of the top academic records in his class, and was listed last year in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

Absher is a member of the Virginia Chapter of 4-H All Stars, honorary 4-H organization, and in 1961 was big chief of the organization.

While the IFYE program has been in operation since 1948, this is the first opportunity Montgomery county has had to send a delegate

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work, with a minimum of adult supervision. Another is the tradition of changing officers, especially the president, almost every year.

Farm Director Howell thinks adult leaders can cooperate with sponsors of activities or contests best by keeping them informed of what the 4-H Club is doing. He also likes to see 4-H leaders prepare stories for county newspapers and for other local news outlets, and feels it's gratifying to the sponsor to be mentioned in connection with the program he's supporting.

Howell brings in the area winners in the WSLS contest for an appearance on a television program following the judging of county winners by the state 4-H Club office. He's keenly aware of the importance of volunteer leaders in 4-H. "If it weren't for them, 4-H wouldn't go so well," Howell says.

families, went caroling and constructed a float for the Christmas parade. They held a drive to get all members to put 4-H stickers in cars, set up exhibits in two store windows during National 4-H Club Week, presented two radio programs and four acts in the Share-the-Fun contest. Skating, bowling, a marble tournament and a softball game for recreation alternated with work for the club.

The club is strong for planning recreation events, and other activities are set well ahead of time. Recently, the club has been using almost all of its 4-H members on committees, for planning and other work. There are committees on activities, public relations, programs and the scrapbook. "We usually let them do about as they see fit," says Mrs. Toney. "These committees have helped a great deal, because each 4-H member has had a job to do."

Mrs. L. C. McPherson points out that the record book for WSLC contest was well done, and that the youngsters did it alone. She feels that another reason for good work in the club is the enthusiastic cooperation of parents of 4-H Club members. "With an enrollment of only 28, we often have 50 or more people attending events," she says.

Besides the use of committees of 4-H'ers, the club has developed some other methods of bringing out leadership qualities in youngsters. One is letting them do their own

III. Success Story

Local 4-H Club Wins National Publicity

One example of an outstanding club which has participated in the WSIS contest is the Blacksburg Mountain 4-H Club of Montgomery County. Assistant County Agent Tom Tabor says the Blacksburg Mountain group is led by an exceptionally fine staff of volunteer adult leaders and 4-H officers.

The leaders include the H. E. Cromers, the L. C. McPhersons, Mrs. Robert Toney, and L. A. Hovory. Natalie Weddle was 1961 president of the club. This lively club held numerous social activities during the year ending in the fall of 1961, and made many contributions in community service.

They had a supper for parents; leaders attended a regional conference; more than 50 members, leaders and parents attended the county fellowship banquet; and adults and youngsters turned out en masse for a weiner roast. Four Blacksburg Mountain 4-H'ers attended junior camp, six attended 4-H short course, and five went to senior camp at Virginia Beach. The club had a watermelon feast and a hayride and good representation at the county barbecue. The Blacksburgers put up a roadside sign at the county line, donated \$15 toward band uniforms for the high school, improved entrances to farm homes, and gave a party for sick veterans.

At Christmas time they made up food baskets for three needy

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F. Unanticipated work accomplished:

A group of fourteen V.P.I. students' wives were interested in learning to sew.

The assistant home agent worked with this group for a series of meetings. Each member of the group completed a blouse and skirt.

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II. Project Areas - Education for Fall Out Protection

Phase: U.S.D.A. County Defense Board

The agent attended meetings on Civil Defense in Abingdon and Lynchburg for conducting an educational program on how to survive fall out in case of enemy attack or ^{other} National emergency. Letters and civil defense bulletins have been sent to 100 community leaders.

E. Progress made in other phases of Extension:

A series of meetings for a special interest group on making the simple dress was held at which time 10 homemakers made a simple dress which they modeled at the Achievement Program.

As a result of these meetings each woman has made an average of two dresses.

A special interest group in tailoring met for a series of meetings at which time 10 homemakers made a tailored garment, which included coats, suits and childrens' coats. These garments were modeled at the Achievement Program.

As a result of these demonstrations four other garments have been tailored.

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F. Work Accomplished of an Unanticipated Nature

The raising of \$1025 for Curtis Absher, a 4-H IFYE, from Montgomery County to India. A committee met and appointed a chairman, and treasurer. Leaders were contacted in each section of the county and given a list of people, clubs, and business to contact. Jack Tyree reported the fund raising drive was one of the shortest and most successful on record.

II. Project Area: 4-H

Phase: Projects (Clothing)

The girls were interested in learning to sew and to select their clothing. Many of the girls needed some guidance in making better clothing selections.

To teach the girls the proper use of sewing equipment, approved construction techniques, to plan their clothing needs and to teach them to select clothing and accessories to meet these needs. To have more girls model in the county dress revue.

One hundred eight girls enrolled in clothing projects with ninety-six completing. The agent and/or leaders trained by the agent met with these girls at special meeting for project instruction. Agents and leaders gave demonstrations on construction techniques and the girls went home and practiced. Programs were given by leaders and club members on planning and selecting clothing and accessories. Fourteen girls modeled in the county dress revue.

Many of these girls now have more suitable clothing in their wardrobe because of better selection and more skill in construction.

II. Project Area: 4-H

Phase: Projects (Meal Preparation)

Received major emphasis because the girls and their leaders expressed interest in learning more about nutrition and food preparation.

To have girls use approved preparation methods when preparing food. To improve diets of 4-H girls and their families. To help girls develop skills that lead to self-confidence.

One hundred twenty-seven girls enrolled in the project with eighty-seven completing. Most of this project work was conducted by volunteer 4-H leaders trained by the agent.

The leaders gave demonstrations trained the club members to give demonstrations, led discussion groups, judged food products prepared by the girls and taught the girls to judge food.

Eight of these girls gave demonstrations county contest day.

This project taught the girls more about nutrition and food preparation and should lead to improved diets of the girls and their families.

II. Project Areas: Work on County-Wide Safety Project

Phase: Safety

The County 4-H Council and Adult leaders association voted to conduct safety as a County-wide project for 1962-63. The older youth of the county need guidance on Auto Care And Safety because this is one of the leading counties in the state for accidents. Many club members are not safety conscious.

Progress is being made on this program. In November, a leader training meeting was held for the safety project. Leaders were given copies of all materials and told how they may be used best. 4-H Safety manuals have been given to every club member and explained in detail. Clubs have used speakers from the highway and police depts.. Most of the club members have made safety surveys in their homes and surroundings. Interest is running high and both leaders and club members are showing much interest.

II. Project Areas: 4-H Club and Youth Activities

Phase: Organizational (Community Clubs)

This phase received major emphasis because the Extension Service has been asked by the county School Board not to hold 4-H meetings during school hours. There has been a drop of 8 clubs and approximately 350 members in fall of 1961.

The objectives are to organize more community clubs.

To get more adult leaders and train them.

To get more county children enrolled in 4-H.

To tell the people of Montgomery County the advantages and training boys and girls may receive through 4-H work.

Progress made in reaching these objectives are as following:

1. Letters were written to the parents of the 350 children that had to be dropped because 4-H club meetings could not be held during school hours, asking them to try to get a club organize in their community:
2. Leaders have spread the word that there is a need for more community 4-H clubs throughout the county.
3. Each 4-H club has been getting more news and publicity in the local paper about activities in their community.
4. More publicity has been given to county-wide events.
5. Results achieved by these efforts are: 4 new community 4-H clubs have been organized; eight new adult leaders have been obtained. The 4-H enrollment has been increased by 60.

II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: Furnishings- Selection, Care, Repair and Related Arts

Reasons for Selection - Most homemakers decorate their own homes.

Many homes could be more attractive by the proper use of color in decorating.

Many homemakers lack knowledge of how to use color to make their homes more attractive.

Objectives - To have more attractive homes by using color more effectively in decorating. To provide the homemakers with knowledge of how to combine and coordinate color in decorating the home.

Progress made in reaching objectives - Leaders were trained by the home demonstration agent on "Color in the House". The leaders or the home demonstration agent gave demonstrations in the various clubs, on the above subject.

Seventy percent of the homemakers reported they had received help from the demonstration, with 46% having put the information to use in their own or their neighbors home.

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II. Project Area: Extension Home Economics

Phase - Home Ground Improvement

Reasons for Selection - Most homemakers plant their own flowers. More attractive flower borders could be had with knowledge and understanding of how to plan and plant for year round interest. Homemakers lack knowledge of how to make plans for, and have an attractive flower garden for maximum enjoyment.

Objectives - To have more attractive flower borders. To provide homemakers with knowledge of how to plan and plant an attractive flower border.

Progress made in reaching objectives - Leaders were trained by the Extension Horticulturist. The leaders or the agent gave the demonstration in the various clubs.

Seventy-two percent of the homemakers report they plan to make improvements in their flower borders.

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II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: Nutrition- Food Preservation and Food Preparation

Reason for Selection - Most homemakers are responsible for spending the family food dollar. Nutritious meals, at a lower cost can be served many families with better planning on the part of the homemaker. Many homemakers lack knowledge of how to get the most from the food dollar.

Most homemakers do not know how to use spices and herbs to add flavor and interest to their meals.

Homemakers lack knowledge of how they can make many foods more interesting and palatable for their families by the addition of a few spices and/or herbs.

Objectives - To have families better fed for food \$ spent. To provide homemakers with knowledge of how to spend their food \$ wisely. To have families add interest to their meals by the use of herbs and spices. To provide homemakers with knowledge of how they can add flavors and interest to their meals by use of spices and herbs.

Progress made in reaching objectives - Leaders were trained by the Assistant Food and Nutrition Specialist on "What should food cost" and Spices and Herbs to pep up the meals." The leaders gave demonstrations on the above subjects at their local club meetings. Eighty percent reported they received help from the demonstration on "What should food cost," with 70% stating they had been able to save money on their food bill by knowing how to buy. Sixty-two percent reported having used recipes on spices and herbs, with 60% stating their families liked the food prepared with spices and/or herbs.

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II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: ^uClothing and Textile Design, Selection, Construction
and Care

gained from the demonstration on "Points to look for in buying
suits and coats".

Sixty-four percent of the club members report they have used the
information from the demonstration on "Posture".

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II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: Clothing and Textile Design, Selection, Construction and Care

Reasons for Selection - A majority of the homemakers buy their suits and coats readymade. More intelligent purchases could be made with knowledge of how to buy a coat or suit to meet the individual's need.

Homemakers lack knowledge of what points to consider when buying a suit or coat.

More homemakers would look more attractive if they had a better posture.

Homemakers lack knowledge of how good posture can improve both personal appearance and health.

Objectives - To have homemakers make better choice in choice of suits and coats.

To have homemakers improve their posture.

To provide homemakers knowledge of what to look for and what to consider in buying suits and coats.

To provide homemakers with knowledge of the importance of good posture and its relation to good grooming and health.

Progress made in reaching objectives - Leader Training meetings were held at which time the home demonstration club leaders were given training in "What to look for in buying suits and coats" and "Posture" by the clothing specialist.

The leaders gave demonstrations in their respective clubs.

Twenty percent of the club members report they have used information

II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: Family Economics

Reasons for Selection - Many homemakers do not have a will or know to whom the deed of their home is made.

Homemakers lack knowledge of: steps to be taken in making a will; what will happen to the property if one dies without a will; how deeds should be made considering different situations.

Objectives - To have homemakers make wills and deeds who have none.

To make changes in transfer of property as deemed necessary by individuals from time to time.

To provide homemakers with knowledge of the general situation with respect to the laws of Virginia concerning the transfer of property.

To inform the homemaker of her/in ^{responsibility} deciding how she wants her property transferred.

Progress made in reaching objectives - The demonstration on "Wills and Deeds" was given in the various clubs by the Associate Extension Agricultural Economist in charge of Farm Business Accounts. Both husbands and wives were invited to these demonstrations.

To date 25% of the homemakers report they have a will, leaving 75% with no will.

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II. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

Phase: Child Development and Human Relations

Reasons for Selection - Many children do not assume responsibility as the homemakers feel they should. The homemakers lack knowledge of how to train youth in assuming more responsibility. A lack of mutual understanding between youth and adults.

Objectives:- To have youth assume more responsibility. To provide homemakers with knowledge and understanding of how to work with youth in getting them to assume responsibility.

Progress made in reaching objectives - A Leaders' Training meeting was held on "Training Youth to Take More Responsibility", at which time Dr. Mildred Tate (Head of V.P.I. Home Economics Dept. retired), trained the leaders.

The leaders or the home agent gave the demonstration in the clubs. Fifty-four percent reported they had received help from these demonstrations, with 40% having used the suggestions received and felt it had been helpful to them.

II. Project Areas- Extension Home Economics

Phase: Furnishings - Selection, Care, Repair and Related Arts.

Reasons for Selection - Many homemakers today are working outside the home. More time is spent in community and social activities. With these outside activities, many homes could be kept more orderly and attractive with some knowledge and skill in short cuts to house cleaning.

Homemakers lack knowledge of the many short cuts that might be taken in house cleaning to save time and energy.

Objectives:- To improve methods and skills in house cleaning.

To provide homemakers knowledge in short cuts to house cleaning.

Progress made in reaching objectives - A Leaders' Training meeting was held on "Short Cuts to House Cleaning." The Extension Farm and Home Unit Specialist gave the Training. The leaders or the home agent gave demonstrations in the various clubs.

As a result of these demonstrations, 72% of the homemakers report they had made improvements in their methods of house cleaning in order to save time and energy.

II. Project Areas - In Educational and Organizational Activities

Phase: Dairy Organizational and Promotion phase

The Virginia Dairymen's Association, Montgomery D.H.I.A. and Montgomery-Pulaski Artificial Breeding annual meetings were attended in January.

A tour of six grade A dairy farms was conducted with the assistance of the Extension Agricultural Engineer, G. D. Kite and a local power company representative, who provided lunch at the Faculty Dining Room for about 25 dairy farmers who participated in the tour to study engineering methods applied to handling and feeding forage to dairy cattle.

In August, sixteen dairy farms were visited regarding membership in a new D.H.I.A.. In October a meeting of six of these resulted in a new association which began testing in November, with E. Douglas Smoot, a Dairy Science Student at V.P.I., as supervisor.

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Dr. Carter, at the Bill Atkinson farm Christiansburg, where the group saw an Angus Brahman crossbred operation, discussed increased weight gains from cross-breeding experiments in Virginia and other Experiment Stations.

The group ate lunch at the Faculty Apartment Dining Room at V.P.I., had refreshments at the Blankenship farm and watermelon at the close of the tour at the Flying M. Rodeo grounds where they also saw Bill Atkinson's Quarter horses.

organized special sales in which the animals were graded by State Division of Markets Graders at Dublin and Roanoke-Hollins markets, including spring and fall sales.

Forty-nine beef cattle producers from five counties attended the annual feeder producers educational tour which included six county farms on Friday, August 10. A school bus was used to transport the group on the tour.

At the farm of C. W. Atkinson, Christiansburg, where 30 steers were being fed grain on grass, Dr. R. C. Carter of the V.P.I. Animal Husbandry Experiment Station outlined experiments conducted in Virginia with steers fed grain on grass.

K. C. Williamson, Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist discussed grain feeding versus feeder calf production at the farm of C. S. Givens near Blacksburg.

Dr. Roy Blazer, Agronomist in charge of forage experiments in Virginia discussed forage management for maximum weight gains in feeder calves, at the farm of Henry Heth, Blacksburg. "The amount an animal eats", he said, "determines its weight".

Curtis Mast, Extension Livestock Specialist, also spoke at the Heth farm on herd management for maximum gains. Cull cows, use fast gaining bulls, select good heifer replacements, plan for early calving, and be with the herd during the calving season.

Mr. Williamson, also at the farm of C. E. Blankenship, Rt. 2, Cambria, recommended a July Yearling Feeder Cattle Sale. Mr. Blankenship produces yearling feeder steers and bred heifers.

II. Project Areas - In Educational and Organizational Activities

Phase: Promotion and Marketing of Livestock Program

Organizational meetings of breed associations, feeder cattle sales, sheep and wool associations were attended with officers and committeemen. At the Southwest Virginia Sheep Breeders Ass'n. meeting at Rural Retreat, Montgomery County sheepmen received first, second and fifth places in the State Return-Per-Ewe Contest and were recognized for having the largest number of contestants entered in the State. Four contestants entered the 1962 contest.

As a member of the marketing committee for show animals from the Roanoke Area Fat Stock Show, the agent wrote letters to prospective buyers in the Roanoke area and urged other agents to contact these buyers as a follow-up.

As a public educational program to teach appreciation of good nutrition, a local civic club was assisted with a program at which show cattle steaks were served. All club steer buyers and supporters were invited guests and the program was a talk by the Athletic Director of V.P.I. on the value of proper eating with sufficient exercise for good health.

The agents assisted the wool producers of the Craig-Roanoke-Montgomery Area in pooling and marketing 45,142 pounds of wool at 62¢ per pound net in June.

The annual Ram Sale was held in July in which 16 rams were sold to local producers at an average of \$60.64 per head.

Montgomery County Beef Cattle producers were assisted in Marketing eight hundred twenty-one head of feeder cattle through seven

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e. T. V. A.

Situation: Farmers lack knowledge of added production and returns from using proper fertilizer recommendations.

Program Objectives: To demonstrate to farmers the increased production through the proper use of adequate amounts of fertilizer.

Demonstrators: C. N. Conner, G. R. Broce, W. D. Durham, J. T. Lucas and G. A. Allen, Jr.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Soil samples were taken on fields to be used in the demonstrations. Recommendations were made and each field fertilized according to the recommendation, leaving a test strip with no fertilizer.

Evaluation: There were significant differences between the fertilized field and the unfertilized test plot. These differences were shown by the demonstrators to their neighbors and friends visiting the farms. Fertilization was discussed informally and as a result many farmers have asked for assistance in taking soil samples and fertilizer recommendations.

Summarization: Approximately 75 farmers have been worked with on Farm Management problems in 1962, on records, budgeting, farm planning, demonstrations and various other management problems.

control emphasizing the fact that cattle gain better when they are free from disturbance and aggravation.

Evaluation: Farmers have learned that by proper and timely care and management, that they will take more pounds of high quality beef to the market on sale day and increase their net farm income.

(b) Marketing - Situation: Farmers lack knowledge on the cost of comparative marketing of cattle in the field, at the local market and in special graded sales.

Program Objective: To teach farmers how to make decisions as to where and how to market cattle most profitably.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Budgets were prepared to show cost of castrating, dehorning, vaccinating, hauling, drift, and marketing costs.

It was found that it costs \$2.00 cwt. to market feeder calves in a special graded sale, \$1.00/cwt. to sell at a local market or to sell yearling in a special sale (no castrating, vaccinating or dehorning). There are no marketing costs on the farm, unless one or more of these services have been performed. If sold by the cwt., it is assumed that the drift would be the same since all cattle would have to be hauled to a stockyard to be weighed.

Evaluation: Farmers can compare local market and feeder calf and yearling cattle sales to arrive at a comparative price they should receive and decide where and how to market their cattle.

to find how quickly high machinery costs could cause a farm business failure.

Obtained assistance of Dan Kite, Extension Agricultural Engineer, on several occasions to discuss locating farm buildings cost of different buildings, and use of buildings designed for a particular enterprise.

Evaluation: Farmers have learned to plan before making large capital expenditures and to fulfill their needs without over investing.

5. Livestock

(a) Production - Situation: Farmers lack knowledge of producing the most pounds of high quality meat-type animals at the lowest cost per pound.

Program Objective: To assist farmers in producing the maximum number of pounds of high quality meat at the lowest cost.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Held beef cattle school that emphasized breeding schedules, animal quality and parasite control. Held demonstrations throughout the county emphasizing time and methods of dehorning, castrating and vaccinating. Held tour for feeder calf producers, visiting farms to demonstrate different methods of producing feeder cattle and yearlings. Cost accounts were prepared for three of the farms visited to emphasize cost controls for higher net incomes. Held demonstrations for cattle grub and external parasite

\$18.70 Return /cow
 \$11880.00 Invest. in land
 7500.00 Invest. in cattle
1500.00 fencing
 \$20,880.00 Total investment
 \$20,880) 935.00 = 4.5% return on Investment
 20880.00
 -----06

\$1252.80 Annual Int. on Investment

Evaluation: These farmers learned the value of detailed farm planning and to supplement the master plan from year to year with partial budgeting. They also learned that with good management practices and a plan to follow they can curb unnecessary expenditure and increase net income.

4. Buildings and Machinery

Situation: Farmers lack proper buildings and machinery required to carry on the farming necessary on each particular farm.

Program Objectives: To teach farmers to determine necessary buildings and machinery adequate to operate their farms without having costly excesses.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Farmers learned to budget machinery cost per acre of crops in order to decide to buy or replace machinery or hire custom work. All were very surprised

\$7500 X 6% = \$450.00
\$1500.00 fencing at 20 yr. = \$75.00 Dep./yr.
\$9.00 /yr. prorated seeding cost = \$1188
4.92/ac./yr. fert. lime \$550.00
\$100.00 Labor
\$100.00 Vet. & Med.
23.50 winter feed cost per cow

712.80 Int. on land investment
450.00 Int. on cow investment
75.00 Dep. on fencing
1188.00 Prorated seeding cost
550.00 Fert. & Lime
100.00 Labor
100.00 Vet. & Med.
25.00 fencing repair
\$3200.80 Annual Expense
1175.00 Winter feed cost
\$4375.80 Total Cost
87.52 Cost /cow
50 cows X 90% calf drop = 45 calves
\$118.00 Average /calf
118.00 X 45 = \$5310.00
\$5310.00
4375.00
\$ 935.00 Return to labor & Mgt.

at a cost of \$1080.00.

Evaluation of Partial Budgeting: Participating farmers have learned that planning in advance can save them time and money. Keeping accurate records on enterprises, then reevaluating the budget can certainly increase their net farm income. After one session of budgeting with a farmer, quite often he will ask for help later and learn how to effectively do his own budgeting.

3. Detailed Farm Planning

Situation: Farmers lack knowledge in detailed farm planning to maximize net income by using the right combination of their input resources.

Program Objectives: To teach farmers how to maximize net profit to each individual farm by incorporating all the enterprises into one effective unit.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Detail farm plans were worked out with cooperators, showing them how to determine which combination of enterprises and the size of each enterprise that would fit into their particular situations to maximize net returns to the overall farm operation.

132 ac. X 90 = \$11,880.00

\$11,880.00 X 6% = \$712.80

50 cows X \$150 = \$7500.00

90 ac. unimproved pasture at \$12.00 = \$1080

\$1080.00 unimproved pasture

148.00 Vet. & Med.

2479.68 Lamb cost

\$3707.68 Cost

Break even \$15.07 /head

45 ac. improved pasture at \$17 ac. = \$765.00

\$2479.68 Lamb cost

39.52 Vet. & Med.

765.00 improved pasture

\$3284.20

Break even \$13.35

\$15.07

13.35

\$ 1.72 less break even cost

Sell 100# lambs at \$21.00

\$21.00 lambs x 246 = \$5166.00

\$5166 \$5166

3707 3284

\$1459 \$1882

\$1882

1459

\$ 423 Increase in net income on 45 ac.

x 2

\$846 Increase in net income on 90 ac.

If pasture had not been used for sheep it would have been idle

Increase herd production 1000# x 90 cows = 900 cwt.

900 cwt. x \$6.62/cwt. (farm price) = \$5958.00

Increased feed cost to produce 900 cwt. = 993.00 per year

\$4965.00 Increased income
from increased
production.

\$4214.00 Savings in feed cost

720.00 Savings in ration change

1275.50 Savings in labor change

4965.00 Increased production

\$11,174.50

Example: Sheep

Situation: Farmers fail to realize the cost of "just grazing" sheep and cost of parasite control.

Program Objective: To help farmers become aware of pasture and parasite control cost.

Cooperators: R. L. Nutt, Jr., Elliston; L. C. McPherson, Blacksburg Mt.; H. H. Shelburne, Childress; J. Littleton, Riner; S. J. Carden, Radford; C. N. Woolwine, Rogers; C. A. Sowder, Shawsville.

Methods and Learning Experiences:

Example budget:

246 feeder lambs x 10.08 = \$2479.68

Present Vet. & Med. \$148.00

Proposed Vet. & Med. 39.52

Save \$108.48

Example: Dairy

Situation: Dairymen are not aware of the cost of excessive labor, (underemployment), machinery and low producing cows.

Program Objective: Dairymen have little individual control over the price of their milk so the cost of production has to be carefully analyzed in order to avoid all excessive costs.

Cooperators: K. Estes, Blacksburg; L. C. McPherson, Blacksburg Mt.; W. L. Mitchell, Blacksburg Mt.; G. E. Wells, Blacksburg Mt.; J. T. Lucas, Childress; G. Hall, Childress; B. Sale, Dry Valley; L. Walters, Ellett; O. T. Reed, Little River; C. Phillips, Little River; B. Knox, Little River; J. Myers, Riner; B. Greear, Riner; J. Altiser, Riner; H. Akers, Riner; Teel & Willard, Riner; J. A. Conner, Shawsville; T. C. Mills, Shawsville; J. Atkinson, Shawsville; S. Epperly, Pilot; D. B. Alley, Pilot; C. S. Givins, Newport; C. A. Jackson, Mt. Tabor; C. N. Conner, Radford; T. K. Adams, Whitethorne; L. Clarke, Jr., Stuart.

Methods and Learning Experiences:

Dairy Budget

14 ac. corn silage at \$80.00 / ac. = 1120 production cost
1 ac. (21 Ton actual production) will replace 5.3T / grain (N.E. Substitution)

14 ac. x 5.3 x \$70.00 (grain cost) = \$ 5334.00
- 1120.00

\$ 4214.00 savings in feed cost

Change grain ration for dry cows and heifers to lower ration cost

\$10.00 per ton. \$10.00 x 6T./mo. x 12 mo. = \$720.00 /yr.

Labor underemployed, replace one full time man with 1/2 time man, save \$1275.50.

Methods and Learning Experiences:

Feeder Calf Budget

Present cost - Ave. Cow Cost \$150.00 - Proposed Cost

Interest \$150 x 6%	\$ 9.00	Interest	\$ 9.00
Depreciation	10.00	Depreciation	10.00
Feed Cost:		Feed Cost:	
1½ Tons hay at \$257	37.50	3 Tons silage at 5.50	16.50
Pasture 3ac x 12.00	36.00	1/3 Ton Hay at \$25	8.35
Vet. & Med.	4.00	Pasture 3 ac at 12.00	36.00
Breeding cost	7.00	Vet. & Med.	4.00
Labor	7.00	Breeding cost	7.00
Marketing cost	<u>1.00</u>	Labor	7.00
	\$111.50	Marketing	<u>1.00</u>
			\$98.85

\$111.50 Present

98.85 Proposed

\$ 12.65 Savings per cow

Present Income:

Calves - Jan. to May

400 lb. ave. at 28¢ = 112.00

\$112.00

111.50

.50 Net income per cow

Proposed Income:

Calves - Jan. to Feb.

500 lb. ave. at 27¢ = 135.00

\$135.00

98.85

\$ 36.15 Net income per cow

have dropped out for one reason or another, mostly because they don't want to change or are afraid of change, and two or three who will drop out of the program at the end of the year for numerous reasons.

2. Partial Budgeting

Situation: Farmers lack knowledge on short run planning, balancing crop-livestock enterprises and evaluating one enterprise with another.

Program Objectives: To help farmers learn to do short run planning and to compare the profitability of one enterprise compared with another.

Methods and Learning Experiences: Budgeting has been done with 56 county farmers comparing livestock enterprises, competing, complimentary and supplementary, crop enterprises for the best land use and balancing crop-livestock enterprises on a farm.

Example: Feeder Calf Budgeting:

Situation: Feeder calf cattle producers fail to realize the cost of keeping the cow herd value of a good breeding schedule, weight and grade of calves at market time.

Program Objective: To help farmers learn the value a good breeding schedule, high weights and grades of feeder calves and the cost of keeping the cow herd.

Cooperators: Beef - W. W. Hall, Cambria; S. Webb, Cambria; L. Phillips, Childress; P. L. Cecil, Childress; T. Tabor, Christiansburg; B. Atkinson, Christiansburg; Mrs. E. B. McDaniel, Christiansburg; R. L. Nutt, Jr., Elliston; R. B. Graham, Elliston; F. Shelton, Little River; C. Sutphin, Luster's Gate; C. M. Webb, Mt. Tabor; H. J. Wimmer, Lafayette; Mrs. F. S. Shelton, Pilot; S. Epperly, Pilot; R. J. Styne, Riner; W. Knowles, Riner; C. N. Conner, Radford; J. A. Conner, Shawsville; J. Shanklin, Dry Valley; C. S. Givins, Newport; L. Bell, Floyd; M. S. Thomas, Roanoke.

Farm Management

Situation: Montgomery County has been a pilot county in Farm and Home Management since Federal appropriations provided for this phase of Extension work in 1954.

1. Mail-In Record

Situation: Farmers have failed to see the value of keeping accurate records and lack knowledge in using them to plan and improve future operations.

Program Objective: To help farmers learn to keep and use records in finding and correcting operational weaknesses to increase net farm income.

Cooperators:

15 - Montgomery County - 3 drop outs
5 - Floyd County - 1 drop out
6 - Patrick County
<u>4</u> - Craig County
30

Methods and Learning Experiences: These farmers are learning through participation. Inventories and depreciation schedules have been made on all farms and the farmers are keeping monthly income and expense accounts. Quarterly summaries are discussed very thoroughly with the farmers and current problems solved as they arise.

Evaluation: The farmers that were on the mail-in record program in 1961 have taken advantage of their record information and begun better management practices and to use their accounting analysis and budgeting to improve their farm business.

Many of the 1962 participants are very interested in the program and have begun to ask for help in planning and budgeting and will take full advantage of the accounting analysis. Of course there are a few who

Following the meeting, Mr. Lyon assisted the agent in setting up a Forestry Management Demonstration on the farm of Mrs. J. T. Lucas in the Childress community in cooperation with Kaywood Lucas, a son and forestry student at V.P.I.

This timber boundary was inventoried and a plan was set up for further thinning and spot planting areas where mature trees had been removed. This area will be used for field meetings to teach other woodlot owners the value of timber management.

The A.S.C.S. Committee cooperated in forestry by transferring \$150.00 to the Virginia Division of Forestry to make technical services available. Twenty-one acres were planted to trees and shrubs on seven farms and approved for cost-share payments by the Forestry Service and the county committee.

II. Project Areas - Forestry Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Farm Woodlot Management

The county contains approximately 155,372 acres of commercial forest according to the 1957 Forest Survey. The timber production is likely to lag until further growth takes place. The committee recommended that educational work be done to help farm woodlot owners realize the potential value of timber boundaries.

The objective is to increase income and the value of farms by improving and conserving the valuable species of timber in farm woodlots by teaching farmers to become familiar with recommended forestry practices and to acquire the necessary skills in applying them.

The forestry planning committee met on January 19 to study the situation and to help determine how best to manage farm forestry areas and woodlots for conservation and maximum income.

The county Forest Warden, S. B. Chafin, agreed to compile and list the sawmill operators and other wood industries who could be invited to an educational meeting. This list was completed in February and a letter sent to all on the list and in addition, to all foresters, farm woodlot owners, professional agricultural workers, members of the Board of Supervisors, and the county planning commission.

The meeting was held March 20 and A. B. Lyon, Extension Forester, discussed the subject "Developing Montgomery County's 131,000 acre Forestry Resource" and additional statistics from the timber resource survey recently completed.

The chairman of the committee L. H. Gardner, and the agent, attended a demonstrator selection meeting in Franklin County and received information on the costs of mastitis to dairymen and participated in scoring a dairyman and his methods as a prospective demonstrator. Dr. S. L. Kalison, Extension Veterinarian, assisted the agent in discussing the program with all appropriate professional workers and the dairy committee.

These meetings took place during April and May, after which a circular letter was sent to all milk producers in June emphasizing mastitis as the main cause for loss of profit in the dairy business.

In this county the loss due to mastitis was estimated at \$450.00 per ^{herd} ~~cow~~ or \$135,919.00. ~~xxxxxxx~~

Due to the rush of the haying season no further meetings could be held during 1962. However, the plan will be continued through June 30, 1963 and thereafter if interest and participation justify it. Mastitis control circulars were sent to all dairymen throughout the summer and the 1963 Dairy Herd Management Calendar was sent to dairymen in November. Follow up letters will be sent out to emphasize the mastitis program and the calendar so that full use may be made of the information and instructions it contains.

II. Project Areas - Dairy Production and Management

Phase: Dairy Mastitis Control (Animal Diseases)

This phase received major emphasis because according to the annual DHIA report, udder trouble was responsible for over 30% of the removals from county herds.

The local veterinarians say that mastitis is prevalent in at least 60% of the herds they serve. It is estimated that mastitis is costing the dairymen of this county at least \$125,000 per year in lost milk, drugs, veterinary service and damaged animals.

The dairy committee is greatly concerned about the high dollar loss to the county dairymen. They have strongly recommended that a carefully planned educational program on mastitis control be given high priority in the county Extension program (similar to the on-going state program).

The program objectives were to reduce incidence of mastitis and thereby increase the net income of county dairymen, by assisting dairymen and those who milk cows to acquire a better understanding of the recommended managed milking practices and to acquire skills in applying these practices and thereby increase the net income of county dairymen.

A training workshop was attended by the agents, along with those of other counties, to receive instructions in conducting the program in the county.

Following the workshop, the county committee was called to a meeting at which the program was discussed and the committee voted to adopt the program.

Demonstrations have been held at Christiansburg Livestock Market and the farms of I. J. Greear, Zoll Grim, Jr., Walnut Grove, C. E. Blankenship, W. L. Mitchell, N. L. Hall, Kermit Kenley, N. E. Semones, J. Paul Reynolds and J. L. Linkous.

The last three of these demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with the Bethel, Belmont and Mt. Tabor Community Clubs.

The treatment prevents the development of the heel fly larvae or grub in the animal's body following the "sting" of the heel fly.

Treatment on a community basis therefore helps to reduce the reinfestation of cattle from neighboring farms.

Treated herds will be checked during the winter and spring for these expected results and the material will be recommended throughout the county next season as a part of the overall parasite control program.

It was voted and called to the attention of consignors and stock yard operators that cattle treated for parasites invariably graded higher and were in better market condition, including gloss of hair coat, absence of flies and evidence of lice, than untreated animals.

on parasite control in livestock was taught at 4-H camp. During the month of October, sixteen demonstrations were conducted including treatments of 4-H club steer projects. Dr. J. O. Rowell, Extension Entomologist, attended the first of these demonstrations and discussed the heel fly and how it effects cattle. The agent demonstrated how to eradicate this pest with "Ruelene", a systemic insecticide that prevents the development of cattle grubs from the eggs laid by the heel fly. This pest prevents cattle from grazing during the height of the pasture season by keeping them standing in pond streams or in buildings. This material is also effective in controlling lice and horn flies. The cost of the material is small compared to the damage done by the pest which ruins hides and high percentages of meat in slaughter animals.

The Extension workers pointed out that "Ruelene" should be used before November 1, and should not be used on cows giving milk or within 28 days of freshening or slaughter.

The cost of the material is 7¢ per ounce and is used at the rate of one ounce per 100 pounds of body weight.

News articles were published with pictures to further publicize this phase of livestock management on October 15 and 26 on the use of "Ruelene" and on August 10 with a story of the feeder cattle tour, club camp and other demonstrations of fly and louse control control devices.

Approximately 1000 head of cattle including both beef and dairy animals have been treated for cattle grubs with "Ruelene" .

II. Project Areas- Livestock Production Management

Phase: Beef Cattle Parasite Control (Entomology)

The livestock committee's selection of this phase was based on observations, Experiment Station reports and local veterinarians that farmers lose an average of \$10.00 per head on all cattle marketed each year due to internal and external parasites.

Most untreated cattle are infested with parasites which cause low gains during winter and flies that reduce gains and spread infections during the summer.

The committee planning meeting was held January 17, with 9 members present and recommended that a carefully planned educational program on parasite control be included in the livestock program of the county.

The plan of work included this phase in an educational meeting on March 3, in which the Extension veterinarian discussed general animal health including internal parasites activity illustrated with colored slides.

The agent also showed pictures of back rubbing devices in operation, discussed the effects of flies and external parasites on livestock and demonstrated how the devices could be constructed on the farm from used bailer twine, burlap bags and hog rings. The proper mixtures of insecticides were also illustrated. Advantages of parasite control was explained and emphasized.

Included in the phases of the Feeder cattle tour, on August 10 were parasite control devices constructed on the farms visited including face fly drapes on salt boxes, back rubbing and dusting devices.

4-H club dairy and livestock project members were taught to construct and use these devices with their project animals and a special course

majority of cases. Three cuttings are also minimum with four the usual number.

The A.S.C.S. report on cost sharing practices include 16 farms spreading lime on 181 acres conserving permanent cover for soil protection or land use adjustment on 499 farms totaling 4652 acres. One circular letter to the 16 burley tobacco growers was mailed with the results of the 1961 burley tobacco variety evaluation test conducted at the S.W.Va. Research Station, and a description of certain burley tobacco varieties. The new burley tobacco bulletin, Extension 276, was also mailed to growers for their information.

A clinic for fertilizer spreader truck owners and operators was conducted July 27 near Christiansburg, with a total of 8 participants. (See Engineering).

capabilities, profiles, economic uses and general information on how maps are interpreted for soil features and characteristics, how this can be used to educate farmers so as to make better use of their soils and make more economical crop and livestock yields. At the District Conference, the agents learned to take samples of hay and silage for analysis for feed quality factors and at present, samples of forage are being analyzed for farmers who have been taught to collect samples for analysis. This will be one way of evaluating the results of the forage program from the quality standpoint.

The Dairy Forage Feeding Tour was conducted on February 9, in which quality of silage and hay were compared. (See Dairy and Agricultural Engineering).

Individual committeemen were visited and fertilizer application rates applied, varieties used, planting thickness and stage of harvesting were discussed to determine the effects of the educational program on forage production.

From information given and observations made it has been determined that leading farmers are using from 700 to 1000 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer on corn spaced 3 to 4 inches apart. Varieties used are mainly V.P.I. 646 and 648. Yields are estimated at from 15 to 20 tons per acre under these conditions.

Alfalfa varieties are tending more to Williamsburg and Buffalo and new seeding and top dressing rates are generally 1000 pounds per acre with yields of one ton per cutting, the minimum in the

others were sent copies of the Revised Handbook of Agronomy. Livestock producers were encouraged to increase yields from pastures by circular letters advising spraying for noxious weeds with particular emphasis on thistles and other broad leafed weeds in March and April and in Novmeber and December.

A.S.C.S. cooperated by including this as an A.C.P. practice for cost share payments and 28 farmers carried out this practice in 1962 on 98 acres.

A demonstration in spraying musk thistle has been scheduled on the Geo. T. Turner farm on spraying pastures in the Dry Valley areas but has been postponed due to weather conditions.

The agent discussed musk thistle control as a pasture improvement practice with directors of the local Farm Bureau, who cooperated in this phase of the program by including recommendations in the monthly letter to members.

Two demonstrations in chickweed and alfalfa weevil control were established on the J. T. Carver farm at Riner and the J. A. Conner farm at Shawsville in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute and Extension Agronomy and Entomology Specialists, to further emphasize maximum forage production from this source.

Improved corn production was emphasized by a tour of fields sprayed with Atrogene and other weed killers, with a custom spray operator to observe results. Piétures were taken of the results obtained and published in the local newspaper.

H. C. Porter, Extension Soil Survey Specialist, spent two days with the agents pointing out the major soil types and the areas where they occur in the county, the relation of crop yields to soil types,

II. Project Areas: Agronomy

Phase: Forage Production

Agronomy Specialists have determined that only 19.9 lbs. of hay equivalent are produced for each of the 17,254 animal units for a 165 day feeding period. The optimum amount is 24 lbs. and the maximum amount is 30 lbs. The agronomy committee recommended that educational Extension work be directed toward teaching farmers how to increase both quality and quantity of forage crops.

The program objective selected by agronomy committeemen was to increase the number of pounds of hay equivalents of forage from 19.1 to 25 per animal unit. To get maximum economic efficiency of production from all animal units.

At the committee meeting on January 25, educational meetings were suggested for all seed dealers on recommended varieties of corn, alfalfa and other forage crops, and a forage school for farmers. Study of the soil survey with H. C. Porter was recommended for agents and committee members.

Howard C. Potts, Extension Seed Specialist assisted in the seed dealers meeting on January 10, and W. W. Lewis and J. F. Shoulders, Extension Agronomists assisted in the forage school on March 16. The topics discussed by the forage specialists were "corn production for maximum silage production" and "hay and pasture production for maximum meat and milk production".

The meetings were well attended and were followed up with leaflets illustrating the proper stage of harvesting silage for maximum yields in August and planning committee members. Seed dealers and

chart, how these improvements could build a more satisfying home life through strengthening the employment and income of the area. Twenty of the leaders present agreed to serve as a Steering committee to complete arrangements for the formation of a Rural Areas Development Committee, at a dinner meeting at Grant's Tavern. From those attending, a Steering Committee was selected which met at Grant's Tavern on February 15. Chambers of Commerce, County Planning Commission and civic clubs reviewed projected plans. This meeting was presided over by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Officers elected as the R.A.D. Committee were Mrs. James Boone, Blacksburg, president; C. R. Long, Elliston, Vice-president and Mrs. I. J. Greear, Riner, secretary. The officers along with Mrs. Greear, Mrs. Hoge and T. M. Hepler, met in the agents' office and prepared a community map showing the boundaries of 17 well defined communities and suggested contact persons in each through which to arrange educational meetings. Such a meeting was held in Mt. Tabor community in March, which was well attended. The county chairman explained the areas in which each professional worker could be of assistance in helping communities determine their needs and solve their problems. This series of meetings will be continued during the fiscal year, giving additional information of progress in other counties and areas. The process followed will be evaluated and used as the "criteria for program development" as a guide and a questionnaire to determine knowledge of committee members of R.A.D., their interest and the purpose of R.A.D.

II. Project Areas: Community and Public Affairs

Phase: Rural Areas Development

Following the informational discussions with civic groups, letters to leaders, news articles in local press and radio, a meeting was called by the County Board of Supervisors at the Courthouse in Christiansburg, Thursday night, January 23, at which Rural Areas Development was explained as a program through which economic and social improvement of an area is planned for by developing all phases of community life including agriculture, business, industry, public services and utilities, forestry and conservation, youth, health, home and family, education, recreation and others.

Professional workers including W. K. Miller, Farmers Home Administration; Mrs. Kate Estes Hoge, and T. M. Hepler, agents employed by U.S.D.A., explained the program to a group of 75 business leaders of the Montgomery-Radford areas. Mrs. Hoge discussed population trends, educational and other statistics for the county, magisterial districts, towns and Radford City; population in adjoining counties, schools and colleges, vocational and technical training and colleges. Mr. Miller reviewed economic factors including agriculture income, wages and employment factors, such as personal income, employment 14 years and over, labor available for new jobs, source of income, retail trade.

T. M. Hepler discussed the economic and social aspects and possibilities for bringing about improvements through action by a Rural Areas Development committee and its various subcommittees based on the above phases of rural life. Hepler showed by the use of a color

The local leaders hold two organizational and two training meetings a year. They give ideas and help plan countywide programs.

Twelve leaders attended State Leaders' Conference this year and brought back many ideas helpful to local and county club programs. Leaders assist with project instruction, club organization, tours, record books, conducting contests and demonstrational work. Leaders also notify members of county events.

Sixteen junior leaders assist with camp activities, county contest day, National 4-H Week and help many younger 4-H'ers give demonstrations. Work in leader training includes many phases. Two leader training meetings were held this year, one in the fall for instruction on organizing clubs and all project material available. For the spring meeting leaders are given instruction on achievement records and demonstrational work.

Leaders are trained also by individual visits. Many leaders are given project and demonstrational material which they present to club members. Leaders are trained to assist with committees and **help** with transportation.

It is felt leaders take a great interest in club work in the county. They take a program and go through with it. New leaders seem to grasp the program rapidly. Some of the older leaders need more motivation and a new spark.

at which time the county home demonstration program for the coming year is planned. Organizational leaders are trained in their duties and responsibilities, either by the home agent or a person well versed in the duties of club officers.

The agents work with the County Home Economics committees on their duties and responsibilities. They met with the committee as resource persons.

The Home Demonstration Planning Committee and the Home Economics Committees are given training in their respective duties by the home agents. They also work with committee members helping them to see what is expected of them as members of the various committees. The home demonstration in the county is very strong. They give a large majority of the demonstrations in the local home demonstration clubs, as well as carry information to a large number of non-club members.

The Home Economics committees are reasonably strong. They have made a real study of their subject, published articles in the local newspapers, etc., and have made a contribution to the overall home economics program by getting timely and informative information to the public.

Youth:

Worked with county 4-H Adult Leaders Association and County 4-H Council, assisting in planning a yearly program for 4-H work. These organizations make plans for achievement day program, 4-H Share The Fun, selection of countywide project. National 4-H Club Week, countywide picnic, countywide fellowship dinner, county contest day, tours and other county events.

loading products. Artificial breeding officers and committeemen have promoted and encouraged participation in improving the quality of cattle through breeding.

Selection and training of leaders of necessity follows a very irregular pattern. The outstanding farmer doesn't have time to attend meetings. Larger operators are able to attract buyers without cooperating in the organization. Therefore, you select the young small operator who wants to learn and wants to pass the word along to others. These men present themselves and become the agents' assistant teachers. They adopt recommended practices proven right by research and show their neighbors and the neighborhood.

Many who should be leaders have fulltime jobs in business and farming is of secondary importance and therefore leadership is not challenging. Some fulltime farmers without formal educational background but with enthusiasm, induce neighbors to participate in demonstrated practices.

There is a tendency for parttime farmers to lean on the agents for leadership rather than assume the responsibility themselves.

Home Economics:

Each home demonstration club has a program development leader, who works with club members during the year for suggestions and ideas on what the club members would like to have in the coming year's program. One meeting during the year was given over to program planning. In this way each club member is given an opportunity to have a part in planning the program.

The county program planning committee meets once during the year,

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

Overall County Program:

Local leadership in the county was involved more in planning the Extension program for 1962 than in any previous year. The educational phase of the Rural Areas Development program was begun in December by explanations by the agent to the Chamber of Commerce of Christiansburg, Radford and Blacksburg. The Board of Supervisors, all professional and business people of the county participated in the formation of the R.A.D. committee. In this way the county leadership became acquainted with itself and the county people with the leadership. The agents had an opportunity to see the response of the people to combined efforts of all agricultural workers presenting background information on the economic, educational, social, industrial and agricultural situations of the county.

Agriculture:

Leaders of commodity groups assisted in planning long-time programs for agronomy, livestock, dairy, forestry and wildlife control for prevention of rabies. In addition, leaders served as chairmen of community and county educational meetings, attended state organizational meetings and helped secure attendance at local meetings and demonstrations. Local leaders have assisted in arranging tours, provided their farms for study of modern practices and supplied information for evaluation of results of educational program and demonstrations. Commodity committeemen have assisted in marketing programs for feeder cattle, dairy products and wool by actually assisting with weighing, grading, sorting, penning, packing and

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

T. M. HEPLER

Extension Agent

KATE ESTES HOGE

Extension Agent

EVANGELINE C. SWAIN

Assistant Agent

W. J. RICHMOND

Assistant Agent

T. E. TABCR

Assistant Agent

KENNETH S. NEEL

Assistant Agent



1962

MONROEMERY

County