

IV. General Appraisal of Past Year

As a result of several evaluations of the Extension Program for 1964, facts reveal that the program has contributed greatly towards more personal satisfaction, attractive and enjoyable rural living during 1964.

Evaluation of the program has been made by leaders, committee members, and the Extension staff thru personal observations, check sheets, informal surveys and roll call at monthly meetings with members responding by stating the ways in which they had used the informations and recommendations presented at the previous meeting. The results from these evaluations reveal that the Extension Program has helped families to help themselves in the areas of Making Better Use of Family Income, Making Better Use of Time and Energy, Improved Nutrition, Health and Increased Knowledge of Civil Defense Program, Increased Income, Improved Farm and Home Management, Improved Home Grounds Beautification Program and Better Farming Practices.

The local leadership program has improved in strength, interest, responsibility and initiative, thereby increasing the number of people reached, demonstrations given by leaders, discussions led by them, meetings conducted, and the involvement of more people in the organization, planning and execution of the program.

The various committees have already begun to study and analyze the county situation, so as to determine the problems, needs and interest so as to plan and execute a more effective program and to help prepare citizens to understand and cope with the changing trends of the times.

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one boar each from the Virginia State College farm in Petersburg, Virginia.

This program is geared to teach the farmers better breeds, health, sanitation, feeding practices, record keeping, along with other management practices.

and requests made by the people. The program was based on the following needs expressed by the people.

- (1.) They lost on an average of three pigs per litter at farrowing time or before the pigs reached weaning age.
- (2.) There was on an average of 1/4 boars per farm that needed his services.
- (3.) The percentage of ruptured pigs were high in one section of the county.

In setting up the schooling we first discussed the types of hogs to raise. Dr. Finnegan said that a hog's usefulness is determined by his ability to reproduce his kind, to produce large litters of pigs, to produce meat acceptable to consumers, and to convert feed and supplement economically into pork.

We were taught that meat type hogs does the conversion of feeds into economical gains better than other types of hogs. He taught that choice of breeds is not so important as production record of the hog. It was emphasized that the production ability of the sow and boar differs widely. The size of litter, weight at birth, ability to nurse, ability to gain weight, carcass quality and parental qualities are inherited traits.

As a result of this educational schooling, during the months of July and August seven pure-bred yorkshire boars were placed on farms.

On Monday, November 30, 1964 Mr. Chauncie Robinson, Shacklefords, Virginia and Mr. Limbroddus Jones, Gressitt, Virginia, purchased

III. Success Story

A. Farm Management - Feeder Pig Program

Farm families who's incomes are below the subsistence level have been given considerable time and assistance this year, with the objective of helping them raise their standards of living by increasing their income.

The feeder pig program is one of the phases that was given considerable emphasis and time. When this program was first started about two years, only five farmers participated. This number has steadily increased until we have around twenty-five active participating farmers who sell around 50 hogs per month through this channel on the Tappahannock and Richmond Markets.

Before initiating the program certain information was secured through the form of a survey before starting the schooling. In the survey we spot-checked twenty-eight (28) farmers; of this number 22 responded to the questionnaire. The questions asked were: (1.) were they in favor of attending and participating in a swine workshop on swine production. (2.) If yes, would they be willing to attend for at least six meetings scheduled for one meeting per month for one and one-half hour period.

The twenty-two who responded were in favor.

In order to initiate this program effectively the committee requested the services of Dr. C. A. Finnegan, Local Veterinarian. Before starting this educational experience for all swine growers Dr. Finnegan ^{met} with the swine committee and the agent. The purpose being to set up a program for the schooling based on the questions

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radio, news articles, conferences, and bulletins, "Making Meetings Effective", Ideas To Help You", and "Committees - How To Select And Use Them".

The awareness of the people and leaders have improved. The attendance to gatherings has improved.

II. Report On Project Area

E. Community And Public Affairs

1. Phase: County Advisory Board

The County Advisory Board is one of the main tools by which the County Extension Program is initiated. This organization is composed of men and women from the various clubs such as, the home demonstration, 4-H council, community clubs, business professions, teachers and ministers.

2. This phase of the program was considered important because of the county wide activities and other procedures relating to the county program. This organization assists with helping discover many problems and at the same time assist in helping to find ways to solve the problems presented.
3. Through this board we are able to reach more people and discuss with them problems of importance.
4. At the beginning of each calendar year, the board meets for the purpose of evaluating the past accomplishments and to help plan for yearly activities.

This year we held one county-wide meeting that was attended by representatives from each organized club in the county in the Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Departments.

This phase of the program involve county leaders, District and State Agents and assistance from the State Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The methods used to reach the people with the program to be conducted were farm visits, meetings, conferences, leaders,

such as sending boys and girls to the 4-H Short Course and Wild Life Conference which is held at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia. The 4-H members also make contributions to each of the Elementary schools. These schools are establishing Infirmaries to help with the first aid program. Each school is in need of equipment to furnish a health center. This is one of our 4-H projects for the year 1964-64.

The 4-H Adult leaders assisted with sponsoring the National 4-H Club Week program, Rural Life Sunday program, county contest, Sweet Potato Show and Sale, Feeder Pig Program, District Home Economics 4-H Contest and other campaigns that require assistance from leaders.

We train the 4-H members jointly in all leader training meetings. With the coming of the school consolidation program more individualized instruction is required.

The leaders assist in conducting 4-H meetings, work with community groups in agriculture and home economics. They help to promote county-wide program such as National 4-H Club Week, Rural Life Sunday, county programs to raise money to support the 4-H program and the District 4-H Sweet Potato Show and Sale and career exploration program for the high school 4-H'ers.

In evaluating the year's work we feel that the service has not been scratch and the work with boys and girls has been limited because of the many other duties the farm and home agents are responsible to carry out.

The twenty 4-H leaders worked with six organized community 4-H clubs, assisted with project demonstrations with meal preparation, clothing, swine production, vegetable garden, forestry, farm management, and home improvement.

II. Report On Project Area

D. Four-H And Other Extension Youth Program

1. Phase: 4-H Adult Leaders Association
2. Through the project leaders, Extension agents and some organizational leaders are working with the Adult Leaders Association. Many leaders attend association or training meetings and are able to assist with the teaching methods used in training the boys and girls. Leaders who attend training meetings often express a desire to interest other people in becoming members of the county organization.
3. The objectives were to improve the efficiency of the 4-H program, to encourage more people to participate, to hold more training meetings, and to give leaders an opportunity to serve after having been trained.
4. The association met once during the year. At this meeting a summary of the past activities were reviewed and the 4-H Leaders Manual was explained. The leaders participated in a discussion on how the information that was given could be applied to the teaching methods used in our situation. Plans were made to sponsor certain activities to help promote the 4-H program. Included in the plans was to sponsor a soap and pen selling activity to raise money for the 4-H clubs. As a result of this more than 200 boxes of soap at \$1.00 per box and 144 fountain pens were sold through the 4-H club members and leaders. Money from these activities are used to further the 4-H club activities,

Stephens met in several all day meetings in leaders home to complete work on their projects. These girls received training in taking body measurements, selecting patterns, material, altering patterns, laying patterns on fabric, cutting, marking, basting, fitting, using the machine, pressing, putting in zippers, taking the hemline, putting in hems and modeling the finished garment. This group of eleven girls completed seven skirts and eleven dresses in club meetings and the group completed fourteen garments at home. Demonstrations were given to the group, each member selected a working partner and participated in each of the demonstrations. Each girl had an opportunity to assist someone else in each of the steps of constructing a garment. Machines were provided by the leaders and parents of the girls. Leaders working with this clothing group were Misses Roberta Pollard, Peggy Jones and Mrs. Mary P. Hill.

In evaluating this area of work, the agent, and leaders have had conferences with parents, made close personal observations, made monthly checks and observe record sheets to see if the objectives have been met. From all indications approximately seventy percent have improved the personal care of themselves and the posture, sixty-five percent adopted recommended skills in the care of sweaters, pressing garments, making quick repairs and adjusting hemlines. Seventy-four percent of the parents stated that four-H members had improved in hanging up their clothes. Seventy-four girls made pressing cloths and one hundred and thirty-one made the magazine roll.

II. Report On Project Area

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Program

1. Phase: Better Use of Family Income
2. Clothing is one of the topics which girls often discuss. Many 4-H girls have the responsibility of caring for their clothing. In the planning meeting girls expressed problems they had encountered in keeping items attractive. These girls also stated that more clothing was needed but the clothing budget was limited. The planning committee decided to have projects included in the program to help the girls solve these problems.
3. The objectives set up by the group were:
 - a. Learning to give proper care to body and clothing - for longer wear, more attractive appearance and to save money for other needed items.
 - b. Developing a plan for clothing for the various activities.
 - c. Selecting pattern, material and making garments to fit the need.
 - d. Using clothing money wisely.
4. Club members received training and information on the project Looking Your Best through the use of charts, method demonstrations, group participation in panel discussions, films, exhibits and displays.

The film 90% Of You was used and narrated to provide needed information. Club members participated in a "Let's Dress Right" Skit to show the effectiveness of boys and girls dressing properly.

During the summer months the Make-Remake project group of St.

3. Objectives

- a. To teach the members better cultural practices.
 - b. To teach improved methods and skills in gardening.
 - c. To teach the members the different varieties best suited to plant.
 - d. To teach better insect and weed control methods.
 - e. To teach better fertilizing practices and analysis.
4. The procedures used to get these projects completed were by training leaders to assist with teaching methods and procedures through the 4-H Leaders Council, Community 4-H Clubs, methods and result demonstrations, tours and letters along with farm visits. Through the 4-H program we reached a large percentage of families with information relating to their problems.

II. Report on Project Area

D. Four-H And Other Extension Youth Programs

1. Phase: 4-H Club Garden

2. Vegetable Garden is considered one of the phases of the program that has come through a drastic change. The previous record shows that a drastic decline in number of families growing gardens because of the economic changes that came about as a result of the economic changes in the agri-business and industrial development boom. This change in our system has caused many of the small farmers to go out and seek employment. The women are forced to seek outside employment because of the high cost of living. This being true, we have a considerable decline in the number of vegetable gardens and a slight increase in the quantities of food being produced. As a result of the economic pressure brought about causing the tremendous rise in living cost, less time is spent at home, children have less time at home; therefore, fewer gardens are grown.

In order to off-set some of these problems we have stressed the importance of 4-H boys and girls enrolling in garden projects when their parents were in favor and in cases where they have the equipment to operate. There are 88 four-H members carrying garden projects. We feel that through this procedure some families will be helped by these 4-H'ers helping produce food which will in turn ease the high cost of the food basket. In many cases 4-H members from rural non-farm families are encouraged to enroll in garden projects.

4. better selection and use of clothing for men and boys - resulting in fewer purchases.
5. more of the family clothing being made at home - greater satisfaction in making and wearing.

B. Other Work Within This Project Area

Stretching the clothing dollar is of great interest to many homemakers. Four special interest groups worked on family clothing to help solve this problem. The interest was so great that in the Newtown District a tailoring workshop was conducted in the spring. Six all day meetings were held in the Educational Building of Bethlehem Baptist Church at Bruington. The first meeting was devoted to making pressing cloths, tailor's ham, magazine roll, taking measurements, making alterations in pattern and laying pattern on material. These homemakers completed two coats, two suits and two jacket dresses.

107 homemakers. Four-H club leaders have given 17 demonstrations using the information to seventy-nine 4-H'ers enrolled in Clothing Unit III.

Club members, adult and Four-H, have expressed greater pleasure in making and wearing garments made at home as a result of studying the topic. More members are making their own belts, buttonholes, belt buckles and buttons. Many of whom had these items done commercially.

Mrs. Mary P. Hill, formerly worked away from home is now working steadily at home sewing as a means of a livelihood. Her two daughters, 4-H club members, assist her in cutting, marking, basting, hemming and pressing. She states that she clears fifty percent more sewing at home than she did working away from home not including her need for fewer clothing and the expenses of to and from work.

Therefore, as a result of the study of this topic, Extension has contributed to Better Use of Family Income. Both tangible and intangible results can be observed such as:

1. homemakers spend less money for seldom used jewelry, accessories, and clothing.
2. greater personal satisfaction with appearances through more thoughtful selection of hair styles, neckline, line, texture and design in clothing and accessories.
3. more careful selection of fabric, fabric finishes and better care of clothing and household articles resulting in longer wear and better looking articles.

Articles with several fabric finishes were taken to the meetings. In July the same survey was made to determine the effectiveness of the program.

79 percent were familiar with what labels should tell.

74 percent understood 76 percent of the terms describing fabric finishes.

70 percent understood 77 percent of the fabric types mentioned.

75 percent stated they frequently read labels on household and clothing articles.

86 percent stated that one could no longer identify fabric by touch and looks.

On March 6, Miss Erdman, Extension Clothing Specialist conducted a training meeting with the Home Agent on clothing finishes, which included making belts, covering buttons, making bound buttonholes, and putting in zippers. Illustrative material was prepared for work with clothing leaders of Four-H and Home Demonstration Clubs. The topic was included in the April program. On March 31, the home agent held a county-wide leader training workshop meeting in the County Extension Conference room. Sixteen leaders representing nine home demonstration clubs and four 4-H clubs attended the meeting and received training in making belts, covering buttons, making bound buttonholes and putting in zippers. These leaders prepared illustrative material of each step in making each of the items to help them in presenting the information to homemakers and 4-H'ers in their respective clubs.

of purchase. During this month a survey sheet was distributed to all home demonstration club members to determine their understanding and to discover where emphasis should be placed, and the type of information which would be most helpful to homemakers on the topic.

The results of the survey showed:

73 percent were not familiar with what labels should tell.

78 percent were not familiar with eighty percent of the terms describing fabric finishes.

61 percent did not understand 75% of fabric types.

71 percent had difficulty in caring for new fabrics.

66 percent didn't bother to read labels on household articles and clothing.

78 percent thought that one could easily identify fabric by the way it looks and feels.

The survey was helpful in discovering the type of information which homemakers needed. In working on the topic samples of fabric were attached to cards and distributed to each club member for fabric identification and to study fabric finishes. Labels attached to cards were distributed in the study of labels, examples of informative and non-informative labels were discussed to help homemakers understand what to look for on a label. Bulletins and circulars were discussed and distributed on Clothing Labels, Selection, Use and Care of Fabrics and Fabric Finishes.

- the importance of selecting clothes as affected by line, texture design, serviceability, maintenance and cost.
- b. To become familiar with labels, what labels mean, and what to look for on labels.
 - c. To understand the various terms used to describe fabric finishes and contents.
 - d. To increase skills in the selection and care of fabric.
 - e. To improve skills in finishes and details in home sewing.
 - f. To increase the knowledge of features to consider in the selection of clothes for boys and men.
4. During the month of January emphasis was placed on selection of clothes. Demonstrations and discussions were given on face shapes, necklines, design, texture, and line and how each should be considered in the selection of becoming clothes. Cost serviceability, and maintenance costs were discussed in relationship to selection. Charts of face shapes, samples of fabric illustrating line, design, texture, and color, jewelry to illustrate neckline and line and club members were encouraged to ask questions which led to a discussion of accessories. Leaflets, bulletins and mimeographed sheets were distributed to club members and other interested persons.

In studying the topic of labels, types of fabric, finishes and care of fabric, club members were asked in January to save labels from articles which they purchased and place in a small notebook, stating the article from which it came, date, and place

II. Report On Project Area

C. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

1. Phase: Better Use of Family Income
2. A large number of homemakers work away from home, many families fall into the low income brackets, therefore money has to be spent wisely and homemakers were anxious for information which would help them get the best values for the dollar. In the county planning meeting leaders mentioned that "many words and names which appear on labels of yard goods and ready-to-wear garments are new and are not understood", others added that help was needed in selecting clothes for themselves and for boys and men. Homemakers expressed in the planning meeting that a great deal of family clothing is made at home but help was needed in making belts, buttonholes, buttons, putting in zippers and hems. The County Home Demonstration Committee discussed these statements and included the topic Better Use of Family Income in the yearly program.
3. The objectives were set up by the committee to provide information to homemakers on selection of becoming clothing for themselves, for boys and men, in properly finishing a garment at home, and in understanding terms used on labels of yard goods and ready made articles. The objectives were set up so as to enable homemakers to gain the satisfaction, enjoyment and value desired and to help them make better use of the family income.

The objectives were:

- a. To encourage homemakers to develop an understanding of

In working on these topics, monthly meetings were held by each club at which information and recommendations were given.

The methods used were circular letters, method demonstrations, exhibits of samples of composition floor, samples of polishing, cream and self polishing waxes, display of cleaning equipment, a basket of cleaning aids for household metals, and furniture. Club members participated in discussions, brought pieces of household metals which they had problems with for actual practice, were involved in actual practice demonstrations on how to remove accumulated wax, how to apply polishing and self polishing wax, cleaning cabinets, cleaning household metals, making silver polish, removing cloudiness on furniture, white spots, scratches, and making furniture polish. Extension leaflets, and pamphlets were distributed to all the members on Modern Floor Care, Cleaning Household Metals, Easy Care of Silver, and Care of Wood Furniture.

In evaluating this area of work, an informal check was made in the December meeting which showed that approximately 75 percent of the homemakers had increased their knowledge of floor types and the kind of wax to be used on the various types; 85 percent indicated changes in skills, materials and methods used in caring for cabinets, metal appliances, floors, and furniture; 70 percent stated that they plan to purchase better cleaning equipment such as two sided cleaning container, and long handle dust pan; and sixty-one percent stated that they had passed the information received on the topics to other persons.

The objectives were set up based on the problems stated so as to help homemakers analyze their use of time and energy and make needed changes using their materials, skills, and knowledge to provide greater satisfaction.

This topic was conducted in each of the home demonstration clubs for three months. This activity was started with an informal check sheet to determine some of the specific problems which homemakers had in each area. This was done with each group a month prior to the time the topics were included in the program. The program was set up so as to help solve those problems checked. The results of the check brought out the following problems:

- a. softening of composition floors
- b. sticky floors
- c. water spotting of floors
- d. bleeding of colors
- e. slippery floors
- f. yellowing and accumulation of wax
- g. yellowing of cabinets
- h. darkening of cabinets
- i. cabinets becoming rough
- j. difficulty in cleaning household metals
- k. some homemakers did not know what type of floor coverings or what type of metals they had
- l. cloudiness of furniture
- m. water rings on furniture
- n. white spots on furniture

II. Report On Project Area

C. Project Area - Extension Home Economics

1. Phase - Better Use of Time and Energy
2. Many homemakers in the county have added new floor covering and kitchen cabinets of various types - wood and metal. From time to time during the year questions arose regarding care and cleaning of composition and wood floors, wood and metal cabinets and appliances, cleaning of household metals, and wood furniture. The Home Demonstration Committee discussed the problems in its planning meeting and decided to include these topics in the program for the year.
3. The following objectives were formulated in an effort to bring about the desired changes in know-how, habits, materials, skills, and methods employed by homemakers in helping them to help themselves in the care and maintenance of floors, cabinets, appliances, metals and furniture, necessary for retention of beauty, service and longer life of these items.

The objectives were:

1. To develop a knowledge of the types of floors, floor coverings, metals, and furniture which one possesses and the importance of providing the recommended care for the particular type.
2. To increase the knowledge of materials, skills and different methods of caring for the various types of floors, floor coverings, cabinets, household metals and furniture.
3. To improve the management of time and energy in the care of these items.

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Home Beautification - 4

The main centers of education in our set-up are the home, church and schools. In order to strengthen the program the need for more specialist help has been requested. There is a slight increase in the number of people qualifying to borrow money from the government because the job opportunities are getting better each year. More homes are being built, schools and churches are getting better facilities.

To reach the goals as planned the following methods were used: used assistance for District Agents and Specialists, result and method demonstrations, county program, monthly meetings, farm visits, letters, monthly landscaping notes, tours, delegates attending state meeting and bringing back reports.

The subject matter for this program: community educational meetings, Family Living Outlook, Design of Home Grounds, Garden, Roses For Virginia, home plans, lawn weed control letters, and Flowers and You.

channel the families are given plans and advice on installing septic disposal systems and health advice on the location of water systems and wells.

Some of the major problems in the county are low income and lack of knowledge and skill in the matter of family budgeting and money management. In order to solve some of these problems, we have set up in the 1965 calendar of activities schooling on: Family Relationship, church ground beautification, christmas decorating and lighting activities will be some of our goals for the coming season.

3. Teaching objectives are:
 - a. To help the people decide the best method to use in attempting to solve their problems in schools (PTA), church improvement and through other agencies, plans are made to increase the family income. Money Management is a part of our home improvement program.
 - b. To distribute information and assist people in analyzing the information to its useful form.
 - c. To bring specialist help in order to aid the people with solving their problems of importance.
4. As a result of the work accomplished by the Home Improvement Committee, the Garden Club and assistance from District Agents, Virginia State College, VPI Blacksburg, and Dr. W. L. Watson, the demonstration community won first prize of \$50.00 again this year. This award has stimulated greater participation and interest in the work of the program.

project - beautifying the ground of the Prospect Baptist Church. Sketches of the outlay was drawn and plans were made to be completed in February.

However, arrangements have been made for each organization to donate shrubbery or to make a contribution toward the project. The Garden Club has planned with the assistance of the specialist to complete this activity in the form of a demonstration. The work will take place at Prospect Baptist Church where all the churches in the county will be invited to witness a demonstration teaching the different kinds of shrubbery to be set around the churches according to plans. The morning program will consist of miniature church plans on the inside where the public can see and ask questions that will relate to their situation. Dr. Watson will furnish the materials for this activity.

In the afternoon we will have a demonstration, teaching the spectators how to set the shrubbery donated by the different organizations. This system and approach to the many problems is one phase of teaching methods or tools used in attempting to reach our many goals.

Health and sanitation is another problem of importance to the citizens of the county. As a means of reaching many of the people and attempting to assist them we work jointly with the county Health Department and the county Welfare personnel. Through the health personnel we use the area Health Sanitarian. Through his educational services the people get assistance in deciding where to build houses after getting soil percolation tests and advice. Through his

II. Report On Project Area

A. Project Area - Extension Agricultural Production, Management.

1. Phase: Home Beautification

2. We gave emphasis to the Home Beautification program because of its importance to the people concerned. We have families yet building houses without suggested ideas or plans from authority. We feel that there is a great need for this phase of work.

As a result of the educational assistance received through Dr. W. L. Watson, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, the families have acquired knowledge and skills and in some cases know-how when it comes to landscaping and arranging shrubbery. Dr. Watson has spent considerable time with the Garden Club and the Home Improvement Committee this year. His emphasis has been on home and church ground beautification. In order to reach more people we are working through the committee and Garden Club by meeting the people in groups, discussing problems together. We then go to homes where his services have been requested, draws plans of the homes to be landscaped and the people can fill in the shrubbery as they become able or see fit to complete the project.

On Tuesday, November 3, 1964 Dr. Watson met jointly with the Home Improvement Committee and Garden Club Committee at the Prospect Baptist Church, Gressitt, Virginia. The purpose of this visitation was to assist these organizations to plan a yearly

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not meet the requirements because of conditions over which we had
no control. The dry season was a factor.

- a. The two corn fertilizing demonstrations were conducted by Mr. Limbroaddus Jones, Gressitt Community and Mr. Charlie Dabney, Little Plymouth Community.

The Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia sponsored these result demonstrations under the direction of Mr. E. Y. Floyd.

D. Purpose and Results Obtained

These demonstrations were planned for the purpose of teaching the people that by testing the soil, following recommended practices coming from the soil test laboratory, and by using good seed and the recommended amount and analysis of fertilizer and lime, along with good management practices yields can be increased immensely.

In order for the demonstrators to qualify to participate in the North Carolina and Virginia Plant Food Institute Program, certain specifications were required to be met by the demonstrators.

They were to send soil test to laboratory and results were to be mailed to Mr. Floyd. They were to use the same cultural method on the demonstration plot that was used on the regular cropping system or other corn acreage. The Plant Food Institute were to donate enough fertilizer to raise the amount that was applied by the demonstrator to a certain standard called for by the soil test recommendations. Test called for 700 to 900 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre.

Due to the dry season at the beginning of the season prevented these men from planting their corn early and after planting the weather remained dry, resulting in poor stands. In one case the corn was planted the second time. With the season continued to be dry, the corn failed to come up and grew very slowly. The demonstrations did

II. Report On Project Area

A. Project Area - Extension Agricultural Production

1. Phase: Corn and Small Grain

2. Because of its importance from an economical standpoint, this phase of the program is receiving major emphasis because of its importance to the people as they develop their crops for livestock and crop production activities. We are stressing the scientific methods of production in order to increase efficiency in production and yields of corn and small grain.

Since King and Queen is located in a section without a market outlet for most of the livestock and produce we grow, great emphasis is being given to the farm management phase. We are continuing the feeder pig program as a means of creating a bigger and stronger market for the corn and small grain. Since many of the producers are increasing their swine herds by getting better grades of swine, by purchasing good boards and sows and following good breeding practices is increasing the number of pigs per litter and at the same time develop a channel for larger percentage of corn and small grain to be marketed through the livestock program.

3. This phase of the Extension program is one of the methods of teaching many of the improved methods and practices that are recommended as a result of the farm management program.

There were two corn demonstrations conducted in two different sections of the county. They were used as one of the tools used to teach and explain the educational phase of producing corn.

preparing demonstration material, making exhibits, and Record Keeping.

Rules and Regulations of the District Home Economics Contest were reviewed.

The afternoon was devoted to a workshop session in the following projects: Clothing Units I and II, Today's Girl, Bread and House Furnishings. After which leaders made brief presentations of demonstrations on each project, using the information and training received in the previous session.

Bulletins, leaflets, circulars, leaders guide on the particular project or projects, leaders handbook and other related information were assembled in a notebook and distributed to each leader.

Leaders in the adult and 4-H program have made a great contribution to a more effective extension program.

D. General Appraisal Of Leadership

The local leadership program has improved during the year in scope, strength and quality. Leaders of a larger percentage of the home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs have attended training meetings, prepared and assembled demonstration materials, given demonstrations, lead discussions, conducted meetings and assisted others outside of club meetings. A larger percentage of various planning committees have taken an active part in planning and executing the county program. From evidences both tangible and intangible, more leaders have developed greater interest, self confidence, and pride in being a leader and performing her task. Organizations seem proud when a leader gives a demonstration or leads a discussion.

These leaders were trained in subject matter relating to the various of emphasis and 4-H project. Training was also given in teaching skills, methods of presenting informations, approaches, preparation of demonstration material, giving demonstrations, leading discussions and motivation of individuals to participate in discussion. Meetings were held on county-wide basis, county-district basis and individually in homes. Time and assistance were given leaders during training meetings for preparation of illustrative material and practice in leading discussions and in involving the group in the discussion. Training sessions were followed by personal contacts, personal or circular letters, telephone calls, and guides for leaders on the various projects.

Leader training meetings were held on Foods and Nutrition, Home Furnishings, Clothing, Yard Beautification, Consumer Buying, Marketing, Swine Management, Agronomy, Farm Management and Judging.

A county-wide leader training meeting for Adult 4-H Leaders was held in the County Extension Office on Thursday, February 27 at 10:00 a.m.

This meeting was conducted to give leaders an opportunity to become more familiar with 4-H activities, the 4-H organization, projects and project requirements, to prepare demonstration materials with guidance and assistance, leading discussion and motivating group participation.

Leaders were trained in: Project requirements, project instruction, Techniques and methods of approach, Poster Making, giving demonstration,

clothing. Leaders conducted this program which was attended by approximately 125 persons.

A county-wide 4-H program was held at Central High School on Friday, March 6. This program was planned by the Adult Leaders Association and the 4-H County Council to acquaint the general public with 4-H Club objectives, activities and project work.

Bernice Towns and Dupont Smith conducted the devotionals. Other 4-H members served as ushers, assisted with music, rendered talent numbers on the program, gave demonstrations and modeled garments they had made. A "Dress Right" Fashion Show was included to show correct and incorrect outfits for various activities in which youth participate. The narrator was Mrs. E. K. Jones, Local Home Agent of King William County. The narration presented dis-advantages of incorrect dress and advantages of correct dress.

Members from each of the 4-H clubs in the county participated on the program. Thirty-seven adult leaders assisted with the program.

Mrs. Mary P. Hill, president of the Adult Leaders Association gave a progress report of projects and activities for the year. Miss Roberta Pollard, 4-H Leader, a former 4-H club member, and a graduate of Virginia State College presided during the program attended by approximately three hundred and fifty persons.

C. Work In Training Leaders

Training meetings have been conducted during the year with leaders in adult and 4-H program which included adult and junior leaders.

T.B. X-ray, and giving patterns to a Muscular dystrophy patient.

Each of these activities has been conducted to make families conscious of existing health problems, to provide families with a workable knowledge of good health practices, and to enable families to contribute to better health of all persons by helping themselves and others.

Foods and nutrition was emphasized during the year. Leaders assisted in this phase of the program by leading discussions and giving demonstrations. Mrs. Aleatha Jordan and Mrs. Roxie Bagby presented information and demonstrations to the Elsom-Little Plymouth Home Demonstration Club. Mrs. Vera Gwathmey and Mrs. Doris Towns conducted the Walkerton Home Demonstration Club meeting in July, presented the discussion and demonstrations to the group. These leaders gave demonstrations alone and six other leaders assisted with demonstrations in eight club meetings.

In April the topic of study was clothing. Sixteen leaders gave twenty demonstrations to 107 homemakers on belt making, covering buttons, making buttonholes, and putting in zippers.

Included in the year's program was the topic Aids to Help Men and Boys Dress Better. The Newtown, Owenton and Cauthornville Home Demonstration Clubs conducted a "Let's Dress Right Fashion Show" at the Lawson Elementary School Parent Teachers Association. Leaders and members of their families participated in the program to show proper dress for various occasions. Emphasis was placed on correct dress for both men and women, with extra stress on men and boy's

Health and reaching more people continued to be county goal. In 1953 the Home Demonstration Committee discussed ways in which they could help the communities in becoming more aware of the health problems. Leaders expressed the need for supplies to make caring for the sick more effective and convenient. Emphasis was then placed on providing and equipping community health loan chests. Four such chests were equipped with articles which were not found in the average home. Some of the articles included were rubber sheets, ice cap, hot water bottle, heating pad, eye cup, thermometer, glass quills, air cushions, combination bed pan, back rest, sheets, pillow cases, and pads. Articles are loaned wherever needed and health committee members have attempted to teach club members to use articles properly.

In 1963 interest was aroused in Civil Defense and a class in Civil Defense Medical Self-Help Training Course was taught by the Home Agent. Eleven leaders completed the course and received certificates. In May four of these leaders gave information and demonstrations at the District Home Demonstration Committee meeting in Charles City County. The demonstration on bleeding, bandaging, splinting the arm and leg were given by Miss Grace Banks and Mrs. Edith Robinson and narrated by Mrs. Mary Hill. Mrs. Dora Holmes gave the introduction and the summary.

Health committee members have rendered valuable services this year through their participation and assistance in the Oral Polio-Vaccine Clinics, Cancer Drive, Red Cross Campaign, transporting persons to

and progress.

The Agronomy Committee is made up of men and women from various areas of the county. The purpose of which is to work jointly with families of their respective communities in discovering needs, problems and interests, establishing long and short term goals and objectives. This committee plans and establishes result demonstrations carrying out recommendations and practices of the State Experiment Station and Agricultural Colleges. Members assist in diffusing information on these demonstrations and the results obtained thru their efforts.

B. Contributions Made By Local Leaders

During the month of May, twenty-nine leaders from King and Queen attended the District Home Demonstrations Committee meeting in Charles City County.

Four members of the County Health Committee participated in discussions and demonstrations on Health, Civil Defense and Medical Self Help.

In 1950, the County Home Demonstration Committee saw a need to place emphasis on health to provide homemakers with a practical knowledge of good health practices and home nursing. To enable homemakers to make desirable changes, a class in home nursing was organized which consisted of leaders from four home demonstration clubs. Mrs. Matilda Humphers of Shackelfords, a Red Cross Nurse taught the class and thirteen persons received certificates. As a result of the interest created, organized Nurses Units were formed in three churches. These units aid in caring for the sick of the community.

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

A. Work With Planning Committees

Local leadership has made a vital contribution to the success of the County Extension Program.

King and Queen County Extension Program has an Advisory Board, Home Demonstration Committee, an Agronomy Committee, Adult L-H Leaders Association, and a L-H County Council.

The Advisory Board and the County Home Demonstration Committee meet jointly twice yearly and separately once a year. The Adult L-H Leaders Association and the L-H Council meet jointly twice a year. The Agronomy Committee is made up of men and women from all sections of the county. The members of these planning committees serve also as officers of home demonstration clubs, community clubs, and as organizational and project leaders, sponsors, members of health and civil defense committees and on other Agricultural and Home Economics committees.

The various leaders studied and discussed outlook information for the year, and the county situation using charts showing certain facts about the county in an attempt to discover their needs and problems. They entered into discussions to determine what changes needed to be made in trying to solve their problems. Leaders assumed an active part in planning the yearly program based on the outlook information, county situation, their needs, problems and interest; setting up goals, suggesting approaches, checking accomplishments and evaluating results

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

T. W. ALLEN

Extension Agent

(MRS.) W. H. BAUGHAN

Extension Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1964

KING AND QUEEN

County