

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

From general requests for assistance, attendance and participation at meetings and activities, from attitude and cooperation of the people, there is indication that the Extension Program was successful.

The level of leadership in the county in planning and carrying out programs is very desirable.

The number of leaders has increased, however, there is a constant change of leadership.

The special classes are given county-wide attention. These classes are attracting younger home owners and owners with a higher standard of living than ever before.

By having fewer meetings and giving broader subject matter scope to these meetings, presents a new image on the role of Extension workers that is desirable.

III. SUCCESS STORY

project area in which he received his training and experience. This is also giving him an opportunity to keep working toward a college degree.

This individual, his parents and close friends have contributed his success to 4-H and Extension work. Who knows what the future holds in store for this young couple., but they are thankful for the 4-H Leaders, Specialists and County Extension Staff for what they have received in the past to help them gain in the future.

This is just one case that was more direct and closer to Extension than the average. Not only in this county but everywhere young people are gaining on the future from characters built, training and subject matter received, and the fellowship gained through 4-H Club work in the past.

III. SUCCESS STORY

activities. This individual's close friends, school mates, and fellow club members recognized his growth in leadership and character more than anyone else. This was proved by his popularity and being elected to top leadership position in the county 4-H program and president of his senior class in high school.

His parents, county people and the Extension Staff really hadn't evaluated the good club work had done for this individual until he evaluated himself by way of a state 4-H Achievement Record Book. In 1961 this person was a state winner in his project field and later that year went on to be a National winner.

Upon graduation from high school he entered college. After a short time he dropped from classes to marry a fellow 4-H'er and fellow 4-H All Star. Being just out of high school and without any advanced schooling a good job was not easy to come by for this individual. But, due to his 4-H record, the outstanding project work of the individual and the ability to work with people gained through 4-H, a meat packing company in the area picked this young man to work for their company in it's livestock buying department. At this time the individual, his parents and all others concerned, realized the value of 4-H and the good it is doing for boys and girls of the community and county.

Within ten months this individual was employed by the State College Livestock Department to fill an opening as herdsman in the

III. SUCCESS STORY

In looking back over the last year of Extension work in this county a lot of stories come to mind. Progress has been made in commodity groups, communities, families and local clubs. But, when I really analyze the picture there are a lot of good success stories that everyone can see and realize.

There are a lot of individual people who have been successful due to extension's influence on their life at some time, many do not realize it. The story I'm going to relate to you has been realized by the family and this individual.

This individual is from a farm family that has looked to extension for help in the fast changing field of agriculture in which the farmers of today live in. They live on a small farm and have to make their living from the soil they till and the livestock produced.

In 1955 this individual joined a 4-H Club, at that time he, his family, friends, or the county Extension Staff, had no idea that this one move would have such an effect upon his life as it has today.

From 1955 this individual increased his 4-H project, club activities, leadership role and character development. This was not an over-night growth brought about by his parents, club, school or extension work. No one could actually see this individual develop these traits while carrying out everyday

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Rural Area Development

quality as evidenced through more and more pigs grading U. S.

No. 1.

## II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## Phase: Rural Area Development

Conflicts with factions within the county was responsible for this recommendation.

Projects Being Implemented are as follows:

1. Improved Swine Feeding and Farrowing Facilities
2. Swine Marketing
3. Swine Nutrition

The Swine Committee now includes meat packers, bankers, feed dealers, and others interested in the swine industry, as well as swine producers. The Committee continued to stress importance of improved swine feeding and farrowing facilities, as well as marketing and nutrition as a three-fold program of education for Hansemond farmers.

Progress in this area can be measured in several ways - - all of them substantial. (1) Number of modern (central) farrowing houses - - either new or remodeled old buildings - - completed total 20, with a total of 200 farrowing pens; (2) New concrete feed floors total 22, with a total of 7,000 hog capacity; (3) Number of pigs sold as feeders from farms suited best to production of feeders only has doubled - - through more (and better) facilities and thus obtaining more pigs per-litter weaned; (4) Quality of pigs has improved immeasurably. Proof of this is the continuing number of pigs sold through the organized feeder pig sales and the continuous improvement in

## II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### A. Phase: Rural Area Development

- B. The farm income for Hansemond County is derived mainly from peanuts and swine production. Only 27% of all hogs slaughtered in Virginia are produced in Virginia.

The farm income is \$733 per capita below the state average. Off-time employment opportunities are limited.

### Problem

Lack of background information on county social and economic conditions.

Know-how to encourage local leaders to study their situation, understand the possibilities and to identify some of the problems.

### C. Objectives

To provide an opportunity for leaders to organize and maintain an effective RAD Committee and sub-committees.

The purpose of this committee is to make a complete resource study of the county situation to determine problems and possible solutions.

### D. Progress

Meetings of the Extension agents, Technical Panel, Board of Supervisors and key leaders have been held to motivate interest in Rural Area Development. Considerable discussion ensued; however, the R. A. D. Committee has not been established.

The County Board of Supervisors have recommended working with individual committees rather than an over-all group.

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Community Civil Defense

through home demonstration clubs, and the county agent in contacts at meetings and individual contacts with farmers and others.

Two (2) programs on Rural Civil Defense were given at the F. H. A. monthly meetings at the High Schools. "Understanding Radioactive Fallout" and Purification of Water" were the topics discussed and demonstrated.

The presidents of all civic organizations have received a copy of the Fact Sheets prepared by the Leader of Rural Defense Education.

The Civil Defense leaders of the 18 home demonstration clubs devote time to report information received at each club meeting.

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Phase: Community Civil Defense

- B. There is a fear that a nuclear war might start, involving the United States. It is essential that farmers and others in rural areas understand the nature of radioactive fallout so that steps may be taken to reduce property damage and loss of life.

Problem

Lack of information and understanding of the nature and effect of radioactive fallout.

C. Objectives

To help rural people know how to protect themselves against radioactive fallout.

To make sure people have an adequate food supply in the event of an enemy attack and help farmers to maintain the production capacity following attack.

To provide rural people with information so they will know how to provide for their needs and to protect themselves and livestock.

To solicit the support and encouragement of local leaders in clubs and organizations to assist in carrying out the objectives.

D. Progress

The county agent and home demonstration agent have conducted an educational program; the home agent on an organized basis

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

EMERGENCY PROGRAM NOT COVERED IN PLAN OF WORK

A. Phase: Light Horse and Pony Program

B. Emphasis

A group of local people (65 families) requested the assistance of county Extension Staff in guiding the organization of a County Horse and Pony Club. Leadership was available within the group and agents were asked to assist in program planning and organizational procedures. These people see a sincere need for an educational program on horsemanship.

C. To organize a County Light Horse and Pony Club for the families that have horses and ponies within the county.

D. Progress

Within one month after the request came to the county staff, the leaders of this group had a club completely organized and functioning. A member of the county staff serves as advisor to the program committee.

The objectives of the club have been set up as follows:

1. To teach proper use of horses and ponies.
2. To teach proper management of horses and ponies.
3. To help youth who are interested in horses in a youth program to become better citizens and leaders of their communities, plus learning the best in horsemanship.

Every part of this entire program is planned and carried out with leadership from within the group.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Livestock Program

B. Emphasis

Many farms are cash-gain farms; youth and adults know little of modern production practices in livestock. Increased interest in grain feeding has brought about a greater demand for 4-H livestock projects.

C. Objectives

To train and teach 4-H'ers the value of livestock, feeding and selection, and it's importance in our economy.

D. Progress

75.8% of the 4-H boys enrolled in some type of livestock project during the year. These home projects were highlighted by type and judging schools, field days, county, district and state livestock shows, and carcass evaluation demonstrations. All projects did not prove profitable, but each one served it's purpose in teaching responsibility in feeding and care of animals and the economic importance of the livestock industry.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Tractor Program

B. Emphasis

Farms are of an intense row crop nature requiring tremendous amount of machinery. Increased cost and poor quality of labor have further increased machinery needs. Farmers and youth don't realize the cost of equipment, it's operation, and the value of proper use and care.

C. Objectives

To teach 4-H boys and their fathers the importance of proper maintenance of equipment in relation to cost, quality of work done, and safety.

D. Progress

Fifteen (15) 4-H Club members enrolled in the project workshop, along with their fathers; attended 95% of the 8 workshop meetings conducted by two (2) adult leaders.

11 participated in the County Tractor Driving Contest; and 14 turned in project records in the Unit A, B and D group.

Seven farm machinery dealers cooperated in the project by making meeting places and instructors available. 16 different topics, covering Units A, B and D. were included in the workshop meetings. Attendance of fathers added a lot to the programs and they feel that they gained as much as the boys did from the course.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENTION YOUTH PROGRAMS

Phase: 4-H Adult Leaders' Association

together in one county-wide unit for the betterment of all concerned.

Some of the goals and objectives this association is working for are:

1. Increased membership and club numbers under top, qualified leaders.
2. Aid in the selection and supervision of boys and girls projects.
3. Determine an itinerary of events and conduct county-wide events to fit all clubs.
4. To coordinate the county 4-H Club Program so that all clubs and leaders will have the same goals in mind.

## II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

## A. Phase: 4-H Adult Leaders' Association

## B. Emphasis

County Extension Staff had been working with organizational leaders and project leaders in planning meetings, leader training, and other 4-H Club activities.

This entire group had the same goals in mind, but were spread out over the county and consequently functioned as individuals. A leader organization would tie the entire 4-H Program together and aid everyone as one common bond.

## C. Objective

To organize a county 4-H Leaders' organization to include all county 4-H leaders and have it to function under their own leadership.

## D. Progress

Within the past year the 4-H Leaders of the county organized a county-wide 4-H Leaders' Association, under the leadership of key 4-H leaders and guidance from the County Extension Staff. The county staff, along with leaders that had attended the state 4-H Leaders Association, helped to point out the value and benefits of a leaders' organization. Personal contact and pointing out key areas of club work in relation to leaders and their function motivated the group into an organization.

An organization of this type lets each leader and club carry on their own program but yet ties the club and leaders

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

Phase: 4-H Community Club Organization

Even with only seven (7) clubs this has set up a good, sound, basic 4-H Club picture in the county and gives a foundation to grow on. Leaders and the people that guide the communities have been the key to the success of this change over.

## II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

## A. Phase: 4-H Community Club Organization

- B. Due to discontinuance of 4-H Club meetings in public schools, because of over-crowded conditions, community 4-H Clubs had to be organized. This became necessary if a 4-H Club program was to be offered for youth of the county.

C. Objectives

1. To publicize the 4-H Club Community program so that parents, boys and girls may become interested.
2. To organize 4-H Community clubs in communities where interested and qualified people for leaders are available.
3. To show the value gained in participating in community 4-H Clubs.

E. Progress

Two (2) new clubs have been organized within the past year and both are operating under the direction of organizational leaders.

General interest throughout the county has picked up. Newspaper articles, leaders in communities presenting 4-H programs and personal contacts to key county people has helped bring this about.

Different changes have been brought about on the part of county people in that they feel it is their 4-H Club program, and the leaders are responsible for it's success.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

4-H Money Management

Planning Home Storage

Making Simple Repairs to Electrical Appliances

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: House Furnishings - Window Treatment

Houses are being built in many sections of the county. The houses are of many styles and materials. The view from the windows varies from a crowded highway to a formal rose garden.

Homemakers received assistance in the selection of the style of window decoration that would enhance the decorating pattern and to provide for the function of the window.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: 4-H House Furnishings - Your Room

have been held. Such topics as (1) Cleaning wood furniture; (2) Arranging furniture; (3) Selection, framing and hanging pictures; (4) Making shoe bags; (5) Making a book case and flower arrangements were demonstrations.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: 4-H House Furnishings - Your Room

The girls in the county are reluctant to share the responsibility of the care of their room. The houses, for the most part, are small, the families are large, and often the mother works part-time or full time away from home.

The county girls and boys leave home early in the morning on a school bus and return late in the afternoon.

There seems to be a lack of appreciation for a well organized room, and a lack of a feeling of responsibility in sharing housekeeping duties.

Objectives

To increase the interest among the girls enrolled in 4-H work in caring for their bedroom.

Assist leaders and girls enrolled in the Your Room project as follows:

1. To make a plan for the maintenance and improvement of this room.
2. To acquire skills in the care of floor covering and wood furniture.
3. To make improvements in this room to provide for the function of the room.

Progress

County-wide meetings of all the girls taking this project

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Nutrition - 4-H Food and Nutrition

Demonstrations on basic nutrition and food preparation were given in individual clubs in preparation for county and district contests.

There was an increase of interest of boys and girls in making selection of club refreshments. There was a feeling of guilt in serving a bottle of pop with a cookie.

There was a definite relation between the management of money and planning the meals for the family.

The father's of the girls, carrying this project, have encouraged participation in food preparation. The fathers want their daughters to assume their share of the responsibilities of homemaking.

The masculine influence is evident only when it's possible to get the men to take an active part in planning and decision making.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

## A. Phase: Nutrition - 4-H Food and Nutrition

- B. The teen-age girl is the poorest fed member of the family, according to a study by the USDA. A recent Food and Drug Administration study shows that the 19 year old boy gets twice the amount of vitamins and minerals that is required.

Over half the girls in 4-H Club work indicate an interest in foods.

Lack of leaders to provide project instruction, and lack of facilities to use in conducting project instruction.

## C. Objectives

To obtain and train leaders in skills in food preparation and nutritional needs.

To increase the number of boys and girls that eat a nutritional breakfast and drink milk.

To teach the nutritional needs of boys and girls.

To develop skills in planning, organizing time, managing income and basic preparation of simple meals.

## D. Progress

Seventy two (72) percent of girls on 4-H rolls were enrolled in a foods project. There are five (5) adult leaders working with the youth program on foods.

Two county meetings were conducted to train leaders in the supervision of "Today's Girl".

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Nutrition - Weight Control

- B. Overweight is a definite health hazard, and it seems to be increasing as automation increases.

Insurance figures show that those who are 10% or more overweight have a mortality one-third higher than those of desirable weight.

Problem

Lack of knowledge of body nutritional needs; lack of will power to change daily food habits.

C. Objectives

To increase the number of homemakers who know how to plan and prepare three nutritious meals a day, resulting in weight reduction and changed food habits for improved health.

1. To help homemakers realize the dangers of overweight.
2. To provide homemakers with reliable information on nutritional meals.

D. Progress

The Food and Nutrition Committee members met to review background information, to discuss conditions in the county, to review the program, dealing with foods and nutrition, of the 4-H and home demonstration clubs.

The Director of the Tri-County Health Department has given his approval for conducting a program on weight control.

Classes on basic nutrition will be scheduled as time permits.

## II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

## Phase: Clothing - Planning and Construction of Garments

conservation by re-designing out-of-style clothing, designing own garments in the wardrobe and making selections of line and style to suit their own figure.

There are seven (7) leaders supervising girls' 4-H projects in "So You'd Like to Sew" and "Make or Remake".

The instruction received through the county clothing program has contributed by giving them confidence and a better understanding of the needs and how to meet them.

The agent received training from the Extension Clothing Specialist on basic clothing construction, tailoring techniques, dress for the occasion, selecting color in the wardrobe for boys and girls, pointers to look for in buying a dress to fit, and buying foundation garments.

Special training in this field makes it possible for the agent to advise members of the planning committee in planning a program that most nearly meets the needs of the homemakers. The in-service training makes it possible for the agent to schedule classes and workshops to suit the majority of the County People.

## II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

## Phase: Clothing - Planning and Construction of Garments

meetings as an aid to strengthening the County Clothing Program.

The leaders conducted the program for 4-H Clubs in the county. The two topics on clothing were "Dress for the Occasion" and "Choosing Color for the Wardrobe".

Boys, as well as girls, modeled garments to demonstrate teaching points. These topics were the most popular topics for 4-H Club meetings during the year.

The leaders discussed consumer topics, such as "Buying a Dress to Fit" and "Buying Foundation Garments" at H. D. club meetings.

Homemakers admit making many purchases of these items that they cannot use. Four hundred (400) women have been exposed to measuring for determining correct size and style of foundation garment.

Members of the clothing committee, homemakers that have received information, and leaders who have conducted programs at club meetings, have indicated that improved practices in planning the clothing budget for each member of the family is a great saving in money and time. Improved practices in construction of garments aids considerably in making selection of ready made garments.

Homemakers satisfy creativeness, self-expression and

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

## Phase: Clothing - Planning and Construction of Garments

## 1. County Clothing Committee

The function of the committee is to revise the conditions as they exist and to make recommendations, and assist in planning the clothing program in the county.

2. Method demonstration, classes and workshops. Homemakers in three communities received class instructions in "Making the Better Dress" and "Tailoring".

Each step of construction was prepared ahead of class, and instructions were mimeographed for members to follow as the demonstration progressed.

The demonstration method of class instruction with the workshop has proven to be satisfactory. It encourages women to develop skills, make application of skills learned, develop self-confidence in trying something new, and encourages leadership.

## 3. Clothing News Letter

The clothing news letter, based on information from the clothing department, V. F. I., is gaining in acceptance. The information indicates possible changes in cost and styles.

## 4. Newspaper articles

## 5. Training leaders

## D. Progress

The training program for leaders in home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs to conduct programs at monthly club

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Clothing - Planning and Construction of Garments

- B. Many homemakers do construct garments for some member of their family. These homemakers do have a sewing machine. None have sewing centers.

Attempts at teaching tailoring skills have not been successful due to lack of experience.

More leisure time, suburban living and higher cost of better garments have brought new demands for learning to sew.

Problem

Homemakers lack knowledge in steps in construction of basic garments.

Homemakers have difficulty in managing the clothing budget.

C. Objective

To learn sewing skills and be able to plan costumes that will enable homemakers to become more efficient in distribution of income for clothing among all members of the family.

1. To teach homemakers skills in sewing so that they can make better garments.
2. To teach skills in planning costumes for the occasion.
3. To help homemakers become aware of quality fabrics which justify time, effort and money invested.

Methods

Some of the methods used to obtain the objectives are:

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

H. Work With Other Agencies

This included work with ASCS-ACP; the plant pest control personnel on soybean cyst nematode; Soil Conservation District; general farm organizations; commodity organizations; Virginia Department of Agriculture; Chamber of Commerce; Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; and other local agencies and organizations.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

## OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

## D. Sheep

Arranged for custom sheep shearers to shear 700 of the county's 900 sheep. Advised growers of the details of the three lamb pools and one wool pool. These pool sales averaged growers several cents per pound more than if the lambs - wool were sold through independent channels.

## E. Corn

Fairly good weather prevailed and this, together with stress placed on spacing, varieties, fertilization and cultural practices through meetings, news letters, news articles, etc., resulted in good to excellent yields per acre.

## F. Herbicides

An estimated 45 percent of county's 18,000 acres of corn treated. Over-all results only fair due to adverse soil moisture and temperature conditions. In addition, 500 acres planted in the "wheel-track" method and results most gratifying. Most of this is result of meetings, news articles, demonstrations and other teaching media.

## G. Other Projects

Work was done through regular Extension teaching media with soybeans, cotton, small grain, flue-tobacco, pastures, cover crops, poultry, forestry, etc.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTOTHER FIELDS OF WORK

## A. ASCS Soil Tests

Nansemond, one of 9 pilot counties in Virginia, cooperating with State ASCS Office in soil testing. County ASCS office employs per-diem worker, trained by agent, to take samples and send to V. P. I. Laboratory. Results of tests returned to agent for recommendations.

1700 ASCS soil test results handled by agent and recommendations made.

Most samples come from fields not previously tested. Results are tangible; it remains to check use of recommendations made, which has required a great deal of extra work on part of agent. This project should continue, however, with part of funds, plus some time of ASCS employee, allocated to survey use made of recommendations. This planned evaluation of vital importance.

## B. Pest Control

Root worm control on peanuts stressed again through meetings, circular letter, press and radio and personal contacts. Results were good to very good.

## C. Stem Rot

Caused minor damage to peanuts. Meetings, news letters and other educational media recommending control measures were used.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Phase: Swine - Production and Management

B. Based on value of feeder pigs only, an increase to 8 pigs per litter weaned would add \$100,000 to county producers.

An extra \$250,000 could be gleaned by more efficient feeding and management of swine from feeder size to market (slaughter weight).

C. Increase number of pigs weaned per litter to 8; to reduce by 20 percent ratio of feed per 100 pounds of gain.

D. Twenty five producers attended a meeting on production and management; 35 attended automated facilities tour at a 1640-head feed floor unit in the county. These events were assisted by Extension swine specialists and by local power company and industry folks.

Innumerable farm visits made on management problems. Concensus of Swine Industry Committee thinking that objectives listed above completed, or nearly so.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Peanuts - Nematode Control
- B. Increasing build-up of nematode population becoming a major problem, causing reduced yields and thus reduced income. Recognition of this problem the key to solution.
- C. To get producers to recognize problem nematode fields and to take control measures where warranted. Also, equally important, not to fumigate soil if not needed.
- D. One county-wide meeting (attendance 50, due to snow), and three community meetings (total attendance 85) held to explain nematode symptoms and control. Extension pathologists aided in this; also in putting on three observation demonstrations, one of which had good results. A two-day Nematode Clinic held in July under guidance of Extension pathologists. Participation by producers not up to expectations. Soybean Cyst Nematode Quarantine regulations likely confused the regulatory program versus the educational program.

Three circular letters sent all producers; two news articles written on nematode population build-up and need to determine problem fields before soil fumigation. Also, innumerable personal contacts made.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Peanuts - Artificial Curing
- B. Increasing labor costs continues to require peanut producers to substitute mechanization for labor.
- C. Necessary to maintain good quality of nuts in mechanical harvesting and curing and to properly install and operate this equipment.
- D. At least 75 percent of county's crop mechanically harvested in 1963 - - would have been 85 percent with a normal growing season. Six (6) new curing units (frame), plus several metal bins and wagon and/or trailer units, with a total estimated capacity of 8,000 cwt. per batch, added in 1963.

Over-all a good job was done in harvesting and curing, considering poor quality of most of the crop at digging time. Immature peanuts, due to season, caused a drop in price per pound of 1¢ (est.) for this year's crop.

Extension Agricultural Engineer, along with local technical industry people, were most helpful. "Guides for Curing Peanuts" (Extension poster) were posted at all installations. Several news articles on the subject written and two circular letters sent all producers. Many farm visits made; Extension plans given several interested producers.

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

The involvement of local leadership in planning and carrying out the Extension Program, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Youth is the most important means of seeking public understanding.

The Extension Programs have been backed by rural people and business men for a long time. Their interest and support are the result of long time extension-public cooperation and good relationship.

Building an understanding of the work among the people in the county is a continuing process. An attempt is made to keep the information up to date and continue building on past good work to keep leaders receptive, and willing to serve, desire for information and understanding of the objectives.

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

J. W. Freeman

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**Extension Agent**

Ella H. Rice

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**Extension Agent**

Delbert E. O'Meara

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**Assistant Agent**

Sylvia Lamm

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**Assistant Agent**

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**Assistant Agent**



1963

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**County**