

IV.

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

Comparing this year with 1963, noted progress was made in several areas. However a lack of interest was a contributing factor in the short-coming of other goals and objectives.

In 1964, the adult program moved at a faster pace than the youth program. There was a better response on the part of farmers in combining their resources in purchasing equipment; many recognized the advantages of using custom hired equipment; the adult leaders took a more active part in the executing of the 1964 program; several new people were reached; and generally, support and interest in all the county-wide programs were good.

Cooperation and participation in the various 4-H programs were good. The various business establishments financially supported the 4-H program very well and their support was immeasurable to the success of the total 4-H program.

The quantity of different leaders needed to supply the many demands were inadequate. Occupations, working hours and other reasons were viewed as causes as to why the 4-H program was not stronger. However, those leaders who did render service were an asset to the execution of the extension program.

It is felt that many of the 1964 objectives were realized and that the program met many needs. Program planning is a continuous process. In planning and executing the 1965 program, special efforts will be made to meet those unfilled needs and the new ones.

including timber land was purchased at public auction for the sum of \$21,500.00. This farm is divided by state highway #460 which offers a good potential for subdivided lots. In addition to sale of lots, a long range program has been proposed in setting up a commercial enterprise business.

Each of the two brothers has two children enrolled in 4-H Club work. They are carrying projects in safety, electric and home improvement. Carolyn, the daughter of Leland, was awarded a \$50.00 saving bond for her achievements in home improvements last year.

Leland is currently serving as president of the County Advisory Board. He has held this position for three years.

The agent feels that the race is not over with this family, the fight is still on.

III.

SUCCESS STORY OF A FAMILY UNIT

Farm Management and Home Improvement have been given much attention for the past four years. Emphasis has been placed on the farm business and some important adjustment it will continue to undergo.

Working with the Chapman families in the Zuni community, Leland, Joseph and mother have made good success in their farm operation business.

The brothers, upon returning from World War II, became engaged in farming by enrolling in the G.I. Veterans "On The Job Training Program In Agriculture." With the knowledge of building construction received in the armed services, the Chapman brothers planned and builded their homes and other farm buildings, which includes a workshop with tools and electric welder.

Under the supervision of extension outlook, purchases of farm equipment was based upon facts that would produce maximum profits. Some pieces of equipment such as elevators, trailers and culti-packers were made in their spare time with enormous savings. Their engineering abilities have lessen their financial burden plus brought high praises from other citizens of the county.

Progress made in 1964 consists of constructing a grain drying bin designed by V.P.I. Extension Plans with some revision. The revision added more drying space under the same roof. In addition to the drying bin a machinery storage shed was constructed to shelter peanut combine purchased this year along with other farm equipment.

In addition to the present small home farm, several other are operated on a cash and share rent basis. An additional farm of 120 acres,

4. Families living in areas with well water supply, heavily concentrated with iron were informed of new devices to be attached to pumps to eliminate an excess amount of rust passing into faucets.
5. Families using water out of shallow wells in the county were informed of the excess amounts of fluorides present in water. Parents were cautioned of the possibility of damage to children teeth when tooth paste was used that contained fluoride.

PROJECT AREA: Community And Public Affairs

PHASE: Rural Health Problems

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS

This area received major emphasis because of technological changes in the agricultural industry has cause displacement of many workers from the farm to other labor markets. Poorer housing conditions has developed with crowded situations that has produced a critical impact on health hazards wherein two families are sharing one family facility.

The rural community is concerned with health and protection, opportunities and facilities for work, recreation and amusement, for cultural advantages and educational development. Prospective home owners need technical aid in planning in order to provide a more desirable environment.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To acquaint people with home building practices.
2. To inform youth of health resources in the county and state.
3. To encourage active participation of taking part in decision-making when changes are made in provisions of health services.
4. To acquaint community leaders with services available to the less privileged families.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. A county-wide meeting was held to inform leaders of regulations involving specifications that are required by law in planning bathrooms, drain fields and septic tanks where home water supplies are used. Assistance was given by the County Health Sanitation Officer in planning the home for a healthy environment.
2. Six bathrooms were installed in private homes and two were installed in churches in the county.
3. Four-H members enrolled in Community Health projects with tuberculosis sale of bangles. Also, 4-H members were given training on how to control rats, insects that are disease carriers, sanitary handling of foods, and the necessity of periodic cleaning of home grounds to decrease hazardous environments.

PROJECT AREA: Community And Public Affairs

PHASE: Community Improvement

This phase did not receive major emphasis however leaders in several communities observed conditions that persisted should be corrected.

Holly Grove community was selected by the County Advisory Board as the Demonstration Community for the county.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To encourage each individual family to improve and beautify its home surroundings.
2. To develop an informed and active community leadership.
3. To strengthen the economic, educational and social level of the people of the community.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Ground was cleared for the addition of a dining room and rest room facilities at Holly Grove Church in the Holly Grove Community. The addition is presently under construction.
2. The church cemetery was cleaned and cleared of all trash and undergrowth.
3. Landscape plans were developed for two families for planting shrubbery and developing driveways and parking areas.

PROJECT AREA: 4-H And Other Extension Youth Programs

PHASE: 4-H Adult Leaders' Association

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

More adult leaders are needed to assist the 4-H members with their 4-H work. Those who serve as leaders serve well, but the number is insufficient. Others have indicated an interest in assisting with the 4-H program, but they are gainfully employed and thus do not have time for leader training or to attend 4-H meetings. There are even other parents in the county who are available to assist, but they lack interest and self confidence.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To recruit and train more persons to serve as 4-H leaders.
2. To encourage parents to take more interest in the 4-H program.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Considerable interest in county-wide recreation was shown by the leaders this year.
2. More leaders attended the State 4-H Short Course.
3. Six potential 4-H leaders were trained in "Getting The Most Out Of Your Sewing Machine." These homemakers have agreed to assist with the 4-H program.

PROJECT AREA: 4-H And Other Extension Youth Programs

PHASE: Senior 4-H Re-enrollment

WHY THIS AREA RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

The majority of the 4-H Clubs and 4-H members in Isle of Wight County are in elementary grades fourth through seventh. To few senior boys and girls are 4-H members. The retention of 4-H'ers beyond the seventh grade is very limited.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To increase the senior 4-H enrollment.
2. To interest and encourage more senior former school 4-H members to join out-of-school community 4-H Clubs.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. There was an increase in enrollment of 20% more senior members enrolled in the project areas of electricity and clothing.
2. The county was represented with senior 4-H members in each of the areas for District 4-H Home Economics and agricultural contests. Also, a larger number of senior members participated this year in the Achievement Day program.
3. One community 4-H Club was reactivated with a larger number of senior members than the previous number.

OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Foods and Nutrition

Foods and Nutrition did not receive major emphasis however some work was done in the "Selection and Identification of Meats Cuts" and "Meat Cookery."

Mrs. Hattie McSwain, Home Economist, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, Illinois conducted a Meat Cookery demonstration to acquaint the homemakers with the (1) methods of meat cookery, (2) recognizing and identifying meat cuts, and (3) ways of making the less demanded cuts of meat more palatable.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. 110 homemakers and students in homemaking witnessed the demonstration. Living in a meat producing and processing area, indications were that a wider selection and use of meat would be found in the meals of the family members of those homemakers in attendance.
2. There was evidence that a wider selection of meat cookery methods would be used in meal preparation.
3. Homemakers should be able to make better selections in meat cuts as a result of the demonstration.

PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: House Furnishings

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

Making the home more livable and attractive is the problem of the economy minded homemaker. The selection, use, and construction of home furnishings are topics of specific interest to them. "Color Harmony" in the home and "Making Slip Covers" were the specific topics of interest.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To teach the development and coordination of color plans for a unified look.
2. To teach the proper selection of household fabrics for durability and beauty.
3. To train leaders in the proper construction of slipcovers.

PROGRESS MADE IN REACHING OBJECTIVES:

1. "Color Planning in the Home" was warmly accepted by the homemakers and many questions were asked at the end of the discussion.
2. As a result of the discussion, 25 home visits were made in November, assisting homemakers on Color Planning. One family helped is in the process of building a home and the homemaker has worked very closely with the home agent in the selection of her colors. Another homemaker helped is presently remodeling.
3. A slip cover workshop was conducted by the House Furnishings Specialist for interested leaders. As a result two community workshops were planned and conducted by local leaders. In one workshop, an overstuffed chair was slipcovered. A section of a sectional sofa was covered in the second workshop.
4. Four new homemakers with an interest in sewing was attracted to the extension program as a result of the leader conducted workshops. They later joined H. D. Clubs.

9. Most homemakers were made cognizant of the fact that they make too many steps and waste too much time in doing many simple household chores that are frequently done, i.e. making beds, dusting, etc. Habits are hard to break but several homemakers indicated they would try.
10. Exhibits were displayed at the Tidewater Fair and/or Achievement Day program on the various phases of home management considered. In addition to the H. D. members who attended their meetings, many "new" people were also introduced to the phases of home management discussed through the exhibit displays.

2. Those homemakers who still seek assistance in filing their tax returns are now more aware of items that should be reported on the forms.
3. "Family Financial Planning" met a definite need and gave each homemaker a chance to see where her family was as far as "financial targets" were concerned as compared to where it should be. Most families felt they were deficient in adequate financial planning and indicated a desire to have their spouses witness the demonstration since both persons must be involved in financial planning.
4. An educational exhibit on the topic was prepared and entered in the Tidewater Fair. The exhibit drew many comments and many "new" persons were exposed to family financial planning as a result.
5. The discussion on "Consumer Credit" made most homemakers aware of the "true" rate of interest they pay on goods and services; cognizant of the fact that much thought should be given before saying "charge it please;" and most important, many purchases charged weren't needed that badly, and especially after the true rate of interest was revealed.
6. Flannelgraph presentations and filmstrips were used to teach health and life insurances. The homemakers were exposed to the various types of life and health insurances and encouraged to analyze their insurance program for ample family coverage. The homemakers were enlightened on "ordinary" insurance. Most had carried the same "Industrial" insurance for years and then realized they had paid more into the insurance than the face value of the policy.
7. A representative of an insurance company was invited to discuss life insurance in general. The special interest meeting was adequately attended. The discussion on "life insurance" made most homemakers aware of the fact that should a tragedy claim the life of the breadwinner, their situation would be most unfortunate. Figures cannot be given, but many of the homemakers stated that they would make plans to review and increase their insurance coverage.
8. "Using Banking Services" aided the homemakers in writing checks correctly, filling out deposit slips and introduced them to general services offered by most banks. The demonstration drew considerable interest because many of the homemakers are gainfully employed and thus frequently deal with the banks. The majority of the homemakers learned how to use deposit slips. Formerly, they had not bothered to use them.

II. PROJECT AREA: Extension Home Economics

PHASE: Home Management

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

One of the problems which the average Isle of Wight family meets most frequently is one involving money -- making it, spending it, saving it, and using it to the best advantage. Information that will help the families make sound decisions regarding the use of their money and other resources was needed. Specific emphasis was needed on: "The Family Financial Plan," "Consumer Credit," "Life and Health Insurances," "Income Tax Report," "Using Banking Services" and "Work Simplification in Relation to Use of Time and Energy."

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assist those families who are interested in learning and becoming better acquainted with the filing of the income tax report.
2. To discuss and show how a family financial plan is executed.
3. To assist the homemakers in better understanding the various sources of, and the advantages and disadvantages of consumer credit.
4. To provide information on the various kinds of life and health insurances and encourage the carrying of adequate insurances.
5. To provide general information on the various banking services and how to use banks and their facilities to the best advantage.
6. To teach principles and skills in saving time and energy in all areas of homemaking.

PROGRESS MADE IN REACHING OBJECTIVES:

1. The homemakers were exposed to the process of filing income tax returns. Because of the large number of gainfully employed homemakers, the discussion stimulated much thought and interest. In as much as those who did not originally know how to file a return still could not do so without assistance, each person became more familiar with it. The importance of accurate records was discussed and many terms commonly used in filing taxes were explained.

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Chemical Weed Control

This area did not receive major emphasis, but stress was placed upon use of chemicals where they would be profitable in reducing marginal cost of labor.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To aid farmers in reducing losses to weed competition.
2. To control weeds more effectively during rainy seasons.
3. To offset the cost of required cultivations in order to produce crops at a lower cost per acre.
4. To allow more time to be devoted to other needed areas of farm production by reduced number of cultivations.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Six farmers used atrazine on corn immediately after planting seed. These demonstrators were highly successful in achieving their goal in producing good yields without any cultivation beyond plowing and harrowing. This was a first experience of weeding corn when planted.
2. The use of Dinitro was a prime factor in holding down labor need in weeding peanuts. Also, a reduction in tillage was cut to an unusual minimum.

4. Increased in number of stalks per acre and additional amounts of fertilizer above normal rates was a deciding factor in the results of the two demonstrations. Observers were quite optimistic of results obtained.

OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Corn Fertilization

Corn fertilization was not a major emphasis area, however some work was done in soil testing, seeding and field estimating of yields.

The objectives were: (1) to apply essential fertilizer element based on specific recommendations of soil test (2) to compare recommended practice of heavy fertilization as compared with moderate rates.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Two farmers cooperated with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia and the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service in conducting corn fertilizer demonstration.

Check areas were planted using the normal methods the two farmers had previously used. On the demonstration acre the co-operators provided the normal amount with an additional amount above the normal rate made possible by the Plant Food Institute as recommended by a special soil test.

2. Cooperator No. I used 450 pounds of 5-10-10 analysis of fertilizer plus 80 units of nitrogen on the normal rate of planting. The control plot yielded 69.8 bushels per acre. The demonstration acre was supplied with 122 pounds of nitrogen, sixty-six pounds of phosphate and 102 pounds of potash. The demonstration acre yielded 103.3 bushels per acre. The gross crop value per acre was \$132.22. Net profit from check area was \$36.60 compared with \$66.79 from demonstration acre.
3. Cooperator No. II used 600 pounds of 3-9-18 of fertilizer plus 80 units of nitrogen on the normal rate of planting. The control plot yielded 57.13 bushels per acre. The gross crop value was \$73.13.

The demonstration was supplied with 117 pounds of nitrogen, 66 pounds of phosphate and 102 pounds of potash. The demonstration acre yielded 88.78 bushels per acre. The gross crop value per acre was \$111.86. Net profit from the check acre was \$11.98 compared with \$47.89 from the demonstration acre.

compared with feeder pigs with his present resources.

4. The demonstrations stimulated interest that a closer look at the enterprise was in order to consider the economic feasibility of switching from market hogs to feeder pigs relative to current resources.

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Feeder Pig Production

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

In an informal survey made many swine producers do not have the resources of land required to produce enough feed to produce a \$2,500.00 labor income to market hogs. In feed-deficit areas, producers can best utilize their present resources in production of feeder pigs. Production of feeder pigs offers several alternatives. Farmers with a sufficient supply of feed could feed out pigs to market hog weight. If a shortage of feed existed, the farmer could sell his pigs on an organized sale.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide the maximum amount of income with less work and lower overhead expense.
2. To encourage construction of central farrowing facilities.
3. To develop an appreciation of response to adequate facilities to facilitate high cost of production.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Workshops were conducted in budget market hog enterprise as compared with feeder. Leaders were limited with knowledge of terms discussed. Efforts were made to set up some actual enterprises in relation to specific problem and program objective, such as, better selection of breeding stock, feed ration, sanitation and keeping actual records to indicate areas of adjustments needed.
2. Five farmers cooperated with the recommended program. Five new portable farrowing houses at a cost of \$40.00 per unit. Permanent and temporary pastures were sown as a means to lower overhead expense.
3. Three farmers sold a total of fifty-three feeder pigs on July sale at Courtland. Twenty-six out of the lots of fifty-three graded No. 1. Sale of feeder pigs by one farmer was convincing that he could not feed a least-cost ration of \$1.45 a bushel corn and 5½ cent a pound protein supplement to market hog as

expense accounts showed a net acre value of \$15.88 on non-fertilized compared with \$34.53 on fertilized acres with a soil test of Phosphate and Potash medium minus. Peanuts showed no significant difference when fertilizer was applied to soil with recommended fertility level. These experiments were conducted to expedite previous methods used in order to plan production based on more economical use of resources to insure greater returns to management.

2. Special assistance was secured to analyze specific problems and proposed alternative that would be suggestive in decision making. The techniques demonstrated (1) when and what enterprise to eliminate (2) what additional enterprise to concentrate on (3) record delayed factors which accumulate and allow the farmer to move toward insolvency without knowing it.
3. A Nematode Clinic was conducted to determine whether or not peanut soil was infested. Participation was not impressive, however, infestation was heavy in most cases. The clinic provided an opportunity for each grower to see for himself one major problem that was an impediment to profitable peanut production.
4. Crop enterprise budget forms on soybeans, peanuts, corn and swine were prepared and distributed to farmers. The budgets served as a guideline of proposed cost of production on a unit basis. The proposed budgets stimulated much interest in relation to the extension program in providing a projected picture of total expectations.

II. PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Farm Management

WHY THIS PHASE RECEIVED MAJOR EMPHASIS:

This phase received major emphasis due to surveys and observations made showed most farmers carrying operating expense account, but no record of inventory of farm equipment. Depreciation constitutes the largest expense account of off farm items used in production of crops. To insure economic efficiency, a complete analysis of all operations must be kept in order to show a true net worth.

The objectives were: (1) to improve efficiency in operation of farms such as, making decisions to increase, discontinue a practice, (2) to plan production on more economical use of resources to insure greater profits, (3) to provide farmers with more knowledge and gainful skill, (4) to show the importance of efficient performance of operation as an essential factor of profitable production.

PROGRESS MADE:

1. Five Farm Management Schools were conducted in the areas of economic aspect of farm crop production, breeding of livestock, feeding of livestock, economical uses of fertilizer and the necessity of keeping accurate records in the farm business to filter out snap judgement.

The information proved to be invaluable, informing farmers of making adjustment that could be made to energize their operation to decrease marginal cost of production and increase larger returns to management.

Two result demonstrations were conducted on fertilization of corn, two on soybeans and three on peanuts. The fertilization experiments were conducted on the basis of heavy application compared with moderate normal rates. Fertilizer additional cost of \$2.10 above normal rate showed an average of \$36.00 per acre additional return to management on corn. Enterprise

more they receive in intangible rewards. This has been an important factor in the success of the county extension program

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

The various volunteer leaders contributed invaluable service to the furtherance of the extension program in the county. The Organizational leaders played a very important role in the planning of a program which met and filled many of the needs, desires, and interests of the county residents.

Leaders have contributed their time and service in giving demonstrations, assisting with and/or conducting workshops, district contests, 4-H conferences, conducting 4-H meetings, and by arranging meeting places and transportation of club members to meetings.

Those leaders who have served have served well, but there is an insufficient number of leaders available to assist with the extension program. Many persons have indicated an interest in it, but usually they are those who are gainfully employed and thus lack the time.

The various leaders have received training through leader-training meetings, outlook material, leader handbooks, and workshops. With trained leaders to assist in executing the program, it has enabled the agents to devote more time to other needed areas of the extension program.

Their interests have been varied, but those leaders who served have done well. Those who have become most involved with extension leadership are usually those who have found that the more they contribute the

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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Extension Agent

Extension Agent

Assistant Agent

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1964

Sedford

County