

E. Community and Public Affairs

Other fields of work

1. Rural Area Development
2. Civil Defense

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Arts Development - Family Life, Year - 1964

The Situation:

A family living committee was organized in connection with rural area development. The goals of this committee are to promote higher and more worthwhile standards of family living.

The Specific Problem:

To keep the family together in our fast pace of life is the main problem.

The Program Objective

To promote a higher and more worthwhile standard of family living through instruction in home economics, child care, nutrition, and many other things which go into a more pleasant and efficient home and family management.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| To hold special interest meetings on Beginning Sewing | VPI Extension Bulletins | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | September | Trained Clothing Leaders |
| To hold a countywide clean-up campaign of roadsides | Receive help from civic groups | News articles Radio talks | July | Family Living Committee |
| To send out a questionnaire to determine need for: 1. Roadside picnic area 2. Interesting industry 3. Visiting teacher and elementary supervisor 4. Community center 5. Art and music instructors in schools | Family Living Advisors Agents | Survey | March | Family Living Committee |
| To hold special interest meeting on Creative Crafts for Children to teach the importance of creative work | B. 279 "Creative Crafts for Children" | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | May | Trained Rural Arts Leaders |

EVALUATION:

Through survey determine number of problems local people feel need improving and make further plans to go about reaching the desired goals and objectives.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Home Lighting, Year - 1964

The Situation:

According to today's standards the majority of homes in county need to modernize their lighting. There is general lack of knowledge of kitchen wiring and lighting. The majority of homes have no outside lighting.

The Specific Problem:

Families hesitate to change lighting because of cost involved; families feel other needs more urgent; average families have not had opportunity to see how pleasant it is to live with well-lighted home.

The Program Objective:

To inform people on proper selection of bulbs, shades, and adapting material for lamps; to help people become more aware of good lighting throughout home; to see that proper lighting equipment is available in local stores.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHOD | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| To inform people on proper selection of bulbs, shades and adapting materials for lamps | Ext. C. 606 "First Aid for Electrical Appliances" C. 495 "Do's and Don'ts for Home Lighting" | Special interest workshop - Demonstration and actual participation by homemakers | April | Home Economists Electrical Engineers Agent |
| To make people more aware of good lighting throughout home | C. 623 "Place of Electricity in Home, On Farm" | Tours News Articles-Radio | September Throughout the year | Lighting Committee Home Economists |
| To see proper light equipment available in local stores | Local electrical companies | Exhibits | April | Store Managers Agent Home Economists |

EVALUATION:

Through informal survey determine number of people who have made improvements in their home lighting.

E. Community and Public Affairs

Many Lancaster people are not aware of the dangers of fallout from a nuclear attack and have made no effort to inform or to protect themselves.

The economy of the county suffers from the number of people who are employed only during certain seasons of the year. There is a need for more employment opportunities in this area.

The people of the county are faced with a school budget that has doubled in ten years and promises to continue to rise. Value of real estate, which carries most of the taxation load, is not growing nearly so fast.

Many farmers are not well informed on matters of national agricultural policy.

The Rural Area Development Program is being co-ordinated with work of the Northern Neck Development Council. Counties are at work on long time as well as immediate goals.

Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs

Other fields of work:

1. County, district, and state 4-H contests
2. Jamestown 4-H Camp for juniors
3. Senior Camps
4. 4-H Short Course
5. Special interest groups (project groups)
6. Observation of National 4-H Week
7. Participate in exhibits at local area fair.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS
 PHASE: 4-H Electricity, Unit I, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Many 4-H club boys and girls have had no training in electricity or electrical equipment. Many of these 4-H club members receive no help at home on this subject due to the fact that the parents have had no opportunity to learn about electricity.

The Specific Problem:

Four-H members have had no training in electricity or electrical appliances.

The Program Objective:

To help 4-H club members learn more about electricity and its practical use in the home and on the farm.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|----------|---|
| To teach skill of repairing cords and plugs with underwriters knot. | Ext. C. 606 - First Aid for Electrical Appliances | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H club members | November | Local professional elec. engineers |
| To provide 4-H'ers knowledge of Christmas safety (including weatherproof sockets and extension cord problems). | Film-"Christmas Safety" Professional magazines Printed material on Christmas safety | Demonstrations | December | Local professional home economists |
| To acquire knowledge of ways to improve lighting in one's home and to learn the various uses of electricity. | Extension Bulletins: C. 623-Place of Electricity in Home, On Farm - C. 495 Some Do's and Don'ts for Home Lighting | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H club members | January | Local professional home economists |
| To provide 4-H'ers knowledge of how to care for two or more electrical appliances. | C. 661-Care of Home Electrical Equipment | Demonstrations and actual practice by 4-H club members | February | Local professional home economists |
| To teach skill in repairing fuses | C. 606-First Aid for Electrical Appliances | Demonstrations | February | Local professional home economists |
| To teach skills and knowledge on how to give an electrical demonstration. | Printed material on "How to Give Electrical Demonstration." | Demonstrations and actual practice by 4-H Club members | March | Local professional electrical engineers |

EVALUATION:

Through completion of record books and through participation in 4-H county electrical contest determine the knowledge and skill of these 4-H'ers in regard to electricity.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: Foods and Nutrition, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Planning and preparing food for a family meal is a challenge to any 4-H member. Many of these children do not get any help at home on this subject.

The Specific Problem:

Four-H members felt a need to learn principles of meal planning, skills in preparing nutritious and attractive foods, best use of home produced foods, and wise selection in buying foods.

The Program Objective:

To teach 4-H members the basic principles of foods and nutrition.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---|--|----------|--------------------------|
| Build healthy food habits for keeping well and happy | Movie - "Color of Health" Basic Four Foods | Movie Discussion | November | Agent |
| To gain experience in planning snacks and in knowing which snacks are best and why. | MF-289 "Food for Teenagers" | Demonstration - actual practice by 4-H members | December | Home Economists |
| Planning quick breads, cereals, eggs, and serving breakfasts. | "Today's Girl" Project Book C. 490 "How to Give a demonstration" | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H members | January | Agent Home Economists |
| To learn why and how to give food demonstration | C. 490 "How to Give a Demonstration" | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H members | February | Agent Home Economists |
| To learn what are good sandwiches for club refreshments, party, school lunch. | "Today's Girl" Record Book Commercial Material | Talk, discussion, demonstration | March | Virginia Bakery Council |
| To learn the food value of milk drinks. | "Today's Girl" Record Book VPI Bulletin "Milk Drinks" | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H members | April | Home Economists |

EVALUATION:

Through record book completions and demonstrations determine the knowledge and skills of 4-H members in regard to Foods and Nutrition project.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Safety Project, Year - 1964

The Situation:

4-H club members realized need to help keep people alert today and alive tomorrow by practicing safety measures.

The Specific Problem:

4-H club members have had no training in safety measures.

The Program Objective:

To help 4-H members become more alert by practicing safety measures.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|--|----------|------------------------|
| Know and practice bicycle traffic rules | Movie shown by state trooper Printed material | Talk and movie shown by state trooper "Your Bicycle and You" | November | State Trooper |
| Practice Christmas safety (accident prevention with new toys, bicycles, lighting on Christmas tree) | L. 55 "Safety Hints for Christmas" | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H members | December | Home Economist |
| Equip bicycles with reflective tape. | Tape and pamphlet (Veterans of Foreign Wars National Headquarters) | Demonstration and actual practice by 4-H members | January | Agent and 4-H members |
| Make Safety survey | B. 190 "4-H Safety Manual" | Discussion of Group | February | Agent and 4-H members |
| To learn methods of electrical safety improvement | C. 606 "First Aid for Elect. Appliances"; C. 623 "Place of Electricity in Home, on Farm" | Demonstration | February | Electrical Engineer |
| To learn lawn mower safety (precautions in safe operation of lawn mowers) | C. 829 "Lawn Mower Safety" | Demonstration | March | Assistant County Agent |
| To learn good practices in water safety (boating, swimming) | C. 831 "Water Safety" | Demonstration - Movie | April | Coast Guard |

EVALUATION:

Through completion of record books and through participation in 4-H county contest to determine the knowledge and skills of 4-H club members in practicing safety measures.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Leaders, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Extension agents in Lancaster County have been working with approximately 390 4-H club members. There are twenty-six 4-H leaders. However, many of these leaders need training on project instruction as well as organizational instruction. More leaders are needed to work with 4-H members.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of sufficient leaders to carry out 4-H program in Lancaster County.

The Program Objective:

To increase number of trained 4-H organizational and project leaders.

| ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---|---|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. To stimulate interest and desire to become 4-H leaders | State 4-H Staff | Personal contacts | Throughout the year | County Staff |
| 2. To train leaders | Club Leader's Handbook B. 270 Community 4-H Club - C. 877 | Planning meeting for purpose of informing leaders of 4-H leaders responsibility | April | County Staff |
| | State 4-H Staff | Series of training meetings | May - June | County Staff |
| | State 4-H Staff | Hold follow-up meetings as needed | Throughout the year | County Staff |

EVALUATION:

1. Number of new leaders who attend training meetings
2. Number and percent of present leaders who attend training meetings
3. Questionnaire to determine if orientation and training needs were met

Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs

There are 330 4-H members in Lancaster County who belong to eleven clubs in school. There are ten adult project leaders and sixteen organizational leaders. There are only eleven members fourteen years old or older. Lancaster 4-H members do take part in camp, county and district contests, and in local club activities.

Other fields of work to receive attention this year:

1. Textile Painting - A special interest meeting will be held on this in September with rural arts specialist conducting meetings.
2. Art in Daily Living - Each club have monthly report on phases of Art in Daily Living including: music, wildlife, book revues. Select and read good books taken from Federation Book List and Reading List for Retired People. Visit historical landmarks in county.
3. Foundation Planting - Home demonstration clubs continue their project of improving their communities and homes.
4. Home Management - Home management will be stressed through use of radio talks and newspaper articles.
5. Craft Day - To meet the need of the people to make something pretty, useful and inexpensive for the home; a craft day will be held by club leaders. This will include the following subjects:
 1. Christmas Ball Decorations
 2. Italian Cutwork
 3. Egg Shell Craft
 4. Dried Flower Cards

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| 4. Choosing clothing to make you appear more slender | Ext. Leaflet 121 "Wardrobe Building" | Talk | February | Local home economics teacher |
| 5. Low calorie snacks | Ext. B. 133 "Low Calorie Suggestions" | Demonstration | March | Electrical home economist |
| 6. Hints in losing weight | Ext. Bulletin 219 | Talk, demonstration and discussion | September | Agent |
| To learn how to prepare low cost party sandwiches that can be frozen | Commercial bulletin "Turn to Sandwiches" | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers. | April | Food Leaders |
| To learn easy, quick ways to decorate cakes | Professional magazines | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | June | Food Leaders |

EVALUATION:

Through formal or informal survey determine number of homemakers that: lost weight by counting calories; learned how to prepare low-cost, attractive party foods; and improved breakfast eating habits of their family.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Foods and Nutrition, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Improving food planning and eating habits are constantly problems to Mrs. Homemaker who is on a budget.

The Specific Problem:

Many homemakers have teenagers who have eating problems. The teenagers also like to entertain and mothers are faced with problem of preparing for parties with little employed help. Many of our homemakers are overweight and need information on low calorie foods.

The Program Objective:

To learn easier methods of preparing party foods and to learn how to get members of family to eat foods they need for better health.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|---|----------|---------------------------------|
| To provide homemakers with knowledge and skills in preparing nutritious low-cost breakfasts. | Commercial material: Cereal Institute, Inc. American Dairy Association Film: Why Eat a Good Breakfast | Film Questionnaire and discussion | December | Agent |
| To provide homemakers with knowledge of calorie count in food and dangers of overweight. To hold a weight control clinic. | USDA Bulletin No. 74 "Food and Your Weight" Ext. Bulletin 219 "Take Off Pounds Safely" | | | |
| 1. Dangers of overweight | Bulletin from American Medical Association | Talk | January | Doctor |
| 2. Low Calorie Desserts | Ext. L. 133 "Low Calorie Suggestions" | Demonstration | January | Local Electrical Home Economist |
| 3. Exercises | Mimeographed material from bulletin "Adult Physical Fitness" | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | February | Physical Education Teacher |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|---|-----------|------------------|
| 2. To learn how to make hat frame. 3. To learn various materials for covering hats. 4. To learn how to apply hat decorations. 5. To learn how to restyle hats Apron Making: To learn various ways to make aprons. To learn various ways to decorate aprons. | Magazines Pattern Companies | Special interest meeting - demonstrations, swapping of patterns for aprons | July | Clothing Leaders |
| Selecting Foundation Garments 1. What to look for in foundation garments in regard to fit. 2. How to care for foundation garments. | Leaflet 54 Foundation Garments Charts from VPI Tour of local stores | Women learn how to measure for proper fit. Charts Show samples of various foundation garments and discuss | September | Clothing Leaders |

EVALUATION:

Through formal survey determine number of people who improved through knowledge and skills in sewing.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Clothing, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Many homemakers feel a need for more knowledge and skills in sewing.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack skills and knowledge in putting finishing touches on garments to give them a professional look. What to look for and care in selecting foundation garments in regard to fit is also a problem to Mrs. Homemaker.

The Program Objective:

To improve sewing skills and to know what to look for in buying foundation garments.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|---|----------|------------------------|
| Designing your pattern for cutting decorations | | | | |
| 1. To teach basic design | Pattern companies | Demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | January | Agent |
| 2. To teach color coordination | Magazines | | | |
| 3. Stitches for monogramming, applique, smocking, cross-stitching | | Special interest meeting | June | Clothing Leaders |
| Inexpensive Clothing Gifts for adults | Loan Kit (VPI- Catherine Peery) Good Housekeeping Booklet GHN745 Mimeographed mat on judging homemade gifts | Display of ideas Copying of patterns Discussion on what to look for in judging clothing gifts | February | Club members and agent |
| Hat Clinic | | | | |
| 1. To learn basic styles becoming to one's face and figure | MC-261 Hat Making MC-168 Restyling Hats | Demonstration and actual practice by women | February | Clothing Leaders |

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS
 PHASE: Home Furnishings, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Homemakers feel a need to improve their homes.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers feel that planning, selecting, and improving their home is a real problem.

The Program Objective:

The objective in this field is to teach women how to improve their windows and how to make an attractive bedspread for their room.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Window Treatments 1. To learn ways to solve problem windows. 2. To be aware of various types of fabrics and their characteristics. 3. To learn how to measure for draperies and curtains. 4. To know what to look for in drapery hardware | Window Treatments - B. 272 Buy-Lines for Curtains and Draperies MK-324 How to Compute Drapery Yardage Requirements MK-321 Choosing Drapery Hardware Circular 827 | Demonstration by use of slides (VPI) Samples of material and drapery hardware | July | Agent |
| Making Bedspreads 1. Learn how to make pattern, learn candlewick stitch 2. Learn how to quilt on machine; quilting stitches | Printed material VPI Printed material VPI | Special interest meeting - demonstration and actual practice by homemakers | September | Home Furnishings Specialist |

EVALUATION:

By home visits see how many women have improved their problem windows. Through local area fair women will enter bedspreads on exhibit. They also will meet monthly in homes to work on their bedspreads.

C. Extension Home Economics

There are 2,511 white female residents in Lancaster County. Of these, 1,155 people fall in the ages of 20 to 39 years. Nine hundred, seventy-one women are 40 to 59 years old and 561 are over the age of sixty. The average income for white families falls in the range less than \$2,999. The educational level of the people according to the 1950 census averages 8.0 for females.

Lancaster people are well organized. There are twenty-five organizations, four P-TA's, and twenty-two churches in the county.

According to the 1950 census 722 females worked away from home. In 1950, 168 women were employed in food processing, 144 in domestic services, 62 in educational service and 56 in retail trade out of 1885 white women. Comparisons with 1942 indicate that employment of women is on the increase. It is believed this is coming about because of small farms and the number of young people establishing homes without sufficient income from the husband's employment.

Most of the housewives in Lancaster County do all the housework and very little help is employed. Most homemakers do the family laundry and practically one hundred percent have washing machines.

Most of the women shop weekly for groceries. Only a few families keep home milk cows, hogs, or chickens. The higher and lower income families tend to have no home garden or very little garden. The level of milk consumption in the county is way below what nutritionists tell us is necessary for minimum health standards, less than one-half pint of fresh milk per person a day.

Many farm homes are old and have irregular shaped rooms and long windows. Many of our homemakers recognize the need for improvement but do not know where to begin.

Today many new fibers and finishes on the market have caused the homemaker to become quite conscious of clothing labels. Many homemakers feel there is a definite need to learn skills and knowledge in acquiring a professional look in clothing. Young homemakers in particular want more knowledge in family clothing in buying and construction.

Project Area: Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

Areas of work:

Marketing feeder pigs

Marketing fat cattle

Farm suppliers - chemicals and fertilizers and seeds

B. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

Grains and soybeans account for a large part of the dollar volume of products sold from Lancaster farms. These crops are sold to local elevators. The elevators have limited drying and storing capacity.

Dairymen of Lancaster produce milk which is hauled nearly one hundred miles. This situation exists because of the relatively small amount of milk produced in the area.

Poultrymen sell eggs at retail, or to egg buyers who retail, or to an egg grading station located in Richmond County.

Hogs and cattle are sold to local truckers, a buying station in Northumberland County, the auction market in Tappahannock, or in Richmond and Baltimore. Feeder pigs are sold through a cooperative in Tappahannock.

In general, farmers need information on standards and grades used in marketing their products.

Farm suppliers and machinery are furnished chiefly by eight concerns operating in the area.

Consumer education programs are conducted by the home demonstration agent using mass information media.

Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource
Development

Other fields of work to receive attention this year:

On-the-farm grain storage
Swine - feeder pig production
Swine - type, breeding
Swine - farrowing facilities
Entomology - soybean insects
Agronomy - fertilizers
Forestry
Economics - farm management
Engineering - materials handling
Horticulture - tomato production
Dairy - production
Poultry - production
Beef - production

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Economics - Swine Feeding, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Many Lancaster farmers are not making money feeding hogs.

The Specific Problem:

Many Lancaster farmers are not making money feeding hogs.

The Program Objective:

To teach farmers how to lower their feeding costs by buying protein on price and feeding it according to the needs of particular aged swine, which will increase their income.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| To teach hog feeders: | | | | |
| 1. To understand the protein needs of their hogs | Material prepared by Harold Walker | Hold meeting of hog feeders | February | Extension Specialists |
| 2. That proteins from different sources may be used in swine feeding and that the price of these proteins vary from time to time | Materials (mimeographs) prepared by Animal Husbandry Department | Farm visits to give farmer individual help according to his need | February March November | Agents |
| 3. How to compare costs of various rations | | Give each farmer copy of simple guide for mixing corn and supplement | | |
| 4. How to balance a ration | | | | |

EVALUATION:

Agents will check a number of farms in November to see how well farmers are using prices as guide in buying protein.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Beef Cattle - Feeding, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Six Lancaster farmers are in some phase of feeding beef cattle. These farmers have limited experience in this field and they need help to make their efforts more profitable.

The Specific Problem:

A lack of management skills in feeding beef cattle.

The Program Objective:

To help these farmers develop skill in feeding cattle and at the same time demonstrate that feeding cattle can be profitable in Lancaster County.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Assist cattle farmers: | | | | |
| 1. To acquire a better understanding of recommended feeding and management practices. | L. 146; C. 624; B. 512; B. 530 Mimeographs from Animal Husbandry Department and Economics Department | Farm visits Letters and telephone calls | Spring Fall Winter As needed | Agent and/or livestock specialist B. Allen Agent |
| 2. To apply these practices | Area livestock specialist | | | |

EVALUATION:

An informal survey of the progress made during the year.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Soybeans, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Soybeans, the most planted Lancaster crop, is not the most profitable crop because of low yields. Low yields are believed due to a number of factors including low soils pH and low fertility, insects and diseases.

The Specific Problem:

Soybeans are being grown on land with a pH range of 5.0 to 6.0 which is one cause of low yields.

The Program Objective:

To increase soybean yields through soil testing and the application of lime where needed.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|--|---|----------------------|----------------|
| To show soybean growers: | | | | |
| 1. That low soil pH may be responsible for low soybean yields. | C. 684; B. 136; B. 183; Leaflet "Have Your Soil Tested" | Circular letter to growers Visit to agents selling lime to get their cooperation | February February | Agent Agent |
| 2. To encourage growers to soil test soybean land. | Mimeographed material from Research Station - Warsaw | Radio talk | February | Agent |
| 3. To help growers interpret soil sample results | | Farm visits where necessary to demonstrate how to take sample | February March | Agent |

EVALUATION:

Check lime tonnage and figure against last year.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Engineering - Feed Mix Mills, Year - 1964

The Situation:

Many Lancaster farmers use a sufficient volume of feed to justify a mix mill and automatic feeding equipment. Only three farmers have rather complete systems. Custom grinding and mixing costs are higher here than in other areas.

The Specific Problem:

To help farmers lower feed grinding and mixing costs.

The Program Objective:

To help farmers study their individual situations to determine if they can lower their feed grinding and mixing costs and to help them plan the best facility for their needs.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Study the feasibility of a mix mill in their operations | Virginia Farm and Home Electrification Council | Radio News Articles | July | Agent |
| 2. Study available types and kinds of equipment | Materials prepared by A. J. Lambert | | August July | Agent |
| 3. Plan a complete system | Ext. C. 794 "Moving Grain into and out of Storage" | Farm visits to help with individual problems | September | Agent and Power Engineer |
| 4. Secure competent engineering help before and during installation | | | | |

EVALUATION:

Number of new installations planned.

A. Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Lancaster farmers are producers of grains for market, and are not livestock minded. Storage for grains is inadequate and grains are sold at harvest time.

Soybean yields are lower than they should be.

Many farmers lack sufficient capital or credit to make new investments in livestock, storage facilities, fertilizer and lime.

Many farmers do not own, and cannot rent, enough land to produce enough grains for market to provide a decent standard of living.

Lancaster people own thousands of acres of woodland which is producing at less than half its potential.

Lancaster farmers who have moved toward livestock production need help in acquiring skills in production and marketing.

Most Lancaster farmers do not keep adequate records on which to base management decisions.

A very severe drought in the summer of 1963 caused many farmers to fall behind on payments, and is forcing them to look for new sources of credit. The move towards livestock, on-the-farm grain storage and other improvements will be greatly slowed.

PLAN OF WORK

LANCASTER COUNTY

1964

JOLENE M. GRIFFITH
COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

H. C. McSWAIN
COUNTY AGENT

A. T. POOLE, JR.
ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT