f. Tobacco Grading Demonstration.
g. Treating Plant Beds for Weed Control.
h. Annual Meeting of Farm and Home Agents.

Nov. 1st-30th

a. Making Annual Reports, Statistical and Narrative.
b. 4-H Club Award Report.
c. Advisory Board Meeting.
d. Hold a 4-H Club Meeting.

ar. 1st.-31st.	a.	Get out 2 Newspaper Articles.
	b.	Visits to Locate Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstrators.
	c.	4-H Club Council Meeting.
	d.	Circular letters for Seeding and Fertilizing Grass Crops and Other Field Crops.
	e.	Instruction for Seeding Alfalfa and Other Grass Crops.
	f.	Advisory Board Meeting.
pril 1st-30th	a.	Visit Soil Conservation Demonstration.
	b.	Circular Letters on Sweet Potatoes, etc.
	c.	Complete 4-H Club Enrollment.
	d.	Hold Soil Conservation Demonstration.
	e.	Get Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstration Planted.
ay 1st-31st	a.	Mail Circular Letters on Gardening.
	b.	Get 4-H Pig Show and Sales Project Started.
	c.	Get 4-H Boys Sweet Potatoes Project Started.
	d.	Visit Charlotte C. H. Experiment Station.
	e.	Get Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstration Planted.
une 1st-31st.	a.	Plan to hold a Tobacco Meeting in July.
	b.	Attend the State 4-H Short Course.
	c.	Visits to all Adult Result Demonstrators.
	d.	Visits to 4-H Club Projects.
uly 1st-31st	a.	Professional Workers Meeting at Chatham Experiment Station.
	b.	Visit 4-H Club Projects.
	c.	Vacation.
	d.	Farm Tour to see Tobacco and Other Crops.
	e.	Spraying and Dusting Tobacco to Control Insects.
	f.	Advisory Board Meeting.
ug. 1st-31st	a.	Visit 4-H Club Projects.
	b.	Attend Wildlife Camps.
	c.	Get out Publicity on Controlling Tobacco Insects and Diseases.
	d.	Get out Information on Poultry Management, Lice, Egg Quality and etc.
	e.	Harvesting and Storing Hay.
	f.	Seeding Alfalfa and Other Grass and Winter Cover Crops.
ept. 1st-30th	a.	Visit to Pig Show & Sales 4-H Projects.
	b.	Visit to 4-H Club Projects.
	c.	Rotation and turning of Tobacco Stubbles and Roots to Control Nematode Diseases.
	d.	State Advisory Board Meeting.
	e.	County Advisory Board Meeting.
	f.	Seeding Alfalfa and Green Fallow, etc.
ct. 1st-31st	a.	Hold 4-H Club Meetings.
	b.	Collecting 4-H Record Books.
	c.	Pig Show and Sales Contest.
	d.	Participation in the County Fair.
	e.	Assemble Materials for Award Contest.

IX. SPECIALIST NEEDED

1. Poultry subject matter specialist.....January
2. Tobacco subject matter specialist.....January
3. Forestry " " .....February
4. Soil Conservation subject matter specialist.....April
5. Agronomy subject matter specialist.....July
6. Agronomy " " " .....October

X. COOPERATED WITH OTHER AGENCIES

1. Production and Marketing Administration
2. Farmers Home Administration
3. Farm Loan Credit Association
4. Soil Conservation Service
5. National Farm Loan Association
6. Vocational Agriculture

XI. 4-H CLUB WORK

ORGANIZATION	MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES	MONTH
a. 4-H Clubs	250	Club Meeting	Monthly
b. 4-H Council	30	Meeting	March

4-H PROJECT WORK	MEMBERS	PARTICIPATION	MONTH
a. Pig Show and Sales	6	12	October
b. Annual State 4-H Short Course		5	June
c. County Fair		45	October
d. Award Program		15	November
e. Wildlife		3	August

XIII CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

DATE	ACTIVITIES
Dec. 1st-31	a. Planning Tobacco Meetings. b. Preparing Plan of Work. c. Contact Specialist for Tobacco Meeting. d. Planning for Community Club Meetings. e. Hold a County-Wide Tobacco Meeting in January or February.
Jan. 1st-31st	a. Hold Poultry Meeting. b. Hold 8 Tobacco Meetings with Community Clubs. c. Reorganize 4-H Clubs. d. Hold a Forestry Meeting in January or February. e. Meet with Advisory Board Members.
Feb. 1st-28th	a. Hold monthly 4-H Club Meetings. b. Meet with Agronomy Committee and Community Clubs. c. Get out Seeding and Fertilization recommendations. d. Hold Farm Meetings in New Communities. e. Locate Demonstrators for 1958 Projects.

farmers how to grow hay and pastures by using soybeans, sudan and millet during summer months.
(b) Five Alfalfa demonstrations to teach farmers to grow an early hay crop for drought insurance.
(c) Three pasture demonstrations to teach farmers to grow improved pastures.

4. SOIL CONSERVATION: (a) Three demonstrations to teach farmers how to improve their soil by conserving soil and water losses.
(b) Two winter cover crops for teaching soil conservation and winter grazing.

5. POULTRY: Two poultry demonstrations to teach farmers how to keep up egg production in winter months for home use.

6. HOME FOOD & FEED: (a) One live-at-home demonstration to teach farmers to supplement their gross income by growing their own food and feed. (Example: Beef, Eggs, Milk, Pork, grain and feed for home use and enough to get winter production).

7. LANDSCAPING: Five demonstrations to teach farmers to make their homes and churches more attractive and convenient.

8. FORESTRY: Two demonstrations to teach thinning measuring and general management.

9. FARM & HOME DEVELOPMENT: Two families, to teach these families to solve their problems and reach desired goals through council and supervision.

VIII. COUNTY WIDE ACTIVITIES

1. Advisory Board meeting----------Quarterly
2. 4-H Junior Council meeting----------March
3. Adult 4-H Leader Training meeting----------February
4. Advisory Board Committee Meetings:
   a. Agronomy and all other committees.....1st Week in December
   b. Agronomy committee meeting.....February
5. One Tobacco Meeting----------January
6. Sixteen Community Club meetings.....January, February and March
7. Demonstrations or field meetings and tours:
   a. One Poultry meeting.....January
   b. Two Forestry meeting.....February
   c. One Soil Conservation meeting.....April
   d. One farm tour to see tobacco, grass crops and corn crops.....July
   e. One farm tour to measure results of 100 bushel corn.....October

FORESTRY

A. SITUATION:

1. Marketing pulp wood in the county on the increase.
2. Many woodlots need thinning and improvement operations.
3. Cutting and marketing own pulp wood a possibility for many farmers.
4. Farmers need more forestry education.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get farmers to attend forestry extension meetings.
2. To get farmers to use the advices and assistance of the County Forester.
3. To teach farmers how to make their own thinning and seeding improvements during slack work seasons.
4. To hold two forestry demonstrations in the woods in February.

C. METHODS:

1. Plan 2 demonstrations
2. Hold 2 field meetings.
3. Publish one newspaper articles in February.
4. Mail circular letters in February.
5. Plan for visual aids and moving pictures.
6. Make farm visits at request.

FARM & HOME DEVELOPMENT

A. SITUATION:

1. We have only one family.
2. We are trying to select another family for 1958.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To select one new family.
2. To plan a sound and profitable program for both families.

C. METHODS:

1. The Farm Agent plans to make frequent farm visits, to make a farm plan budgeting all operations and to give close supervision to carrying out the plans.

VII. SUMMARY OF DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED

1. TOBACCO: Two fertilizer and two sucker control demonstrations to teach plant food requirements, based on soil fertility and fertilizer application.

2. CORN: Five 100 bushels per acre demonstrations to teach farmers that it pays to fertilize corn and to plant hybrid seed.

3. GRASSLAND FARMING: (a) Five supplementary hay or summer grazing demonstrations to teach

2. Most farmers plant the grain crop only for hogs and workstock.
3. Cows and chickens get a little grain if it snows or the cow is thin at calving time in March.
4. Good forage feeds are scarce on most farms and the cow gets a very limited inadequate amount.

B. PROBLEM:

1. Getting farmers to plan a year round feed plan.
2. Getting farmers to keep out a calf for beef for home use.
3. Getting the tenant family to raise a pig and a garden instead of so many hungry dogs.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To teach all farmers that they can and must grow more of their food and feed for home use.
2. To include some home grown beef in the family diet.
3. To purchase a family size home freezer.
4. Tp produce their own milk and eggs during winter months.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan 1 demonstration.
2. Hold community club meetings for January to March.
3. Publish newspaper articles in April to June.
4. Mail circular letters in May.

LANDSCAPING

A. SITUATION:

1. Many attractive new homes and churches are being built.
2. Shrubbery and yard trees are often planted too close to the house.
3. Many yards are poorly landscaped and arranged.
4. Many driveways are inconvient and unattractive.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To complete landscape demonstration already started with two churches.
2. To have farmers visit 3 homes with demonstrations.
3. To establish five demonstrations in new communities.

C. METHODS:

1. Plan 5 demonstrations.
2. Plan for 1 farm tour.
3. Hold community club meeting by request.
4. Mail circular letters in February.
5. Plan visual aids and have opae projector and slides.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Small farms and small fields prevent proper rotation and contour strip farming.
2. Tenants change too often to follow a definite conservation plan.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get all owner operators to follow a contour farming plan.
2. To teach all farmers how to conserve and improve their soils by using grass cover crops on idle and crop land.
3. To teach farmers the amount of plant fertility deposited by different grasses and legumes and how to fertilize accordingly.
4. To teach farmers more about soil types and the retention of soil fertility.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan three demonstrations.
2/ Hold 1 field meeting in April.
3. Hold community club meetings in January to March.
4. Mail Circular letters in February.
5. Make farm visits on request.
6. Plan for visual aids and slide or opae projector at county club meetings.

POULTRY

A. SITUATION:

1. Small flocks, 50 hens or less.
2. No organized market for eggs and poultry products.
3. Broilers can be purchased cheaply than raised.
4. Farmers are without eggs for home use during winter months.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Getting farmers to properly house and feed the flock.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To start 3 poultry demonstrations for egg production.
2. To teach farmers that the home flocks will lay if properly housed and fed.
3. To produce eggs in winter for home food supply.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan for 1 demonstration on Mr. Banister Carden's farm.
2. Hold 1 field meeting in January.
3. Mail circular letters in February.
4. Plan for visual aids and have opae projector at community club meetings.

HOME FOOD & FEED PRODUCTION

A. SITUATION:

1. Many farmers, especially owners produce excellent gardens and preserve enough for winter use.

3. To hold 1 farm tour and see the five demonstrations in county.
4. To teach farmers how to grow alfalfa.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan 5 demonstrations.
2. Have 1 farm tour in July.
3. Have community club meetings in January to March.
4. Make farm visits monthly.
5. Mail circular letters seasonally.
6. Have visual aids and plant crops along beside a traveled highway.

PASTURE

A. SITUATION:

1. There are many improved pastures in the county.
2. Too much idle land containing insufficient cover.
3. Most farmers don not fertilize pastures properly or at all.
4. Pastures are frequently overgrazed.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. To get farmers to recognize pasture as a crop and to fertilize it according.
2. To get farmers to attend demonstrations.
3. Cheap cattle makes the program hard to sell.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To Continue the seeding of improved pastures.
2. To maintain adequate improved pastures to feed enough livestock for a good live-at-home program.
3. To seed pastures under the cost sharing program as a conservation measure on idle land.
4. To hold 1 farm tour in July.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan three demonstrations.
2. Have 1 tour in July.
3. Make farm visists when necessary.
4. Mail circular seasonally.
5. Have visual aids, and plant crops where they can be seen.

SOIL CONSERVATION

A. SITUATION:

1. Soil conservation practices still needed on many farms.
2. Most of the land is used by some farm tentant under a short term lease.
3. Not enough cover on the cultivated and idle land for protection.
4. Not enough contour farming in the county.

6. Make farm visits monthly.
7. Mail circular letters seasonally.
6. Plan for visual aids along beside highways and slide or opae projector at community club meetings.

SUDAN, SOYBEANS & MILLET

A. SITUATION:

1. Farmers are not familiar nor accustomed to growing these crops.
2. The lespadeza crops often fail.
3. Drought often reduce hay and pasture in mid summer.
4. Cows hungry and too thin to produce milk in winter.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Getting farmers to appreciate livestock and understand their needs.
2. The problem is getting people to change from traditional farming and making adjustment to climate and disease patterns.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To seed 5 one acre demonstrations
2. To show it to 50 farmers
3. To give results at end of year in terms of bales produced.through local paper and other meetings.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan 5 demonstrations.
2. Hold 2 field meetings on July 15th.
3. Have 1 farm tour in July.
4. Publish newspaper articles in November.
5. Make farm visits monthly.
6. Mail circular letters monthly.
7. Have visual aids along beside highways and sides and opae projectors

ALFALFA

A. SITUATION:

1. Feed shortage for livestock a frequent occurance.
2. Farmers depend on lespedeza as their only hay crop.
3. The lespedeza hay crop frequently fail due to dorught.
4. The small farmer buys too much hay.

B. PROBLEM:

1. Alfalfa weevil a major pest.
2. Most operators are tentants with short term leases.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get small farmers to increase size of farm by growing alfalfa.
2. To teach farmers that alfalfa is a good drought insurance crop.

2. Decreased allotments.
3. High cost and low returns.
4. Failure to keep cost and returns records on entire farming operation.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To keep accurate records on all enterprises.
2. To put out two fertilizer demonstrations using high and low analysis.
3. To teach maximum and minimum plant food requirements for producing a quality crop of tobacco and how to use a soil test.
4. To put out 2 sucker control demonstrations.

D. METHODS:

1. To plan four demonstrations
2. To hold 1 field meeting on July 15th.
3. To hold community club meetings at schools and stores beginning in January to March.
4. Plan a newspaper article for August.
5. To have farm visits monthly.
6. Send out circular letters seasonally.
7. Have visual aids along beside highways, and opae projector at community club meetings.

100 BUSHEL CORN CLUB:

A. SITUATION:

1. Average yield 20 bushels per acre according to 1954 census.
2. Average farmers use 200 lbs. of fertilizer and 100 lbs. sidedressing.
3. Production cost per bushel is approximately 90¢ per bushel.
4. Return to labor is only $6.88 per acre.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Getting farmers interested in caring for the corn crops.
2. Convincing farmers that corn will pay for higher application of fertilizer.
3. Convincing farmers that increased yields will decrease his cost of producing a bushel of corn.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To have a 100 bushel per acre corn club.
2. To plant hybrid corn on each 5 one acre demonstration.
3. To use 600 lbs. of fertilizer and 40 lbs. of nitrogen per acre.
4. To plant corn behind a crop lespadeza or a legume using a soil test.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan 5 demonstrations.
2. Hold field meetings (2) in September of October.
3. Have 1 farm tour in July.
4. Hold community club meetings from January to March.
5. Publish 1 newspaper article in October on results.

F. 4-H CLUB COMMITTEE

Clem Reid	Route 2, Box 160	Nathalie, Virginia
George W. Carter	Route 2, Box 168	Scottsburg, Virginia
Whitt Coleman, Chair.	Route 2, Box 117	Nathalie, Virginia
Roy Owens	RFD	South Boston, Virginia
Forester Winbush	RFD 2,	Sutherlin, Virginia
Bessie Williams	RFD 2,	South Boston, Virginia
Jewel Lee	RFD	South Boston, Virginia
Mollie Spraggins		Danniston, Virginia

G. There are seven (7) clubs and three (3) semi-active ones.

V. PROBLEMS IN THE COUNTY

The problem in the county at present is, small tobacco allotments and high operating cost. There are many other enterprises that could be produced here, however most of these crops are also under allotments in their commerical producing areas. So the county has few profitable alternative enterprises to turn to in this situation. Tobacco is the only profitable cash crop in the county and if you don't have enough acres of tobacco to justify mechanized farming, then it becomes an unprofitable operation. Tobacco diseases and droughts pose a serious problem and a great risk to farmers in this county. Tentants and share croppers are finding it hard to rent land for tobacco, and are having to split up in search for employment elsewhere. Diseases are forcing farmers to grow tobacco on land not suited to produce good quality, but in most instances it means increased yields unwanted by the tobacco trade.

Soil conservation is still a serious problem and always will be as long as it is worked mostly by tentants under a one year lease. Tentants can not afford to apply soil building practices under a one year lease. However, many land owners using good practices on a protion of their land and hoping to make still other needed improvements. Tentants are also aware of the problems which now exist.

To absorb decreased farm income, farmers must of necessity plan a live-at-home program if they are to survive and maintain his present standard of living. The big problem is getting farmers to love and care for livestock, hay crops and gardens in the same manner that he has worshipped tobacco in the past.

VI. ENTERPRISES

TOBACCO

A. SITUATION:

1. Farmers in the county do a good job with tobacco.
2. Tobacco is the heart and sale of every true farmer.
3. Farmers are weakest on knowing the total chemical plan food requirements of the crop, in terms of soil test and fertilizer application on soils of varying fertilibity.

B. PROBLEM:

1. Blackshand and root knot.

Reporters	Dorothy Murphy	Route 2, Box 134	South Boston, Va.
	Claybon Woody	Route 1, Box 124	Denniston, Va.
Song Leader	Louise Oliver		

IV. COMMITTEES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

A. AGRONOMY

Murray Buster	Route 1, Box 233	Nathalie, Virginia
James W. Coleman, Secy.	Route 1, Box 127A½	Nathalie, Virginia
John W. Davis	Route 2,	Sutherlin, Virginia
Willie Watkins	Route 3, Box 193	Virgilina, Virginia
Richard Trent	Route 1, Box 349	Halifax, Virginia
Henry Jones	Route 1, Box 144	Halifax, Virginia
George Mayo	Route 1, Box 44-A	Clover, Virginia
Hula Edmonds	Route 1,	Halifax, Virginia
Richard Dixon	Route 1, Box 140	Nathalie, Virginia
John R. Johnson	Route 1,	Virgilina, Virginia

B. POULTRY COMMITTEE

Banister Carden	Route 1, Box 24	Scottsburg, Virginia
James Smith	Route 1, Box	Nathalie, Virginia
James W. Coleman	Route 1, Box 127A½	Nathalie, Virginia

C. FORESTRY COMMITTEE

Maurice Forester, Chair.	Route 1, Box 82	Nathalie, Virginia
Willie J. Hill	Route 1, Box24	Halifax, Virginia
James J. Poindexter	Route 1, Box	Nathalie, Virginia

D. LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE

Bernice Younger	Route 1, Box 254	South Boston, Va.
John W, Davis	Route 2,	Sutherlin, Virginia
A. B. Barbour	Route 2, Box 141	Nathalie, Virginia

E. CIVIC IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

Hampton Logan	Route 1	Halifax, Virginia
Flossie Hendricks	Route 1,	South Boston, Virginia

E. COUNTY TOBACCO STATISTICS 1954 (SOURCE - ASC OFFICE)

21,209.1 Acres	Total Tobacco Allotment
4.46 "	Average Allotment per Farm
1,151 Pounds	Average Pounds per Acre
$558.50	Average Acre Value
$2,611.33	Average Farm income from 4.46 Acres
14,422.94 Acres	Total Tobacco Allotment 1957 (Source ASC Office)

F. NON WHITE OPERATORS IN THE COUNTY 1954 CENSUS

	OPERATORS	ACRES HARVESTED
Full Owners	594	6,619
Part Owners	159	2,239
All Tentants	1125	13,878
All Non White Operators	1878	22,736

The people here have a tradition of producing tobacco as their only money crop for many years. They have learned of necessity to depend on tobacco as their cash crop and they are reluctant to try others, because there is no organized markets for such crops and the outlook is dim and the demand uncertain.

The part-time farmers are shown in IV-C above, they represent 1536 farmers. One star on these figures represents less than 100 days worked off the farm and the largest part of the family income was from farming. Two stars mean just the reciprocal. But with increased mechanization, larger and fewer farms and the appearance of more industry in the county there is some relief for the small farmer who finds it hard to compete with this big business of farming. It has become necessary for the farmers to depend on something other than tobacco if their families and the county is to remain prosperious.

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

A. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD OFFICERS

President	Banister Carden	Route 1, Box 24	Scottsburg, Va.
Vice President	James W. Coleman	Route 1, Box 127A½	Nathalie, Virginia
Secretary	Hula Edmonds	Route 1,	Halifax, Virginia
Asst. Secretary	Mrs. V. Barbour	Route 1,	Nathalie, Virginia
Treasurer	James J. Poindexter	Route 1., Box	Nathalie, Virginia

B. COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

President	Mildred Leigh	Route 2, Box 155	South Boston, Va.
Vice President	Harold Young	Post Office Box ?	Ingram, Virginia
Secretary	Ruby Winbush	Route 1, Box 53B	South Boston, Va.
Asst. Secretary	Hellen Leigh	RFD	South Boston, Va.

II. THE VALUE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL FARMS

A. FARM ACREAGE AND OPERATION 1954 CENSUS

Number of Farms	4,751	Acres
Land in Farms	420,176	"
Percent of Area in Farms	81	%
Average size in Farms	88.4	Acres
Average value of Land and Building	$7,453	
Land Irrigated	22	
Contour Farming (Row & Grain Crops)	3,139	
Woodland	226,459	
Cropland	152,279	
Pasture land total	106,845	

B. FARM ACREAGE BY SIZE OF FARM 1954 CENSUS

	NO. OF FARMS	PERCENT OF ALL FARMS	ACRES	PERCENT OF TOTAL ACRES
Under 50 Acres	2177	46.1	38,330	9.2
50 to 99 "	1070	22.6	77,239	18.5
100 to 179 "	947	19.9	124,538	29.1
180 to 259 "	310	6.2	65,916	15.7
260 to 499 "	194	4.1	65,469	15.6
500 to 999 "	41	0.8	27,163	6.7
1000 & Over	12	0.3	21,531	5.2
Total	4751	100.0%	420,176	100.0%

C. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO GROSS SALES 1954

$25,000 or More	5	Farms
$10,000 to $24,999	54	"
$ 5,000 to $ 9,999	199	"
$ 2,500 to $ 4,999	1068	"
$ 1,200 to $ 2,499	1875	"
$ 250 to $ 1,199*	766	"
$ 0 to $ 1,199**	770	"

D. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FARM INCOME 1954 CENSUS

$9,631,549	Tobacco
1,070,173	Other Crops
18,102	Vegetables
40,085	Fruits and Nuts
4,000	Horticultural Specialties
294,631	Dairy Products
198,669	Poultry Products
392,213	Other Livestock
$ 209,064	Forest Products
$11,858,468	Value of all farm Products Sold

HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PLAN OF WORK

1958

I. THE COUNTY SITUATIONS

Halifax county is located in the south central part of Virginia, bordered on the south by North Carolina, on the north by Campbell county, on the east by Mecklenburg county, and on the west by Pittsylvania county. Formed in 1752 and named for the Earl of Halifax, it is one of Virginia's largest counties in size (land area 814 sq. miles or 513,280 acres and a water area of 6 sq. miles). Its population is around 41,442.

Halifax county lies in the gently rolling Piedmont, with elevation above sea level, ranging from about 300 feet to nearly 600 feet. The prevailing slope is around 40°, and in July from 77° to 80°. Annual precipitation averages about 42 inches. Copper, gold and brick clay are found within the county, but at this time, these are in limited quanitities. Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total county area is in forest and there are many saw mills and lumber plants. This is an important agricultural area. In 1949 Halifax was 6th among Virginia's counties in value of farm products sold. Tobacco is by far the principle crop (about 90° of cash farm income), and South Boston is the State's second largest tobacco market. Since 1945 there has been a noticable increase in stock raising, dairying and poultry raising.

Staunton River State Park lies on eastern edge of the county where Dan River, and Staunton River form the Roanoke river coverage. Further down the Roanoke rive in Mecklenburg county is the John Kerr Dam, which has created the Buggs Island Lake. This large lake extends back into Halifax County and has greatly increased the recreational facilities of this entire area. Farmers are getting greater enjoyment out of leisure time by boating, and fishing in the lake and camping near it.

Although agriculture furnishes employment for about 2/3 of Halifax county workers, manufacturing is gaining. At present, centered in the South Boston area for the most part are the following manufacturing firms:

STARTED OPERATION	NAME OF FIRM	APPROXIMATE EMPLOYMENT
1945	COBLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP. INC. SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	100
1946	CRADDOCK TERRY SHOE CORP., HALIFAX, VIRGINIA	265
1946	HALIFAX MILLS DIV. OF PACIFIC MILLS, HALIFAX, VA.	600
1953	BANISTER DIV. OF PACIFIC MILLS, SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	15
1954	BOSTON CONCRET & PRODUCTS CO., SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	10
1955	TOBACCO STEMMING & REDRYING, ETC., SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	?
1954	CLARKS FURNITURE SHOP, SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA	50

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Virginia Polytechnic Institute &
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK

COUNTY Halifax YEAR 1958

Name Robert S. Jennings
(Local Farm Agent)

DAte Mailed 12/16/57