

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

Charlotte County lies in Southside, Virginia in the water shed of the Roanoke River. It is bordered by the Counties of Mecklenburg on the south, Lunenburg on the east, Prince Edward on the north and northeast, Appomattox on the north, Halifax on the west and southwest, and Campbell on the northwest.

Charlotte is around the twenties in size among the other counties of the state. The land area is 496 square miles. This comprises 299,520 acres of land. There are 2,010 farms averaging 100.9 acres per farm. One hundred seventy thousand, nine acres are operated by their owners. Seventy-five thousand, six hundred seventy-seven are rented. There are 80,688 acres in crop land, and 139,600 acres in woods. There is a farm population of approximately 14,052, of which are Negroes who operate 870 farms. There are 293 owners, 115 part-owners, and 156 croppers-renters or share-workers. These operate 17,646 acres of land.

The topography of the county is generally from rolling to hilly. The northern and western portions are mostly hilly to extremely hilly. The types of soil found are appling fine sandy loam, cecil, georgeville silty loam, helena sandy loam, and much of the clays. With the exception of flue tobacco, the best farm lands are found in the northern and western part of the county. The type of tobacco has contributed largely to this (fire-cured) type of soil the accessibility and convenience to the lime-grinding plant at Appomattox. In the past twenty years the SCS program contributed to the use and distribution of lime over the entire county. The type of tobacco in this area is more conducive to more general and balanced type of farming, and in no case has there been a desire or need in withholding any of the practices for soil-building.

The county is composed of general farm programs with a very few exceptions. Dairy, livestock and poultry account for a very few other types of farming. Aside from several of the main highways, the Southern, Norfolk & Western, and Virginia railroads, along with motor trucks, provide easy transportation to the several markets, especially from the middle and through the northern and western parts of the county.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

County Agricultural Advisory Board	County Agricultural Clubs
County 4-H Clubs	Home Demonstration Clubs
County ACS Program	Soil Conservation Service
County FHA Committee	Homemakers of America
County Fair Association	New Farmers of America
County 4-H Council	Agronomy Committee
Charlotte Tri-County Farmers' Cooperative	

This County Agricultural Advisory Board is the County-wide organization that is utilized by the extension personnel in its organization, planning, and conducting the various county-wide aspects of the extension program. Planning and setting up devices to meet the various needs and problems on the farms and in the homes have been the major phases of activities in its three meetings that have been held to date. Improving, increasing, and enlarging activities of the program, as well as improving many of the specific programs and demonstrations that have already been started.

The progress of the Farm and Home Unit family is still too far from what we should like it to be at this time. Most of the improvements have been in the homestead. The farm program has been enlarged each year. Efficiency and proficiency are lacking due to the expansion. Expansion goes too far ahead of good sound practices. For example: this year, there were fifty acres of corn grown, and next year 100 acres are planned. Flue-cured tobacco acreage were also increased this year. Many of these are rented acres and away from home, both corn and tobacco.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Corn

A. Situation

1. The supply at the beginning of the year was far below adequate due to the drought in 1953. Too many farmers had failed to grow corn in rotation, this adds to lower than possible yields even with more favorable or normal conditions. Insufficient and improper amount and analysis of fertilizers were other factors that contributed to this shortage.
2. The cost per unit of production was too high for lack of many of the improved practices.
3. Small farm acreage is an excuse in some cases while others are being convinced slowly, but gradually.
4. There are still too many farmers who failed to grow hybrid varieties, some due to cost of feed when cash has run low.

B. Goals

1. Increased yields per acre by 5 bushels on 20 farms.
2. Assist farmers in re-organizing their farm programs.
3. Increase the number of improved practices in the production of corn.

C. Methods Used

1. Worked with farmers in re-organizing their farm programs
2. Had boys in 4-H clubs enrolled in corn projects
3. Stressed growing corn in rotation with grains and legumes
4. Stressed the value of including corn even with pasture in rotation
5. Stressed the value of good seed and assisted in securing it
6. Set up goals and improved practices
7. Sent in soil samples for plant food requirement and practices
8. Showed slides on good practices in corn production
9. Encouraged the exhibiting of products at fairs and exhibits

MAJOR PROJECTS

Corn

D. Results

1. Some farmers re-organized their programs with a reduction of acreage in some cases, with added improved practices, while others improved their practices on their same acreage, some increased their acreage.
2. Sixty-four boys were enrolled in corn projects; 48 completed.
3. Ten farmers were assisted in organizing a rotational system.
4. Five pastures were planted to corn.
5. There was an increase in use of both hybrid and certified seed.
6. Farmers, particularly in the clubs, selected certain practices from a list that was organized.
7. Sent in 15 soil samples for analysis.
8. Showed slides to several groups on good practices in corn production.
9. Farmers exhibited corn at both the 5-County and County Fairs.

Tobacco

A. Situation

1. Tobacco is the main cash crop of the county among nearly 100% of the farmers.
2. Amount of fertilizer, proper analysis by soil tests, and changing over to more of the recommended varieties are still the weak points in tobacco production.
3. Tobacco is grown after tobacco to too great an extent.
4. Too much emphasis is put on tobacco by the farmer, at the expense of other crops.

B. Goal

1. To increase the yield and quality of tobacco to an average of 1,100 pounds per acre in the case of 20 farms.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Tobacco

C. Methods Used

1. Stressed and worked with farmers to grow their tobacco in rotation with grains and grasses.
2. Determined as near as possible the varieties, fertilization, when and after the best available soil on the farm has been selected. The varieties, amount and analysis of fertilizer required for the particular soils through soil tests for better and proper results.
3. Assist farmers in working out a better distribution of labor, relative to other crops in his program.
4. Advocate and assist farmers in installing better ventilation while curing.
5. Urged those with a good system of ventilation to help sell the use of the Oxford Type ventilation.
6. Kept farmers informed as to latest methods in tobacco production.
7. Stressed the value of cover crops on tobacco land.
8. Conducted grading demonstrations on grading tobacco.
9. Enrolled 21 boys in the tobacco show and sales contest.
10. Enrolled 71 in tobacco projects.

D. Results

1. Some farmers moved their tobacco from behind tobacco to better improved practices, followed grass crops, and some are beginning a rotational system.
2. Twelve farmers had their soils tested for required amounts and analysis of plant foods.
3. In working in tobacco, some labor went to fields of other crops that there might be a more uniform share and participation in getting things done.
4. The Oxford type ventilation was installed on 7 additional barns.
5. Two farmers with ventilation assisted others in their barns.
6. There were 562 bulletins distributed, many from the plant bed to marketing of tobacco.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Tobacco

D. Results (continued)

7. Ninety-five per cent of the farmers sowed cover crops.
8. Two grading demonstrations were conducted with an attendance of more than fifty farmers and club boys.
9. Seven boys actually competed in the Tobacco Show and Sales Contest. There were 4.6 acres of land represented by these boys. One boy tied for the 9th prize and received \$10.00 in cash. One boy produced a yield of 1,620 pounds on his acre. Five thousand, six hundred two pounds were produced with a net income from the sales of \$2,776.70.
10. Enrolled 71 boys in projects with 49 completing.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Hogs

A. Situation

1. Pork on the farms is still far short of needs and requirements, and the possibilities with pork and pork products.
2. There was too drastic a shortage in pigs during the past spring.
3. Too few farmers raise and keep breeding stock, but purchase their pigs.
4. Farmers are reluctant to pay prices for good stock.
5. Too much pork products are purchased from the retail market.
6. A few farmers supplement their cash income from the sale of pigs and from pork products.
7. Pastures for swine is inadequate on most farms.

B. Goal

1. To increase the number of hogs to an average of 3-per-family in the case of 25 families, enroll boys in pig show and sales contest.
2. To increase the number of farmers who carry breeding stock.
3. To encourage farmers to carry purebred animals.
4. Organize with the farmers a rotational pasture system with some permanent pastures included.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Hogs

C. Results (Continued)

1. There are some increases in number of animals on some farms, and a decrease in others due to the shortage of pigs last spring. There were 45 boys who enrolled to carry pig projects with only 12 pigs completing. Some of the shortages was due to the scarcity of pigs. Most of these were acquired too late to attain proper weight for the Show and Sales Contest; others were deficient and improper rations. Much time and effort was spent in looking for pigs.
2. A few farmers have been added to the number who carry breeding stock.
3. Many individuals have been impressed from data and observation of the better blooded animals, at the fair and at shows. There are some very good animals now on some farms where such have not existed.
4. The increase in preparing pastures is slow, but is on the increase. Particularly rape, soybeans and oats were increased last spring. Some Ladino was sown, the weather retarded it but the promise of improvement with top-dressing is in evidence.

Poultry

A. Situation

1. Many flocks are too small for the family needs, and the possibility with poultry.
2. The average flock is not so conducted that it may contribute to the cash income of the farm.
3. A few farmers concentrate on their flock, with some of the good practices that definite beneficial results may be achieved.
4. Too little emphasis is put on culling and feeding in the majority of cases.
5. Most farmers purchase baby chicks. Home hatching of chicks is practically nil.
6. Housing conditions, in many cases, is inadequate.

B. Goal

1. To increase the number of birds to at least 30 laying hens in 25 families.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Poultry

B. Goal (Continued)

2. Emphasize the top grade to be the cheapest and most profitable, the initial cost is usually the highest. To always purchase good stock.
3. Teach farmers to cull their flocks regularly.
4. Assist in improving the housing condition.
5. Keep farmers informed as to improved practices and management.
6. In working with farmers, in re-organizing their programs, get them to regard their flock as an invaluable asset to their farm and home program.

C. Methods Used

1. Encourage farmers to purchase quality chicks.
2. Stress the value of culling and check results.
3. Keep records of expenditures, products used and sold that the possibility with poultry may be determined.
4. Offered by personal services in whatever way possible that the many conditions might be improved.
5. Keep farmers informed as to trends in feeding, management and demands for poultry and poultry products.

D. Results

1. Due to prices of eggs and efforts on the part of extension teaching and efforts, there has been some increase in number.
2. The better grades of chicks are being purchased.
3. A few flocks have been culled.
4. Not a lot has been done on improving housing.
5. Much information, personal and through bulletins, has been given.
6. Several farmers are utilizing their flocks in adding to the cash income of the farm program.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Livestock (Cows)

A. Situation

1. It is difficult to get an appreciative number of farmers who do not have a creditable number of cows to make such increase. Their cash crop acreage is deficient in a large number of cases, especially tobacco, and it is felt that they are not in a position to meet the requirements for a good pasture program.
2. There are too few milk cows in a large number of families.
3. There are some fairly nice herds on some farms.
4. Some farmers sell whole milk or cream that is picked up on truck routes.
5. There is a cattle (dairy) breeding association here in the county.
6. Farmers are reluctant to pay the fees charged in this association; they are too satisfied with just a bull. Some farmers use beef bulls in breeding their dairy cows. This eliminates the prospect for better milk animals.
7. Very good animals are found here and there.
8. A few farmers supplement their cash income from the sale of animals raised for that purpose.

B. Goal

1. To increase the number of animals on farms, both for home supply and for cash income through the sale of products and animals.
2. Encourage more purebred animals.
3. Get farmers to use the services of the breeding association.

C. Methods Used

1. Worked with farmers in improving their pasture programs.
2. Some farmers were induced to use the services of the breeding association.
3. One farmer ordered two calves from the middle west.
4. Described the loss when the family was without milk, mostly due to only one cow and/or breeding without a breeding schedule.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Livestock (Cows)

C. Methods Used (continued)

- 5. Develop the live-at-home community program as an example to other areas and hold a tour to observe the results.
- 6. Gave farmer factual data on a well-rounded livestock program that they may be encouraged as to the possibilities.

D. Results

- 1. Several of the very small farmers, low-income group, purchased a calf.
- 2. Several farmers made silage this fall, storing it in temporary silos, using paper and woven wire; and one farmer ordered two calves from the middle west. One became bloated from feeding and died. A few farmers were induced to use the services of the cattle breeding association.
- 3. Some farmers are still persistent in breeding their dairy cows to beef bulls, eliminating the possibility of improving their herd. The feeding program is far inadequate, as to sufficient pastures and proper winter feeding.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Situation

- 1. It seems hard and difficult to get over to the farmers the objectives, requirements, benefits and their relationship to the program.
- 2. There has been a lot of pioneering to do.
- 3. The majority of the boys are not as yet enrolled in club work.
- 4. Those of the Older Youth groups seem difficult to contact properly and attract. A large number leave the communities, others are employed, some commute.
- 5. Being dry the past three seasons, farmers have not been too much interested in corn and pasture programs as in previous years, and the participation has decreased.
- 6. Organization among adult farmers has been retarded due to the tobacco stripping and marketing, short summer nights, and lack of labor.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

B. Goals

1. To hold group and county meetings that the program of extension may be understood by more farmers.
2. Get more leaders, hold more leadership-training meetings that they may assist in bringing about more constant contact among the farmers and to more farmers.
3. Enroll more individuals in some form of organization of the extension program, a total of 260.
4. Contact and attract the Older Youth when and where possible.
5. Continue to emphasize the special programs and demonstrations.
6. Insist on organizing more adults into farmer groups.

C. Methods Used

1. Kept before the farmers and boys the value of group efforts as to exchange of ideas and experiences, and more possible contact by the extension personnel.
2. Explained the value and function of leaders to the program, to other individuals, and even to themselves.
3. Used every opportunity to get before the people that the varied phases of the program might be better understood and appreciated.
4. In speaking to groups--4-H club boys, older youth, and adult farmer groups were defined with the contribution that each offers to the communities and society.
5. Emphasized the special programs as guides and standard for good practices.
6. Expressed and described the value of group meetings.

D. Results

1. A greater appreciation is evident for the total program.
2. Four more leaders have been added.
3. One hundred eighty-seven boys were enrolled into club work, 28 in adult farmer clubs.
4. To date situations have avoided any clubs among older youth.
5. Wheat demonstrations are increased, corn and pastures have not increased this year with the exception of one farmer and one in alfalfa.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

D. Results (continued)

6. Prospects are for more adult farmer groups another year.
7. There were 7 tobacco and 12 pig projects for show and sale.

MINOR PROJECTS

Forestry

A. Situation

1. Farmers are not as conscious of their forests, their products, and the possibilities as it is desired for them to be.
2. Their plans and practices are not set for steady periodical income.
3. Interest in planting seedlings is practically nil.

B. Goal

1. To teach and encourage farmers to consider their woodland as a definite, progressive, and necessary part of their program.

C. Methods Used

1. Urge the thinning out of forests and cutting those trees that are matured, culls, and only good for fuel wood or posts.
2. Urge those who have timber and pulp wood for sale to have it marked and estimated.
3. Describe cases where sale was made without professional marking and estimating, compared with those that were.
4. Stress the value of utilizing all of the improved practices and methods of woodland management.

D. Results

1. Some farmers are beginning to thin their woodland with the idea of conserving their forest for future service.
2. In a few cases some have had their timber marked and estimated.
3. Some farmers have realized too late their mistake in the use and management of their woodland.
4. Other farmers are being influenced to adhere to better methods in the use and operation of their woodland by those who have done so.

MINOR PROJECTS

Gardens

A. Situation

1. Summer gardens are usually very creditable.
2. There are very few and a little vegetables growing in the winter.
3. Quite a quantity of summer vegetables are canned for the winter.

B. Goal

1. To grow more vegetables the year round as is possible to grow and necessary for home supply.

C. Methods Used

1. Distributed literature and talked to individuals and groups about those vegetables that can and should be grown the year round.

D. Results

1. More interest has been created in more varieties and quantities. More collards and cabbage are provided through winter gardens.

STATE A-H SHORT COURSE

There were eight boys scheduled to attend the State A-H Short Course. On checking up from time to time prior to the meeting, as experience has taught me to do, the number began to diminish each time. Finally, the week before the meeting, only three were expected to make the trip. One of those dropped out during the week, another on Sunday, the 27th of June, leaving one for the trip the next day. The boy was reluctant to be there alone, so we failed to represent.

Only twice have I been able to get a leader for this meeting. This is due to the labor situation. We hope that some improvement may be experienced in this and finally attend with our full quota.

WILDLIFE AND CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

• We were sent or took two representatives to this conference. Much benefit was derived, from their response on their return.



THE FIVE-COUNTY FAIR

• There was a good representative to attend the fair. The exhibits at the fair this fall showed no evidence of drought in-so-far as quantity or quality were concerned. A good exhibit of animals, especially pigs, was shown, with commendable prizes.

THE COUNTY FAIR

The Executive Board of this fair did not give prizes due to experiences in making contact with merchants and other individuals last year in interest of ads for a catalogue decreased materially last year. With another drought, the third in succession, it was felt that the amount above the cost of printing the catalogue would be inadequate.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

The personnel of the NFA organization and the extension service have coordinated their programs. The two groups work very cooperatively together.

EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

It is usually difficult for one to evaluate his own work, especially in working with groups where their services and participation are mostly voluntary, even though for their own good and benefit. We rush from day to day doing many of the things that we are called upon to do, and those things that are detailed and expected of us, to the point that we hardly have time to plan or check on just what next we should do. We have encouraged farmers to call on us in solving their many problems, and find ourselves overwhelmed some times to the point that we become exhausted both physically and mentally.

The increased efforts that are being made in general improvement: the home, the farm programs generally, livestock and crops, with some water or running water systems installed do give somewhat of a measuring stick or indication of the contribution of the extension program.

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 Charlotte

YEAR 1954

Name C. B. Haskins
(Local Farm Agent)

Date Mailed December 28, 1953

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1954

The County Situation and Problems

Charlotte County is located in Southside Virginia. The topography of the county is generally from rolling to hilly, and in some sections extremely hilly. The soils of the county are varied in type, from sandy to clays. The southern and western sections have a larger per cent of sandy and the sandy-loams than the northern and northeastern sections. In the southern and western sections flue-cured tobacco is the leading cash crop, supplemented with other general crops. Fire-cured tobacco is the main cash crop in other sections, particularly the northern and northeastern parts. This is supplemented with other general crops and cattle. This may be called the beef cattle section of the county as well as this is section predominating in dairy cattle where more of the dairys are found and more whole milk is sold. A little burley tobacco is found here and there in this section.

A more productive soil is found in the north and northeastern sections, due primarily to the type of tobacco, cattle and accessibility to the liming plant at Appomattox. Dark fired tobacco has contributed to a better cropping system which is conducive to a better program of land building. The farms generally are more productive and a better cash income is realized and a better distribution, through out the year, is realized. Due to the pasture program that has been developed to extensively in many section of the country and particularly in adjacent areas, livestock has increased in number in all areas of the county. Du to this the economic status of the conty has improved tremendously within the past few years.

The population of the county is as follows: 2010 operators, 1117 owners, 265 part owners, 6 managers, 622 tenants, and 262 share-croppers. Of this number there are 670 Negro operators, 293 owners, 115 part owners, 262 tenants and 156 share-croppers. The amount of land owned and controlled by Negroes is as follows: Operators, 39571; Part owners, 7369; Owners, 17646; Tenants, 14556; and share-croppers, 5670.

EXECUTIVE AND AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

	No	Men	Women	Total
County Agricultural Advisory Board	1	38	21	59
County Farmers' Clubs	3	46		46
Families in Clubs	37	38	14	52
Number of 4-H Clubs	7	174 boys		174
Number Leaders Adult Clubs		18	4	22
Number Leaders 4-H Clubs		3	7	10
County 4-H Council	1	1	1	2

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY BOARD

President.....	Mr. Edwin Morton Randolph, Virginia
Vice President.....	Mr. Charlie Shepperson Charlotte C. H., Virginia
Secretary.....	Mrs. Ethel Venable Saxe, Virginia
Assistant Secretary.....	Mrs. Lucy Johnson Charlotte C. H., Virginia
Treasurer.....	Mr. H. McKinley Johns Randolph, Virginia

COUNTY JUNIOR 4-H COUNCIL

President.....	Ralph Smith Red Oak, Virginia
Vice President.....	Doris Fowlkes Keysville, Virginia
Secretary.....	Louise Simpson Drakes Branch, Virginia
Assistant Secretary.....	Leroy Fields Red Oak, Virginia
Treasurer.....	Dorothy Sneed Randolph, Virginia

ADULT DEMONSTRATIONS

Pastures.....	18
Corn.....	12
Wheat.....	4
Farm and Home Unit.....	1
Barn Ventilation.....	6
Swine.....	2
Tobacco.....	3
Hay.....	2
Beef Cattle.....	3
Poultry.....	2
Weed Control.....	1

COUNTY-WIDE ACTIVITIES

County Advisory Board Meetings

4-H Council Meetings

Agronomy Committee Meetings

Farm and Home Water System Committee Meetings

Agriculture Fair Committee Meetings

Field Meetings at Result Demonstrations

Farm and Home Tours

4-H Pig Program

4-H Tobacco Program

GOAL OF THE EXTENSION PROGRAM IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

"More Proficient Farms and Homes"

I. Five Year County Community Objectives:

- A. To increase the yield of corn per acre by 15 bushels on 60 farms.
- B. To increase the soil fertility by the use of legumous crops, lime rotation, cover crops, terracing, the use of manure, cooperating with farmers, the Soil Conservation Service, and working with both in developing and carrying out the organized programs.
- C. Increase the size of farm poultry flocks (chickens) to at least 50 hens per flock in 80 flocks.
- D. To increase egg production to 210 per hen in 60 flocks.
- E. To increase year-around gardens to 80 .
- F. To increase the yield and quality of tobacco to an average of 1300 pounds on fifty farms.
- G. To increase the number of hogs to an average of 5 per family in 45 families.
- H. To increase the number of milk cows to an average of 2 in 45 families.
- I. To increase milk production to 4 gallons per cow in the case of 40 cows.
- J. To assist 5 individuals in becoming established in farming.
- K. To assist 3 individuals in becoming land and home owners.

II. ANNUAL OBJECTIVES: (Goals for 1954)

A. Goals:

- 1. Increase yield of corn per acre by 5 bushels on 20 farms.

Methods to be used:

- a. Assist in reorganizing farm programs.
- b. Organize 100 bushels' corn clubs with 12 or more members.
- c. Have boys in 4-H clubs carry corn projects.
- d. Work with farmers in confining corn production in rotation with grains and legumes.
- e. Try to get some pastures included in his rotation.
- f. Stress value of good seed and assist where necessary, in securing them.
- g. Set up goals and improved practices with farmers.
- h. Fertilize according to the cropping system, crop and soil requirement.
- i. Give factual data on good and poor methods of corn production.
- j. Encourage the exhibiting of corn at fairs and shows.

- B. To increase the soil fertility by the use of leguminous crops, lime, rotation, cover crops, terracing, the use of manure, cooperating with farmers, the Soil Conservation Service, and working with both in developing and carrying out the organized programs.

Methods to be used:

- a. Work with farmers in developing a 3, 4 and 5 year rotational program with pastures included.
- b. Encourage terracing and contour farming-assist in developing these systems.
- c. Assist in determining plant food requirement of the soil.

- C. Increase the size of farm poultry flocks to 30 laying hens in 30 flocks.

Methods to be used:

- a. Determine with the farmer and farm wife the possibilities in producing eggs to supplement the cash income.
- b. Encourage more women to become members of farmers' clubs.
- c. Exhibit and explain charts, distribute all available factual data and information of poultry and egg production.
- d. Assist in the improvement of housing.
- e. Encourage increase grain yields, on the farm, that the feed problem may be eased.
- f. Encourage grading and cooperating in marketing poultry.
- g. Teach the farm wives how to cull that they may keep out all boarders.

- D. Increase egg production to 150 per hen in 35 flocks.

Methods to be used:

- a. Stress and work with farmers in bringing about a balanced farm program that their cash income may be distributed through out the year.
- b. Improve the sanitary conditions and feeding practices on the farms.
- c. Teach that pastures for chickens are as essential as for other farm animals.
- d. Improve the quality of breeds that are kept on the farms.

- E. Increase the year-around gardens to 20.

Methods to be used:

- a. Distribute to farmers information on year-around garden programs.
- b. Stress both, health and economic value of growing and extensive use of home grown vegetables in the diet.
- c. Cooperate in ordering and purchasing vegetable plants and seed not available on farm and in the communities.
- d. Teach amount and analysis of vegetable requirement according to type of vegetable grown.

- F. Increase the yield and quality of tobacco to an average of 1100 pounds in the case of 20 farms.

F. Goal:

1. Increase the yield and quality of tobacco to an average of 1100 pounds per acre in the case of 20 farms.

Methods to be used:

- a. Get farmers to grow their tobacco in a rotation with grains and grasses.
- b. Determine as near as possible to do so, the varieties, fertilization, when and after the best soil available on the farm has been selected. Those varieties, amount and analysis of fertilize required for the particular soil, through soil tests and analyses.
- c. Assist farmers in working out a better distribution of the available labor.
- d. Advocate, and assist farmers in the instalation of the Oxford type or controled system of ventilation.
- e. Urge those who have the controled ventilators to help sell the use of this type ventilator.
- f. Keep farmers informed as to the latest methods and procedues suckers, insects and disease control.
- g. advocate the sowing of cover crops on land to be put in tobacco.
- h. Conduct gradeing demonstrations, the purpose for which gradeing is done and the purpose for which each grade is used that he may have a greater appreciation for more careful selection of land, analysis and amounts of fertilizer as well as other plant foods and organic matter.

G. Goal:

1. To increase the number of hogs to an average of three per family in 25 families.

Methods to be used:

- a. Where practical, get each family to keep a brood sow.
- b. Incourage more pastures for hogs and assist in setting up pasture programs.
- c. Cooperate in sponsoring a pig show and sale.
- e. Have the boys and farmers to exhibit theis animals at fairs and shows.
- f. Advocate improved stock among both boys and adults.
- g. Visit with boys and adults, some of the leading breeders in the swine business.
- h. Stress at all times a live-at-home farm program.
- i. Encourage the utilization of surplus home products by feeding them to hogs, thereby furnishing a ready market for these products.

H. Goal:

- I. To increase the number of milk cows to an average of 1 1/2 in 25 families.

Methods to be used:

- a. Help to plan a definite place in the farm program for pastures that they may contribute to the feed supply for the livestock; food for the family, soil building and improvement along with supplementing the cash income through the sale of surplus animals.
- b. Purchase animals on the installment plan where one is not able to pay cash.
- c. Purchase calves, feeding surplus feeds to grow them into a productive animal.
- d. Emphasize the value and possibilities with cows for supplementing and improving the diet, soil building through manure, and supplementing the cash income.
- e. Produce factual data on the trend in farming towards increase animal number production.
- f. Encourage artificial breeding where a good bull is not available.

- Goal. Increase milk production to 3 gallons per cow per day in the case of 25 animals.

Methods to be used:

- a. Distribute information of good pasture programs, mixtures, and balance rations.
- b. Emphasize well bred animals.
- c. Give information on animal care and management.
- d. Stress the value of good housing of all animals.
- e. Help to work out a good feeding program.
- f. Describe the possibilities in purchasing day-old calves and feeding surplus milk marketing it through such animals.

J. Goal:

1. To assist 2 individuals in becoming established in farming.

Methods to be used:

- a. Stress the above objectives and goals to the end that efficiency may be obtained, and through observation of such, others may improve their efforts thereby making it possible to change their present status (renters and tenants).
- b. Furnish all information and guidance possible when ever practical and possible.

K. Goal:

1. To assist 2 individuals in becoming land and home owners.

Methods to be used:

- a. Help to discover the possibilities and channels through which land and home ownership may be acquired.
- b. Refer to "a" and "b" under "J" above.

III. Administrative Goals or Objectives:

- A. Enroll 260 in some type of club work and activities.
 1. 4-H club work.
 2. Adult Farmers' clubs.
 3. Older Youth clubs.
 4. 100 bushels' corn clubs
 5. Pasture demonstrations
 6. Small grain demonstrations
 7. 4-H pig clubs
 8. 4-H tobacco projects

- B. Increase the ability in, and a greater appreciation for record keeping among 4-H members and adult farmers.
 1. Describe the keeping of a written record as a visible picture with that of guessing at some thing that seem to exist and have existed, without actual proof for same.
 2. Use factual data in discussions with club members at such meetings against the items that they may recall in their activities. Compare the actual result.
 3. Emphasize budgeting as sure and definite steps in making progress.
 4. Have boys and parents to work cooperatively in keeping a good farm record.

- C. Reach not less than 200 boys through 4-H club work and activities
 1. Reorganize all former 4-H clubs.
 2. Organize additional 4-H clubs.
 3. Reorganize former adult farmers' clubs.
 4. Organize additional Farmers' clubs.
 5. Make personal visits to farms and homes to create interest in extension activities, and solicit cooperation of club leader to do the same, as well as farmer friends of the extension program.

- D. Reorganize the County Agricultural Advisory Board.
 1. Hold 4 regular meetings per year, and additional meetings when necessary.
 2. Add to the present membership.
 3. Solicit the interest and activities of all members, that they may be ambassadors, where ever and when ever they go, of the county extension program.

- E. Reach 50 adults direct, through farmers' club work and related activities.
 1. Reorganize adult farmers' clubs.
 2. Organize additional clubs.
 3. Result demonstrations.

- F. Strive for 100% completion of all activities started.
1. 4-H club crop projects
 2. 4-H club animal projects.
 3. Adult demonstrations.
 - a. Pasture.
 - b. 100 bushels corn demonstrations.
 - c. Small grain demonstrations.
 - d. Tobacco barns' controlled ventilations.
 - e. Farm and Home water systems.
 - f. 4-H pig projects for show and sale, with parent support.
 - g. 4-H tobacco projects, with parents' support.
- G. Continue making surveys and analysis to determine problems.
- H. Support and participate in all worthwhile community activities.
- I. Make use of all opportunities for self and professional improvements.
- J. Make every use of Advisory Board to improve and enlarge the program of the extension service, and to carry through teaching methods.
- K. Keep records accurately, carefully, send in same on time.
- L. Have efficiency as the goal in working with individuals.
- M. Keep alert as to trends in the agriculture situation and acquaint farmers with same, and assist them in adjusting their activities accordingly.
- N. Cooperate with the Home agent and other agriculture agencies that the communities may be served best to the fullest extent.
- O. Make direct and indirect contact with as many of the farm population as possible to do so.
- P. Tabulate, summarize, and utilize, as near as possible, all available data relating to farms and farmers and their activities as will be found possible to do.

MINOR ENTERPRISES AND PROJECTS

IV. Home grounds and Yard beautification:

A. Goal:

1. To have these arranged according to improved standards.

Methods to be used:

- a. Distribute materials on home ground improvement.
- b. Conduct demonstrations in yard beautification.
- c. Make group visits of some good yard and home ground arrangements.

V. Land Use:

A. Goal:

1. To obtain the highest possible returns from all lands by utilizing it according to its ability to produce.

Methods to be used:

- a. Get as many farmers connected with the SCS program as possible to the point of efficiency of the limited personnel.
- b. Work with farmers in carrying out the plans and recommendations of the SCS.
- c. Visit with farmers some good Land Use programs.

VI. Forestry:

A. Goal:

Forestry continued

1. To get farmers to realize, consider and utilize their forest as a definite part of their farming program.

Methods to be used:

- a. Determine with the farmers the possibilities with the forest and forest products.
- b. Get farmers to use their idle, waste and eroded land for increasing and the establishment of new forest by setting pine seedlings.
- c. Get farmers to harvest and market their products according to the forest service recommendations.

VII. Extension planning and Methods:

- A. To achieve the highest possible results and efficiency from all activities relating to the farm programs in the county.

Methods to be used:

- a. Study extension methods and teaching and apply them in executing the above program, making improvements when necessary and practical.
- b. Work constantly with farmers and rural people, making the services of the extension personnel available at all times.
- c. Create and maintain the highest type of personal relations.
- d. Be sympathetic and understanding in making contact with people.

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1954.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED EACH MONTH	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
Clubs organization and reorganization	x	x										
Writing up and sending in Plan of Work	x											
Reports and extension methods	x											
Studying extension methods and teaching	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Project selection	x	x	x									
Methods of crop production				x	x	x						
Junior Council meeting			x									
Planning club activities		x	x	x						x		
Production methods in garden and truck crops				x	x							
Organizing pig project program		x	x	x								
Planning group activities			x	x	x					x		
Planning and selecting exhibits for the fair (5-County)										x		
Planning and selecting exhibits for the County Fair											x	
Observe Rural Life Sunday					x							
Planning and developing the pig projects				x	x							
Records and record keeping	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dairy and beef projects management				x	x							
Concentrate on the pasture programs				x	x					x	x	
Fertilization of projects and field crops		x	x	x	x					x	x	
Plan activities for the summer					x							
Select delegates for State Short Course-Wildlife Conf.						x						
Take delegates to Short Course-Wildlife Conference							x	x				
Visit farmers and 4-H club projects		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Controlling diseases and insects				x	x	x	x	x				
Touring and visiting projects							x	x	x			
Surveying and planning improvement for future projects							x	x	x			
Conduct a county farm tour								x				
Sponsor and cooperate conducting recreational activities					x							
Make follow-up visits of special activities							x	x	x		x	
Agricultural Advisory Board meetings		x			x			x		x		
Conduct 4-H club meetings	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Marketing grading and selling				x	x					x	x	
Visit out-of county fairs and exhibits												x
Checking results of 4-H projects and activities												x
Complete and turn in Record books												x
Take inventory and check accomplishments												x
Attend Annual Conference of Agents											x	
Work out and send in Statistical Report												x
Write up and send in Annual Narrative												x
Send in first and second Live-at-home community report	x											x
Send in Preliminary and Final 4-H club enrollment						x						x
Send in report for State and County Awards												x
State Farmers' Conference							x					
State Advisory Board meeting										x		
Agronomy committee meeting						x						