

County, the efforts of the educational program have been quite receptive by the people. Realization of pressing problems which affected family income and family health motivated the people into action in alleviating the situations. Example: The good response by farmers in accepting and using the recommended insecticide in controlling the southern corn rootworm in peanuts and the response of women in controlling family weight problems which doctors advised they do something about.

Interest in other areas of the Extension program has been good. However, the staff realizes the need for more active leadership in helping to carry out some phases of the program.

Along with Jackie's accomplishments in project work there developed within her a sincere interest in helping others. While serving as president of her 4-H club for two years, she made every member, regardless of age, feel as if they were an important part of the organization.

She served as Junior leader for Junior camp at Camp Farrar, Virginia Beach, for two years. Her outstanding ability in working with these younger club members has helped to interest more boys and girls in attending camp.

County wide responsibilities were accepted. She served on planning committees for the 4-H picnic, achievement day, and county-wide social; served as vice-president of the County Council and served as president for two years. During this time she readily accepted the training and guidance of the county Extension staff and her adult 4-H leader.

Jackie acknowledges the fact that the opportunity to preside at county functions has given her more confidence in speaking and expressing herself in public. In 1962 she presided for a general interest meeting which was held to discuss the possibilities of organizing a Sr. Community club in a particular area of the county. She talked with prospective members about some of the advantages of senior club groups. After the group voted to organize she said, "It gave me such a good feeling to know that I, along with other senior 4-H'ers, had a part in the beginning of a new club."

During the Short Course in 1962 Jackie received what she felt was the greatest honor in 4-H Club work, that of being taken into the 4-H All-Star Organization.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

In evaluating the past year of Extension work in Isle of Wight

that of laundry. Her project records have shown a constant increase in work accomplished. She has made a concentrated effort to improve in time and motion work habits as well as in equipment and supplies used.

In 1961 and 1962 she participated in the laundry section of the district demonstration contest and received the opportunity to compete in the state finals at Short Course. Her demonstration was on "Selecting Detergents to Meet Your Needs." At Short Course in 1961 she was awarded a white ribbon and improved in her presentation in 1962 to receive a red ribbon.

Meal Preparation (4 years)

This has been the project of her 4-H club for four years. During this time she has had the opportunity to help plan and to assist with project work. The club to which she belongs is a girls community club, with ages ranging from 10 - 17 years. Because of the meeting place and the time meetings are held this group has had excellent opportunity for individual demonstrations. Each member gives at least one during the year's work. Jackie has made a valuable contribution in working with younger members in setting up and giving demonstrations during this time. In 1962 she took complete responsibility for a project meeting.

In 1957 she was the county winner in the junior division in the Meal Preparation Demonstration contest. The following year she received the county medal on her project accomplishments.

Other Projects Completed

House Furnishings (2 years), Clothing (3 years), Automotive (2 years)
The accomplishments of each project completed showed evidences of more time spent on it than just the amount of time to meet minimum requirements.

pasture when pigs are weaned. Pigs stay in houses and pens until sold as feeders, for breeding stock, or finished for slaughter.

They are moving toward the system of no pasture for pigs. It takes more grain but makes faster gains with less labor, says John. He does not claim to have all the answers. But he's fixed up so he can make almost any shift he needs to, to take advantage of prices, feed costs, and other variable conditions.

If it has to do with hogs, the Barlow's of Isle of Wight County, Va. just about have it.

Jackie Darden - 4-H Club Member

Observing the growth and development of youth in 4-H Club work is one of the greatest rewards of an Extension worker. Since 1956, Jackie Darden has been enrolled and has actively participated in the 4-H program in Isle of Wight County. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Darden, have continually shown interest and support in her work. They frequently comment on the values which they put on Extension's program with youth, and the contribution it has made in Jackie's growth. By the same token, the contribution of Jackie's time and leadership have been most valuable in strengthening the over-all 4-H county program. During the past seven years as she accepted more and more responsibility, she never once failed to follow through until the job was completed. The Extension staff recognizes this trait of dependability as one of her greatest assets.

In her seven years of club work Jackie has completed and excelled in various phases of project work.

Projects taken and some results are as follows:

Laundry (3 years)

Projects in home management have been Jackie's favorites, especially

Three tested dams have been developed and three Ton of Gold awards received. The herd was high herd in state for milk production in 1958.

John C. Barlow has the main responsibility in managing the hog operation. For a number of years John has been working toward a registered Hampshire herd. Their first private registered Hampshire sale was held in 1960. He now operates a purebred Hampshire herd. Each year they sell from 250 to 275 animals for breeding purposes - about 200 gilts, the rest young boars. Pigs that don't make it for breeding purposes are finished out for market or sold as feeder pigs.

Their housing set-up is equally flexible. An old mule barn was converted to a farrowing house. They also built seven individual farrowing houses and put them on skids. Each is 8 X 10 feet. Height is seven feet in front, five in back. They were built on "Purdue Special" plans.

Portable houses are placed to front on a continuous row of 14 X 14 foot pens. Pens were built with concrete floors and plank fences. They are partially shaded by surrounding trees. Sows stay in farrowing crates and pigs in houses until they are 10 to 14 days old. After that, pigs are allowed to run out in pens until weaned.

Two different plans have been used with pigs. One plan is to move houses and weaned pigs out to a ladino clover pasture where they have self-feeders and automatic waterers. Pigs stay on pasture until they average 100 to 125 pounds, unless they were sold as feeders at 55 to 60 pounds. The best ones may be sold as breeding stock. If they are to be fed out for slaughter they are moved back to concrete pens at around 100 pounds and fed to 200 to 210 pounds.

The other plan is to omit pasturing pigs entirely. Pigs farrowed in the old barn are moved to portable houses when 10 to 14 days old. Houses are lined up facing concrete-floored feeding pens. Sows are put out on

sows, 650 shoats, 73 beef cows and 120 feeder steers in addition to the dairy herds.

Gus operates the dairy. In 1950 the herd consisted of 40 Guernseys, 7 grade Jerseys and approximately 25 Holsteins. Gus began working toward a registered Jersey breed. The first registered Jerseys were purchased on May 10, 1951 from James McGee.

The last Guernseys were sold in 1959. In 1959, 23 Holsteins were sold for dairy purposes reducing the Holstein herd to 20. At the present time the milking herd consists of 21 milking Jerseys and 22 Holsteins. There are 75 Jersey cows of all ages and 20 Holsteins.

In 1959 the Biltmore Playboy was purchased on recommendation of Forrest Fansher. Two bred heifers were also purchased from Biltmore. Playboy is now a Superior Sire with 39 female offspring in the herd and one son. He continues in service artificially. Total purchases from 1954 through 1957 were 50 heifers and 7 cows, of which 16 head are still in the herd.

The breeding program featured these bulls: Biltmore Playboy, Superior Sire, Maharajah's Beau, Marshall's Brutus, Secret Historian. Two homebred bulls - Barlow's Playboy Lilac Rocker and Barlow's Historian Doris Barron.

Production - all cows

1951	DHIA	68.6 cows	8940M	4.1%	363 Fat
1961	EDPM	93 cows	10,531M		479 Fat
Jersey Production - HIR					
1954		13 cows	7580M		391 F
1957		30 cows	7643M		387 F
1961		53 cows	9022M		455 F

III. SUCCESS STORIES

G. A. Barlow and Sons of Smithfield

This success story was originally prepared for a dairy field day. The agent served as a guide and moderator. Guests toured the farm on buses.

G. A. Barlow and his sons are forever improving their business. They are continually looking for new and better methods of management. Over the years they have consulted many times with Extension workers and other leaders for advice.

At the present time G. A. is a member of the Extension agronomy committee, John is chairman of the livestock committee and J. A. is on the dairy committee.

The farming is done as G. A. Barlow & Sons; G. A. Jr., John C., and J. A. (Gus). This partnership was formed in January, 1951 with the three sons included. G. A. Jr. graduated from V.P.I. in 1940, Gus in 1950 and John attended V.P.I. from 1948 to 1950.

The home farm was purchased in 1908 consisting of 200 acres of which 120 were open. One hundred and forty of this acreage is now cleared. In early 1940 another dairy farm was rented. In 1946 an adjoining farm of 257 acres was purchased. One hundred and forty of this is now cleared. Several tracts are still leased.

A 20 stanchion barn was built in 1925. Eighteen stanchions were added a few years later, 20 more in 1936 and 20 more in 1958.

The crops grown include: 165 acres peanuts, 160 acres corn, 68 acres barley, 180 acres soybeans, 150 acres of ladino pasture and 135 acres other pasture which is managed by G. A. Jr. with the help of John when he is not busy with hogs. There are 40 purebred Hampshire sows, 50 grade

of the RAD committee in helping the organization to be effective.

conferences and meetings with the technical panel were held to evaluate and to plan procedures. Factual information has been collected and prepared periodically for study. Personal contacts have been made with individuals serving on the committee.

After three meetings of the RAD county committee, organization had progressed to the point that officers were elected, four areas of study determined and sub-committee chairman appointed. Through the use of a return card, committee members designated the area of study in which they wished to function. Upon the request of the group the Extension staff visited with and secured seven additional people interested in serving.

As of to date, no outstanding results of the work of the committee can be shown. However, sub-committees are studying and have made some reports on progress such as:

1. Vocational training - The percentage of unemployment is not high enough to justify assistance for a State vocational training school. The chairman of the committee as president of the Chamber of Commerce conducted a survey to determine if there were enough white women available for employment to locate a garment factory in the county. Results of the survey were negative.

2. Water Resources - After intensive study the sub-committee has prepared a detailed report on possibilities of a lake in the county as a water resource and for recreational use. Landowners are being contacted, maps have been drawn and conferences have been held with highway department and town council representatives.

In order to receive cooperation and assistance from the agencies involved, the plans of the committee cannot progress rapidly.

The county Extension staff has continually worked with the chairman

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

E. Community and Public Affairs

Phase: RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT - CONTINUED ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

Situation:

The county Extension staff and the technical panel have had periodic meetings to discuss the Rural Areas Development program, its objectives and the procedures for effective organization.

Members of the RAD committee in Isle of Wight County were selected by the county board of supervisors, the technical panel and the county Extension staff. The committee has met to begin work on studying the county situation and to identify county problems, needs and potentials. The committee sees a need for a more thorough study on farm income, job opportunities, recreational facilities and more use of water resources.

Specific Problem:

Lack of county-wide effort of the people to recognize their needs and potentials, weigh possible alternatives and plan for action

Program Objective:

To maintain an effective RAD committee and necessary sub-committees through organizational leadership for the purpose of making a complete analysis of the county situation and determining problems and possible solutions.

Organizational Objective:

To take the leadership in proceeding with the organization, function and maintenance of an RAD committee and appropriate sub-committee

Results:

During 1962 the county Extension staff worked with local citizens in the organization of a Rural Areas Development committee. Extension staff

PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES:

4-H Activities and Events

4-H activities and events planned and conducted by the County Council to help strengthen the overall county 4-H program were: share the fun (7 people), achievement program (90), a county-wide social in observance of National 4-H Club Week (200), community picnics with combined club groups (55). The county contest in demonstrations, share the fun, and records will not be held until early 1963.

Participation in District and State events was as follows: Junior and Senior Camps (41), District Contest (12), and Short Course (8).

4-H Project Work

Baby Beef Show - Eighteen 4-H members exhibited and sold 18 steers in the county steer show. The steers weighed a total of 16,195 pounds and grossed \$5,244.27. The average price per hundred weight was \$32.38.

Electric Project - One hundred and forty-one 4-H boys and girls were enrolled in the farm and home electric project. Twenty-two special project meetings were conducted at 4-H meetings and at power supplier buildings. Three representatives from the power suppliers served as project leaders in teaching the project. Eighteen demonstrations by individual club members were given. Five exhibits on electricity were displayed at the county Achievement program. One boy and girl attended the 4-H Electric Congress in Richmond and received from it enthusiasm and ideas for further project work in the county.

Automotive Project - Twenty-three 4-H boys and girls were enrolled in the 4-H automotive care and safety project, Unit II. Five special project meetings were conducted by automobile dealers and tire and accessory representatives. Nineteen club members toured an Automobile assembly plant in Norfolk.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

D. Youth

Phase: 4-H RECORDS

Situation:

In 1961 there were 68 senior 4-H club members enrolled in Isle of Wight County. These members participated in Camp, Short Course, District Contests, Educational Tours, National 4-H Club Week, etc. A weakness of the total senior program results from the lack of participation in the Achievement Records program. The lack of overall record keeping is evident.

Specific Problem:

Insufficient record keeping by 4-H club members

Program Objective:

To strengthen the overall 4-H club program through involving more club members in good record keeping

Teaching Objectives:

1. To assist club members in developing an understanding of the values of good record keeping
2. To teach procedures and methods of keeping
3. To encourage members to keep continuous records

Results:

During the month of October the program for 4-H clubs in the county included an explanation of the values and procedures used in record keeping. Each member received a list of guides for preparing and assembling a 4-H memory book. Emphasis was placed on the fact that a good memory book is the foundation for an Achievement Record book. In some clubs junior leaders displayed examples of achievement record books and gave instructions in record book assembly.

Plans were made by the 4-H County Council to conduct a county-wide contest in the spring on record keeping.

to prospective members and to their parents explaining some of the advantages of a senior community 4-H club and inviting them to a general interest meeting. The president of the 4-H County Council, and senior club members from other communities assisted the Extension agents in presenting the advantages of being enrolled in a senior community 4-H club. The group voted to organize and thirteen boys and girls enrolled. An adult leader was secured through the efforts of a committee of members.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

D. Youth

Phase: 4-H CLUB ORGANIZATION

Situation:

Extension agents have been working with ten 4-H clubs in Isle of Wight County. Junior and senior 4-H clubs are set up in each area of the county, except in Carrsville. In this area only junior clubs are established. These three in-school junior clubs comprise approximately 40 percent of the total county club enrollment. After these members complete their elementary education, they attend high school in another locality which is 15 miles away.

Specific Problem:

Lack of the opportunity for senior club members to re-enroll in the Carrsville area

Program Objective:

To increase the effectiveness of the 4-H program in Isle of Wight County by involving a greater number of older boys and girls

Organizational Objectives:

1. To provide an opportunity for club members to re-enroll
2. To give them the opportunity to participate in the senior 4-H program and to receive the rewards of work accomplished as senior club members.

Results:

A community senior 4-H club was organized in the Carrsville area in September. The Extension agents and those boys and girls who had requested that a club be organized contacted eligible people in the community to determine the extent of interest. Letters were sent to

Short discussions at monthly club meetings were led by leaders. Topics discussed were: Protection from Radioactive Fallout, Fire Preventive Housekeeping, Emergency Food Supply, Sample Meals which require little or no Cooking, Recreation and Morale Supplies, and A Family Action Plan.

Home preparedness kits are in the homes of approximately 275 families. A tangible result is that of the effort made by all active home demonstration club women in keeping a two week supply of food on hand. Interest on the part of the people in requesting information was not high except during the time of a crisis.

The home demonstration clubs and the weight control group studied the use and care of foundation garments. Points stressed were as follows; why all women need foundation garments for health and figure control, figure problems, and how to select from what is available. Foundation garments were borrowed from department stores for use in the program. Personnel from the stores reported immediate results of the interest shown by people who received information in purchasing for a figure problem and a better fit.

Civil Defense

For the second year, the federation program of work in the home demonstration clubs was on Civil Defense. Family protection in the time of an emergency was stressed. Leaders used training received in the previous year from Mrs. Mabel Todd Towell, State Civil Defense Director of Women's Activities, and additional information provided by Extension.

A continued effort was made by club groups to get home preparedness kits into as many homes in the county as possible. Efforts were made to coordinate womens educational programs in the county. The home agent worked with representatives from the Junior Woman's Club and Beta Sigma Phi sorority.

The county sanitation officer met with club groups in seven communities to discuss emergency sanitation at home. He gave information on how to insure a safe water supply, how to purify water, how to dispose of garbage and human waste and how to have a safe food supply. Citizens in each community were invited to attend but very little interest was shown on the part of non-club members. One group did successfully combine their meeting with the Ruritans in that community.

PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES:

Nutrition and Meal Preparation

Two method demonstrations were given in Home Demonstration club groups on ways to meet family nutritional needs through the use of more fruits and milk in the diet.

The home economist for the Dairy Council of Tidewater conducted leader training on including more milk and dairy products in family diets. The need for milk at any age, how much is needed for physical fitness, what body functions nutrients carry out and lack of evidence in research to prove milk is harmful were stressed.

Leaders were to use a questionnaire to find out how many people actually increased the family milk intake. One leader reported that 24 percent of her group said they had increased the use of milk and milk products.

4-H club members studied what milk does for pep, energy and good looks. Four demonstrations were given by club members. One mother reported that her son was even creating and making milk drinks. The home economist from the Dairy Council of Tidewater conducted meetings for two club groups. A senior 4-H club member gave a dairy foods demonstration for a 4-H club, an H.D. Club and a home economics class. Two exhibits on the use of milk and milk products were displayed at the 4-H achievement program.

Clothing

The home agent worked with nine homemakers in a two-day workshop on hatmaking. Each woman made a buckram hat frame and covered it. Four homemakers attended a five day workshop conducted in an adjoining county.

Results:

The Extension House Furnishings Specialist, VPI, conducted leader training for a method demonstration on using color in the home. Members combined samples of color schemes using various furnishings as a basis.

A local interior decorator associated with a furniture company conducted a special interest and leader training meeting on window treatment. She stressed the use of color, design, and new trends in window treatments. She has commented on the assistance she has rendered as a result of this meeting. Homemakers toured a furniture company to receive information on trends in the use of color and design. Eleven individuals who were in the process of re-decorating were assisted by the home agent.

Special interest meetings were held in two communities on accent with color. One on making pads and cushions (4 people) and one on holiday arrangements (17 people).

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

C. Extension Home Economics

Phase: HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Situation:

Changes made in the decoration of homes are made by family members when time and money permit. Needed supplies are purchased at stores where the families trade. These stores sometimes do not offer a wide selection from which to choose. Since changes are gradually made, many people lack the training and ability to follow through with design and color which best suit the surroundings and which have lasting satisfaction.

Homemakers have expressed the desire to find out what the new trends are and what is available in the use of color and also in the treatment of windows.

Specific Problem:

Lack of ability to create attractive and restful rooms through the use of color and design

Program Objective:

To improve the liveability of more homes through the use of color and design.

Teaching Objectives:

1. To help homemakers become aware of new trends which would be practical and useable
2. To provide training which will help homemakers in making the best use of color for beauty and comfort
3. To provide homemakers with information which will help them in the use of color, design and style in window treatment

pointers to look for in fit. Members studied points of good fit in relation to one's garments, whether constructed or purchased. As a result of this meeting, the home agent worked with individuals on fitting problems.

Results:

A clothing construction workshop was conducted in one community in the county. A series of seven meetings was held. Of the fifteen women enrolled, eight had not previously been reached by Extension.

This workshop was set up primarily to teach basic procedures and techniques which will give desirable results in clothing construction. Since ten of the 15 enrolled had very little experience in clothing construction, management of equipment, space and time was stressed. Comments from members indicated that some had in the past been working with the sewing machine upstairs and ironing board downstairs. One woman, who had been sewing for years, said after receiving information on the use of the sewing machine she took a screw driver and oil can with her to try to change the length of stitch, since it had never been changed.

The group studied pattern books from the various companies. They selected one blouse and skirt pattern which each could wear. From these the members learned how to apply a collar, facings, sleeves, four point closures, zipper, waistband and hemming techniques. Demonstrations were given at each workshop session by the home agent. Mimeographed instructions of procedures and techniques were given each participant. The instructions were used by all members during the workshop and at home for assignments. Garments were completed and modeled by 13 of the women. The group has requested a follow-up workshop based on previous learnings. A basic dress will be made.

The enthusiasm of the women involved has resulted in requests for assistance from other communities in the county.

A method demonstration was given in Home Demonstration clubs on

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

C. Extension Home Economics

Phase: CLOTHING - CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION

Situation:

Eighty-two percent of the homemakers reporting in an Isle of Wight County questionnaire owned or had access to a sewing machine. Approximately one-third of the women were not using the machine. Requests were made for assistance in learning to make better use of the sewing machine and in learning construction skills which would help in having attractive and comfortable clothes. Many women have been discouraged because of fitting problems. They do not know what to look for in construction or how to alter a pattern to assure them of a good fit.

Specific Problem:

Lack of knowledge and skills necessary for making professional looking garments which give a good fit.

Program Objective:

To improve sewing techniques and skills of more homemakers in order that they may have professionally made and properly fitting clothing.

Teaching Objectives:

1. To help women become aware of what to look for in a good fit, whether in purchased or constructed garments
2. To assist homemakers in correcting fitting problems through pattern and garment alterations
3. To teach techniques and good sewing habits which will aid in better use of the sewing machine
4. To teach construction skills and procedures for making attractive and comfortable clothing

One member is now working with her two daughters who are inclined to be overweight. She commented on the fact that she had been on and off diets all her life, and this is certainly a sensible way to control weight. She is using her weight loss as an example to her family and others, that on three adequate, satisfying meals a day and determination one can control weight.

The average weight loss for the twelve members completing was seven pounds. The weight lost ranged from one to 26 pounds. The members asked that they have an opportunity to be weighed periodically in the future.

As a result of this program, five additional women in the community requested to be enrolled in a class.

Results:

In the late spring members of the health and nutrition committee made personal contacts throughout the county to determine the interest of people in an organized weight control program. Since there had been requests for help from some employed women, the committee set tentative plans for groups in two different areas - one to meet at night.

During this time news articles were written by the home agent, and contacts were made through women's organizations in the county. Within a month, one community had a sufficient number interested to begin a four-month weight control program. The committee and home agent decided to begin work with this group and help others individually and/or offer assistance to other groups at a later date.

Eighteen women enrolled. A series of meetings was conducted twice a month during a four month period. Upon the request of women enrolled, two additional meetings and a low-calorie luncheon were held. The home agent mailed news letters as a follow up of each meeting. These were planned to briefly re-emphasize the most important points stressed, to encourage and to remind about "homework."

The chairman of the health and nutrition committee and the county health nurse worked closely with the home agent throughout the program. They led discussions, made personal contacts, kept weight loss records, and helped in evaluating progress.

There were evidences of much misinformation among the women enrolled, so time was spent on the very basic nutritional facts. The county health nurse quoted one member, "I never understood before about food, what one should eat and why - I'm so glad to receive the information, that losing three pounds doesn't discourage me".

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

C. Extension Home Economics

Phase: NUTRITION - WEIGHT CONTROL

Situation:

According to a recent questionnaire, 46 percent of the families reporting had an overweight member. In another check made with middle age or older homemakers, 70 percent had what they considered at least one family member who was inclined to be overweight. Requests have been made by women to work on weight reduction through an organized class. The number interested in any one area was not sufficient to begin the meetings.

Since overweight is a definite health hazard and since definite evidence shows that weight reduction has a favorable effect on mortality and longevity, the home economics committee on health and nutrition will concentrate efforts on reaching the people who need and want help in this phase.

Specific Problem:

The lack of knowledge and will power to control weight

Program Objective:

To reduce the number of people with weight problems by establishing better dietary and health habits

Teaching Objectives:

1. To encourage the development of concern and will power to control weight for the well being of family members.
2. To provide homemakers with factual information on nutritional needs for health and how these needs might be met.
3. To assist homemakers in establishing good food habits through an adequate, satisfying, low-calorie diet.

to increase his capacity 500 bags or to 2,000 bags or 200,000 pounds.

Representatives from five of the eight who had been contacted about commercial custom drying attended one of the six scheduled area Extension peanut curing schools in cooperation with peanut buyers.

One of the companies who installed a commercial drier had no previous experience and therefore required much in the way of time, information, facts and expected results.

Two commercial driers were added this year with a 1500 bag or 150,000 pound capacity. Three existing commercial concerns expanded by a 1420 bag capacity. Two farmers increased their capacity by 730 bags for commercial curing.

The results of the added commercial curing facilities were quite gratifying as it was a tremendous help in getting peanuts cured and marketed for small farmers and farmers who have not yet made up their minds whether to invest in artificial peanut curing facilities.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

B. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

Phase: PEANUTS - COMMERCIAL CURING AND MARKETING

Situation:

Approximately 25 percent of the peanuts in the county are cured artificially either commercially or on the farm. About 50 percent would be cured if facilities were available. Many farmers indicate that they prefer having peanuts artificially cured in a commercial drier rather than invest in drying facilities themselves. Businessmen and business concerns are reluctant to expanding or constructing sufficient facilities for curing all of the peanuts farmers wish to have cured artificially.

Specific Problem:

Not enough commercial drying facilities to meet the demands.

Program Objective:

To increase artificial peanut curing facilities available to farmers for commercial custom curing.

Teaching Objectives:

To assist farm supply dealers and businessmen 1. To understand farmers needs in processing and distributing peanuts 2. To assist farm supply dealers and businessmen in increasing curing facilities.

Results:

At the end of March the agent had discussed with six companies and two individuals the possibilities of installing commercial drying facilities to do custom cured peanuts for farmers.

A. J. Lambert, Extension Engineer, assisted with the two who decided to cooperate with this project.

In addition to these one other large commercial peanut curer agreed

News articles were published with reference to pasture and cover crops and timely hints in controlling parasites in sheep were given.

September

The field day at Holland the 26th of September was well attended considering the time and season when farmers are harvesting corn.

An extremely large number of county farmers attended the Peanut and Hog Growers' meeting on September 6.

October

The agent attended District Agent's Conference at Virginia Beach October 23 - 25, and presided at the County Agent's Association meeting.

Assistance was given in identification and control of insects on shrubs; also lawn fertilization and care.

November

The agent attended the executive meeting of the Virginia County Agent's Association in Lynchburg on November 12, and the Peanut and Hog Growers' meeting on November 14.

The revised long-time Extension program has been completed.

The USDA Defense Board has been re-organized and plans for defense have been discussed.

in the county, undertaking a study of some of the problems encountered by farmers in this area. A third boy joined the group during the month. The agent cooperated with these boys in every suggested and possible way. Time was devoted to discussing and planning procedures, furnishing names and addresses of county farmers, lists of artificial crop driers and combine owners, and other special groups. Farmers selected for this study were plotted on a county map.

The agent attended the USDA County Defense Board meeting in Richmond on June 22.

The agent assisted the FHA supervisor with pasture management on one of the supervised farms.

July

The agent, who is County Agent Association Director for the South-eastern District, attended the executive board meeting July 20 in Lynchburg.

The agent spoke to the Young Farmer's Club on the night of July 18 on the subject of combining and drying peanuts.

The agent attended the Institute of Rural Affairs July 31 through August 2 at Blacksburg.

August

The Extension conference was well planned and conducted and quite informative and beneficial to the agents. The agent received training in livestock, agronomy, and engineering. Also, RAD and problems in county livestock and crop production. A session was held on Civil Defense and Radiation. Due to the fact of the agent being a director of the Virginia County Agent's Association, extra curricular duties included committee meetings, officer's and director's meetings, and reports for annual County Agent's Association meeting.

the second Saturday of March. A large crowd was in attendance consisting of 4-H members, parents and guests.

April

The agent assisted with the Tractor Driving Contest for 4-H and F.F.A. boys and acted as one of the judges. This contest was sponsored by our local Ruritan club and equipment dealers who gave a banquet and a trophy to the winner.

The district 4-H contest held in Petersburg April 14 was well planned and conducted. Isle of Wight had three blue ribbon winners in the girls division and our livestock team came in second.

The agent spoke to the Young Farmer's Club on April 18. The subject was "Peanuts - Diseases and Control."

The S.C.S. District Board met in Isle of Wight in April. Mr. Wood with the Eastern Virginia Planning Commission was the speaker.

May

The baby beef show was held May 1. It went off smoothly. We think it was due primarily to good planning, an added sponsor and personal contacts before the show.

Two events this month were held for the agents to receive training to assist with the overall county Extension program. Namely, the District Extension meeting in Petersburg and the Forestry School at Blackstone.

One day was spent with the Vegetable Producers Conference, another with Mulch Tillage demonstrations, and a half day setting up weed control demonstrations with A. H. Kates.

June

Two graduate students, Mac Halsey and Bill Sage, have been working

pigs to the sale had an outbreak of cholera. Two other farmers had outbreaks.

Assistance was given two farmers in selecting replacement gilts and boars because of bangs infection. Dr. VanDresser was in the county in June to visit a farm with a disease problem.

The agent was asked to assist a farmer in the selection of animals for the State Market Hog Show and Sale in August.

Julian Burnett was in the county, upon request from this office, with the state disinfectant machine to spray hog houses many times during the year.

Unanticipated Miscellaneous Events by Months:

January

The agent was guest speaker at the Kiwanis Club on January 10. He spoke on the land grant college system and how the Extension Service program works.

The agent arranged for and introduced J. H. Carter, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman, who was guest speaker at the Young Farmer's Club on January 17.

The agent served as a judge for the Outstanding Young Farmer contest for the Smithfield Junior Chamber of Commerce.

February

The annual 4-H Camp Farrar meeting was held February 1 at Courtland. Reports of last year's activities were given and plans were made for camp work in 1962.

March

The area poultry meeting held in Suffolk on March 26 was attended by our larger poultry producers.

The annual 4-H recreational fun and money-making event was held on
19.

UNANTICIPATED EVENTS THAT REQUIRED THE AGENT'S TIME AND ATTENTION NOT COVERED IN THE PLAN OF WORK:

Peanuts

This office cooperated with the Tidewater Research Station in conducting a peanut production demonstration. Included in this were test plots using terrachlor for the control of stem rot.

A. J. Lambert assisted with a design for construction of a 3,000 bag peanut storage house, 24 X 80 X 14, with loading and unloading arrangements. It was designed so that it might be used for drying at a later date if the owner wishes.

There was some pod rot damage for which we have no control recommendations. There was other damage to peanuts similar to pod rot which the Experiment Station was unable to identify. Also there was some Botrytis found late in the season which appeared to have resulted in no severe damage.

Swine

One of our purebred Hampshire breeders had the first place boar at the State Hampshire sale which brought the top price of \$160.00.

A local dealer furnished dinner for a group of 60 farmers for a swine feeding program.

The agents attended area swine meeting in Suffolk on February 27 with 12 representatives from Isle of Wight County.

G. D. Kite, Extension Agricultural Engineer, visited the county to assist in laying out building plans for a young farmer who plans to remodel, repair and expand his livestock facilities.

The farmers consigning pigs to the feeder pig sales were required to cut down numbers because of the large consignment. One farmer who consigned

much improved over last year. So far we have not heard any complaints as to price or quality; in fact everyone seemed pleased. Approximately 250 head went out of the area. One buyer from Indiana bought 112 head, another 45, and others went to the Baltimore area. The sizes of the cattle ranged from 350 - 650 pounds per head. The largest offering was in the 400 - 500 pound group.

pounds which brought \$24.25. One hundred and twenty-six good averaging 80 pounds brought \$19.25. The remainder graded below good.

The third and final lamb pool sale was held July 18. The total number of head was 1200. The price of the prime grade lambs was \$24.50. The price of the choice grade was \$22.65.

Forty-six of the county sheep growers put 5,037 pounds of wool in the pool which was held June 8. The agent advised farmers concerning the wool pool and assisted in receiving the wool. The successful bidder for the wool was Nicholas and Company of Boston. The clean wool brought \$58.37 per hundred pounds. Other wool produced in the county was picked up by two local leaders.

Sheep growers were visited in November to revise the sheep growers list to send to W. R. VanDresser, Extension Veterinarian, in preparation for the Sheep Scabies Eradication program.

Cattle

For years farmers have been buying cattle and building and improving their herds. Now that they have quality cattle to sell a market for quality cattle is needed.

Plans for a special feeder cattle sale to be held Saturday, October 6, at the Smithfield Livestock Market were made. The agent cooperated with this event and assisted with the publicity as a means of improving markets for local cattle.

This second special cattle sale brought together for market 713 head which were auctioned off for around a 27 cents top price. The sale grossed \$82,000. Approximately 40 farmers brought in animals ranging from one to 110 head. Other large consignments were 50, 70 and 80 head. The majority of others were in the 10 - 15 head group. The quality of the offering was

Weeds

Two meetings were held to give farmers results of weed control work and recommendations for weed control of corn and peanuts. A meeting was held in February with 65 attending. Orwin Rud, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, the speaker, showed informative slides.

A circular letter was mailed giving chemical weed control recommendations for corn and peanuts.

A. H. Kates was in the county on March 21 to talk with a group on the use of chemicals for the control of weeds for crops grown in our county.

A. H. Kates and Easley Smith were in the county in April to assist with corn weed control demonstrations. In June Kates and Dave Benson, a representative of Naugatuck Chemical Company, were in the county to assist with two peanut weed control demonstrations.

Sheep

The sheep shearer was in the county the first week of April. The agent had arranged the schedule for one person to do the shearing. Monday morning when two boys showed up, each with a set of equipment, we had to get busy and visit about one-half of the 39 sheep growers whom we had scheduled, and re-schedule them.

The first lamb pool of the season was held this month with a total of 346 lambs in the pool. There were 96 prime grade, bringing \$24.25. There were 105 choice grade, which surprisingly brought \$27.00. The good grade brought \$23.00. They were bought by Reamery Livestock Company of Fredericksburg.

The second lamb pool was held June 13. The animals in this pool totaled 812 head. There were 153 prime lambs, averaging 95 pounds, selling for \$26.30 per hundred. There were 270 choice averaging 87

A letter was mailed to farmers in March giving corn recommendations for 1962. Dealers were furnished corn varieties test bulletins also.

Soybeans

A letter was sent to farmers with the outlook information for soybeans, planting dates, and varieties.

A large number of farmers contacted the agent concerning worms feeding on soybeans and peanuts and also a severe infestation of Mexican Bean Beetles appeared in the county this year. These worms were spoken of by many as armyworms. However, Dr. J. O. Rowell, Extension Entomologist, identified them as corn earworms. A general recommendation was made of DDT for the worms and Sevin for the control of the Mexican Bean Beetle. Sevin was recommended for worms where hay would be used for livestock feed.

Watermelons

Assistance with outlook and production methods was given to growers. Other work consisted mainly of visits to watermelon growers, buyers and handlers to try to determine the market, supply, quality, demand and outlook for the marketing season. The numerous heavy rains severely damaged the local crop.

Feed Grain Program

On February 2 the agent and ASCS committeemen and office personnel in Mr. Leland Beale's district met at Courtland to review the 1962 Feed Grain Program. A county meeting was held February 16 for the committeemen, a few leaders, and representatives of other agencies. A county-wide meeting for farmers was held on the night of February 27 at the Isle of Wight Court House. Two meetings of the feed grain program were held in March. The attendance at one meeting was 32 and at the other 43.

PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES:

Peanuts

The number of soil samples analyzed at the Extension laboratory was 1,008 for which recommendations were given. These samples were chiefly for peanuts followed next for corn, soybeans, pasture, and miscellaneous. A great deal of time was consumed in making soil sample recommendations in the first quarter of this year.

Farm visits, news articles and planning with dealers were used to assist farmers in other insect and disease control problems of crops.

A number of visits were made in connection with nematode injury of peanuts, including demonstrations and fumigating.

Corn

On April 5 Easley Smith, Associate Extension Agricultural Engineer, and A. H. Kates, Associate Extension Weed Specialist, were in the county to assist with a wheel track corn planting demonstration. This was a very satisfactory demonstration with 51 interested farmers attending in spite of the fact that the farmers were several days behind in their work. We had three farmers from adjoining counties and one from North Carolina to attend. A second wheel track minimum tillage demonstration for those who were unable to attend the first demonstration was held on April 18.

The corn production achievement meeting was held in November. The sponsor, Royster Fertilizer Company, gave the contestants a dinner and a trophy to the highest producer and three prizes of fertilizer. Twenty-two received Virginia Agricultural Extension certificates for producing more than 100 bushels of corn. The highest yield recorded was 164.94 bushels per acre. A movie on Fertilizer and Corn Production was shown.

One day of the two-day 1962 All-Breed Dairy Judging Conference was held in this county.

The chairman of the county dairy committee is a member of the Virginia Mastitis Prevention and Control program which has been helpful in the program.

Surveys were made of county dairymen and local veterinarians. Some of the statements from the survey follow. One dairymen with 114 cows culled seven at one time with mastitis. More than 50 percent improvement since program was initiated. There has been about 20 percent improvement in a year. The range is from less than five percent to more than 25 percent.

Averages from the county dairymen and local veterinarian indicate that the percentage of herd replacements due to mastitis has been reduced greatly to less than 15 percent being replaced because of mastitis. One veterinarian summarized by saying 20 percent are border-line cases possibly having a high bacteria count. Five percent of the cows have mastitis. Two percent have the disease to the extent that they should be culled. Dairymen indicated that they thought the mastitis control circulars and the Virginia Mastitis Prevention and Control program herd calendars were quite helpful as instruction for and a reminder of controlling mastitis and should be continued.

Dairymen and other livestock farmers who have silos were given suggestions concerning filling silos.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

A. Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: DAIRY - MASTITIS CONTROL

Situation:

The county dairy committee states that mastitis exists in 100 percent of the herds in the county. About one-third of the herd replacements are due to mastitis. The high dollar loss due to udder trouble in dairy herds is of great concern to the dairy committee. They have recommended that we plan our educational program to coincide with the Virginia Mastitis Prevention and Control Program.

Specific Problem:

All herds in the county are affected by mastitis.

Program Objective:

To reduce the percentage of mastitis in the county dairy herds.

Teaching Objectives:

Assist dairymen and those who milk cows: 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended management milking practices 2. To acquire skill in applying these practices.

Results:

The agent took part on the program of the annual DHIA meeting held in Smithfield in February. Others on the program were Guy J. Nageotte, Associate Extension Dairy Specialist, and Harold Roller, Secretary of the Virginia Dairymen's Association. The Norfolk Cooperative Dairy Association held its annual meeting in Smithfield February 22. Dairymen from all over Eastern Virginia attended. Dairymen from Isle of Wight were 100 percent in attendance.

A dairy dinner meeting was held on April 17 for D.H.I.A. promotion. A nutritionist from a feed company was the speaker.

Individual work was done with farmers in plans for construction of hog feeding floors. Five concrete feeding floors were constructed with a total capacity of 830 head.

Swine brood-stock selection continued to be a very important area in which the Extension agents assisted the farmers. On the farm selection of replacement gilts and selection of open and bred gilts and boars at the Purebred and Commercial sales were the sources of brood-stock replacements.

Farmers were assisted by the Extension agents and specialists in swine disease control on individual farms.

An activity which was held in the area to help promote the hog industry was the Third State Market Hog Show and Sale at Courtland. One farmer from the county was exhibitor of the Grand Champion Pen of Ten.

A 4-H Junior Market Hog Show and Sale was also held at Smithfield. 4-H and F.F.A. members from three counties participated in this show with a total of 156 hogs being shown.

knowledge in proper construction of houses.

Results:

Considerable progress was made in an attempt to set up an intensive swine educational program in Isle of Wight County this year. The Assistant County Agent along with the swine specialists and Extension veterinarians worked with the county swine committee in setting up a swine educational program that dealt with proper swine management. The committee met twice in the spring to review a list of problems that farmers throughout the county felt were prevalent. The group decided that the following areas of swine production needed educational emphasis: Swine Health, Housing, General Management and Economics. After this, areas were defined, a proper outline was prepared by the committee. Following the suggested outline, the Assistant Agent used news articles and newsletters in getting information to the public on proper swine management. In addition to the news articles, three county-wide meetings and several local meetings were conducted by the County Agents and specialists on Swine Production and Management.

It is felt that definite progress was made in improving hog farrowing and feeding. Personal contacts were used to work with farmers in construction of facilities. During 1962 the Extension agents worked with individuals in planning for construction of farrowing houses and pens and feed floors. Five new central farrowing houses were constructed and eight other farmers installed farrowing crates and pens into existing and renovated buildings. Improved farrowing house plans have been used in all of these constructions. In addition to the houses constructed, work was done with several other farmers who intend to build during the winter of 1963.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

A. Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: SWINE - GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Situation:

The 1960 census indicates that there was a total of 26,906 hogs raised in Isle of Wight County in 1959. Based on the census figures, the number of sows is estimated to be 4,000. In 1961, 3,048 acres of corn went into the Feed Grain Program. It is estimated that this program reduced the corn production by 158,496 bushels; enough corn to feed out 744 sows and their litters of approximately 9,200 market hogs. (This is based on 5,000 bushels of corn feeding 24 sows and 297 pigs to market weights). V.P.I. Economists have stated that farmers are losing approximately \$5.00 per head because of the low rate of 4.5 average feed conversion. This is due mainly to disease and parasite problems. According to a survey conducted at V.P.I. all feeder pigs from the area had 65 percent liver damage.

Specific Problem:

Farmers are doing an inadequate and inefficient job of swine management, including facilities, diseases and parasites and feeding.

Program Objective:

To improve hog management practices, thereby increasing total net income from hogs.

Teaching Objectives:

To assist farmers in learning and putting into practice better swine management: 1. Assist hog producers in acquiring knowledge and skill in disease and parasite prevention 2. Assist farmers in learning to appreciate the value of proper housing for hogs and to acquire

or 3,160 bags. It is estimated that 45 percent of the crop was cured artificially. This is a sizeable saving labor as well as losses in the field from harvesting time, and eliminates many weather problems.

Many farmers have stated they save enough in the harvesting operation to pay the cost of artificial curing. And the labor saved will about make annual payments on the equipment.

The series of schools spotlighting quality control of artificially cured peanuts for dryer operators and buyers of dried peanuts started with a school September 5 at Murfreesboro for Virginia and North Carolina agents, peanut specialists, research men and sheller representatives. Approved time temperature and other practices to insure quality were stressed. The six scheduled schools that followed for local buyers and growers were well attended.

"Guides for Mechanical Peanut Curing" were revised this year. Copies of these poster guides were distributed to 53 curing facilities. From all reports results of these efforts were quite effective in curing quality peanuts.

It appeared that the number of driers installed this year would be less than last. However, before drying time the number grew to about that of last year. The majority of driers installed were the portable type.

One dealer had sold eight combines two months before the season.

Nineteen farmers have new driers this year. Five others bought additional driers. A number of farmers did some commercial drying for one other farmer. Five farmers did substantial custom work. Three commercial driers expanded their capacity. Two other farmers expanded to do some custom work.

There are 54 different people with 65 driers of which seven are commercial. The drying capacity is approximately 34,000 bags or 3,400,000 pounds.

Some farmers ran five, six or more batches through their driers. One farmer with four 75 bag units, a 300 bag capacity, dried 1,900 bags or 190,000 pounds. Another with eight 75 bag bens cured five batches

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

A. Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: PEANUTS - ARTIFICIAL CURING ON THE FARM

Situation:

There is not sufficient competent labor available at harvest time to harvest the peanuts for stack pole curing at prices the farmer can afford. Many farmers can harvest more economically with the use of mechanical equipment such as combines. With the artificial curing method farmers can save time, and often increase yields substantially by not handling the peanuts as often or exposing them to blackbirds for so long a time.

Specific Problem:

Excessive labor requirements and high cost in harvesting peanuts by the stack pole method.

Program Objective:

Reduce the cost of harvesting peanuts and at the same time maintain quality.

Teaching Objectives:

Assist peanut farmers: 1. To better understand economic advantages and all the facts involved in harvesting and curing peanuts artificially
2. To acquire knowledge and skill in artificial curing.

Results:

Early in January a farmer requested assistance with plans for installing a peanut curing system. Interest in artificial peanut curing methods and facilities remained high. Work was done every month this year into October on this project. A. J. Lambert, Associate Extension Engineer, was in the county a number of times to assist with this project. In addition the agent consulted with him by telephone for assistance with problems.

after the deadline for application.

One dealer sold 15 tons of diazinon, others about as much. One equipment dealer sold 198 distributors, another 35, another 15. One dealer stated, "If diazinon is any good, I will have no trouble selling these left over distributors next year. If the stuff is no good I will never be able to sell what I have left."

Farmers complained about the high cost of diazinon and the distributors. They nicknamed diazinon "Gold Dust." The results of these efforts were very satisfactory and quite pleasing. The peanut yield was quite high, about as high as we have ever had, and showed virtually no rootworm damage. Bankers and businessmen state they have definitely noticed the increase in farm income and buying power.

Results:

Farmers, leaders, businessmen and many other county citizens were quite disturbed because of the southern corn rootworm injury. The average yield reduction due to rootworm was bad enough; many farmers had only about one-half the average yield and some farmers' yields were extremely low. The agronomy committee placed corn rootworm high on their agenda for this year. They stated if we get rootworm controlled with peanut farmers all over the county it would be a good year's work.

The first big event toward this goal was a county-wide meeting in February. At this meeting Dr. Mallory Boush, Entomologist from the Tidewater Experiment Station, spoke to the 200 farmers in detail about **rootworm control.**

Other events most helpful in getting this job done were: A number of dealers agreed to supply the chemical diazinon and the applicators for distributing the chemical. Many visits were made to farmers and at every opportunity the use of diazinon to control the southern corn rootworm was discussed.

A circular letter was mailed to all peanut growers describing the new chemical, diazinon, for the control of the southern corn rootworm, including recommendations for its use. In June a second circular letter was mailed to all farmers enclosing MS-134, revised 1962. This letter had attractive drawings and facts with reference to possible losses and stressed proper time of application of the chemical. A third letter was mailed in July.

A special effort was made to see dealers and key people as well as many farmers to pass the word along of the importance of applying the material at the proper time. Dealers agreed not to sell any diazinon

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

A. Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: PEANUTS - CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN CORN ROOTWORM

Situation:

Peanut acreage in Isle of Wight County in 1940 was 20,604 acres with a yield of 1,297 pounds. The yield trends have increased continuously and since 1950 county yields have been 2,000 pounds average and above except for the year 1954, which was an unfavorable season. The corn rootworm began to show its toll in 1959 when it knocked the yield down to 2,143 pounds which was quite a drop from the previous high yield in 1952 of 2,490 pounds. Each 100 pounds reduction in yield reduces the farmer's income of \$10.00 at 10 cents per pound. In two years the yield has dropped about 450 pounds which is a \$45 reduction per acre. This times the county acreage of 16,000 would amount to \$720,000. The county agronomy committee is concerned about this loss to county peanut farmers. At the planning meeting they discussed an educational program to correct this situation and suggested that the agents give this project high priority in their program.

Specific Problem:

A high degree of rootworm injury on many peanut farms in the county

Program Objective:

To reduce the rootworm infestation of peanuts in the county

Teaching Objectives:

Give assistance to peanut farmers, both landlords and tenants:

1. To acquire a better understanding of recommendations for controlling rootworm
2. To learn the methods of applying chemicals

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

The people in the county have been involved in leader roles in planning and carrying out the total Extension program. The various special interest committees have been instrumental in helping develop and partially carry out the program for 1962. Adult volunteer 4-H leaders have assisted in conducting 4-H Club meetings, activities and events.

The involvement of local leadership in planning the county program was adequate. However, the lack of leadership in carrying out the program was evident.

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

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Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1962

Isle of Wight
County