PLAN OF WORK

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

1961

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General Characteristics of Southampton County

Southampton County, composed of 604 square miles, was formed from Isle of Wight County in 1749.

Because of its nearness to the Atlantic Ocean, Southampton may be said to have a semi-oceanic climate. The winters are mild and the summers long and hot. The average frost-free season extends over a period of 191 days. The rainfall is well distributed through the year, and the precipitation is 49 inches.

The topography is flat. Along the Meherrin, Nottoway, and Blackwater Rivers and the Three, Terraro and Mill Creeks, are extensive first bottoms or low flat areas, which range in elevation from sea level on the eastern side of the county to an elevation of 125 feet in the South-western part of the county. Lying in upper tidewater, the soils like all of this section, are composed of aluvial deposits.

In Southampton County there are 386,560 acres of land. Of this, 260,300 acres are in woodland. The other 126,260 acres include 119,042 acres of cropland; 4,254 acres of non-crop pasture land and 7,218 acres are in incorporated towns, highways, county owned property and rivers.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AGRONOMY

CORN

Situation:

Acreage wise, corn is Southampton's largest crop. The acreages quoted below are those that were harvested for grain. Yields seem to have advanced as acreage receded.

	1880	1940	1945
Acreage	36,012	31,612	34,891
Production		774,261	907,639

	1949	1954	1959
Acreage	39,038	44,278	33,404
Production	1,302,977	1,478,400	1,691,211

Quite a large number of farmers sell their corn. In 1959 there were 517,595 bushels sold as grain. The rest of the corn was fed to livestock, principally hogs.

Objective:

Increase yields, improve cultural practices, control insects and weeds by the use of chemicals, and reduce waste in harvesting.

Goals:

1. Increase corn yields five bushels per acre.

2. Get 25 additional farmers to control weeds with chemicals.

3. Get 25 additional farmers to control barn insects.

4. Get 1,000 soil tests made from acreages where corn will be planted.

5. Conduct corn combining demonstrations.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Recommend fertilizers that will produce more corn and fertilize corn for peanut production that will follow.

2. Conduct a meeting and write a letter concerning the control of weeds with chemicals.

3. Conduct combine adjustment demonstration in cooperation with the Extension Engineering Department.

4. Make recommended hybrid list available to farmers, seedmen and fertilizer men, and all professional workers.

5. Use mass media in keeping the farmers and the public informed concerning current situations and recommendations.

PEANUTS

Situation:

Peanuts are our principal money crop. This crop takes second place acreage wise to corn and the entire crop is sold except those peanuts that are kept for seed.

The crop is often dug too early for best quality and highest yields.

A large number of farmers are harvesting with combines and drying the crop artificially and this situation will continue to grow. There are many hazards encountered by those using either method - that of curing in the field on the shock as well as that of combining and artificially drying.

	1940	1945	1949	1954
Acreage	39,102	41,821	38,891	29,751
Production	45,894,289	48,297,831	52,131,468	56,267,672

Objective:

Increase yields of peanuts by proper liming, fertilization and insect and disease control.

Goals:

1. Send 1,500 soil samples away for analysis where peanuts will be grown.

2. Get ten additional producers to artificially dry a part or all of their crop.

3. Advise farmers about the new chemical application for corn root worm control.

4. Assist farmers (fifty) to have their seed tested for germination and twenty-five farmers in certifying and twenty-five additional farmers to certify their crop for seed.

5. Work with twenty additional farmers in the use of chemicals to control weeds.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Make fertilizer recommendations in keeping with soil tests.

2. Write letters making suggestions regarding current problems such as:

   a. Fertilization
   b. Planting data
   c. Cultural practices
   d. Harvesting, curing and selling

3. Conduct a meeting on the proper method of combine harvesting and artificial drying. At this meeting we will have agricultural engineers and a representative of the peanut industry to discuss with farmers such problems as may be pertinent.

4. Use mass media in keeping farmers advised as to current situations.

5. Constantly remind farmers not to get dirt on the stems of the peanut plant, thereby, reducing the infestation of stem rot.

COTTON

Situation:

Cotton is an important crop in the southern and southwestern portion of Southampton County, though it is not as important as it was a few years ago. The acreage has been reduced and the acreages that still exist are small.

Most of the cotton produced, because of small acreage, is sold in the seed.

Most farmers use a single variety of cotton, that of Cokers 100 wilt resistant. We think this is the most adepted and practical variety to use and expect to assist farmers in continuing to produce a one variety crop.

Objective:

To get more high grade cotton produced per acre.

Goals:

1. Advise regarding the advantages of one variety cotton.

2. Recommend proper fertilization so as to produce cotton and at the same time control rust.

3. Recommend insecticides so as to control boll weevil, boll worm and red spider.

4. Increase yields 30 pounds per acre.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Locate a supply of good seed and advise farmers accordingly.

2. Make fertilizer recommendations on:

   a. Soil sample reports
   b. Previous crop yields
   c. Soil classification.

3. Arrange with local insecticide and fertilizer dealers to have on hand such materials as are needed to control insects and produce a better quality cotton as well as a greater yield per acre.

4. Make insect counts at regular intervals. Watch for disease and recommend control measures.

5. Discuss cotton production at meetings, personal contacts, letters and mass medial such as mimeographed letters, news articles and radio broadcasts.

SOYBEANS

Situation:

Southampton County produces 15,000 acres of soybeans annually and the acreage continues to increase each year. The reason for this acreage increase is because soybeans are suited to the heavier type soils in the county, which has been abandoned more or less in the production of peanuts. Soybeans generally follow a small grain crop, thereby, producing two crops annually on the same land. Other reasons for this increase are small cotton acreage due to acreage control and dry weather. Low production cost of the crop also has some influence on the increase in acreage.

The varieties generally grown are the Lee, Hood and Hill in that order. We like these varieties because they are reasonably good yielders and they stay in the pod late without ~~much~~ popping out.
Excessive

Army worms, corn ear worms, and green clover worms are the greatest hazards soybean growers have in this area. Proper harvesting and time of harvesting would place second on the hazard list.

The soils are suitable and little fertilizer is needed for soybean production.

Objective:

To grow a better yield per acre. Control insects and insist that two crops be harvested from the same acreage. In other words, that soybeans follow small grain instead of soybeans being grown as an all season crop.

Goals:

1. Have Lee, Hood and Hill seed available in needed quantities.

2. Have all needed insecticides available in sufficient quantities to supply the demand.

3. Suggest fertilizer applications according to soil reports and land needs.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Arrange with local seedmen and farmers having seed of the right variety to keep those seed for planting next spring.

2. Keep pure seed available by having 300 or more acres certified.

3. Arrange with insecticide dealers to keep ample poisons available to supply any reasonable demand.

4. Make fertilizer recommendations according to:

   a. Soil test report

b. Type of soil
c. Previous yields
d. Crop to follow

5. Conduct one meeting where soybeans, and the production of soybeans, will be discussed for the benefit of the farmers in the county.

6. Use all modes of mass media needed to convey current information to the farmers.

WATERMELONS

Situation:

Southampton County is the leading county in the state in the production of watermelons. In 1960 approximately 3,700 acres were grown and good yields were produced. However, the sale of this crop was hazardous and many people were not able to sell their crop.

One of the problems facing the growers in Southampton County is that they do not use a rotation in keeping with recommendations for disease control. Another problem is selling. We were unable to get enough buyers in 1960 to take the crop and many watermelons were lost.

Objective:

Better rotation, better marketing, and acreage restrictions or controls on the farmers own initiative.

Goals:

1. Hold acreage to approximately 3,000 acres in 1961.

2. Have good seed available.

3. Lengthen rotation.

4. Improve marketing methods.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Contact seed dealers and advise them as to the best variety for farmers to plant and where they can get seed that will give good germination and growth.

2. Contact growers and advise them concerning the hazardous situation in selling. Advise them also to control acreage to what can reasonably be taken care of and sold when marketable.

3. Contact growers by letter,or personal contact, and advise them regarding rotation. We think six years should be a minimum and better a ten year rotation. This is to aid in the control of wilt and other diseases that live in the soil.

4. Have a meeting of all known producers and marketing specialists to investigate better marketing arrangements. Promote the idea of one or two central marketing points in the county rather than a marketing contact for each farm.

5. Arrange for a committee composed of representatives from each area to set up a marketing program and organization.

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LIVESTOCK

SWINE

Situation:

Southampton County is the state's largest swine producing county and swine is our second largest money crop.

Until recently swine has been a by-product of peanut producers in the area. However, in recent years swine has become an independent crop and more hogs are being produced than three or four years back. Many farmers are building farrowing houses and feeding floors for their swine. Some are taking advantage of the feeder pig sale operation while others prefer to feed their swine to a finished product.

Swine producers in Southampton County are blessed with good marketing facilities. We have four slaughtering facilities in the area and two additional buying stations where the hogs are shipped to other parts of the country.

Objective:

Get a greater number of high quality animals produced cheaper. Sell to the best advantage and eliminate some of the unsanitary conditions that exist in our feeding lots.

Goals:

1. Assist with the National Duroc Swine Type conference. This will be held in Richmond on January 16, 17, & 18 of this year.

2. Get ten new farrowing houses and ten new feeding floors constructed.

3. Sell 4,000 feeder pigs through the feeder pig sales.

4. Promote purebred sales.

5. Encourage farmers to use a veterinarian in treating their swine.

6. Assist with the state-wide market hog show and sale that will be conducted in the county on August 9 and 10th of this year.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Confer with and supply blue prints for feeding floors and farrowing houses. Advise the farmers as to the advisability of using such facilities versus the old methods of letting sows farrow in the woods, in the corner of the fence or under the barn.

2. Assist farmers in selecting good sows and boars at the eight purebred sales that will be conducted in the county in 1961.

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3. Conduct a swine meeting and have a local veterinarian to discuss with the farmers the advisability of a professional man treating hogs. At this meeting he will also advise in what other ways a veterinarian can be of aid in the production of swine versus the farmer's imaginary or old practices of good swine production.

4. Assist in the sales that will be conducted in the county and contact farmers and have them visit these sales and take the animals home that will supply their needs.

5. Visit and cooperate with the National Duroc Swine Type conference. Also arrange for an assistant agent to be available for such services.

6. Assist farmers in locating local boars and sows where they cannot supply their needs at local purebred sales.

7. Make personal visits to see the farrowing and feeding houses and observe if they are properly built, cleaned and used.

8. Work with feed dealers and farmers to get properly formulated feeds.

9. Work closely with the Tidewater Livestock Sales Company to sell surplus feeder pigs to people that need these pigs in consuming their feed.

10. Conduct a swine tour to show farmers some of the better practices and necessary management for better production.

11. Use mass media to encourage better management and related subjects including treating against cholera and other diseases. Also publicize sales of breeding stock and feeder pigs.

12. To do this we will use personal letters, personal visits and mass media available.

BEEF CATTLE

Situation:

We have very few farms in Southampton County large enough to justify having a breeding herd. More steers are needed and a few additional farmers buy some each year. Every farm should have the number it can care for. We normally have hay, winter cover crops, and summer grazing. Fencing is a problem.

Often farmers do not have cash to pay for steers when the greater numbers are on the market. After peanuts are sold, money may be available but the number of cattle wanted will not justify any great effort to get them.

Objective:

To get more farmers to feed steers.

Goals:

1. Get five additional farmers to buy steers.

2. Teach when, what size, and if possible where to buy and what to pay.

3. Teach how much feed will be needed and how much feed will be needed to grow a steer of a certain grade from one weight to another.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Provide all the literature available to feeders that they may do a better job with their cattle.

2. Conduct a meeting in March to teach grading and when to sell cattle now on feed. Use Extension Specialists in this meeting.

3. Conduct a meeting in September to teach buying and feeding. Use VPI specialists in this meeting.

4. Assist in locating cattle if they can not be had through feeder calf sales.

SHEEP

Situation:

The sheep population is increasing, but we do not have as many flocks as we should. Many of our flock owners do not castrate, dock, creep feed, or control parasites to the extent desirable.

Objective:

Increase the number of sheep in the county and stress proper management.

Goals:

1. Get three more flocks established.
2. Get flock owners to creep feed lambs.
3. Get all lambs docked and ram lambs castrated.
4. Treat all sheep three times for parasites.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Locate a supply of good sheep for those wishing to buy.
2. Conduct docking, castrating and drenching demonstrations with George Allen, Extension Sheep Specialist, in charge.
3. Use mass media to encourage creep feeding of lambs.
4. Assist in custom shearing by arranging to have someone come to the county to shear the sheep and assisting him in negotiating from one flock to another.
5. Assist in conducting lamb and wool pools.

DAIRYING

Situation:

For many years prior to 1958, dairying has been very constant in Southampton County. However, in 1958, one large operator sold out. Another one died and a third discontinued operation for reasons of his own. We now have ten dairies with approximately 750 animals. Seven of these are Guernsey herds and in all instances either the owner or manager is well informed in their field. We do not anticipate taking any active part in promoting their business except in Dairy Herd Improvementwork. In this program, we have a good tester, but we think some advancement can be made when the H.I.R. progrm will accept the D.H.I.A. records as official. When this move is accomplished, our tester can test more animals. We will locate these additional herds. We will also be on call to help dairymen and dairying when called on.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Situation:

Farm management in the county is practiced in varying degrees by all farmers. However, very few know the exact meaning of the term. They think that farm management consists of a complicated system of record keeping that is used only for income tax purposes.

There is a need for work on the cost of production of certain crops and livestock on individual farms. There is an excess of farm machinery on most farms that is costing farmers more than they realize. There is also a need to increase livestock production in the county to utilize more fully labor, land, and excess feed on these farms and also bolster their income.

Many farmers are interested in entering into new enterprises on their farms, but they do not know what these new enterprises will cost and what they can expect in return.

Objectives:

Increase livestock production and encourage better record keeping.

Goals:

1. Get at least ten farmers to keep an accurate set of farm records.

2. Have at least five of the above keep a minimum of one enterprise record.

3. Get at least ten farms to increase or start a livestock enterprise.

4. Get as many farmers as possible to use the Soil Test Record form.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. Assist farmers in balancing their land and labor between their crops and livestock.

2. Show farmers how to use farm records to determine where they are and what they are doing at all times.

3. Estimate costs and returns on anticipated enterprises for farmers and their alternatives.

4. Assist farmers in keeping better records.

The above 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be done by personal contact. Most will be by individual contacts, through some may be done with small groups.

FORESTRY

Situation:

In Southampton County sixty-one percent of our total acreage is in woodland. Present stands consist of a mixture of hardwood and pine. Most of the hardwoods are poor quality. The wetter areas are adopted to hardwood growth, but no economical forestry management practices are recommended for this situation.

Our greatest problem is controlling scrubby hardwoods which have no economical value. Many of our private landowners do not carry out recommended practices when harvesting their timber.

Forestry is a long time program. The cost of applying good management is expensive and tenant farmers take very little interest in applying the proper management to woodlands not belonging to them.

Wood using industries have been buying to invest their capital. The individual often does not have money to invest and cannot compete with industry in buying woodland.

The rate of growth could easily be increased from 200 board feet per acre per year to 300 board feet. We have good soil and climatic condition for growing a desirable species of good quality timber.

For marketing of forestry products we are located in a favorable area for local and export sales. Many of the producers sell their timber without a knowledge of the volume of timber in cords or board feet.

The extension service has had wonderful cooperation from local wood using industries in the past. From all indication the situation and outlook is favorable for a continuation of this situation.

Civic clubs in the county are showing much interest in sponsoring forestry conservation contest among youth and adults.

The Forestry Club is operating to a satisfactory degree, meeting semi-annually, planning educational programs and planning a forestry program for private landowners in the county.

Public schools are cooperating in a forestry poster contest to teach students forestry conservation.

There are several good forestry management practices on improvement located throughout the county for other landowners to observe and learn the know-how and advantages of applying good management to their woodland.

Objective:

To get youth and adults of the county to be more forestry conservation and propagation conscious. To use all tools at hand - Ruritan Clubs, Virginia Forestry service, Extension Foresters, the county Forestry Club - to accomplish this.

Goals:

1. Get 75,000 pine seedlings planted.

2. Poison 75 acres of non-merchantable hardwood for releasing a desirable species, seed bed preparation or planting.

3. Get 65 contestants under 20 years of age to carry out a recommended forestry practice on the home farm.

4. Encourage eleven Ruritan Clubs to sponsor junior contestants in their respective communities and invite them to a dinner meeting for recognition. Provide forestry ribbons and prizes. Award a forestry plaque to the individual with the best project.

5. Conduct a forestry program in five Ruritan Clubs.

6. Get sixteen individual forestry demonstrations conducted by adults.

7. Set up a one acre demonstration of seeding seed on a well prepared compact seed bed.

8. Tour the pilot forest to observe the results obtained since spring of 1959 when planted.

9. Have two window displays to stress some phase of forestry.

10. Work with the Forestry Club in sponsoring an adult forestry contest.

11. Sponsor a forestry conservation poster contest for 5th, 6th, and 7th grades in two schools.

12. Make arrangements with the Holland Ruritan District to award prizes at their convention. Give a plaque to the best junior contest winner in the district - $50.00 and $25.00 Savings Bonds to first and second best in Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties.

13. Conduct a forestry tour for thirty farmers.

14. Conduct six meetings with den mothers and cub scouts on forestry and elementary shop.

Methods of Extension Education:

A considerable number of the goals set forth above are in connection with the Ruritan Clubs in the district. By having eleven clubs will give us excellent coverage of the county and get a large number of adults interested in the work being done by the clubs, by members of the clubs and by the young people below twenty years of age in every community.

We propose to conduct a forestry program for each of these clubs. By this we mean that we will ask the program committee to allow us to put on

a program for the club at a regular club meeting where the goals of the county Forestry committee will be set forth and explained. We will also discuss the ASC forestry program and advise the landowners to seriously consider having forestry as one of the practices that they are participating in with the County ASC office.

We will ask the Ruritan Clubs to recommend and assist us in locating young people to work with in their respective communities and to provide ribbons, cash prizes and plaques as the work in the area or community justifies. We will also ask these clubs to assist us in judging the projects carried by the youth of each community.

We will provide mimeographed instruction to each contestant and explain these instructions and assist them in starting their projects. We will discuss area selection, caring for seedlings, and proper setting.

We have been successful in the past in getting from the industry of the community, particularly from the Union Bag-Camp Paper Company, Inc., as many as 500 loblolly seedlings to furnish each of the contestants along with a certain amount of ammate or some other free poison to kill the undesirable species that may be found in the project area. In 1961, we will work with the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. of Franklin, the banks of the county, and other industries, in providing materials and cash for prizes on a county wide basis.

We will work with the Forestry Club of the county in promoting forestry to all segments of the population. Included in this Forestry Club are private landowners, corporation landowners and people interested in promoting the educational program in forestry.

We will arrange with the extension forestry department at VPI to provide loblolly pine seed to be seeded on one acre well located for observation in the county so that landowners in the county can compare the seeding versus planting practices in starting their forest program. The Forestry Club will assist in selecting adult landowners in carrying out forestry practices within the county. If we get this project started farmers will be more interested in applying to the ASC office for aid and doing forestry work as may be necessary on their respective farms on a much larger scale.

We shall contact the Holland District Ruritan Lt. Governor for a place on the program at their district meeting where awards will be made to the best junior forestry project within the district, particularly within Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties.

We will teach elementary forestry, tree identification, compass reading, and elementary shop work to a group of children that are too young to do forestry management work as it is generally considered.

We will visit each contestant, junior and senior, to advise them how the work they are doing should be done and aid them in any possible way.

We shall contact the principals and teachers in certain elementary schools and ask their cooperation in conducting a forestry poster contest. This has created, in the past, much interest and we believe it is a good way to get the younger people interested in conservation and propagation of our forest.

In carrying out the program as we have suggested above, we will make personal visits, conduct one or more tours, conduct meetings, visit Ruritan Clubs where forestry will be discussed, use news items and radio programs along with mimeographed letters and personal letters to complete the program.

4-H CLUB WORK

Situation:

There are 1,250 white children between 10 and 20 years of age living in Southampton County and 45% of these live on farms. There is an additional 1,000 young men and women under thirty years of age, 35% of which live on the farm, who have specific needs that could be fulfilled through a youth program.

Four-H clubs are organized in three communities and seven grade schools. There are no 4-H clubs organized in Southampton High School, Franklin High School and Franklin Elementary School.

Southampton 4-H members observe Rural Life Sunday, National 4-H Club Week, and Achievement Day. They hold a talent show, county picnic and attend district 4-H camp, electric congress and state short course. Members have entered soil, dairy and livestock judging, tractor driving at the district and state levels. Available for farm exhibits is the State Fair at Richmond, Smithfield Fat Hog Show, and Franklin Jaycee Spring Festival, all of which have been patronized by Southampton 4-H members in preceding years.

The County Council, Honor Club and All-Star Chapter, at administratively for specific age groups. The County Council is made up of officers from three communities and seven elementary school clubs. The Honor Club serves those 14 through 21 years of age and the All-Star Chapter helps hold together the 4-H alumni.

Non-Project Work

Situation:

We need to train more junior and adult leaders and develop greater interest among parents of 4-H members. There is a need for development of greater citizenship and civic responsibility among 4-H members and their parents, and continued participation of older youth in their community affairs.

Objective:

Improve leadership and interest among 4-H parents. Train more junior and adult leaders. Increase participation by older youth in community affairs.

Goals:

1. Get greater participation in observance of National 4-H Club Week.
2. Get parents to support the Share-the-Fun-Program.
3. Get greater attendance at 4-H Rural Life Sunday services.
4. Have a greater number of exhibits in the Achievement Day Program.

5. Encourage more members to take part in the Public Speaking Contest.

6. Lend greater effort to Leader Training.

7. Get more boys to qualify for State 4-H Short Course attendance.

Methods of Extension Education:

1. More personal contact with parents to encourage them to participate in youth programs.

2. Greater training of junior leaders at county council meetings, and adult leaders at special meetings. Specialists from V.P.I. will be called upon to conduct these meetings whenever possible.

3. Selection of a Youth Advisory Committee.

4. Use letters, bulletins, and news articles.

5. Special meetings and announcements at regular club meetings.

Project Work

Situation:

For several years we have had club projects a requirement and individual projects optional. This is almost necessary in clubs in schools because of the time element, but as clubs are taken out of school the club project may be discontinued with individual projects required.

Very few boys past thirteen years of age remain in club work. We hope that a greater number of these boys will remain in 4-H work when clubs are out of schools becuase of a better project offering such as the automotive project. Regardless of the project chosen it will be in keeping with the individuals need, ability and interest.

Objective:

Take clubs out of county schools and organize as many community clubs as necessary to care for those interested. To interest older youth and acquire leaders for each club.

Goals:

1. Discontinue at least one school club.

2. Organize two or more community clubs.

3. Find leaders for all clubs.

4. Assist each boy to choose a project most suited to his interest and ability.

5. Visit each project two times during the year.

6. Advise all members of a club to have a project - soils, electricity, safety or forestry - on a club or community basis in addition to his individual project.

7. Require every member to have one record book up to date before participating in any out of county - state short course, 4-H camp - activity.

8. Encourage all club members to exhibit project at some public affair.

Methods of Extension Education:

We are confident the school authorities will welcome the idea of 4-H clubs being taken out of the schools. We will, therefore, start the change over by arranging to have some club mother invite us and the members in that area to meet in her home. We will do this in enough homes to accomodate all members of that school club. To the first one or two of these meetings we will invite all the mothers and fathers to attend. From these parents we will find a leader for the club. This will encourage the members to do a better job, have some one in the community to assist the members and the agents.

When the time comes to select projects we will discuss the regulations in the club meeting, then with the boy and one or both of his parents if he is below 14 years of age. This, we blieve, will get the boy started with the right project and get greater support from the parents. If the boy is 14 years or over, we think he, with our help and his previous work, can make his own choice. In any case we will visit the project at least two times each project year and discuss the work with the parents and the boy when not in school.

On our visits we will ask for and examine the record book, make suggestions and corrections where advisable at the home and at club meetings.

We will furnish record books for all projects and whatever reliable literature we can find that will be helpful. We will take the boys on short tours to see what their project mates are doing; have one picnic for recreation and to build enthusiasm.

We will encourage every member to exhibit this product at 4-H Achievement Day, baby-beef show and sale, fat pig show and sale, or some other place where products are shown for educational purposes.

WORK WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The extension personnel work very closely and harmoniously with the other agricultural agencies in the county. We do most of the educational or publicity work of these agencies and sit on their committee meetings. We express ourselves freely in an advisitory capacity. We provide information on controversial subjects. When meetings are over, everyone has the same goal in mind - to work for the benefit of the farmers of the county. No disagreement is ever referred to after the meeting where it was discussed.

Other agencies work with us in every possible way.

We expect to maintain this relationship.