

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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1963

Southampton
County

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I. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT THE
EXTENSION PROGRAM IN SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

Leadership in Southampton County overall is probably above average, but could be improved upon.

Agricultural leadership has proven efficient, though generally conservative. It is not restricted to the Livestock Committee, but anyone who is qualified to take the lead in a project.

The Livestock Committee, which has been the most active one, is composed of a banker, a feed man, a breeder, a director of the Tidewater Livestock Sales Company, Inc., and five farmers with livestock as one of their main farm enterprises. Every man on this committee produces swine.

These committeemen are seldom called together. They prefer to be contacted individually and talk about their own problems and those of their neighbors. We find such an arrangement effective, though sometimes inconvenient.

This committee, along with other cooperators, has done a good job. They assist in locating proper breeding stock, in conducting sales, in promoting educational functions and they cooperate by allowing Extension personnel to take farmers to their farms, to their livestock farrowing houses or feeding floors for inspection, with an idea of getting additional facilities constructed.

In the woman's phase of the program, they serve as program development leaders and program of work chairman in their respective clubs. In addition to this, they make plans for Achievement Day and see that they are carried out; they plan and get out the Year Book; they form

the Home Demonstration Committee which is the governing body for that program in the county and they take the responsibility for making all necessary arrangements about meetings.

They carry on the activities of the Health Committee including the workshops held in that phase of the program.

Project leaders in the adult home economics program are generally chosen on a voluntary basis. After being trained, they give the demonstrations in their clubs.

4-H leadership is slowly but gradually improving. The Community Clubs during 1963 all had at least one adult leader and in some instances as many as three. After being trained, they were willing to take the responsibility of carrying on the club, including the project instruction.

Junior leadership, though small in number, is dependable. They serve in various capacities: as project leaders to younger club members, counselors at camp and sometimes make plans for club meetings.

Altogether leadership is improving. People on the whole are more willing to serve as leaders and to assume the responsibility in the Extension program than formerly.

With a better understanding of their role, greater accomplishments should be made in later years.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

A. PHASE: Swine - Greater Numbers, Higher Quality and Better Sanitation.

B. REASON FOR SELECTION: According to United States census, Southampton County produces more swine than any other Virginia County. However, we sell nearly one-half million bushels of corn annually which should be fed to livestock. Therefore, we should have greater numbers of swine of higher quality and we need better sanitation. Our pigs saved per litter are too low. We need more modern farrowing and feeding facilities.

C. OBJECTIVE: To increase the number of farrowing and feeding facilities in the county. To increase the number of pigs saved per litter. To increase the number of swine produced. To, in a few words, improve the housing, breeding, feeding, selling and improve the sanitation in our operation.

D. PROGRESS REPORT: To accomplish what we have in Swine this year, we have had the full cooperation of our County Swine Committee, our local banks, Chamber of Commerce and feed manufacturers. Also agents in the adjoining counties, Extension livestock specialists, Extension Veterinarian, and Extension Agricultural Engineers. We have had bulletins on feeding and management and blueprints of facilities when we needed them. We conducted a meeting in which 140 farmers actively participated by asking questions and listening to the information given by those invited to address them. We had one tour where 64 farmers and business people participated. We have had community meetings, made personal visits, had office calls, radio talks and

news articles to pass on information we thought farmers needed and were entitled to.

1. FEEDING: Through the channels indicated above, we have informed farmers about feeding. Our farmers now know what percentage of protein to use for different weight animals. How to feed the sow from breeding to weaning, how to care for the boar and the source of nutrients for the most economy in feeding. Also palatability of various proteins.

2. BREEDING: This is one of the more important phases of Swine production and parallels sales of purebred stock to a very great extent.

We have assisted farmers in locating possibly 100 good commercial gilts for breeding purposes. In addition, some of our eight purebred breeders tell us that approximately 40% of their hogs stay in the county. If this is true, we have increased the quality of hogs for breeding purposes in Southampton County to no small extent.

In 1962, our average pigs per litter were approximately seven pigs. This year we find that those producers with modern facilities have saved up to ten and averaged at least $9\frac{1}{2}$ pigs per litter, while those with less desirable or no facilities have saved $6\frac{1}{2}$ pigs per litter making a county average of eight pigs per litter for the year.

Every farm has a purebred (sometimes not registered) boar. Many of them are proven boars and farmers are doing an excellent job in their breeding program.

3. SALES: We are pleased with the results of our sales efforts. We have assisted in conducting ten feeder pig sales. In these sales 13,461 pigs were sold for a total of \$241,323.00. Fifty-seven percent

of these pigs or 7,649 came from Southampton County. These pigs sold for \$116,785.00. Since October 1958, when these sales were started we have sold 41,323 pigs for a total of \$667,811.27. Of this, Southampton County has been interested to the extent of 64% of the pigs sold and returns. The downward trend in 1963 is not because Southampton farmers are less interested, but because other counties, particularly Nansemond, are putting more pigs in the sales than in prior years.

Ours was the first organized sale of this kind held in Virginia; to the best of our knowledge the first in the United States. Since we started operating in October of 1958, nine additional sales have started in Virginia and we understand some in other states.

These pigs must be consigned from the farm on which they were farrowed, they must be vaccinated by a practicing veterinarian against cholera and erysipelas, they must be wormed and deloused, the males must be castrated and healed before our sales committee will accept them. We know if the average farmer has as his goal selling feed, through feeder pigs is the best method. We feel every business is becoming more specialized - this includes farming. We are advocating to the farmers of Southampton County that we maintain our purebred breeders, that the commercial breeder sell his pigs through the feeder pig sales and that the people feeding out hogs do so on a large scale - buy the pigs and feed them out. We feel it is the better method of efficiency and we will have figures in the near future, we think, to prove it.

For our herd boars, we rely on our purebred breeders or from

pigs out of purebred sows that had been bred by a purebred breeder. Our sows for commercial breeders are generally first cross - a purebred boar and a purebred sow if we can arrange this, - certainly a purebred boar must head up the breeding stock. The pigs from this cross seem to be stronger and have more livability than even the purebred pigs and certainly from pigs of non-descript breeding.

We have assisted with five State wide sales conducted in the County in 1963. Southampton breeders produced thirty-six plus percent of the boars and forty-one minus percent of the females sold in these sales. This does not include two private sales that were conducted by local breeders - Mr. Clifford A. Cutchins, III, of Franklin and Mr. Benjamin J. Ivey of Newsoms. Mr. Cutchins sold 22 boars and 46 females; Mr. Ivey 17 boars and 23 females.

The highlight of our swine effort is assisting the Franklin Chamber of Commerce, Southampton Swine Committee, State Specialists, State Department of Agriculture Sales Promotion personnel and agents in other counties to conduct a Virginia Market Hog Show and Sale. In this sale in 1963, there were 170 animals; 73 from Southampton County.

These 73 animals were consigned by purebred and commercial breeders and received the greatest honors in the sale. Southampton consigners had the Grand Champion Single, Grand Champion Pen of Three, Grand Champion Pen of Ten, Reserve Champion Single, Reserve Champion Pen of Ten, Fifth Place Pen of Ten, First Place Single 211 - 230 pounds, Second Place Single 196 - 210 pounds, Third Place Single 180 - 195 pounds, Fifth Place Single 196 - 210 pounds, Sixth Place Single 211 - 230 pounds, Seventh Place Single 196 - 210 pounds, Seventh Place

Single 211 - 230 pounds. Southampton's consigners also did well in the Hoof-Carcass Class placing 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 16th, 17th in the 20 animals entered.

In this project, Smithfield Packing Company was the cooperating packer for the year. They guaranteed \$2.00 above the market price for animals slaughtered in the Hoof-Carcass Class. The animals shown after slaughtering were donated to a charitable institution by this Company. They also provided a grilled pork chop lunch for 330 people in attendance on the last day of the two day Show and Sale.

5. SANITATION: Sanitation has not received the attention that it should. We have improved sanitation because of the additional farrowing houses and feeding floors which have been constructed; five feeding floors and 17 farrowing houses in 1963. There is, and will continue to be, farmers who do not properly manage their swine, and sanitation in such cases is obviously poor. They feed hogs on the ground, retain the same feeding station for long periods of time and do not properly feed. We have made some effort in this field by the use of the Extension Veterinarian, Swine Specialists, news items and personal visits in an effort to correct this situation. We are making headway, though slowly. We feel that the best results from our efforts are obtained by encouraging facility improvement rather than talking the farmers out of doing what they have done for many years in the way of actually distributing feed to their herd.

A. OTHER PHASES OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

1. PEANUTS: Peanuts are our principle money crop. We produce 30,600 acres and follow the latest Experiment Station recommendations, with two minor exceptions, in their production.

Peanuts should be grown in loamy, well drained soil. We plant them on a small ridge so they may be cultivated without getting soil on the stems. This aids in the control of stem rot.

Prior to planting, if we have nematodes in the soil, we fumigate. At the time of planting or immediately thereafter we treat against thrips and leaf hoppers. The leaf hopper treatment is often repeated at intervals throughout the growing season. At the time of pegging we treat against the corn root worm. In July or August we sometimes need to treat against such insects as army worm, velvet bean caterpillar and green clover worms.

We treat against leaf spot disease with sulphur; three or four applications at two week intervals starting the middle of July. We spray to control weeds and grass. This is a labor saving operation and many producers are resorting to such practice.

The yields this year have been surprisingly good. During the growing season we had very little rain for long periods of time and expected a short crop. Instead we have a very good crop though the quality is poor.

Marketing cards turned in at the ASCS office indicate this is the second largest crop, tonnage wise, we have ever produced. The tabulation of these cards show that to November 29th, we have sold an average of 2,459 pounds per acre. Whereas, in 1962, our largest yielding year, we produced 2,480 pounds per acre. We believe the

yield for 1963 will be less than 2,459 pounds when all the yields are tabulated. In 1962, the sound mature kernels in our crop averaged 67.67 percent on December 1. As of November 30, this year, sound mature kernels averaged 63.20 percent.

For the 1962 season we had 74 drying facilities in the county. For the 1963 season we had 125 such facilities - an increase of 51 over 1962. This is a rapid change and will not be equalled in any future year. In 1964 we expect 25 additional drying facilities and from then on the increase will be smaller. There are 141 peanut combines in the county.

Where we deviate from the Experiment Station recommendations is in the quantity of seed planted per acre. The research people recommend six inches in the drill on three foot rows. We plant five inches in the drill. We find this spacing produces more than enough peanuts to pay for the extra seed. Another place where we deviate from the Experiment Station recommendations is the use of fertilizer ahead of planting peanuts. The Experiment Station recommends fertilizing the prior crop, usually corn. We find that fertilizer on some of our soils pays handsome dividends when applied before planting.

This year we have submitted 2,523 soil samples for tests for plant food and lime. Approximately 90% of these were for peanuts. Where we had a report indicating low or low minus in potash, we have recommended fertilizer or potash; generally 50 to 100 pounds of potash. This pays off for us.

A. OTHER PHASES OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

2. CORN: Southampton County placed 12,000 acres of corn in the Grain Program and due to drought conditions only an average crop was generally made. We would estimate that the yield, if it could be accurately measured, would average 50 bushels per acre. For this crop we recommend 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of 3-9-18 fertilizer and 100 pounds Nitrogen hoping that within a few years we can discontinue recommending fertilizer for peanuts which normally follow corn.

A. OTHER PHASES OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

3. SOYBEANS: Approximately 17,000 acres of soybeans were produced in Southampton County this year. The yield will be 12 to 15 percent below normal or 22 bushels per acre.

A. OTHER PHASES OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

4. COTTON: The yield of cotton has been good. We expect to average 400 pounds per acre. Cotton, a dry weather crop, has done exceptionally well this year.

A. OTHER PHASES OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

5. 4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES

a. SWINE: Southampton 4-H Club boys have been active in Swine.

Two of these boys entered the Smithfield Swine Show and Sale that was held in early 1963 and one of them placed third in the singles, second in the 220 - 240 pound class and fourth in Fitting and Showing Class. The other one placed first and fifth in the 220 - 240 class.

Due to the number of boys that are interested in showing swine and the swine activity in Southampton, we elected to have a County Show. There were 16 boys having 47 animals participating. John Henry Carter, Extension Swine Specialist, was Judge; the Tidewater Bank and Trust Company as sales manager received the money and paid the boys for their animals. Robert Holland was auctioneer and did an excellent job.

Our Grand Champion hog sold for 34¢ per pound to J. L. Rose of Courtland, Virginia; Reserve Champion Single sold for 33.75¢ per pound to Swift Packing Company. Grand Champion Pen of Three sold for \$25.25 C/wt and the Reserve Champion Pen of Three sold for \$24.00 C/wt.

The other animals sold for two or three cents above market price on the day of the sale.

The above prices were not outstanding. We were attempting to teach the boys how to produce an animal more economically and sell at the right time rather than to get a high price for the animals sold. If we can teach them to do a job better than their fathers, even though they make only a small profit, we feel we have accomplished something.

b. CATTLE: As in our swine efforts, we conducted a Southampton Steer Show and Sale. These animals were not outstanding in quality. The boys got the animals generally from their father or a neighbor. We could have gotten high priced animals and showed fancy steers, but we doubt this is teaching the boy to do a practical job or a job he can use in the future unless he is going to be a breeder and showman. This Show and Sale was conducted on April 30. We had 27 steers that sold for \$6,076.75. The Grand Champion sold for 27¢ per pound; Reserve Champion sold for 25¢ per pound and the other animals sold at about market price. Whereas we did not get the high prices that were received in some other shows and sales, the Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored our Show and Sale, provided prize money for those doing a good job.

c. PONY: We assisted in getting one quarter mile track built for the boys and girls owning ponies in the county. We hope this is going to cause interest that we now have in this project to continue.

We have organized two clubs - one at Capron and one at Boykins. We assisted in coordinating clubs in Northampton County, North Carolina with the Southampton County Virginia Shows.

The best thing that has developed from our Pony project is that it has brought the parents of these boys and girls together in a more friendly way as well as cooperating with us in this and other projects. The parents almost operate without our presence at these shows. We advise with them and work with them in every possible way, but we have very little to do with the shows when the ponies are actually shown to the public.

d. GUN SAFETY: With the cooperation of the Local Game Warden and others connected with his department, we have had eleven 4-H club members in the Courtland community to successfully complete the National Rifle Association Gun Safety Program.

The course consisted of four hours of instruction, examination and target practice. We realize this does not necessarily make a boy a safe hunter or woodsman, but it does indicate he has completed a safety course which we think is a step in the right direction.

Because of the high interest in this Gun Safety program, a dinner was held in August for the boys who completed the project and their fathers. We anticipate following this up another year and feel sure we will have greater participation.

A. PHASE: Farm Management - Record Keeping and Budgeting, Southampton County, 1963

B. REASON FOR SELECTION: We find nearly every farmer keeps some type of farm record. Though very few are keeping a record that we think is ample for their complete information. Many are possibly losing money on one species of livestock or one crop whereas on the whole they are making money. Many of them cannot tell where they are losing money. We are trying to get them to keep a record so they can know what they make on each individual phase of their operation. By so doing they might eliminate or increase one feature and do better financially on the whole operation.

C. OBJECTIVE: To increase the record keeping of farmers. To make better use of records being kept. Determine strong and weak points of farm businesses and point out alternatives to improve the situation. To increase net farm income.

D. PROGRESS REPORT: We have had nine farmers to keep records this year and they have done well. Budgets were prepared for these farmers on the various crops, livestock and machinery. These were used for the farmer concerned and others who had similar situations. We never divulge the name of a record keeper or his record or program, but where we have similar operations we refer to "a similar" operation in our teaching program.

We find that income was raised in some cases by careful budgeting. After budgeting, some enterprises were dropped, some added or some increased to maximize profits.

Labor and machinery were carefully studied. In some instances

farmers had more equipment than was needed or more than economical. In other instances they were losing money by employing labor when they should have bought additional machinery.

Farm Management problems and solutions were discussed with individuals and with groups. This, we find is an excellent way of getting the problem solved and informing the farmers of the situation in a manner that he understands better.

Through our efforts in record keeping we have been able to determine the return on certain phases of farming for the investment made. Feeder pigs are an example. We find that with few exceptions it is better for most commercial breeders to sell their feed through feeder pigs than to maintain an operation where pigs are farrowed and fed out on the same farm. We believe in specializing and we do not think we can afford to farrow and feed out hogs to market weights on the same farm. It should be two enterprises.

A. PHASE: Clothing, Southampton County, 1963

B. REASON FOR SELECTION: Many homemakers construct some of their own and their family clothing. With greater knowledge and more skills, they could do more. Following several programs on the details of construction and a workshop in "Simple Sewing" in 1962, they decided that they wanted to learn the techniques of good tailoring.

They realized that this ability would enable them to make garments that had a professional appearance. This could save money in suits and coats for the family.

They also needed to know more about how to analyze the family clothing and how to choose wisely those articles of clothing that must be purchased.

The 4-H girls needed to learn the basic fundamentals of simple construction; also how to be well groomed.

C. OBJECTIVES: To teach skills in tailoring for the homemakers, including especially the knowledge of proper fitting of garments; how to analyze the clothing needs and how to buy wisely those articles of clothing needing to be bought; to teach the 4-H club girls a few basic sewing principles and the importance of good grooming.

D. PROGRESS REPORT: A preliminary meeting for the scheduled "Tailoring Workshop" was held in January 1963, for the purpose of discussing suitable patterns and fabrics and making definite plans for the classes which began in February. Instead of the 12 to 15 women who had originally been expected to participate in the workshop, there were 54 who enrolled at this first meeting.

It thus became necessary to divide into five groups based on localities of those present: Ivor, Newsoms, Boykins, Capron and Sedley. Those enrolling were divided almost equally between club and non-club members. The method used to interest the non-club members of the workshops was through contact with the Women's clubs in the county. The response was surprising. Of the number enrolled in five classes, 5 are home economics graduates who had formerly taught home economics and are now homemakers in the county. All of the group was homemakers, most of whom have families who will benefit from their knowledge of tailoring.

Some of the points stressed in the classes were suitable materials and patterns; correct pressing equipment and technique; the method of cutting and installing interfacing and of course the quality of the interfacing itself; making tailored buttonholes; the correct stitches to use for the various functions; attaching the lining and the finishing details.

Of the 41 ladies who participated in the entire course of the workshops, 21 were non-club members. This is the largest percentage of non-club members to participate actively in the home economics extension program in the county in the memory of the home agent. The program has helped greatly to extend the Extension influence in the area.

The 31 suits and 10 coats, all of which were made of wool, averaged \$16.10 in cost. With an average retail value of \$50.00 per garment, there was a saving of \$33.90 each. This made a total saving of \$1,369.90. In itself this might not at first glance seem to justify

the time spent. However, already those who participated have reported that they have used the skills acquired at the workshops several times. Over the years it can be normally expected that the saving will be multiplied many times over.

At the County Achievement Day held in October, many of the garments were modeled in a "fashion revue."

In reply to a questionnaire in regard to the workshop, some of the questions and the results listed on the 26 replies received were:

1. Have you worn the garment constructed during the workshop?
Yes 26 No 0
2. Were you satisfied with the result? Yes 25 No 1
3. List the number and kind of garments you have made since the workshop. 21 made one or more garments - mostly woolens.
4. Have you used the techniques which were taught at the workshop?
Yes 21 No 0
5. List the ones you like most:

Pressing	12	Accuracy in cutting	
Buttonholes	9	& sewing	3
Setting sleeves	6	Hems	1
Fitting	5	Lining	1
Interfacing	5	Collar	1
		Shoulder lift	1
		Sewing with grain	1

5. Do you think additional classes are needed?

Yes 19 No 2

If yes, check the type class that would be most useful.

Simple Sewing 6 Better Dress 15 Other 6

6. Have you shared the information with others?

Yes 23 No 3

7. Would you be willing to serve as a leader in some phase of clothing construction to teach others?

Yes 4 No 8 Maybe 10

Some of the comments of those participating in the workshop indicate that from their standpoint it was a worthwhile project: Mrs. Gagner said, "Since taking the classes, sewing has become more enjoyable because of the many things I learned. It has made sewing really fun instead of a chore."

Mrs. Grizzard who formerly taught home economics said, "I enjoyed the class very much as it was my first experience since college tailoring and I gained many helpful techniques."

Mrs. Sam Pope remarked, "I thought I enjoyed the course and would even repeat it if it were given again." She also indicated that she "maybe" would be a leader.

Mrs. W. T. Smith who is also a former home economics teacher said, "I enjoyed the tailoring class very much and learned a great deal which is beneficial in all types of sewing as well as in buying ready made clothes."

From a newcomer into the clothing construction field, Mrs. Moncure Francis, comes the following comment, "I have learned more about sewing since I've taken the courses in sewing through our Home Demonstration Club than I've learned in all of the 20 years of my married life. I'm very grateful for this. Two years ago I would never have had any idea that today I would be saying 'I love to sew' because I literally hated to even think of sewing anything at that time."

* * *

To learn more about buying wisely, there were three demonstrations in the clubs during the year, which were designed to be of value in this field:

"Analyzing Clothing Needs"
"Wise Selection of Clothing"
"Points to Look For in Fit"

For the first two topics, the home agents trained leaders who in turn gave the demonstrations in their clubs.

"Points to Look For in Fit" was given in all the clubs by the home agents.

* * *

In the 4-M Clubs, 117 girls took the project "Looking Your Best." In this, they learned to care for their clothes and shoes, by keeping them clean and well pressed and hung when not being worn. They also learned to make simple repairs on their clothing when necessary, and practiced good grooming habits by keeping their hair, hands, teeth and skin in good condition.

As a result of this project, two clubs displayed exhibits at their annual Achievement Day.

Thirty-eight girls carried clothing construction projects. Of these 29 were young members. They equipped their sewing boxes and learned some of the basic construction skills.

The older girls took the more advanced clothing construction project. They learned the techniques of working with wool, each of them completing a simple woolen garment for themselves.

Six girls completed Unit I of "Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine." The local "Singer" store cooperated by furnishing the machines

for the two day workshop. Following this, several of the parents have commented they felt satisfied now to have their daughters use their machines.

* * *

Clothing is also often the topic of the regular radio broadcasts which the agents make.

- A. PHASE: Food and Nutrition, Southampton County, 1963
- B. REASON FOR SELECTION: A large percentage of the income of county people is spent on food, though many fail to eat a nutritionally balanced diet. Homemakers lack knowledge of wise expenditure of the "food" dollar and how to plan and prepare a well balanced diet for the family. Many buy from habit instead of from a real analysis of the nutritional need.
- C. OBJECTIVE: To teach homemakers how to plan, buy and prepare the family food; to begin this training with the 4-H club girls.
- D. PROGRESS REPORT: To accomplish the above objectives, programs were given in the home demonstration clubs on the following:
1. Fruit in Our Meals
 2. Fresh, Frozen or Canned - Which is the Best Buy?
 3. Variety in Salads
 4. What Goes With What in Well Planned Meals
 5. Omelets and Other Egg Cookery

For the first two, Mrs. Mary Thompson trained leaders who gave the demonstration in their respective clubs. For the next three, the agents trained the leaders who gave the demonstrations in their clubs.

Through all these programs, nutrition and wise buying have been stressed. Throughout the year, these same points have often been the subjects of radio programs of which the home agents give three each week.

The demonstration on meal planning was given for two Pre-Natal Clinics at the request of the County Health Nurses. These are groups who had not formerly been reached.

During the year, the home agent has assisted three families with diets for diabetics. Recently help was requested for a heart patient who needed a low sodium diet.

In the 4-H Clubs, 61 girls took the Meal Preparation Project. The younger girls learned to analyze their food consumption from a nutritional standpoint by applying the food chart to their family meals.

The older girls went a step further by learning to prepare as well as plan balanced meals.

Following the county 4-H demonstration contests, one girl competed in the district contest winning a red ribbon.

Thirteen girls from the Boykins School group who were carrying a Clothing project, also took the first unit of the Foods and Nutrition project with the aid of junior leaders.

- A. PHASE: Home and Community Beautification, Southampton County, 1963
- B. REASON FOR SELECTION: Many yards and communities could be improved in appearance with better knowledge of planting and care of trees, lawns and shrubbery; and with sufficient pride in the appearance of home and community areas.
- C. OBJECTIVE: To stimulate interest in making homes, lawns and communities more attractive.
- D. PROGRESS REPORT: Again, as in 1962, this has been the program of work topic for the home demonstration clubs. In all the clubs, short programs and discussions on this subject were held from time to time. "Landscape Notes" have provided much of the material for these programs. In addition copies have been mailed regularly to about fifty people throughout the county who have signified an interest in having it. The information it contains is used regularly for radio programs.

Many home grounds that have been set up as demonstrations by Mr. Beecher or Dr. Smeal are still making progress. During 1963, Mr. Beecher visited the Taylors at Newsoms and the Bradshaws at Berlin to assist these two families who have new homes with their landscape plans. Further visits will be made to assist in completing the plans and starting the work.

Probably the most outstanding thing in this area is the RAD project to provide a recreation or picnic area for local people and travelers on Route #58. At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. John Scott, the Hunterdale Ruritan Club took this as their project.

They chose a spot about half way between Franklin and Courtland that is situated on a small stream. They secured permission to use the

area from the owners, Mr. Colgate Darden and his brother Prelow Darden of Norfolk. Then using their Saturdays, the Ruritans themselves cleared the undergrowth. Mr. Beecher assisted them in planning the driveway and the parking area into the place.

In addition they have secured and will install twelve barbecue grills in suitable locations throughout.

The highway department was contacted and agreed to service the grounds.

* * *

Mr. Beecher also assisted the Franklin Shade Tree Commission in making long time plans for the city - making a survey to determine which trees to take down and where to plant new ones.

- A. PHASE: Consumer Education Committee, Southampton County, 1963
- B. REASON FOR SELECTION: With the number of new products on the market in food, clothing and house furnishings, it becomes increasingly difficult to make wise choices. With the industries in the county bringing in new young families and the number of new homes being built and having to be furnished, it is desirable to have more educational facilities and programs in consumer buying.
- C. OBJECTIVE: To reach more local people with information that will help them to buy more wisely.
- D. PROGRESS REPORT: In the various fields in which the home agents work, consumer information has been stressed by means of radio talks, news columns in the local paper as well as a feature story in the Richmond Times Dispatch, by demonstrations in the clubs, by "special interest" meetings and by personal contact.

Topics on demonstrations specifically on buying were:

1. Fresh, Frozen or Canned - Which is the Best Buy?
2. Analyzing Clothing Needs - Wise Selection
3. Points to Look For in Fit
4. What Soap or Detergent To Use for Various Types of Wash Fabrics

A "Special Interest" meeting was also given by Miss Habel to those interested on "Selecting and Buying Home Furnishings."

The home agent has worked with eight families on major housing projects: three of whom were building new homes and five doing remodeling. Mr. Wheary also assisted with many of these.

In addition, many more families were helped with "home furnishings" problems. Most of the information in these above two categories were on the consumer phase.

Although no committee on the subject was organized during the year, much information has been given to a wide audience.

- A. PHASE: Health Committee, Southampton County, 1963
- B. REASON FOR SELECTION: TO assist with Health problems throughout the area.
- C. OBJECTIVE: To meet needs in this phase as they arise and are within scope of the committees ability to help.
- D. PROGRESS REPORT: This area or phase was not chosen and listed in the Plan of Work. However, it came about to meet an existing emergency. The agent has always worked closely with the Health and Welfare Department. So in January, a call came from the Welfare Department for aid in providing pads to be used by the county health nurses for bedridden patients under their supervision.

Immediately a group was called together, material was secured and workshops were held until enough pads were made to meet the urgent need.

Realizing that this was a need that would be more or less permanent, the group under the leadership of Mrs. John Scott who supervises the workshops, decided to meet on a regular basis. So the second Tuesday in each month was selected as the time.

Then with the urgency of Civil Defense preparedness, representative people were called in to consider the advisability of setting up a permanent Health Committee to take care of anything that might seem necessary in that area.

The group was in accord in wanting such a committee so it was organized with Mrs. P. W. Marks of Capron as chairman and Mrs. M. L. Everett of Joyner as secretary. A regular schedule was arranged for the workshops and those who could work in them. The home demonstration clubs take turns at this with two clubs working each time.

With the pad making a permanent project, the need for financing was realized. The Cancer Committee was approached and they agreed to furnish the cellulose which the Southampton Memorial Hospital buys for them at wholesale cost.

Then came the question of Civil Defense and the medical self help program. This was explained to the group and immediately plans were made to begin classes. The Bethel Home Demonstration Club was the first to set up and "get going." The county sanitation officer and the City of Franklin sanitation officer agreed to conduct the first two lessons which are on nuclear fall-out. Of course the location of the groups, whether in the City or the County, determines which man will do the job.

It is the task of the group wanting the training to secure a nurse to teach the rest of the course and to locate a place in which to hold the classes.

Up to this point three clubs have sponsored classes with a total of 38 people availing themselves of the opportunity to take the training. Of this number 35 have been club members and 3 non-club members. The clubs completing the project so far have been Bethel, Black Creek and Franklin. Plans are made for Ivor and Tucker Swamp to begin after Christmas.

Another appeal was made to the committee: this time two of the County Nurses desperately needed pajamas for patients going to the Tuberculosis Sanitorium. As usual, the ladies met the challenge and so far eleven pairs have been donated, nine of these being made by the club members.

As was reported earlier, the home agents gave demonstrations on nutrition to two pre-natal clinics, at the request of the county nurses.

The home agent is currently serving on the Southampton Cancer Committee as educational chairman and also on the advisory committee of the Southampton Memorial Hospital School of Practical Nursing.

Cooperation between the Health Department and the Extension Service is "a two way street" for they always cooperate by assisting with training meetings and in any other way they can when requested to do so.

- A. PHASE: Community Club Organization, Southampton County, 1963
- B. REASON FOR SELECTION: There are not enough organized community 4-H Clubs to meet the number of prospective members. Because there were six school clubs, it is desirable to shift from school clubs to community 4-H clubs.
- C. OBJECTIVE: To organize community 4-H clubs in place of school clubs if community so desires and organize additional community clubs with the use of adult volunteer leaders.
- D. PROGRESS REPORT: In September, two school 4-H clubs were discontinued and community clubs were organized in place of them. Ivor Community had a slight decrease in membership but has two adult leaders working with the girls and boys. This club has had better programs and an increase in interest by the club members and parents since organizing community club. They are meeting after school in different homes of the members. Capron Community Club has been holding its meetings after school in the school building. Enrollment was few at first, but is steadily picking up. Also adult leaders are helping out. During the summer, the club members had instruction on the Pony Project given by adult leaders and special guests. There was wide spread interest in the classes and shows the club sponsored this past summer.

During last summer, an organizational meeting was held in Boykins Community to start a Pony Club. Parents and members were present and plans were made to hold classes and instruction on selection, care and handling of ponies to be given by adult leaders. Two such classes have been held.

More adult leaders are helping all existing Community Clubs. This is strengthening the over-all program. Junior leaders are becoming more involved in their clubs.

A. PHASE: 4-H Adult Leaders, Southampton County, 1963

B. REASON FOR SELECTION: There was a need for adult leadership in the county to carry out a successful program. Adults have not had training on the 4-H Club program and are hesitant about accepting responsibility.

C. OBJECTIVE: To provide educational training programs on the 4-H Club program and opportunities offered in the program for the leaders.

D. PROGRESS REPORT: A county-wide meeting was held last spring for organizational 4-H leaders. Instruction was given on the county situation regarding community clubs and the 4-H Club program in general. Leaders discussed topics that they were interested in and wanted more information. Organizational meetings were held in the Capon and Boykins communities. The 4-H Club program was discussed and applied to local situations.

Project instruction has been given to various leaders in communities as well as county-wide. Individual contacts have been made to instruct leaders on organization of clubs and project work to help them carry out the 4-H club program.

A. PHASE: Town and Country Business Program, Southampton County, 1963

B. REASON FOR SELECTION: Declining interest among the youth participating. This is the second year for carrying out the Town and Country Business program.

C. OBJECTIVE: To recognize and include some adult leaders in the program from both rural and urban areas.

D. PROGRESS REPORT: An organizational meeting and planning meetings were held with the President of the Franklin Chamber of Commerce to set up the program. Six meetings were held on different topics included in the Town and Country Business. Local businessmen conducted the different programs. Parents and 4-H members participated in discussions at the meetings and tours that were held.

There was a decline in participation in the last three meetings. The club members were just not interested in such meetings and did not attend.

III. SUCCESS STORY, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

Mr. & Mrs. John H. Scott together form a team which can always be depended on to assist in any worthwhile effort that comes within their range and ability. They are both strong supporters of the Extension program in the County.

Mr. Scott, now retired, was foreman for an industrial concern. Twenty years ago they bought a small farm and have lived on it ever since. He has done much to improve the farm and is in every way an excellent citizen.

He breeds purebred swine and sells his animals where he thinks they will do the most good. Naturally he wants pay for the animals when he is selling to a competitor or when selling through a commercial operation, but he also is interested in improving the swine industry in the area by improving the quality of animals produced.

He is eager to help boys of 4-H club age in getting started in a swine operation of their own. To assist these boys he will give them an animal if they do not have the money with which to buy one, or if they have part of the money he will sell to them at a reduced rate. He follows this up by working with the young people and does everything he can to make the boy a success in the line of work in which Mr. Scott is interested - that of swine production.

He willingly works on agriculture committees and will take time out to make a trip to assist in any farm program that he thinks is worthwhile. He works with the Chamber of Commerce having been chairman of the agriculture committee. In this category he assists the Extension Service in every possible way to aid both adult and junior farmers.

He is an active member of the Huxterdale Huritan Club and serves on many committees in this club. Through his influence as a member of the RAD Committee, and under his guidance, the club is developing a roadside park on highway #58 where people may stop for recreation, rest or to eat a meal.

Mrs. Scott is an enthusiastic and untiring worker in the Delaware home demonstration club. Over the years, she has served in every office in the club. Her duties, however, have not been confined to her club: she has served as president of the County Home Demonstration Committee and County Program of Work Chairman and as Chairman of the District Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

She frequently acts as project leader for her club, a duty she does not take lightly. She never misses a leader training meeting when she is responsible for the demonstration in her club. When she gives the demonstration she "goes the second mile" in preparation. She spares no time or effort to do the best job within her ability.

When the Welfare Department appealed to the home demonstration members for help with cancer pads, Mrs. Scott assumed the responsibility of heading the workshop. In her usual unselfish manner, she makes the necessary preparations ahead of time and comes with the pads ready to be sewn.

She rarely ever misses the chance to attend special interest meetings or workshops to get all the information and help to be obtained.

Her activities are not confined to the home demonstration clubs, for she can be found in any place where she feels she can serve her fellow man. This includes active participation in her church, as well

as being a very real helpmate to her husband in his farming activities.

The leadership of both Mr. & Mrs. Scott has been a vital force for good in the entire area. The county will definitely be a better place because they lived in it.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR, SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1963

In looking back over the Extension program for 1963 in Southampton County, there are a few things that seem to stand out above others that indicate progress:

More people have been reached for the first time with phases of the program that especially interested them.

The leadership has been better and more self sufficient than formerly. They seem to have taken their responsibility seriously and are more willing to go ahead on their own.

There is strong evidence that people are willing and eager to learn new methods and put them into practice, both in the agriculture and home economic phases of the program.

In the area of Civil Defense, many people have become increasingly aware of the need to take advantage of any program offered which would better equip them to help themselves in case of a national emergency. This is evidenced by the eager participation in the "Medical Self-Help Classes" that are in the process of being held. Three groups have taken the training and others are prepared to start early in 1964.

Altogether, it would seem that the Extension program in the county has been instrumental in helping more people to help themselves than in former years.

1963
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
OF
COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS
January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963
County Southampton

Submitted By:	<u>E. A. Davis</u> Name	<u>County Agent</u> Title
	<u>Mattie A. Thompson</u>	<u>Home Demonstration Agent</u>
	<u>Patricia Wilkins</u>	<u>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent</u>
	<u>G. W. Nichols</u>	<u>Assistant County Agent</u>
	<u>Gerald G. Gallimore</u>	<u>Assistant County Agent</u>
	_____	_____

Approved By:	_____	_____
	Date	State Extension Director

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. H. Daughtrey, Director of Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

WES:ap June 1963

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

(See instructions in Section I for columns A-B-C-D-E-F.)

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents A	Youth Agents B	Agricultural Agents C	County Total D	State Staff E	Grand Total F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	792	501	830	1523		
2. Office calls	102	359	3334	3795		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	521	470	4584	5575		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	12	45	70	127		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	6	4	2	12		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	99	92	88	279		
b. Television	—	—	—	—		
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	2783	1623	3345	7751		
7. Circular and commodity letters written	28	50	30	108		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	9	5	7	21		
(2) Attendance	132	45	212	389		
b. Youth work (1) Number	—	3	6	9		
(2) Attendance	—	28	17	45		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	92	20	21	133		
(2) Attendance	1104	250	874	2229		
b. Youth work (1) Number	1	121	1	123		
(2) Attendance	65	1714	7	1786		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	125	—	8	133		
(2) Attendance	1651	—	127	1778		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	—	20	—	20		
(2) Attendance	—	219	—	219		

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SECTION II: PROGRAM EMPHASIS
 (See instructions for Section II.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County	State
	Staff A	Staff B
11. Planning and management of the farm business	56	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	67	
13. Soil management	25	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	11	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	33	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	30	
17. Plant pathology	20	
18. Entomology	8	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	15	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	5	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	1	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	89	
23. Animal and poultry health		
24. Marketing and utilization	11	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	1	
26. Agricultural engineering	11	
27. Dwellings and equipment	16	
28. Home grounds improvement	9	
29. Planning and management in the home	16	
30. Family economics	5	
31. Home furnishings	29	
32. Clothing selection and care	38	
33. Clothing construction	67	
34. Food preparation and selection	58	
35. Food preservation	1	
36. Nutrition	25	
37. Human relations, child development	17	
38. Health	14	
39. Safety	29	
40. Recreation	29	
41. Outlook	10	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	1	
43. Manpower development, employment information	3	
44. Public affairs	6	
45. Rural defense	5	
46. Leadership development	34	
47. Extension administration, organization	14	
48. Program planning	56	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	51	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	27	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	937	
Off total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	574	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	33	
c. 4-H Club work	335	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	15	

54. Adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of county extension work.
(Read instructions before completing.)

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	—	54
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	26	—
c. In adult home economics and related fields	—	228
d. In work with young adults	—	—
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	—	9
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	12	5
(3) Other adult leaders	—	—
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	41	142

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

55. Organized clubs or other groups continuously carrying on adult home economics extension work:

a. Number of groups	<u>16</u>
b. Number of members	<u>265</u>

56. Special audience and specific interest groups:

a. Organized by extension and worked with in home economics extension work:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>12</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>604</u>
b. Not organized by extension:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>3</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>42</u>
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	<u>1</u>

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

Work designed to meet the continuing education needs of men and women, primarily out of school, unmarried, and in the age range of 18-25. Report all worked with of this age group regardless of whether they are also reported elsewhere.

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with	—
b. Number in such groups	
Men:	<u>—</u>
Women:	<u>—</u>

58. Number worked with through young adult programs (jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups, and individuals not in groups). Men:

Men:	<u>65</u>
Women:	<u>22</u>

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 191

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs	<u>16</u>	63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:	
61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:		a. 1st year	<u>111</u>
a. Boys	<u>192</u>	b. 2nd year	<u>94</u>
b. Girls	<u>190</u>	c. 3rd year	<u>84</u>
c. Total	<u>382</u> ✓	d. 4th year	<u>42</u>
62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:		e. 5th year	<u>26</u>
a. Farm	<u>152</u>	f. 6th year and over	<u>25</u> ✓
b. Rural non-farm	<u>192</u>	64. Four-H Club members by age groups:	
c. Urban	<u>38</u> ✓	a. 12 years and under	<u>249</u>
		b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>98</u>
		c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>38</u> ✓

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

(A member may be enrolled in more than one project or activity under each of the following groupings and should be counted each time.)

a. Agronomy (crops and soils)	<u>4</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>7</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>7</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>60</u>
e. Poultry	<u>—</u>
f. Dairy	<u>3</u>
g. Beef	<u>28</u>
h. Swine	<u>18</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>22</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>56</u>
k. Management on the farm	<u>—</u>
l. Marketing and business	<u>8</u>
m. Management in the home	<u>3</u>
n. Clothing	<u>153</u>
o. Food and nutrition	<u>70</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings	<u>25</u>
q. Family life education	<u>—</u>
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	<u>2</u>
s. Health	<u>1</u>
t. Safety	<u>80</u>
u. Recreation (include crafts)	<u>—</u>
v. Community and public affairs	<u>—</u>
w. Career exploration	<u>—</u>
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	<u>543</u> ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	<u>6</u>
b. Girls	<u>4</u>

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service	—	—
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	19	—
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation	—	—
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)	—	—
72. Economic Research Service	—	—
73. Farm Credit Administration	—	—
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	—	—
75. Farmers Home Administration	—	—
76. Fish and Wildlife Service	—	—
77. Food and Drug Administration	1	—
78. Forest Service	—	—
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	—	—
80. Rural Electrification Administration	—	—
81. Selective Service	—	—
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	1	—
83. Soil Conservation Service	—	—
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)	—	—
85. USDA Defense Board	3	—
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	9	—
87. Health Department	4	—
88. Highway Department	—	—
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .	—	—
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	33	—
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	1	—
92. State Employment Service	—	—
93. Welfare Department	3	—
94. State RAD Committee	—	—
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	13	—
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	2	—
97. County or area RAD Committees	6	—

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE &
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
LOCAL FARM AND HOME
DEMONSTRATION WORK

PLAN OF WORK

1963

COUNTY

SOUTHAMPTON

NAME

Woodrow Cole
Local Farm Agent

NAME

J. P. Bauman
Local Home Agent

NAME

Asst. Local Home Agent

DATE MAILED 1/16/62

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: AGRONOMY - CORN PRODUCTION, YEAR of 1963

The Situation:

Corn grain is an important feed crop in Southampton County, a source of additional income, and could be used to expand livestock production, especially hogs. The average yield of corn for grain is 53.6 bu. Possible yields on better farms and with farmers following recommended practices may be as high as 100 bu. With the farmers income gradually coming down, something must be done to improve their efficiency of production.

The Specific Problem:

Low corn grain yields on most farms in the county in the light of possible yields.

The Program Objective:

To raise the yield of corn for grain and to use such increase to balance farming operations with more livestock.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To stimulate and assist producers of corn for grain to:	State Agronomy Staff	Organize subject matter material	Jan.	Agent
1. Become familiar with and understand the recommended practices of production.	VPI Bulletin 97	District meetings for corn growers.	Jan. & Feb.	Agent
2. To acquire necessary skills in applying these practices.	VPI Circular 541	Processing Soil samples for farmers interested in demonstration.	Feb. & Mar.	Agent
3. To encourage producers to use such increase in yields to increase their livestock.	VPI Leaflet 84	Send corn recommendations to farmers.	Mar.	Agent
	VPI Ext. Form 48	Plan with demonstrators	Mar. & April	Agent
	VPI Mimec-Agronomy- Procedure in estimating corn yields.	Check for germination	Apr. & May	Demonstrator & Agent
	Corn yield data sheets			
	Experiment Stations at Holland and/or Virginia State College			

	Visit Experiment Station	Aug.	Demonstrator & Agent
	Tour of representative demonstration	Aug. & Sept.	Farmers & Agent
	Harvest demonstration plots	Oct.	Demonstrator & Agent
	Write up demonstration	Nov. & Dec.	Agent
	Analyze results and plan for their use	Dec.	Agent & Agronomy Committee

EVALUATION:

Participation of Agronomy Committeemen in activities.

Number of demonstrations planned; number completed.

Number of famers visitng demonstrations and how well they understood the practice followed.

After three years, an evaluation will be made ot determine the number of farmers changing practiced and the results in yields obtained.

The Situation:

Southampton County ranks first in the number of hogs in the State. Even though the trend has been toward increased income from hogs, one can observe that most farmers are farming much the same as they always did, without taking into consideration the many improvements that have taken place in hog production. The following statistics were taken from the 1959 Census of Agriculture:

A. Farms reporting by number of hogs and pigs:

Under 10 hogs and/or pigs	155
10-24 hogs or pigs	216
25-99 hogs or pigs	481
100 or more	183

B. Farms reporting by number of litters:

1 or 2 litters	155
3 or 9 litters	371
10 - 19 litters	193
20 - 39 litters	119
40 - 69 litters	31
70 - or more litters	10

Local and adjoining counties have meat packing plants that must rely on importing hogs to keep their business in operation. Hogs are brought in from the Carolinas, Georgia, and even some of the midwest states. If these areas can grow to ship hogs in competition with local farmers, it appeared that our hog numbers could be increased in order to supplement our income. Such increases could easily help to keep the surplus from laborers in jobs at such packing plants. Virginia only produces 27% of the hogs slaughtered in such plants.

The Specific Problem:

- To try to find out why farmers have not accepted some of the latest recommendations in swine husbandry.
- To try to show them how they can increase their efficiency as hog producers.

The Program Objective:

- To increase the number and quality of hogs raised in the county.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist producers of hogs to:	VPI Bulletin 192			
1. Change their attitudes toward hog raising.	VPI Circular 731	Meetings & Visits	Year-round	Agent
2. Become familiar with and understand the latest recommendations.	VPI Bulletin 226 FHA Production Credit Ass'n Local Banks	Meetings & Visits	Feb.	Agent
3. Soliciting local leader assistance.	VPI Circular 585 VPI Circular 533	Meetings & Visits	Mar. & Apr.	Agent
4. To direct farmers to sources of credit.		Meetings & Visits	As request -ed	Agent
5. To direct farmers to sources of boars.		Meetings & Visits	As request -ed	Agent
6. Trying to re-activate livestock committees.		Meetings & Visits	Aug.	Agent

EVALUATION:

- To observe changes in attitudes by changes in action as to improvements in breeding, feeding and housing.
- To ascertain the number of boars purchased during the year.
- To survey for improvements after about three years.

B. PROJECT AREA: Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

The Situation:

Most commodities produced by farmers in the county must go through marketing channels before ultimately used by the consumer. Increased demands for grading, processing and changes in consumer demand directly affect the income of farmers and make it necessary for them to know some of the WHY'S, HOW'S & WHAT'S involved. Changes resulting from these innovations are a source of criticism by some of the elder farmers and those who do not keep abreast of changing marketing patterns.

The Specific Problem:

Many farmers do not know why these changes are made.

The Program Objective:

To teach them the need for these and other changes (as they occur) in order to keep their business current.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To use outlook material in making suggestions.	Outlook material USDA	Meetings & Visits	Jan.	Agent
2. To help farmers to understand the marketing system, changes in supply demand, and consumer preference.	VPI Agri. Econ. Dept. State Division of Markets	Visits, letters, & meetings	As requested	Agent
3. To acquaint farmers with the marketing services available to them.		Visits, Office calls	"	Agent

EVALUATION:

To spot check how many of the farmers found these services helpful.
To ask how such a service can be improved for future years.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

C-1. PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Management, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Many homemakers in the county are active in community work. In addition to this, many of them must add to the family income by working outside the home. Homemakers say there are too many demands of their time and energy to do the things they need and/or want to do.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers time and energy are wasted in house cleaning and/or in the kitchen.

The Program Objective:

To train homemakers in the principles and skills of saving time and energy.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To teach homemakers skills in simplification of house-cleaning.	Bulletin 202 Illustrative Materials Slides and Films	Training meetings Discussions Demonstrations	March April	Agent or Specialists Home- Management Leaders
To provide homemakers with knowledge in saving time and energy through: 1. Planning kitchen work-centers 2. Storage of utensils, tools, and supplies,	Circular 853 Leaflets 102 Leaflets 107 USDA Bulletins L - 463 G - 14 G - 60	Demonstrations Discussions	May & June	Home Manage- ment Ldrs. & Agent

Evaluation:

Survey to determine the homemakers' knowledge and skills in energy and time savers.

Through formal or informal survey determine the number of homemakers who:

- a. follow recommended procedures of work simplification principles
- b. improve kitchen workcenters and storage units.

C-2. PHASE: Clothing, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Many homemakers do not buy clothes wisely. Many could do so with knowledge of principles and skills of intelligent buying.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of principles of planning and buying garments. Homemakers lack knowledge of clothing labels, fibers, fabrics and finishes.

The Program Objective:

To improve buying knowledge and skills - when purchasing clothes.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Homemakers to learn more about and better understand: 1. Use of clothing dollar with relationship to preplanning. 2. Clothing labels	Leaflet 50 Leaflet 110 Illustrative materials	Training Meetings Demonstrations Discussions	July	Specialist Clothing Leaders & Agent
To provide homemakers knowledge of what to consider when buying fabrics, fibers, and garments.	Specialist Assistance Extension Bulletins and pamphlets Illustrative materials	Training Meetings Discussions Demonstrations	July & August Sept.- Nov.	Specialist & Agent Clothing Leaders

EVALUATION:

Through surveys, determine homemakers (a.) make plans before buying and shop by plans, (b.) follow suggestions recommended on fibers and fabrics.

C-3. PHASE: Housing, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Many homes in the county have insufficient storage; in those instances where there is adequate storage, it is not being used wisely. In either case there is much inconvenience.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of adequate storage space to meet families needs.

The Program Objective:

To help families meet present and future needs by providing better and adequate storage.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To provide families with knowledge of recommended suggestions for building storage.	Extension bulletins and pamphlets Circular 5.11	Personal visits Circular Letters News articles	July	Agents Agents
To assist families in determining appropriate places for adding storage.	Specialist Assistance M I 12 M I 20 Illustrative materials	Personal visits	April & May June	Agents & Housing Leaders
Note: Long time goal				

Evaluation:

Through formal or informal surveys determine the numbers of families that;
 (a) use recommended procedures for improving storage space,
 (b) add closets or improve old storage spaces.

C-4. PHASE: Home Grounds Improvement, Year - 1963

The Situation:

The yard is an important feature of the home, however, many homes, have unkept and unplanned yards that distract from the appearance and value of the dwellings.

The Specific Problem:

Families lack knowledge of how to plan and plant home grounds.

The Program Objective:

To make the home grounds more attractive and useful.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To stimulate families to make improvements of the home grounds.	Home Ground Check List Films News Releases Circular 355	Circular letters Community Clean-up campaign.	Feb. Mar. Apr. Nov.	Agent Home Grd. Ldrs., Non-club members club mem. Specialist or Agent
	Community Improvement groups	Demonstration Planning the home grounds	Jan.	
To provide knowledge of home grounds maintenance.	News Articles Extension Bulletins and pamphlets Illustrative materials Specialists Bulletin 217 Check List USDA F1171	Circular Letters Visits to experiment Stations	Apr. June	Agents Agents club mem. Non-club members

D. A MAJOR EMPHASIS: ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Leaders Association, Year - 1963

The Situation:

There are approximately 18 organizational and 15 project leaders with whom the agent works. Some of the leaders assist the agents in carrying out the 4-H Program; some have attended leader training meetings and county council meetings, but there is no active organization for county-wide planning or training. Some leaders have expressed the desire to re-organize the county leaders organization.

The Specific Problem:

Absence of an active organization that would aid in the development and training of leaders.

The Program Objective:

To strengthen the 4-H Leaders Organization.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To solicit the membership of adults who were Jr. 4-H ldrs.	State 4-H Staff State Ldrs. Association	Personal Contacts Visits	March May	Agents
To provide ldrs. with information about the purpose and function of the ldrs. assoc.	Extensionbulletins Circulars 830, 772 & 735 USDA - PA 111	Leader meetings	June- August	County & State Staff
To train in cooperative action as a means of increasing the effectiveness of the 4-H program.	Send delegate to State Leaders Assoc. in Peters- burg. Leader Training Meeting		August Sept.	Agents & Delegate Agents & Ldrs.
To solicit leaders cooperation in selecting county award winners.	4-H Leaders Handbook	Meeting	Nov.	
To continue to work with the State Leaders Association				

EVALUATION:

- Number of leaders who attended meetings.
- Leader participation in county-wide activities.
- Leader guidance in selecting projects.
- Interest of organization sponsoring an activity.

D. PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Project Leaders, Year, 1963

The Situation:

The agent works with approximately 40 four-H'ers during an hour's meeting; in some instances there are project leaders to assist with project work, but very little work is accomplished because of time, space, size of group and untrained leaders. The problem could be avoided with trained leaders to work with girls in smaller groups in the communities.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of an effective method for training project leaders to assist with instructional work in schools and communities.

The Program Objective:

To improve instructional skills and knowledge of project leaders.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Leaders to learn more about and better understand: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> duties of a project leader methods used in giving information to 4-H members using 4-H leader and member material 	4-H Leaders Handbook Bulletin 270 Guide post for Local 4-H Leaders Bulletin 94 State 4-H Staff	Personal visits Leaders meeting Workshops Training Meeting	March March June Oct.	Agent Specialist
Leaders to improve their skills in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> giving demonstrations planning and conducting project mtgs. 	Demonstration bulletins 4-H program planning guide State 4-H Staff Bulletin 255 4-H Leader Handbook	Leaders' meeting Demonstrations Discussions Training Meeting	Sept. Oct. Oct.	Agent & Dist. Agt. Specialist
Leaders to better understand the purposes of projects		Leaders meetings Personal visits	Feb.	Agent

EVALUATION:

Through formal survey determine if needs were met.

Observe the attendance and participation of leaders in training meetings.

Observe leaders as they work with 4-H'ers.

D. PHASE: Career Exploration, Year - 1963

The Situation:

4-H organization, as it is presently constituted, makes no provision for senior 4-H members. Some individuals retain their membership because of their project interest, but are unable to attend regular 4-H meetings after they complete their elementary training. Even though the high schools have made some provisions for career guidance, we feel that 4-H club work can supplement the information.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of knowledge of many career opportunities by county youth.

The Program Objective:

To help senior 4-H club members explore different careers.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To acquaint key leaders with the values of project.		Personal visits to principals, ministers, 4-H leaders.	June August	Agent
Senior 4-H members to express their interest in career exploration and understand the purposes of the career exploration project.	Extension bulletins Circular 864 Professional magazines State 4-H Staff	Discussion meetings Personal contact	Sep. t Oct.	Agent & Leaders
Senior members to learn more about and better understand career opportunities in occupational fields and the advantages of planning for a career.	Professional people 4-H leaders District Agents State 4-H Staff	Films, Discussions, Panels & Workshops	Dec. Feb.	Agent & Leaders

EVALUATION:

Questionnaire to determine the value of project to 4-H'ers.

Questionnaire to parents to determine the value of project to their children.

(over)

A MAJOR EMPHASIS: EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 E. PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PHASE: County Advisory Board

The Situation:

The county advisory board is the over-all organization for discussing, instituting, and launching the program for Extension activities in the county. As it is presently constituted, representation is limited to three of the seven districts in the county. Such a situation prevents non-represented districts of the board from having a part in planning in the light of their areas. We believe that the more representative this organization is of the county, the more help we will have from the residents in achieving the objectives set by the group.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of representatives from all county districts.

The Program Objective:

To make the County Advisory Board more representative of all districts in the county.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Members to learn more about and better understand the function of the Adv. Bd. and duties of Adv. Bd. members.	State Extension Staff State Advisory Board VPI Ext. Sociologist	Visits and personal contact Leader training meeting Representative to State Advisory Board Meeting Meeting	July	Agents
			Sept.	Delegate
Members to better understand that functioning as a group they can achieve more and make better improvements countywide.	Local Leaders Re-organization and planning committee.	Leader Meeting Farmers' Conference Extension Bulletins	Nov.	Bd. Mfrs.
			July	Bd. & Agents
To provide members with knowledge and skills in methods of studying the county situation in determining and solving problems common to a majority of the areas.			Aug.	Agents &
			Sept. Oct.	Leaders

Evaluation:

Observe the number of advisory members from the various communities who attend meetings.

Through formal or informal surveys determine why members do not attend meetings.

Questionnaire to determine if needs are being met.

Observe the increase attendance and program participation of members at meetings.

Other Fields of Work: (Farm Agent)

1. Vegetable Production
2. Watermelon
3. Peanut Production
4. Poultry
5. Income Tax & Social Security
6. Soil Conservation
7. Farm Credit
8. Home Ground Beautification
9. Leadership Training
10. Federal Crop Insurance

Other Fields of Work: (Home Agent)

1. Home Furnishings
2. Furniture Arrangement
3. Color in Home
4. Selecting and Providing good Lighting
5. Hatsmaking
6. Sanitary Improvement