

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

From general requests for assistance, attendance and participation at meetings and activities, from attitude and cooperation of the people, there is indication that the extension program was successful.

The level of leadership in the county in planning and carrying out programs is very desirable.

The number of leaders has not increased, however, there is a constant change of leadership.

The special classes are given county-wide attention. These classes are attracting younger home owners and owners with a higher standard of living than ever before.

By having fewer meetings and giving broader subject matter scope to these meetings presents a new image on the role of extension workers that is desirable.

SECTION IV

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

III. SUCCESS STORYHat Making (continued)

and how the hat must be cared for.

5. Newspaper articles have been responsible for the interest spreading into the adjoining state and bordering counties. Two women from North Carolina and five women from Isle of Wight County have attended a series of classes.
6. Merchants have added hat making materials to their line of goods because of requests.
7. This interest in making hats has been inter-related with interest in the clothing construction classes. Members of the hat making class, later enroll in the clothing class and members of the clothing class continue on in the hat making class.
8. Members of the hat making class have said this was fun. Hat making is an art. These women wear their hats and display them with pride and dignity.

III. SUCCESS STORYHat Making (continued)

and the most rural sections of the county, with the same enthusiasm. The more mature members of the classes will spend time copying an original designers hat. The younger homemaker is more interested in covering a frame to match a tailored suit. This member of the class is more interested in creating many hats rather than one of high fashion. All of the members are interested in restyling, cleaning and redecorating hats.

Some of the values of hat making that have been observable are:

1. There is a tendency toward wearing hats on the street, shopping and in the evening. This influences better dress, in as much as, when a hat is worn a women is more comfortable in heels and gloves. The hat that is hand made and designed for an individual is more suitable for many occasions.
2. Homemakers are developing the skills of saving buttons, pins and ornaments from discarded articles to use in decorating.
3. Old fur coats and worn fur collars of coats are made into fashionable hat and muff set, or hat and scarf, or a new collar. These materials would otherwise be wasted or a great deal of money would be involved in having a furrier redesign them.
4. The training received in these classes has contributed toward being a better consumer. There is knowledge of the value of the design and material, which one will endure the weather

III. SUCCESS STORYHat Making

Hat Making in Nansemond County has received emphasis (1) because of a talented local leader, and (2) because homemakers are in need of a hobby, or interest, away from homemaking duties, that provides creativeness and individuality.

Hat Making provides this outlet of expression in as many different ways as there are individuals.

The hat making workshops are conducted by the home demonstration agent and the local leader, Mrs. H. L. Cross, Sr. The agent organizes the classes and is responsible for the correspondence and the physical arrangement for the classes. Mrs. Cross instructs, demonstrates, and orders the materials, forms, linings, trimmings and such for the members.

A series of all-day classes is scheduled, one in the fall, another in the spring, to include 5 days of instruction and assistance; one day for planning and ordering materials and equipment. Two other classes were offered this fall, one to the professional girls at night, and another group that needed more individual assistance.

During the class periods, the members of the class learn skills in covering hat frames; cleaning materials, such as velvets, felt; veiling, blocking hats; restyling; styling and decorating. In a short period of time the members of the class are applying all the art principles for the first time.

Making or restyling hats attracts homemakers from the city

SECTION III

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

SUCCESS STORY

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Community Civil Defense (continued)

Home Demonstration Clubs were hostess to a Regional Safety Conference. The State Civil Defense Training and Education Officer, Richmond, was a keynote speaker and stressed not only Civil Defense, but also home, fire, industrial and traffic safety.

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Community Civil Defense (continued)

D. Progress:

The county agent and home demonstration agent have conducted an educational program; the home agent on an organized basis through home demonstration clubs, and the county agent in contacts at meetings and individual contacts with farmers and others.

Activities Planned and Carried Out:

1. Sponsored the Suffolk-Nansemond Rescue Squad.
2. Encouraged the Board of Supervisors to have a local Civil Defense Organization, and was indirectly responsible for the Board forming the organization.
3. Demonstrations on the 20 point program on home preparedness.
4. Home preparedness kits distributed to each H. D. Club member.
5. The film strip on "Rural Civil Defense" was shown at 16 home demonstration clubs and one P. T. A. meeting.
6. H. D. Clubs have had 10 minute monthly reports on emergency food supplies, sanitation, first aid supplies and water purification.
7. Discussed topics on Fact Sheets supplied by State Contact Officer, L. B. Wilkins.
8. Four hundred families have received the bulletin "Family Food Stockpile for Survival".

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Phase: Community Civil Defense

- B. There is a fear that a nuclear war might start, involving the United States. It is essential that farmers and others in rural areas understand the nature of radioactive fallout, so that steps may be taken to reduce property damage and loss of life.

The county agent is advisor of the Resource Committee and the home demonstration agent is Chief of Women's Activities (appointed by the Chairman, County Board of Supervisors) on the Nansemond County Civil Defense Organization.

Problem: Lack of information and understanding of the nature and effect of radioactive fallout.

C. Objectives

To help rural people know how to protect themselves against radioactive fallout.

To make sure rural people have an adequate food supply in the event of an enemy attack and help farmers prepare to maintain the production capacity following attack.

To provide rural people with information so they will know how to provide for their needs and to protect themselves and livestock.

To solicit the support and encouragement of local leaders in clubs and organizations to assist in carrying out the objectives.

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Rural Area Development (continued)

The County Supervisors have recommended working with individual committees rather than an over-all group. Conflicts with many factions within the county governing body was responsible for this.

There are Commodity Committees (Swine, Agronomy, etc.). Membership includes commodity industry and producers.

Example: Swine Committee now includes meat packers, bankers, feed dealers, etc., as well as swine producers.

There are three projects being implemented:

1. Improved swine feeding and farrowing facilities
2. Swine marketing
3. Swine nutrition

Education Committee:

A conference was held with the Superintendent of Schools to introduce the idea of organizing an Education Committee and asking for his support. This effort remains in the conference stage.

The extension agent and the Superintendent of Schools planned and executed plans for an Action Committee of trained workers to promote the County School Bond Issue. These workers visited all civic club meetings, woman's clubs and home demonstration clubs to inform the public on the building program. The program won a 4-1 vote.

II. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Phase: Rural Area Development

B. The farm income for Nansemond County is derived mainly from peanuts and swine production. Only 27% of all hogs slaughtered in Virginia are produced in Virginia.

The farm income is \$733 per capita below the state average.

Off-time employment opportunities are limited.

Problem:

Lack of background information on county social and economic conditions.

Know-how to encourage local leaders to study their situation, understand the possibilities and to identify some of the problems.

C. Objectives

To provide an opportunity for leaders to organize and maintain an effective RAD Committee and sub-committee.

The purpose of this committee is to make a complete resource study of the county situation to determine problems and possible solutions.

D. Progress

Meetings of the Extension agents, Technical Panel, Board of Supervisors and key leaders have been held to motivate interest in Rural Area Development. Considerable discussion ensued, however, the R. A. D. Committee has not been established.

SECTION II - D

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

HANSEMOND COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

- A. Enrollment
- B. Electricity
- C. Sewing
- D. Room Improvement

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: Tractor Maintenance

- B. Nansemond farms are of an intense row crop nature requiring tremendous amount of machinery.

Increased cost and poor quality of labor have further increased machinery needs.

The 1959 Census shows Nansemond County's 998 farms highly mechanized.

Problem: Machinery repair cost due to lack of maintenance is extremely high and no doubt is often cause of an operation's loss.

C. Objectives

To teach 4-H boys and their fathers importance of proper maintenance related to cost, quality of work done, and safety.

D. Progress

24 club members enrolled in the project workshop, and at least 98% attended the 8 workshop meetings, conducted by two adult leaders. 14 participated in the County Driving Contest, and 18 turned in project records in the Unit A, B and D. groups. Seven (7) farm machinery dealers cooperated by making meeting places and instructors available for the workshops. 17 different topics, covering phases of Units A, B and D, were included in the instruction groups.

Many of the classes were attended by the fathers of the boys, and it is felt that much was gained by both the boys and their parents.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Recreation

B. Teen-age dance clubs, sponsored by Community Centers and Civic Clubs provide an opportunity for social dancing.

Schools and Churches sponsor dances after ball games.

Suffolk has a swimming pool with Red Cross Swimming Classes; county children can participate in the program.

There is a lack of trained leaders to conduct recreational programs.

People have more leisure time, or they can make a choice of how their time will be spent.

C. Objectives: To train leaders in planning and carrying out recreational program for youth in the county.

D. Progress: Leaders of the 4-H Clubs have received training in techniques for leading games and songs.

The 4-H Club program included special activities such as Junior and Senior Camp program, club talent program, and a county "Share-the-Fun" program.

The county 4-H picnic attracted the largest attendance.

Individual clubs have included in the monthly program such things as (1) candle lighting service; (2) cook-out; (3) picnics; (4) ball games; and (5) movies.

The Recreational Director of Suffolk is very much interested in securing a recreational director for the county. This is his long-time goal.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Foods and Nutrition

- B. The teen-age girl is the poorest fed member of the family, according to a study by the USDA. A recent Food and Drug Administration study shows that the 19 year old boy gets twice the amount of vitamins and minerals that is required.

Problem: Over half the girls in 4-H Club work indicate an interest in foods. This interest is a continuing one, growing as satisfactory learning situations are provided. The plan was to assist in developing skills in preparing foods by training leaders to provide project instruction.

C. Objectives

1. Obtain and train leaders to understand requirement for food projects.
2. Assist them in meeting needs of different age groups.
3. Train leaders to understand and teach nutrition.
4. Develop with leaders project plans for conducting instruction in foods and nutrition projects.

D. Progress

A training program for 4-H leaders was conducted by the VPI Food Specialist and assistant agent. This program included (1) the introduction to the new project "Today's Girl"; (2) planning project classes; (3) assisting with demonstration for county programs and contests; and (4) assisting with preparation for participation in District Contest.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: Nansemond County Adult Leaders' Organization

B. All Nansemond 4-H Club work is organized into seven (7)

community clubs. There are no club meetings held within the school system.

The Youth Committee is considering organizing 4-H Clubs in two other communities, pending, among other things, getting competent club leaders for the clubs before they are formally organized.

There is a strong trend toward broadening 4-H Club work in the county from the standpoint of enrollment, community club leaders and project leaders.

Problem: (1) Securing leaders and training them. (2) Planning a program to hold the interest of all members.

C. Objectives

To strengthen the adult leaders' organization so that they may aid in setting appropriate standards for project supervision; determine special activities to be held; exhibits and awards program.

D. Progress

Adult organizational leaders conduct 70% of the 4-H Club meetings without presence of agent.

90% of the leaders have attended training meetings in preparation for conducting club meetings, programs and project supervision.

The youth activities have been publicized in the local newspapers.

II. 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Community Club Organization

B. Due to crowded conditions, it was necessary to discontinue 4-H Club meetings in the public schools.

In order to offer the 4-H Club program to the youth of the county, it was necessary to organize 4-H Clubs in communities.

C. Objectives

To increase the effectiveness of the county 4-H Club Program through community clubs with trained adult leaders.

D. Progress

There are seven (7) 4-H Community Clubs, organized with junior and adult leaders.

There is an Honor Club, a County Council, an Electric Project Group, Tractor Project Group, and an All-Star Chapter in the county.

Topics for monthly programs of interest to boys and girls were selected. An attempt was made to establish monthly training meetings for leaders. This training enabled them to assist the junior leaders with preparing and presenting a club program.

SECTION II - C

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: Food and Nutrition - Fish and Seafood Cookery

Patterns for meal preparation have changed drastically. Time spent in the kitchen is less. There is a greater variety of foods on the market today. A smaller part of our disposable income now goes for food.

The young homemakers have not acquired an appetite for fish and seafood products. Too few homemakers include fish products in the family food menu.

Objectives: To acquire a better understanding of the nutritive value of fish and to use fish in meal planning and preparation.

Progress: The interest in saturated and unsaturated oil has contributed to increased use of fish in meal preparation and serving.

Two communities have prepared lunches serving fresh fish to stimulate the appetite of young homemakers.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: House Furnishings - Selecting Lamps and Lamp Shades
for Good Light

It is estimated that nine out of ten homes have just light,
instead of good home lighting.

Charges for electricity have remained steady. Higher bills
are due usually to equipment additions requiring increased
use of electric service.

Homemakers lack knowledge in knowing the requirements of good
light for home tasks. They do not associate design, color and
use with the selection of a lamp or shade.

Objective: To improve the amount and quality of light in the
homes to protect the health of the individuals.

Progress: The V. E. P. Co. engineers and home economist work
with agents to meet requests for individual assistance and programs.

An electrical dealer is carrying lamps that meet the requirements
after three years of constantly keeping this information before
homemakers, their attitude is changing to one of real concern.

The 4-H Electric Project has contributed to this change in attitude.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: Home Management - Care of Hardwood Floors and Floor
Covering

New equipment, new cleaning materials and new finishes in the home have taken much of the drudgery out of housecleaning.

The care of floors requires more time than sometimes necessary.

Objective: (1) To improve practices in the care of floors and floor coverings to prolong the life of floors and to conserve time, energy, and money. (2) To learn to select and use equipment and cleaning materials that are best suited to the different types and finishes of floors.

Progress: Circular 801, Care of Floors, has been sent to 400 homemakers. There is a request for this individual assistance at least once a week.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: Home Management - Wise Spending of Food Dollar

Objective: To learn to plan, select and conserve food to do the best job of feeding the family.

Progress: One question was asked of club members in five (5) clubs (with 110 members) - do you shop for groceries with a market list?

Check: always 10%; occasionally 75%; never 15%

From personal remarks, and contacts, homemakers indicate an awareness of the many different products on the market, the pressure of advertisement and the lack of time to shop.

The most recent study of wise selection of food was done with rice, short grain.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICSOTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Phase: Good Grooming

Because a large percent of the income is spent on cosmetics, there was a need to study buying habits of women, teen-agers and men. From discussions at group meetings, these people are influenced by T. V. and magazine advertising, best friends, and sales.

As a result of classes under the educational director of a beauty culture school, women are more aware of the need for developing the habit of a routine beauty care for the hair and complexion for cleanliness and comfort.

From testimonials from women at group meetings, some indicate they are cultivating the practice of using creams and protective lotions; others are planning their beauty program to eliminate some unnecessary practices. All indicate much satisfaction in their changed habits, they have gained poise and self-confidence and are very verbal in expressing their views.

This part of the program attracted college students, young homemakers and the recreation department.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Food and Nutrition - Weight Control

B. Lack of knowledge of body nutritional needs. Lack of will power to change daily food habits.

C. Objectives (Program)

To increase the number of homemakers who know how to plan and prepare three nutritious meals a day, resulting in weight control and changed food habits for improved health.

Objectives (Teaching)

To help homemakers realize the dangers of overweight.

To provide homemakers with reliable information on nutritional needs.

D. Progress in Reaching Objectives

1. County Nutrition Committee organized.
2. Agent and members of Nutrition Committee attended the Nutrition Forum.
3. Homemakers have requested classes in weight control and sixty five (65) have registered.

Three conferences were held with the Director of the Tri-County Health Department to secure his approval and cooperation.

Plans are made with the Chairman of the County Nutrition Committee and Mrs. Mabel T. Towell, Nutritionist, State Department of Health, to offer the first class the 2nd or 3rd week in January (1963).

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Clothing - County Clothing Committee

The function of the committee is to review the progress made, study the conditions as they exist and to make recommendations for continuing (or not continuing) to emphasize the clothing program in the county.

The one tailoring class was a success in as much as the members completed making a wool costume.

Emphasis has been placed on developing skills in basic construction, altering to fit, and handling material. Improved work habits have been evident by better management of time, equipment and space.

The Basic Construction Class taught in the Reids Ferry-Chuckatuck area has been the most successful.

The progress made in this class was due to (1) more detail planning - members of the class had a voice in the decision; (2) better equipment, organization of space and management of time; (3) improved attitudes toward learning.

On recommendations of the Clothing Committee, these homemakers will continue in a class in advanced, or the better dress construction class, and then go into tailoring.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Clothing - Tailoring

- B. More leisure time, suburban living, the informality of living and high cost of better garments have brought demands for better quality clothing.

Homemakers lack experience and appreciation for quality fabrics that give satisfactory service for less money.

C. Objectives (Program)

To improve the appearance of the finished garment.

To increase the number of homemakers with advanced skills for tailoring garments for members of their family.

Objectives (Teaching)

To help homemakers become aware of quality fabrics which justify time, effort and money invested.

D. Progress in Reaching Objectives

Sixty two percent (62%) of homemakers in county do construct garments for some members of their family (according to a survey 1959).

These same homemakers have a sewing machine.

Methods Used:

1. Revise County Clothing Committee
2. Newspaper articles
3. A clothing newsletter
4. Tailoring Class
5. Basic dress construction

SECTION II - B

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Work With Other Agencies (continued)

personnel on soybean cyst nematode ; Soil Conservation Service; Soil Conservation District; general farm organizations; commodity organizations; Virginia Department of Agriculture; Chamber of Commerce; Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; and other local agencies and organizations.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Root Knot Nematode. Based on best available evidence, this pest caused considerable damage to peanuts for the first time this year. There have been isolated cases of measurable damage prior to 1962 but not significant. Thus this pest poses major problems and educational work in future.

Stem Rot. Caused considerable damage to peanuts, despite meetings, newsletter and other educational media recommending control measures. Will have to review teaching methods in this area.

C. Hogs

More pigs per litter weaned described previously.

Feed Floors. Seven new feed floors completed in 1962, making total of 29 with combined capacity of 7,740 head,

D. Sheep

Arranged for custom sheep shearers to shear 700 of the county's 900 sheep. Advised growers of the details of the three lamb pools and one wool pool. These pool sales averaged growers several cents per pound more than if the lambs-wool were sold through independent channels.

E. Peanut Referendum

Agent helped organize a "get out the vote" committee for the December 11 referendum. Included were over 35 merchants,

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK

Peanut Referendum (continued)

businessmen, bankers, peanut shellers, chamber of commerce leaders etc., plus over 40 peanut producers. This group instrumental in getting out over 60 percent of eligible voters compared to 40 percent in the 1959 referendum.

F. Corn

Excellent weather prevailed and this, together with stress placed on spacing, varieties, fertilization and cultural practices through meetings, newsletters, news articles, etc., resulted in largest yield per acre of corn on record.

G. Herbicides

An estimated 35 percent of county's 16,500 acres of corn (3,000 acres in feed grain program) treated successfully. In addition, 300 acres planted in the "wheel-track" method and results most gratifying. All this result of meetings, news articles, demonstrations and other teaching media.

H. Other Projects

Work was done through regular Extension teaching media with soybeans, cotton, poultry, small grain, flue-tobacco, pastures, cover crops, forestry, etc.

I. Work With Other Agencies

This involved work with ASCS-ACP; the plant pest control

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTOTHER FIELDS OF WORK

A. ASCS Soil Tests

Nansemond, one of 9 pilot counties in Virginia, cooperating with State ASCS Office in soil testing. County ASCS Office employs per-diem worker, trained by agent, to take samples and send to V. P. I. Laboratory. Results of tests returned to agent for recommendations.

Initiated in April, agent questioned value of this project in view of pH and fertility levels of soils of many hundreds of regular Extension soil tests handled. At end of calendar year, 1800 ASCS soil test results handled by agent and recommendations made.

Samples taken systematically by ASCS employee. The results of these tests show considerably lower pH and fertility levels than anticipated by agent. Nearly all come from fields not previously tested. Results are tangible; it remains to check use of recommendations made, which has required a great deal of extra work on part of agent. This project should continue, however, with part of funds, plus some time of ASCS employee, allocated to survey use made of recommendations. This planned evaluation of vital importance.

B. Pest Control

Root worm control outlined in previous section of this report.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Peanuts - Artificial Curing
- B. Increasing labor costs forcing many farmers to install drying equipment. Efficient management of this equipment vitally important; also to allow peanuts to remain windrowed sufficiently after digging to materially reduce moisture before combining and putting in drying bins.
- To maintain quality, in effect, under new curing systems.
- D. An estimated 65 percent of crop artificially cured in 1962, compared to 30-35 percent in 1961. Nine new units, with an estimated 12,000 cwt. drying capacity per "batch" installed; considerable number of existing facilities enlarged. It is difficult to determine results as to quality maintenance. It is objective thinking of nearly all concerned (a few exceptions) that a good to excellent job done in over-all curing processes.

Extension Agricultural Engineer, A. J. Lambert, did his usual outstanding job in on-the-farm visits with agent. "Guides for Curing Peanuts" posters (V. P. I. - N. C. State) posted on nearly all curing units in county. Two news articles and three newsletters sent all peanut producers. One meeting (24 attending) held to review the points on the "Guide" posters. By and large, major work involved continuous farm visits. Excellent digging and curing weather prevailed contributing materially to good quality standards.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Peanuts - Root Worm Control
- B. An estimated \$3/4 million loss sustained by this insect in 1961.
- C. Objectives - - to treat soil properly with newly approved chemical on 80 percent of county's 14,900 peanut acres.
- D. Results most gratifying. At least 90 percent of county's peanut acreage treated. Yields per acre highest on record. This control measure worth \$1 million to county peanut growers.

One county-wide meeting (235 attended) on root worm control held; 4 community meetings (145 attended) held; outlined control measures to 5 Ruritan Club meetings; sent out 4 newsletters and two reminder cards; used news articles and radio spot announcements.

Discussed control measures with estimated 300 farmers. Held 3 method demonstrations (70 attending) on proper use of equipment for applying chemical.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Pigs Weaned Per Litter
- B. Based on value of feeder pigs only, an increase to 8 pigs per litter weaned would add over \$100,000 to county hog producers.
- C. To increase number of pigs weaned per litter from 6½-7 to 8.
- D. Concensus of Swine Industry Committee's thinking that this objective reached, or nearly so.

Methods used to stimulate this progress included three tours of improved farrowing facilities, a total of 49 swine growers making the tours. V. P. I. Farrowing House Plans given to 12 growers requesting them, with 7 new and/or "renovated" farrowing houses completed this year.

One area and one county school for swine producers held - - 54 county producers attending. Three newsletters on farrowing, economics and management sent all producers. Innumerable farm and office visits.

Aid and guidance of Swine Specialist, J. H. Carter, and Swine Committee of incalculable help.

SECTION II - A

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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

The involvement of local leadership in planning and carrying out the Extension Program, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Youth, is the most important means of seeking public understanding.

The Extension Programs have been backed by rural people and business men for a long time. Their interest and support are the result of long time extension-public cooperation and good relationship.

Building an understanding of the work among the people in the county is a continuing process. An attempt is made to keep information up to date and continue building on past good work to keep leaders receptive, and willing to serve, desire for information and understanding of the objectives.

SECTION I

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1962

NANSEMOND COUNTY

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

J. W. Freeman

Extension Agent

Ella H. Rice

Extension Agent

Bobby M. Coggsdale

Assistant Agent

Delbert E. O'Meara

Assistant Agent

Billie T. Kelley

Assistant Agent



1962

NANSEMOND

County