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PLAN OF WORK

HAMPTON AND YORK COUNTY

1961

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1961 PLAN OF WORK

SITUATION

A detailed situation statement for both York County and the City of Hampton was written up in the Long-Term County Extension Program during 1960. Both areas are very similar with large urban and suburban populations. The living standards of the people are considered to be above average because of the excellent job opportunities existing in the local Newport News Shipyard and the many Federal Government installations.

CHANGES IN SITUATION

The 1959 census of Agriculture preliminary reports became available in October of 1960 which showed a continuing increase in the overall population with a continuing decrease in the farm population and the number of farms reported. Information was not available for the City of Hampton, but the number of farms in York County decreased from 239 farms in 1954 to 202 in 1959.

The population of Hampton is about 90,000 people which is an increase of 25,000 since 1950. Hampton is a large city in area consisting of what was the old City of Hampton and the County of Elizabeth City before the two were consolidated in 1952. The old business district is relatively small and many suburban shopping centers have sprung up. A large percentage of the population is located in suburban areas which had caused continued interest in the production of home fruits, vegetables and ornamental horticulture crops. As more farms are being sold and developed, additional assistance will be requested for home

garden problems and the growing of turf grass. Greater number of soil samples are being received each year for testing for those purposes. In the City School System, unprecedented increased numbers of pupils has necessitated the building of ten new schools during the past twelve years.

Because of the demands for more recreational facilities, the city government, during 1960, made plans for the acquisition of land for the developing of parks and play grounds. About three new ball parks were established during the year for the use of little leagues and pony league baseball teams.

York County, outside of two large industrial firms, continues to be primarily a community of homes where the home owners seem to be more aware than before of the value of improving their home grounds and school grounds from the continued increase in requests for assistance received by the local Extension Service. York County, according to the 1959 census, has a population of about 25,000 people where as the 1950 census showed a population of 11,750 people. The number of farms decreased from 451 in 1954 to 202 in 1959. The reduction in the number of farms, due to change in definition for this period, was 34. The average size of farms in 1954 was 53.9 acres and in 1959 the average farm size was 75.2 acres. Land in farms consisted of 24,297 in 1954 and in 1959 15,185 acres.

Many new housing developments in York County consists of fairly large lots where home owners are interested in developing their home grounds, growing of turf grasses and the production of home vegetables and fruit supplies for their own use. Many of these people have had

no previous experience and they are very desirous of receiving information on recommended varieties, fertilization practices to follow, and insect and disease control measures to follow.

GENERAL PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE AREA

Probably the greatest need existing in York County is for the establishment of good turf grasses for home lawns since the area is in between the regions where cool season grasses and warm season grasses thrive. Many failures are made by home owners, especially those who have migrated from other regions, in having desirable lawns because of the above mentioned reasons and because of the sandy nature of the soils and the difference in climatic conditions because of the nearness of the oceans. Many home owners still buy unsuitable grass seed mixtures from food stores, seed and feed dealers and garden shops. Many of these seed mixtures contain cool season varieties or objectional small quantities of coarse grasses which either die out when the weather becomes warm or thrives in patches or small areas. Some of the improved species of bermuda grasses are highly desirable but many home owners have the impression that they are no better than the native bermuda grasses which is commonly called wire grass. Also many home owners believe that they do not have to go to the trouble to sprig or plug in the recommended species of bermuda grasses in order to have a good turf and will try again and again to establish lawns from seeds that will not thrive unless some protective shade exists.

Similar to the establishments of adequate turf for home lawns is the problem of impressing upon home owners the extra care needed in the planting of various ornamental plants and their care. Often times,

drainage of home grounds is not considered important to many people who have not had experience with managing home grounds in low areas such as exists in many locations in Hampton and York County. More information needs to be given to seed and feed dealers, nurserymen, garden supply establishments and the population in general on various recommended practices on all ornamental horticulture practices. The requests received for assistance on these problems have been so many in number that it is impossible to give all of the individual assistance requested.

The problems given for the production and maintenance of horticultural crops exists to a somewhat limited extent as far as the production of small fruits, tree fruits and vegetable crops. The production leaflets which have been made available through the V.P.I. Extension Service in the past few years have been of unford value to home owners in the area.

The marketing of poultry and eggs, vegetable crops, and small fruits be the many small scale producers and part-time farmers creates quite a problem since the products are produced on a small scale and can not be marketed through wholesale channels. There exists a need for more and better local retail outlets for these commodities.

One of the main problems in 4-H club work has been the lack of suitable projects for the boys and girls, the majority of who come from urban and suburban homes. During the past two or three years more projects of interest to these boys and girls have been made available and this has created more interest and participation.

I. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Situation

Since the availability of new 4-H projects, such as the Automotive Care project, Forestry Appreciation project, the Home Grounds Beautification project and others, increased interest has been shown by the boys and girls from the urban and suburban homes, of Hampton and York County in 4-H Club work. The 4-H Club enrollment has also increased and it is expected that more boys and girls will be interested in joining 4-H Clubs. Many parents and boys and girls still think that 4-H Club work is only for rural people and do not realize that 4-H Club work is available and can fulfill the needs of youth in urban areas. Two additional 4-H clubs were organized during the preceding year and efforts will be made to establish at least one additional club during the coming year. The Automotive Care project is being offered in both Hampton and York County with twenty members of the Falconites Club enrolled and about twelve members of the Jetty's Club in Hampton are taking the project. Also, the new 4-H Club in Hampton called the Mallory Pioneer Club consisting of about 15 boys and 18 girls, are enrolled in the 4-H Electric project. Two new men 4-H Club leaders in Hampton and one new boys project leader in York County are assisting with the program.

Many of the new 4-H Club members are young and it will be some time before they will be able to participate in District and State contests. However, the local Tri Area 4-H Fair provides for all 4-H Club members a place to exhibit articles made and produce

grown in Hampton and York County and Newport News. From \$1,000 to \$1,200 is provided for prizes and premiums for the entries in the fair by the sale of advertising in the fair catalogue to local business concerns. Local demonstration contests are held for both Jr. and Sr. members and the District 4-H club contests held in Richmond each year provides a place for the older 4-H boys and girls to compete in District Contests. The Junior members can also exhibit their achievement record book in the district contests for district awards.

Most all of the 4-H club members participate in special area events such as 4-H Club Sunday, National 4-H Club Week, 4-H Club Camp, and others. Also the 4-H Councils in both Hampton and York County, together with other 4-H Club members make special exhibits during the Do-it-yourself Show each year which is held in the Sports Arena in Hampton and lasts about four days. This has provided a place where thousands of people can see and learn what 4-H Club work is, what it does and the opportunities for membership.

There is a need for many additional leaders in order to expand the membership and achieve more results.

B. Objectives

1. Organize at least two additional clubs during the year.
2. Increase participation by 4-H members in local and district contests.
3. For at least 85% projects completed.
4. For all clubs to plan adequate programs throughout the year.

5. Establish a 4-H Advisory Committee.
6. Have the general public informed about the aims and objectives of 4-H Club work.

C. Methods

1. Hold Tri Area 4-H Club Fair during August at the Denbigh Community Center.
2. Decorate and place 4-H Club exhibits at the Sports Arena from March 1 through the 5 while Do-it-yourself Show is being held by the Hampton Exchange Club.
3. Hold 4-H Rally Day at Jamestown 4-H Camp on June 3.
4. Hold local 4-H Contests in April in the Fox Hill Fire House.
5. Hold a combination talent and 4-H Club party at the Fox Hill Fire Department in March.
6. Contact Civic Club members, Home Demonstration Club members, City and County Welfare Recreational Departments and others relative to organization of a 4-H advisor committee.
7. Continue 4-H Council and leaders organization.
8. Have representatives attend 4-H Club Camp, Conservation Camp, 4-H Short Course and State leaders meeting at Natural Bridge, send four leaders to interstate 4-H leaders forum in Washington during March.
9. Provide subscriptions to the National 4-H Club news for each club leader.
10. Use newspaper stories, radio, and Sunday Newspaper column to inform the public on 4-H Club work.
11. Organize special 4-H advisor committee in Hampton and York County for the Automotive Care Project.

## II. ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE

### A. Situation

The Ornamental Horticultural part of the local Extension Program receives major emphasis because of the great demand from the many home owners in the city of Hampton and York County who have requested assistance in the problems concerned with the production, care, and maintenance of turf grass, shrubbery, flowers and shade trees. Insects and diseases of ornamentals require much time on the part of the local agent and during the busy part of the season, more requests for assistance are received than can be taken care of.

Since the territory is located in between the regions where cool season grasses and warm season grasses do well, the production and maintenance of adequate lawns creates many problems. About 95 percent of the grass seed mixtures bought and sold through usual trade channels are worthless. However, since many of these seed mixtures, which are formulated for other regions of the country, are bought and used by a large segment of the population. Much emphasis has been placed on recommending adapted lawn grasses in order to combat the many failures experienced by home owners and the large amount of money wasted each year. The only lawn grasses that do well in the area are a species of bermuda, some of the zoysia grasses, and Kentucky 31 Fescue.

Another reason why much work needs to be done to assist home owners in various horticultural problems is because many of them have had no previous experience or have moved in from other regions of the county where entirely different conditions exists. To render

assistance, regular newspaper columns, newspaper articles, many meetings with garden clubs and others, telephone calls and demonstrations are used. Since many of the problems are unique, many home visits are necessary in order to keep informed on what is taking place and to render assistance to others who might experience similar difficulties.

In order to cut down on individual assistance, which is very time consuming, group demonstrations are being used as much as possible.

A Home Grounds Society was organized three years ago and meetings were held on a monthly basis to give the membership information on various ornamental horticultural problems. The membership of the society was made up of home owners located in various communities and in most cases the members of the society were quite effective in taking recommendations to their communities in order that the information could be received by as many residents as possible. Special leaflets on timely ornamental horticultural topics were distributed in large quantities throughout the year. The publication "Landscape Notes", has been distributed widely in the area and has been very well received.

B. Objectives

1. Organize nurserymen, garden club representatives, home demonstration club representatives and others interested in a garden or landscape council for the purpose of giving information to as many home owners as possible by combined efforts.

2. Keep informed by mass media as many home owners as possible of recommended practices.
3. Have all dealers and garden shop operators informed on recommended insecticides, fungicides, and the control of insects and diseases.
4. Inform seed dealers and have them recommend adapted lawn grass on lawn grass recommendations.
5. Interest the governing bodies on the importance of maintaining well-landscaped public grounds and buildings.

C. Methods

1. Use regular newspaper column, news stories, mass meetings, demonstrations, bulletins and leaflets to inform home owners of recommended practices.
2. Hold meetings on lawns, landscaping and diseases and insect control by jointly sponsoring such activities with council of garden clubs, by using the Extension Specialists, and nurserymen as speakers.
3. Use series of color slides taken locally in at least 15 meetings with garden groups and others.
4. Urge home owners to bring in soil samples for testing.
5. Hold plant disease and insect clinic.
6. Distribute list of recommended varieties of lawn grasses and recommendations for control of insects and diseases of ornamentals to all garden shops, seed dealers and nurserymen.
7. Assist the special committee set up by the council of garden clubs on the preservation of shade trees where new home developments are being developed.

8. Contact by telephone or personally, garden club presidents, nurserymen and others in the forming of an organization to promote joint efforts in the field of ornamental horticulture.

### III. AGRONOMY

#### A. Situation

The production of field crops continues on a decline since more land which was formerly devoted to the production of field crops continues to be sold for home developments. However, the remaining producers and many part-time farmers are still interested in doing a good job and information is being supplied to them. An increase in the number and size of nurseries has been noted in the past few years.

The production of alfalfa hay and soybeans has increased in cost due to the necessary use of chemicals to control aphids, corn ear worms and other insects. Most of the few large remaining dairys import hay for their cattle since the high cost of available land for these crops is prohibitive.

The production of corn for silage is some what on the increase since more feed can be produced with this crop on a smaller amount of land.

The soybean acreage is about the same as for the past few years and several producers rent additional from that which they own. Much of this land which is available is being held for development purposes. The largest acreage of soybeans is on land rented from the National Park Service near Yorktown.

During the past year a larger number of soil samples than every

before were received and tested for the production of lawns, ornamentals, truck crops and field crops.

B. Objectives

1. Interest more producers in the importance of testing their soil for crop production.
2. Have 90 percent of producers informed on recommended varieties of field crops, recommended fertilization practices and disease and insect control measures.
3. Encourage better weed control practices especially pre-emergence spraying of corn.
4. Have at least 95 percent of the soybean and alfalfa producers informed on insect control recommendations.
5. Have producers informed on the newer fertilizers which are being released.

C. Methods

1. Distribute leaflets on recommended varieties of field crops to seed dealers, fertilizer dealers and others.
2. Use mass media in urging the advantages of the soil testing programs.
3. Contact insecticide and fungicide dealers to inform them of the recommended chemicals to use in the control of diseases of insects.
4. Inform dealers and producers on recommended fertilizer practices for the maximum production of field crops.
5. Urge producers to attend the regional agronomy school where specialists help will be given in the field of agronomy.

6. Plan tour of Experimental Station at Warsaw where field crop trials can be observed.
7. Stress the importance of weed control for all field crops and lawns.

#### IV. LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING

##### A. Situation

Very little change in the production of livestock has taken place in the last year or so. Only three producers have any sizable number of swine or beef cattle. About three garbage feeders of hogs where about five or six were in business a few years ago. The production of home meat supplies is almost a thing of the past since it is not possible now to economically buy feed for pen hogs.

Only two producers of registered beef cattle where any sizable number of cattle produced now exists. These producers have difficulty in marketing and breeding animals to an advantage since the animals have to be marketed to producers at some distance. The continued and increasing price of land for the production of livestock in the area is considered prohibitive for this use. Cattle and hogs can not be pastured on land from \$2,000 an acre and up which is the average selling price throughout most of the area in the city of Hampton and York County.

The dairy industry of the area is confined at the present time to three fairly large size operations. The R. B. Thompson herd in Hampton and the Sinclair Selden, Jr. herd have their own retail establishments where the milk is bottled and sold in Hampton and Newport News. The Clinton Lawson dairy herd in York County was sold in 1960 and the only remaining dairy farm in York County of any

size is the one owned by H. L. Young, Jr. which is located near Williamsburg. About 290 dairy cattle are all that remains in Hampton and York County, in commercial herds. Very few family milk cows are now kept. There are a few producers with a small number of cows who sell milk to their neighbors scattered throughout the area.

The situation is the same among the dairy farmers as that of the beef cattle and hog producers relative to the high cost of labor and land.

Artificial breeding is available in the area since an inseminator for the American Breeding Service is located on the Peninsula. The local dairy farmers belong to the Peninsula DHIA whose supervisor is Louis Burkholder. The Association is comprised of dairy herds in Hampton, York, and Newport News, James City County and Isle of Wight County.

#### B. Objectives

1. Have all dairymen belong to and participate in the Peninsula D.H.I.A.
2. Use the herds on test as result demonstrations.
3. Have local dairymen feeding their cows according to milk production.
4. Have the dairymen patronize the artificial breeding association located in the area.
5. Have producers informed on the control of parasites and diseases of hogs and beef cattle.

6. Have livestock producers using registered sires exclusively.
7. Have producers informed on the use of corn silage as the greatest amount of roughage that can be produced on the least amount of crop land.

C. Methods

1. Obtain sheep shearer to shear the sheep of the five small flock owners.
2. Urge and assist producers in locating registered sires.
3. Distribute information from the Extension Veterinarians on the control of parasites and diseases of livestock.
4. Assist in holding a area D.H.I.A. annual meeting.
5. Inform the local of the advantages of good artificial insemination.
6. Urge producers to use their D.H.I.A. reports in their production program.
7. Give information to producers on the recommended varieties of pasture grasses, hay and silage.
8. Assist the local D.H.I.A. and artificial association in obtaining and keeping qualified supervisors by cooperating with the Dairy Extension Specialists and the officers of the local associations.

V. POULTRY

A. Situation

The production of poultry and eggs in the area is confined to five operations which could be considered commercial in nature. All of these producers with the exception of one is confined entirely to

the production of market eggs. And all of these with the exception of one retail their eggs. Outside of these commercial producers, quite a few householders maintain some flocks for home consumption. However, flocks for home consumption have declined considerably during the past few years because of the high cost of feed purchased in small quantities and the excessive labor needed to maintain them for the small units involved. There is practically no broiler production in Hampton or York County except for a few small producers who produce and retail a few dressed birds.

Most of the eggs consumed are shipped in from other sections of the state or surrounding states. An excellent market exists for both wholesale and retail outlets if the products could be produced as economically as else where. During the past year, some of the producers and retailers competed very successfully. It is felt that there is room for expansion of production of eggs for local retail establishments such as roadside markets, restaurants, and house to house retailing. However, labor and land for poultry enterprises are quite higher because of the existence of excellent job opportunities and the ever advancing cost of land for the expanding population.

One of the largest egg producers, Mr. R. B. Thompson of Hampton, markets his eggs through the Hampton Heights Dairy very successfully. He has about 5,000 cage laying hens.

#### B. Objectives

1. Have all poultry producers purchasing production bird chicks or started pullets.

2. Establish one additional egg producing flock of 1,000 layers or more.
3. Provide for better marketing facilities locally.
4. Hold regional poultry school.
5. Have poultry producers informed on the latest recommendations for the control of diseases.

C. Methods

1. Assist agents from other counties in continuing and improving the regional poultry school which will be held in Gloucester or Tappahannock.
2. Provide plans from the Poultry Science Department for the use of producers in keeping up with the latest recommendations.
3. Provide producers with a copy of the most recent issue of the R.O.P. poultry summary.
4. Visit all poultrymen at regular intervals to assist them in management operations.
5. Assist poultrymen in doing a better job of record keeping.

VI. ORCHARDS, SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

A. Situation

During the past few years, increased interest on the part of the suburban and part-time farmers has been shown in the production of fruits and vegetables. Part of this has come about because of the availability of dwarf type fruit trees and better adapted small fruits. Also the recent advent of the all-purpose fruit tree spray chemicals has assisted greatly in control of insects and diseases. Formerly, back yard fruit growers were reluctant to purchase and apply several different packages of chemicals.

The introduction of the Pocahontas variety of strawberries has also increased the interest of growers for home use as well as for marketing the surplus berries grown. Many producers of strawberries, where the hiring of pickers was not feasible, have marketed their berries by allowing the purchasers to pick their fruit at a discount in price. It is expected that this system of marketing will increase the production and sale of strawberries to a large extent in the near future.

Raspberries are grown by a few producers and excellent prices have been received for this fruit. It is felt that there is a lot of room for expansion in the production of raspberries for the local fresh fruit market. However, many of those producing raspberries have not been able to control anthracnose and other diseases.

The production of peaches, for which the local climate and soils are well adapted has remained about stable. Five commercial peach orchards are now in existence and most all of the fruit is marketed either by retailing or through the grocery stores in Hampton and Newport News. However, it is not felt that the acreage devoted to peaches or apples or increased because of the high cost of land and labor.

The production of commercial truck crops have declined considerably. Many new home owners are desirous of information on recommended varieties of vegetables, fertilization practices to follow and in the control of insects and diseases. The expanding of roadside markets has increased the sale of fresh produce to some extent and this is one way in which some of the part-time

farmers are able to market some of their vegetables. There are only about six commercial size truck farming operations in Hampton and York County and these have been in existence for a long time. All of these producers have established retail outlets for most of their produce such as restaurants, private customers, and small fruit stores.

B. Objectives

1. Obtain a 10 to 15 percent increase in the production of strawberries and raspberries for the local retail market.
2. Produce high quality fruits and vegetables for which the consumers will pay a premium price.
3. Expand the soil testing program.
4. Have dealers informed of the recommended types of insecticides and fungicides to be used for small fruits and vegetables.

C. Methods

1. Distribute leaflets and bulletins on the recommended varieties of vegetables and fruits to garden shop operators, seed and fertilizer dealers.
2. Hold plant disease clinic with the assistance of the Extension Plant Pathologist.
3. Provide producers with spray calendars and circulars.
4. Assist in holding a regional fruit school.
5. Use mass media to give information to producers on timely production practices.
6. Hold at least 10 demonstrations on pruning of grape vines, small fruits and tree fruits.

7. Urge soil testing by use of mass media.
8. Urge growers to bring in insects and plant diseased specimens for identification.

VII. Forestry

A. Situation

Very little interest exists in Hampton and York County in forestry as far as the management of timber is concerned and reforestation. Life percentage of the land and forest is being held only as long as good sale opportunities come about since the demand for land to be used for housing developments is continuing to increase. Most of the forest lands in the area which are properly managed and where selective cutting is practiced is on the Newport News Waterworks property and on the large areas owned by the National Park Service and various other Federal establishments. One of these bases, the Naval Mine Weapons Station employs a full-time forester. The Newport News Waterworks has a forester in their employ to take care of their timber lands.

About six requests were received last year for ordering pine tree seedlings and two of these were made by 4-H Club members who have planted some seedlings on a small scale. About six requests were received for assistance in estimating timber for sale.

Quite a few school children have received assistance in obtaining information on forestry in general when they were assigned special projects in the conservation of timber by their school teachers. One 4-H Club group has taken forestry appreciation for their principle 4-H project.

B. Objectives

1. Interest more 4-H Club members and youth in general in the value of our timber resources.
2. Stimulate interest in selecting , cutting and reforestration.
3. Establish replanting of seedlings on cut over timber land.

C. Methods

1. Distribute circulars and leaflets to 4-H Club members and others on the desirability of the conservation of our forest.
2. Distribute tree seedling application blanks to all interested producers.
3. Use mass media where applicable to create more interest in general forestry.
4. Request the assistance of the State Forestry Service in helping timberland owners in deciding when and what trees should be sold.
5. Interest at least two 4-H Club boys in attending one of the forestry camps.
6. Have at least two boys and two girls attend the conservation camp at Virginia Beach.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR 1961

MARCH

4-H Fair Board Meeting March 27.  
A.S.C. Committee Meeting.  
Three newspaper articles - ornamental horticulture, vegetable production, and small fruits.  
Home Grounds Committee Meeting.  
Set up 4-H Club exhibit booth at Hampton Exchange Clubs do-it-yourself show March 1-4.  
4-H Club tour to new VEPCO power plant.  
Meet with three garden clubs.  
Assist in five 4-H Club meetings.  
Send out Landscape Notes to mailing list.  
Help with Plantings along city streets in Council of Garden Clubs project.  
Assist with Newspaper publicity on on 4-H Week.  
Hold eight pruning demonstrations of grapes and ornamentals.

APRIL

Hold Local 4-H contest first week in April.  
Meet with two garden club groups.  
Three newspaper articles on fertilizer, lawn and insects and diseases of ornamentals.  
Participate in five 4-H Club meetings.  
Complete 4-H enrollments.  
Attend A.S.C. and S.C.D. Meetings.  
Preliminary meeting for organization of Hampton Garden Clubs Council for promoting group action jointly with Extension program.  
Hold 4-H Talent program.  
Hold special meeting at N.A.S.A. firing range for Modernettes 4-H Club members enrolled in Safety of Using Firearms.  
Distribute varietal recommendations for Lawns grasses and Field crops to dealers. Also fertilizer recommendations.

MAY

Inform on controlling Alfalfa insects (newspaper and visits)  
Tri-Area 4-H Fair Board meeting.  
Six community 4-H Club meetings.  
Use of all media for insect and disease control of ornamentals.  
Visit five commercial poultry producers.  
Meet with two garden clubs.  
Attend A.S.C. and S.C.D. meetings.  
Make plans for Jamestown Camp.  
Assist with 4-H Sunday programs.  
Stress Soil testing for summer and fall crops and ornamentals.  
Radio publicity on current problems.  
Arrange for Plant and Insect Clinics.  
Participate in District Contests.  
Visit several Livestock and Dairymen.  
Stress pasture management.  
Meet with York County Garden Council.  
Publicity on weed control in vegetables and field crops.

JUNE

Hold Hampton and York County Rally Day at Jamestown Camp.  
 Four Newspaper articles and Sunday columns on timely problems.  
 Attend A.S.C. Meeting.  
 Hold 4-H vegetable project tour.  
 4-H Fair Board Meeting.  
 4-H Council meeting York and Hampton.  
 Participate in tour to Warsaw Experiment Station.  
 Attend 4-H (4) project meetings.  
 Hold Disease Clinic.  
 Specialist Help on ornamentals.  
 Visit cooperators on Farm and Home Development.  
 Stress Japanese Beetle control through all media.  
 Develop one landscape plan.  
 Hold meeting on lawns.

JULY

Attend Institute of Rural Affairs.  
 Use mass media, visits and demonstrations on controlling insect  
 and diseases of ornamentals.  
 Make final plans for 4-H Fair.  
 Hold 4-H Camp at Jamestown.  
 Send delegates to conservation camp.  
 Attend four 4-H Club meetings.  
 Visit cooperators on Farm and Home Development.  
 Continue publicity of weed control for all crops.  
 Attend A.S.C. and S.C.D. meetings.  
 Publicity on Summer pasture.  
 Special publicity, leaflets on controlling fruit tree insects  
 and diseases/  
 Check with poultry demonstrations  
 Tour for 4-H projects - garden, etc.

AUGUST

Hold Tri Area 4-H Fair.  
 Attend Extension Agents Conference  
 Hold Training meeting on ornamentals, insects and disease control  
 measures.  
 Attend 4-H Club meetings (4).  
 Stress soil testing for lawns and fall crops.  
 Hold two poultry culling demonstrations.  
 Publicity for all events through mass media.  
 Attend A.S.C. and S.C.D. meetings.  
 Meet with leaders of ornamental horticulture organizations, for  
 fall and winter plans.  
 Prepare for 4-H Council and Honor Club Meetings.  
 Compile 4-H project records.  
 Stress full fertilization of lawns.

SEPTEMBER

Meet with garden club councils in Hampton and York.  
Home Grounds Society Meeting.  
Check with Mrs. Healey (Chairman of Street Plantings) on roadside beautification projects.  
Collect 4-H project records and compile statics.  
Attend all 4-H Club meetings (7).  
Use mass media to give information on ornamental seeding of lawns.  
Hold demonstration on lawn seeding operations.  
Stress fall control of sod insects.  
Talk to three garden groups.  
Hold mass meeting on Landscaping.

OCTOBER

Meet with Hampton Landscape Council.  
Mass meeting on ornamental horticulture (information of winter management of shrubs.)  
Half Re-organize seven 4-H Clubs.  
Organize two new 4-H Clubs.  
Set up three landscape plans.  
Use all publicity channels for various events.  
Attend staff meeting in Hampton  
Hold 4-H Council meetings in Hampton and York County.  
Attend 4-H honor club meetings.

NOVEMBER

Compile Annual reports.  
Attend district conference in Richmond.  
Plan for 4-H project Selections.  
Attend S.C. S. and S.C.D. meetings.  
Pruning demonstration of fruit trees.  
Stress fall fertilization of lawns, and pastures.  
Use mass media for assistance in urging fall planting of trees and evergreens.  
Urge Soil testing.  
Mass Meeting on General Landscaping of home grounds.

DECEMBER

Meet with three or four garden clubs.  
Summarize annual reports for local publicity.  
Stress soil testing for spring crops.  
Make plans for annual D. H.I.A. meeting. (Wxtension Dairyman as speakers).  
Summarize results from cooperative poultrymen.  
Attend A.S.C. and S.C.D. meetings.  
Draw up Landscape plan (3) for home owners.  
Urge all 4-H groups to have Christmas Parties.  
Write four newspaper articles and columns on timely ornamental horticultural problems (pruning holly for indoor use, care of christmas gift plants and etc.)  
Agricultural Extension School meeting on Outlook