

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Virginia Polytechnic Institute &  
U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE  
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK

COUNTY Halifax

YEAR 1959

Name *Rd. Jennings*  
Local/Farm Agent

Date Mailed 12/18/58

## HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

### PLAN OF WORK

1959

### THE COUNTY SITUATIONS

I.

Halifax County is located in the south central part of Virginia, bordered on the south by North Carolina, on the north by Campbell County, on the east by Mecklenburg County, and on the west by Pittsylvania County. Formed in 1792 and named for the Earl of Halifax, it is one of Virginia's largest counties in size (land area 814 sq. miles or 513,280 acres and a water area of 6 sq. miles). Its population is around 41,442.

Halifax County lies in the gently rolling Piedmont, with altivation above sea level, ranging from about 300 feet to nearly 600 feet. The prevailing slope is around 40°, and in July from 77° to 80°. Annual precipitation averages about 42 inches. Copper, gold and brick clay are found within the county, but at this time, these are in limited quantities. Approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total county area is in forest and there are many saw mills and lumber plants. This is an important agricultural area. In 1949, Halifax was sixth among Virginia's counties in value of farm products sold. Tobacco is by far the principle crop (about 90° of cash farm income) and South Boston is the State's second largest tobacco market. Since 1945, there has been a noticeable increase in stock raising, dairy and poultry raising.

Stanton River State Park lies on eastern edge of the county where Dan River, and Stanton River--form the Roanoke river coverage. Further down the Roanoke river in Mecklenburg County is the John Kerr Dam which has created the Dugess Island Lake. This large lake extends back into Halifax County and has greatly increased the recreational facilities of this entire area. Farmers are getting greater enjoyment out of leisure time by boating and fishing in the lake and camping near it.

Although agriculture furnishes employment for about 2/3 of Halifax County workers, manufacturing is gaining. At present, centered in the South Boston area for the most part are the following manufacturing firms:

STARTED OPERATION	NAME OF FIRMS	EMPLOYMENT
1945	COBLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP., INC., SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	100
1946	GRANDDOCK TERRY SHOE CORP., HALIFAX, VIRGINIA	265
1946	HALIFAX MILLS DIV., OF PACIFIC MILLS, HALIFAX, VA.	600
1953	BANISTER DIV. OF PACIFIC MILLS, SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	15
1954	CLARIS FURNITURE SHOP, SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA	50
1954	BOSTON CONCRETE & PRODUCTS CO., SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	10
1955	TOBACCO STEPPING & REGRINDING, ETC., SOUTH BOSTON, VA.	?

II. THE VALUE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL FARMS

A. FARM ACREAGE AND OPERATION 1954 CENSUS

Number of Farms.....	4,751 Acres
Land in Farms.....	420,176 "
Percent of Area in Farms.....	81.4
Average size in Farms.....	88.4 "
Average value of Land and Buildings.....	\$7,453
Land Irrigated.....	22
Contour Farming (Row ' Grain Crops).....	3,139
Woodland.....	226,459
Cropland.....	152,279
Pasture land total.....	106,845

B. FARM ACREAGE BY SIZE OF FARM 1954 CENSUS

	No. of Farms	Percent of All Farms	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Under 50 Acres	2177	46.1	38,330	9.2
50 to 99 "	1070	22.6	77,239	18.5
100 to 179 "	947	19.9	124,538	29.8
180 to 259 "	310	6.2	65,916	15.7
260 to 499 "	194	4.1	65,469	15.6
500 to 999 "	41	0.8	27,163	6.7
1000 & Over	12	0.3	21,531	5.2
Total	4751	100.0%	420,176	100.0%

C. DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO GROSS SALES 1954

\$25,000 or More.....	5 Farms
\$10,000 to \$24,999.....	54 "
\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999.....	199 "
\$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999.....	1068 "
\$ 1,200 to \$ 2,499.....	1875 "
\$ 250 to \$ 1,199*.....	766 "
\$ 0 to \$ 1,199**.....	770 "

D. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FARM INCOME 1954 CENSUS

\$9,631,549.....	Tobacco
1,070,173.....	Other Crops
18,102.....	Vegetables
40,085.....	Fruits and Nuts
4,000.....	Horticultural Specialties
294,631.....	Dairy Products
198,669.....	Poultry Products
392,213.....	Other Livestock
\$209,064.....	Forest Products
\$11,858,468.....	Value of all farm products sold

## E. COUNTY TOBACCO STATISTICS 1954 (SOURCE ASC OFFICE)

21,209.1 Acres.....	Total Tobacco Allotment
4.46 ".....	Average allotment per farm
1,151 Pounds.....	Average Pounds per acre
\$798.50.....	Average Acre Value
\$2,611.33.....	Average Farm Income from 4.46 Acres
14,422.94 Acres.....	Total Tobacco Allotment 197 (Source ASC Office)

## F. NON WHITE OPERATORS IN THE COUNTY 1954 CENSUS

	OPERATORS	ACRES HARVESTED
Full Owners.....	594	6,619
Part Owners.....	159	2,239
All Tenants.....	1125	13,678
All Non White Operators.....	1878	22,736

## G. NEGRO COUNTY POPULATION-CENSUS

Total Population.....	18,235
Male Population.....	9,117
Female Population.....	9,117
Men & Boys not in School.....	6,354

## SCHOOL CHILDREN

	BOYS	GIRLS
Elementary.....	2,282	1,985
Secondary.....	461	667
Total School Enrollment.....	2,743	2,652

The people here have a tradition of producing tobacco as their only money crop for many years. They have learned of necessity to depend on tobacco as their cash crop and they are reluctant to try others, because there is no organized markets for such crops and the outlook is dim and the demand uncertain.

The part-time farmers are shown in II-C above, they represent 1536 farmers. One star on these figures represents less than 100 days worked off the farm and the largest part of the family income was from farming. Two stars mean just the reciprocal. But with increased mechanization, larger and fewer farms and the appearance of more industry in the county there is some relief for the small farmer who finds it hard to compete with this big business of farming. It has become necessary for the farmers to depend on something other than tobacco if their families and the county is to remain prosperous.

## III.

## COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

## A. COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD OFFICERS

President	Banks Var Garden	Route 1, Box 24	Scottsburg, Va.
Vice President	James W. Coleman	Route 1, Box 1274½	Nethalle, Virginia
Secretary	Hula Edmonds	Route 1,	Halifax, Va.
Asst. Secretary	Mrs. V. Harbour	Route 1,	Nethalle, Va.
Treasurer	James J. Polidexter	Route 1,	Nethalle, Virginia

## B. COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

President	Mildred Leigh	Route 2, Box 155	South Boston, Va.
Vice President	Harold Younger	Post Office Box 7	Ingram, Virginia
Secretary	Bobby Winbush	Route 1, Box 538	South Boston, Va.
Asst. Secretary	Hellen Leigh	RFD	South Boston, Va.
Reporters	Dorothy Murphy	Route 2, Box 134	South Boston, Va.
	Claydon Woody	Route 1, Box 124	Dennistown, Va.
Song Leader	Louise Oliver		

## IV.

## COMMITTEES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

## A. AGRICULTURE

Murray Buster	Route 1, Box 233	Nethalle, Virginia
James W. Coleman, Secy.	Route 1, Box 1274½	Nethalle, Virginia
John W. Davis	Route 2,	Sutherland, Virginia
Willie Watkins	Route 3, Box 193	Virginia, Va.
Richard Trent	Route 1, Box 349	Halifax, Virginia
Henry Jones	Route 1, Box 144	Clower, Virginia
George Keye	Route 1, Box 44-A	Halifax, Virginia
Hula Edmonds	Route 1,	Nethalle, Virginia
Richard Dixon	Route 1, Box 140	Nethalle, Virginia
John R. Johnson	Route 1,	Virginia, Virginia

## B. POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Banks Var Garden	Route 1, Box 24	Scottsburg, Virginia
James Smith	Route 1, Box 7	Nethalle, Virginia
James W. Coleman	Route 1, Box 1274½	Nethalle, Virginia

## C. FORESTRY COMMITTEE

Maurice Forester, Chair.	Route 1, Box 82	Nethalle, Va.
Willie J. Hill	Route 1, Box 73	Halifax, Virginia
James J. Polidexter	Route 1,	Nethalle, Virginia

## D. LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE

Bernice Younger	Route 1, Box 245	South Boston, Va.
John W. Davis	Route 2,	Sutherland, Va.
A. B. Berbour	Box 141	Nathalie, Va.

## E. CIVIC IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

Hampton Logan	Route 1,	Halifax, Va.
Floesia Hendricks	Route 1,	South Boston, Va.

## F. 4-H CLUB COMMITTEE

Glen Reid	Route 2, Box 160	Nathalie, Va.
Walt Coleman, Chairman	Route 2, Box 117	Nathalie, Va.
Ray Owens	RD	South Boston, Va.
Roese Jennings	Route 3,	Nathalie, Va.
Bessie Williams	Route 1,	South Boston, Va.
Jewel Lee	Route 1,	South Boston, Va.
Mollie Sprengins		Denniston, Va.

## G. THESE ARE FIVE COMMUNITY CLUBS AND TWO SEMI-ACTIVE COMMUNITY CLUBS.

V.

## PROBLEMS IN THE COUNTY

There are many problems in the county, but at present the main problems are: small tobacco allotments and high operation cost. There are many other enterprises that could be produced here, however most of these crops are also under allotments in their commercial producing areas. So the county has few profitable cash crops in the county and if you don't have enough acres of tobacco to justify mechanised farming, then it becomes an unprofitable operation. Tobacco diseases and droughts pose a serious problem and a great risk to good farmers of the county. Tentants and share croppers are finding it hard to rent land for tobacco, and are having to split up in search for employment else where. Diseases are forcing farmers to grow tobacco on land not suited to produce good quality, but in most instances it means that you have increased yields that are unwanted by the tobacco trade.

Soil Conservation is still a serious problem and always will be as long as it is worked mostly by tentants under a one year lease. Tentants can not afford to apply soil building practices under a one year lease. However, many land owners using good practices on a portion of their land and hoping to make still other needed improvements. Tentants are also aware of the problem which now exist.

To absorb decreased farm income, farmers must of necessity plan a live-at-home program if they are to survive and maintain his present standards of living. The big problem is getting farmers to love and care for livestock, hay crops and gardens in the same manner that he has worshipped tobacco in the past.

IV.

ENTERPRISES

TOBACCO

A. SITUATION:

1. Most farmers in the county do a good job with tobacco.
2. Tobacco is the heart and sole of every true farmer.
3. Farmers need to know more about controlling soil born diseases and fertilizer requirements on soils of varying fertility.

B. PROBLEM:

1. Blackshank, Wilt, and Root Knot.
2. Decreased allotment.
3. High cost and narrow margin of profit.
4. Getting farmers to keep farm records.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To keep accurate farm records.
2. To make a farm plan and budget all enterprises.
3. To control all insects especially flea beetles.
4. To control root knot by gassing and other cultural practices.
5. To control suckers with chemicals.
6. To apply fertilizer according to soil test.
7. To plant only resistance varieties on diseased soils.
8. To get three farmers to grow one acre each of Turkish tobacco.

D. METHODS:

1. To put two sucker control demonstrations out.
2. To plant three tobacco variety demonstrations.
3. To put out three root knot control demonstrations.
4. To hold community club meetings at schools and stores throughout January and February. During these meetings every effort will be made to teach farmers the know how to carry out the various practices stated previously. Tobacco recommendations for 1959 and other research on new practices are to be discussed at this time.

5. Visual Aids: Some type of visual aids are to be used at each meeting to simplify understanding.
6. Newspaper articles and circular letters are sent out seasonally.
7. Each Agronomy Committee member will be given a copy of objectives and methods for each enterprise.
8. To hold a tobacco field meeting in July or early August.

2. CORN PRODUCTION

A. SITUATION:

1. Average yield 20 bushel per acre according to 1954 Census.
2. Farmers use only 200 lbs of fertilizer and 100 lbs of sidedressing .
3. Many soils are badly eroded and low in fertility,.
4. Production cost is approximately 90¢ per bushel.
5. Returns to labor is only \$6.88 per acre.

B. PROBLEM:

1. Getting farmers interested in caring for the corn crop.
2. Convincing farmers that proper fertilization will pay a profitable labor return.
3. Convincing farmers that increased yields will decrease the cost of producing a bushel of corn.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To plant hybrid corn.
2. To fertilize properly according to recommendations.
3. To fertilize sufficient to produce 60 bushels per acre.
4. To plant small grain and a legume crop in the corn rotation.

D. METHOD:

1. To put three 60 bushel per acre corn demonstration.
2. To put out three corn fertilizer demonstrations.
3. To hold a field meeting in September or October and measure results.
4. To hold 5 corn and grass crop meetings with community clubs during February and March.
5. To mail out circular letters in March carrying suggestions for producing 60 bushel per acre.

3. HOME FOOD & FEED PRODUCTION (Garden and Small Grains)

A. SITUATION:

1. Many farmers especially owners produce excellent gardens

2. In recent years wheat and barley have become a major crop in the county.
3. Barley is planted primarily to feed hogs.
4. Chickens and cows get very little grain if any.
5. The entire wheat crop is sold at harvest time except that which is used for bread.
6. More of the grain should be kept for livestock feed until the corn crop is harvested.
7. Good forage crops are scarce on most farms and need to be supplemented with small grains and corn.
8. Share croppers do not plant or grow sufficient garden, hogs, chickens or cows.
9. Financial need of farmers seemingly demand that they sell every item of supply produced knowing that it will be needed later.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Getting farmers to plan a year round feed plan.
2. Getting farmers to keep a calf for beef for home use.
3. Get the tenants farmers to raise a garden and a pig instead of keeping so many hungry dogs.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get more small farmers to grow a wheat and barley crop.
2. To sow only clean seed that has been properly treated to control stinking smut and other diseases.
3. To store sufficient supplies of small grains to sow green fallow, winter cover and grazing crops, to feed the livestock kept on the farm and seed to plant next year's crop.
4. To teach farmers that they must grow more of their food and feed for home use.
5. To purchase a family size home freezer.
6. To include more home grown beef and fresh red meats in the family diet.
7. To produce their own milk, and eggs during winter months.

D. METHODS:

1. Hold 5 community club meetings during February, March and April.
2. Publish newspaper articles monthly.
3. Send out circular letters.
4. Hold one egg laying demonstration in July.

4.

SUDAN, SOYBEANS & MILLET

A. SITUATIONS:

1. Farmers are not familiar with growing these crops.

2. The lespedeza crop often fails.
3. Drought often reduces hay and pasture in mid summer.
4. Cows hungry and too thin to produce milk in winter.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get 15 farmers to seed one acre each.
2. To convince farmer that this is a sure hay crop.
3. To provide sufficient grazing and hay for increased production milk and beef during winter.
4. To stop farmers from having to buy hay.

C. METHODS:

1. Put out 5 supplementary grain and hay crop demonstration.
2. Visit to these demonstrations during the field meeting or farm tour in July.
3. Send out newspaper articles.
4. Send out circular letters.
5. Discussions with community clubs during the grass crop meetings to be held during March and April.

5.

ALFALFA

A. SITUATIONS:

1. Feed shortage for livestock a frequent occurrence.
2. Farmers depend on lespedeza as their only hay crop.
3. The lespedeza hay crop frequently fail due to drought.
4. The small farmer buys too much hay.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get small farmers to increase the size of the farm by growing alfalfa.
2. To teach farmers that alfalfa is a good drought insurance crop.
3. To teach farmers how to grow alfalfa.
4. To control the alfalfa weevil at the time of spring top-dressing with a fertilizer prepared for this purpose.
5. To conduct 5 weevil control demonstrations.

C. METHODS:

1. To hold a field meeting in May at the alfalfa weevil control demonstrations.
2. To discuss growing alfalfa at community club meetings and other grass crop meetings.
3. To send out circular letters seasonally.
4. To run articles on various pictures in local paper.

6. PASTURE

A. SITUATION:

1. There are many improved pastures in the county.
2. Too much idle land containing insufficient cover.
3. Most farmers do not fertilize pastures properly or at all.
4. Pastures are frequently overgrazed.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. To get farmers to recognize pasture as a crop and to fertilize it accordingly.
  2. To get farmers to attend demonstrations.
- Cheap cattle makes the program hard to sell.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To continue the seeding of improved pastures.
2. To maintain adequate improved pastures to feed enough livestock for a good live-at-home program.
3. To seed pastures under the cost sharing program as a conservation measure on idle land.
4. To hold one farm tour in July.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan three demonstrations.
2. Have one tour in July.
3. Make farm visits when necessary.
4. Mail circular letters seasonally.
5. Have visual aids and plant crops where they can be seen.

7. SOIL CONSERVATION

A. SITUATION:

1. Soil conservation still needed on many farms.
2. Most of the land is used by tenants under a short term lease.
3. Not enough cover on the cultivated and idle land for protection.
4. Not enough contour farming in the county.

B. PROBLEMS:

1. Small farms and small fields prevent proper rotation and

contour strip farming.

2. Tentants change too often to follow a definite conservation plan.

C. OBJECTIVES:

1. To get all owner operations to follow a contour farming plan.
2. To teach all farmers how to conserve and improve their soils by using grass cover crops on idle and crop land.
3. To teach farmers the amount of plant fertility deposited by different grasses and legumes and how to fertilize accordingly.
4. To teach farmers more about soil types and the retention of soil fertility.

D. METHODS:

1. Plan three demonstrations.
2. Hold one field meeting in May.
3. Hold community club meetings in January to March.
4. Mail circular letters in February.
5. Make farm visits on request.
6. Plan for visual aids and slide or opae projector at county club meetings.

§.

FORESTRY

A. SITUATION:

1. Marketing pulpwood in the county has become a livelihood for many and a supplemental source of income for many farmers.
2. Many woodlots need thinning and improved operations.
3. Many farmers are cutting and marketing their own pulpwood and saw logs.
4. Farmers need more forestry education.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To teach farmers how to make a thinning improvement cutting.
2. To teach farmers to use the advice and assistance of the local county forester.
3. To increase the forestry committee to nine members.
4. To get more farmers to kill nuisance hardwood trees and plant young seedling in their place.
5. To get more farmers to attend forestry meeting.

C. METHOD:

1. Each committee members will be responsible for planning two forestry meetings to be conducted by the Farm Agent or an Extension Specialist.
2. To show a forestry film or good management at each meeting.
3. To hold two forestry meetings in the woods and demonstrations to demonstrate some of the management practices.

9.

POULTRY

A. SITUATION:

1. Laying flocks too small for profit, 50 hens or less.
2. Egg markets are available for farmers having 1000 layers as a minimum.
3. Small farmers are financial unable to open and operate a commercial egg laying enterprise.
4. Broilers can be purchased more cheaply than raised.
5. The average farmer is without home produced egg during winter months.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To start 3 poultry demonstrations for egg production.
2. To teach farmers that the home flock will lay in winter if properly housed and fed.
3. To produce eggs in winter for home food supply.

C. METHODS:

1. To hold a poultry demonstration in July.
2. To make slides of this poultry project during the demonstration for teaching aids in the county.
3. To send out circular letters encouraging farmers to raise hens as a supplemental enterprise on the home farm.

10.

LANDSCAPING CHURCH & HOME GROUNDS

A. SITUATION:

1. Many attractive new homes and churches are being built.
2. Shrubbery and yard trees are often planted too close to the house.
3. Many yards are poorly landscaped and arranged.
4. Many drive ways are inconvenient and unattractive.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To complete landscape demonstration already started with

two churches.

2. To have farmers visit 3 homes with demonstrations.
3. To establish five demonstrations in new communities.

C. METHODS:

1. Plan five demonstrators.
2. Plan for one farm tour.
3. Hold community club meetings by request.
4. Mail circular letters in February.
5. Plan visual aids and have open projector and slides.

11

FAIRM & HOME DEVELOPMENT

A. SITUATION:

1. We have only one family
2. We are trying to select another family for 1959.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To select one new family.
2. To plan a sound and profitable program for both families.

C. METHODS:

1. The Farm Agent plans to make frequent farm visits to make a farm plan budgeting all operations and give close supervision to carrying out the plans.

VII.

SUMMARY OF DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED

1. Tobaccoes: Two sucker control, three variety and three root knot gassing demonstration to teach new practices for controlling diseases.
2. Corn Production: Three fertiliser demonstrations to teach that it pays to fertilize corn and plan a hybrid.
3. Home Feed & Food Production: One live-at-home demonstration to teach farmers to supplement their own food and feed. Example: Beef, Eggs, Milk, Pork, and Grain and Feed enough for live-stock kept for winter production.

4. Grassland Farming: Five supplemental grass crops, five alfalfa weevil, three pasture demonstrations to teach farmers how to grow hay and pastures by using drought resistance crops and controlling insects.
5. Soil Conservation: Three demonstrations to teach farmers how to apply various soil conservation practices on their farms to conserve soil and water losses.
6. Forestry: Two forestry demonstrations in the woods to teach farmers how to perform their own thinning and improvement practices.
7. Poultry: One poultry demonstrations to teach farmers that a poultry enterprise offers unlimited possibilities for full time farming or as a supplemental project to the present operation.
8. Landscaping: Five demonstrations to teach farmers to make their homes and churches more attractive and convenient.
9. Farm and Home Development: Two families to teach these families to solve their problems and reach desired goals through council and supervision.

VIII. COUNTY WIDE ACTIVITIES

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Advisory Board Meeting .....                         | Quarterly               |
| 2. Junior 4-H Council.....                              | March                   |
| 3. Adult leader training meetings.....                  | December                |
| 4. Advisory Board Committee Meetings.....               | 1st & 2nd Weeks in Dec. |
| a. Agronomy    b. Forestry    c. Poultry    d. 4-H Club |                         |
| 5. One tobacco meeting.....                             | January                 |
| 6. Demonstrations or field meetings and tours           |                         |
| a. Two forestry demonstrations (in woods).....          | February                |
| b. One grass crop and soil conservation meeting.....    | May or June             |
| c. One poultry demonstration.....                       | July                    |
| d. One day tobacco farm tour demonstration.....         | July or Aug.            |
| e. One day supplementary grass crop demonstration....   | August                  |
| f. One corn field demonstration.....                    | October                 |
| g. Three tobacco grading demonstrations.....            | October                 |

II. COMMUNITY CLUB MEETINGS & OTHER MEETINGS

1. Six tobacco discussion meetings
2. Four grass crop meetings (alfalfa, pasture and summer grass)
3. Four corn and small grain meetings .

4. Four meetings on supplemental enterprises: (Poultry, Garden, Forestry, and Market Hogs).
5. Monthly meetings with each 4-H club.

X. SPECIALIST NEEDED

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Forestry subject matter specialist.....           | February      |
| 2. Soil Conservationist.....                         | May           |
| 3. Poultry subject matter specialist.....            | July          |
| 4. Tobacco and agronomy subject matter specialist... | July or Aug.  |
| 5. Agronomy subject matter specialist.....           | October       |
| 6. U. S. Tobacco Grading Specialist.....             | Sept. or Oct. |

XI. COOPERATED WITH OTHER AGENCIES

1. Production and Marketing Administration
2. Farmers Home Administration
3. Farm Loan Credit Association
4. Soil Conservation Service
5. National Farm Loan Association
6. Vocational Agriculture

XII. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. ORGANIZATION	MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES	MONTH
a. Eleven 4-H Clubs	205	Club Meetings	Monthly
b. 4-H Council	30	Meetings	March
c. 4-H Committee	5	Meeting	December
d. 4-H Leader Training	10	Meeting	January

B. 4-H PROJECT WORK	MEMBERS	PARTICIPATION	MONTH
a. 4-H Talent Program		Any Member	Mar. or April
b. State 4-H Short Course	3	3	June
c. Wildlife Conservation Conference	2	2	August
d. County Fair		Any Member	October
e. Achievement Day		Any Member	October
f. Award Program		Any Member	November

XIII. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	DATE
a. Planning Tobacco Meetings .....	Dec. 1st. - 31st.
b. Preparing Plan of Work.....	Dec. 1st. - 31st.
c. Contact Specialist for Tobacco Meeting.....	Dec. 1st. - 31st.

- d. Planning for Community Club Meetings..... Dec. 1st. - 31st.
- e. Hold a County Wide Tobacco Meeting in January or February
- a. Hold six Tobacco meetings with Community clubs..... Jan. 1st. - 31st.
- b. Reorganize 4-H Clubs..... Jan. 1st. - 31st.
- c. Hold a Forestry Meeting in ..... Jan. or Feb.
- d. Meet with Advisory Board Members..... Jan. 1st. - 31st.
- a. Hold monthly 4-H Club Meetings..... Feb. 1st. - 28th
- b. Meet with Community Clubs..... Feb. 1st. - 28th
- c. Get out Seeding and Fertilization Recommendations..... Feb. 1st. - 28th
- d. Hold Farm Meetings in New Communities..... Feb. 1st. - 28th
- e. Locate Demonstrators for 1959 Projects..... Feb. 1st. - 28th
- a. Get out 2 newspaper articles..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- b. Visits to locate Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstration..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- c. 4-H Club Council Meeting..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- d. Circular letters for seeding and fertilizing Grass Crops..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- e. Instruction for seeding Alfalfa and Other Grass Crops..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- f. Advisory Board Meeting..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- g. 4-H Talent Program..... Mar. 1st. - 31st.
- a. Visit Soil Conservation Demonstration..... April 1st. - 31st.
- b. Circular letters on Sweet Potatoes, etc..... April 1st. - 31st.
- c. Complete 4-H Club Enrollment..... April 1st. - 31st.
- d. Get Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstration planned April 1st. - 31st.
- a. Mail circular letters on Gardening..... May 1st. - 31st.
- b. Get 4-H Pig Show and Sales project started.. May 1st. - 31st.
- c. Get 4-H Boys Sweet Potatoes project started. May 1st. - 31st.
- d. Visit Charlotte C. H. Experiment Station... May 1st. - 31st.
- e. Get Tobacco Fertilizer Demonstration planted May 1st. - 31st.
- f. Hold Soil Conservation demonstration..... May 1st. - 31st.
- a. Plan to hold a Tobacco meeting in July..... June 1st. - 30th.
- b. Attend the State 4-H Short Course..... June 1st. - 30th.
- c. Visits to all Adult Result Demonstrators.... June 1st. - 30th.
- d. Visits to 4-H Club Projects..... June 1st. - 30th.
- e. Vacation.....
- a. Professional Workers meeting at Chatham Experiment Station..... July 1st. - 31st.
- b. Visit 4-H Club Projects..... July 1st. - 31st.

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| c. Farm Tour to see Tobacco and Other Crops....  | July 1st. - 31st.  |
| d. Spraying and Dusting Tobacco to control<br>insects.....                                 | July 1st. - 31st.  |
| e. Hold Poultry Demonstration.....   | July 1st. - 31st.  |
| a. Visit 4-H Projects.....   | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| b. Attend Wildlife Camps.....  | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| c. Get out Publicity on controlling Tobacco....<br>Insects and Diseases.....               | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| d. Get out information on Poultry Management,<br>Lice, Egg Quality and etc.....            | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| e. Advisory Board Meeting.....   | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| f. Seeding Alfalfa and Other Grass and Winter<br>Cover crops.....                          | Aug. 1st. - 31st.  |
| a. Visit to 4-H Club Projects.....   | Sept. 1st. - 30th. |
| b. Rotation and turning of Tobacco Stubbles and<br>Roots to control Nematode Diseases..... | Sept. 1st. - 30th. |
| c. State Advisory Board Meeting.....   | Sept. 1st. - 30th. |
| d. County Advisory Board Meeting.....  | Sept. 1st. - 30th. |
| e. Seeding Alfalfa and Green Fallow, etc.....  | Sept. 1st. - 30th. |
| a. Hold 4-H Club Meetings.....   | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| b. Collecting 4-H Record Books.....  | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| c. Participation in the County Fair.....   | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| d. 4-H Achievement Day.....  | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| e. Assemble materials for Award Contest.....   | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| f. Hold Corn demonstration.....  | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| g. Tobacco Grading Demonstration.....  | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| h. Treating Plant Beds for Weed Control.....   | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| i. Annual Meeting for Farm & Home Agents.....  | Oct. 1st. - 31st.  |
| a. Making Annual Reports, Statistical & Narra-<br>tive.....                                | Nov. 1st. - 30th.  |
| b. 4-H Club Award Report.....  | Nov. 1st. - 30th.  |
| c. Advisory Board Meeting.....   | Nov. 1st. - 30th.  |
| d. Hold a 4-H Club meeting.....  | Nov. 1st. - 30th.  |

THE END