

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

July	Farm and Home week conference Fall and winter garden plans Wildlife conference plans 4-H club visits Vacation
August	State Advisory Board Meeting plans Check 4-H records and projects Winter pasture seeding circulars 4-H Wildlife Conference Prepare 4-H meeting schedule
September	State Advisory Board Meeting Follow-up on winter pasture seeding State Fair participation Advisory board meeting 4-H club reorganization
October	Follow-up on sweet potato projects Small grain variety recommendations Get in 4-H club records Assemble date for annual reports Annual agents conference 4-H club council meetings
November	Annual Agents Conference Plans for 4-H show Annual reports 4-H club meetings
December	4-H Show Advisory board meeting Plans for 1961 Evaluation of 1960 activities 4-H club meetings

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

January	Live at home scores Fama and home development plans Plan of Work District Meeting 4-H Club Meetings
February	Home grounds committee meeting Soil samples for sweet potatoes, corn and pasture Plan for poultry committee meeting Plan for Agronomy committee meeting Pasture and small grain topdressing circulars 4-H club meetings
March	Advisory Board meeting Poultry committee meeting Groundhog campaign plans Corn variety and fertilizer recommendations, circulars Soybeans variety recommendations Clean-Up campaign plans 4-H club enrollment 4-H meetings, National 4-H club week recognition Start home grounds beautification work Agronomy committee meeting
April	Follow-up with corn and soybean recommendations Start corn demonstrations 4-H Club committee meeting Groundhog campaign Clean-Up campaign 4-H club meetings Check and supervise bedding of sweet potatoes Check ordering of sweet potato plants
May	Rural Life Sunday Short Course plans Check all sweet potato projects Check starting of all crop demonstrations 4-H club meetings
June	Advisory Board meeting Fama and Home week plans 4-H Short Course plans Visit 4-H projects Check progress of all demonstrations and publicize Check fama employment for groups

PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

4- H CLUB WORK

SITUATIONS: During 1959, 262 boys and girls were enrolled in eight 4-H Clubs. Only two clubs had active leaders; two more clubs had semi-active leaders and four were entirely without leaders. With the exception of two, Carter-Braxton and Mt. Olive Progressive, all clubs meet in the schools.

GOALS: Have two additional clubs with active leaders.
Increase project completion by 10%.
Enroll more older members.

METHODS-ACTIVITIES: Invite parents to 4-H meetings and other activities.
Keep parents informed of child progress.
Ask members to help in securing leaders.
Publicize general accomplishments.

PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

SOYBEANS

SITUATIONS: Soybeans is second only to corn as a cultivated crop. It is the highest acreage of cash crops grown in the County for cash only. Varieties grown are primarily Ogden and S-100. A few Lee were grown last year for the third time. Good rotations as a rule, are not followed. Yields seem to be approximately 20 bushels per acre. This could be easily raised to 30 or more with good cultural practices and observation of proper seeding rates and dates. In a few cases, soybeans are double cropped, following oats, barley and sometimes wheat.

GOALS: Have five farmers realize yields of 35 bushels per acre.

Have two farmers realize the possibilities with proper rotations.

Have three farmers recognize proper planting dates.

METHODS-ACTIVITIES: Have specialist at Agronomy Committee meeting.

Conduct two variety demonstrations of Dorman, Lee, S-100, and Ogden.

Press, radio, circulars, and farm visits.

PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

POULTRY

SITUATIONS:

There are only 8 large commercial laying flocks on Negro operated farms in the County. Two of these are breeding flocks, and while they receive premium prices for eggs, their breed is not noted for a high laying percentage. The home flock prevails on nearly every farm, consisting of from 25 to 100 layers. There is a need for more commercial flocks to supplement income on small farms as well as a need for more home flocks to provide better diets. In 1956, with the help of Mr. Dean, Poultry Specialist, we made a start in what we hope is the right direction.

GOALS:

To get an average increase of 10% in size of existing flocks.

To have three flocks increase their laying percent at least 5%.

To get two families without poultry to start a small laying flock with an eye for expansion.

METHODS - ACTIVITIES:

Have specialist meet with Poultry Committee.

Continue laying flock demonstrations.

Use circulars, news articles, radio.

Publicize progress of outstanding demonstrations.

PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

SWINE

SITUATION: All farms have some hogs. About 15 or 20 are producing market hogs on a fairly large commercial scale. Others raise feeder pigs or raise hogs for home use, some do both. There is a scarcity of good breeding stock in the county. Feeding could be vastly improved in nearly all cases. Farmers are generally unaware of the Corn - hog ratio.

GOALS: Have three additional commercial hog raisers get a purebred boar, of the meat type. Have five farmers develop on adequate feeding program of corn, pasture, protein, and mineral supplement.

METHODS -ACTIVITIES: Use of circular letters to swine raisers. Assist farmers to locate desirable breeding stock of their choice. Keep farmers informed of Corn - hog ratio. Help hog raisers develop adequate pasture program. Alert farmers to changing market trends.

PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

LANDSCAPING

SITUATION: Only three Negro owned homes are considered attractively landscaped. Generally, they need shrubbery, walks, drives, painting and screening. Community respect and property values could be increased 100% by developing attractive environs. Our hardest job has been motivation, since there is little or no interest in home grounds beautification by persons needing it most. Seven families have started work on their yards but seem to lack finances to complete.

GOALS: Have six families develop complete home grounds beautification plans.
Have five families already started to complete their project, as a demonstration.

METHODS - ACTIVITIES: Have specialist meet with home grounds beautification committee.
Encourage use of native shrubs.
Show before and after pictures of work done, to get people interested.
Get advisory board to offer prizes to persons making most improvement.
Publicize activities of work started and of committee work.

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PLAN OF ACTION ON MAJOR PROBLEMS

CORN

SITUATION: Corn is raised on every farm in the county, and is the largest cultivated crop. Yields for the last five years have averaged about 40 bushels per acre. Fertilization practices have improved since 1950 but is still deficient in several communities. Generally, these same communities are not using recommended varieties.

GOALS: Have five farmers to increase yields by 10 bushels per acre.

Have eight additional farmers use recommended varieties for first time.

Have ten farmers observe proper planting time according to maturity dates of varieties.

METHODS - ACTIVITIES: Continue use of Agronomy Committee.

Have specialist meet with Agronomy Committee.

Conduct two variety demonstrations.

Conduct one fertilizer demonstration.

Provide technical information.

Use press, radio, circular letters and farm visits.

Publicize progress of demonstrations.

COUNTY POPULATION

Approximately 7,589 people live in King William, of this number about 3,099 are of the colored race. The 221 Negro operated farms are classified as follows:

Full owners	136
Part owners	79
Tenants	6

Also, there is a large number of part time farmers working in Government and industry. This group operate small farms for cash and subsistence, on evenings and week ends.

PROBLEMS SELECTED FOR 1960

County situations as stated on page 1 give rise to certain definite needs. We have selected several of these for major attention during 1960. They are as follows:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NEED</u>
Corn	Better varietal selection, better fertilization
Landscaping	Home, Church, and school ground beautification
Swine	Better feeding and breeding practices
Poultry	More commercial flocks
Soybeans	Up-to-date cultural practices
4-H Club Work	More leaders, more project completion

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

ADVISORY BOARD OFFICERS

President	Augustus Edwards	RFD West Point, Va.
Vice President	Mrs. Lottie Johnson	King William, Va.
Secretary	Mrs. Zelma Jones	King William, Va.
Treasurer	W. H. Berkley	Aylett, Va.

ADVISORY BOARD COMMITTEES

4-H Club	Mrs. Zemorla Washington	Chairman
Home Grounds	Mr. Gamalia Harris	"
Poultry	Mrs. Zelma Jones	"
Agronomy	Mr. Perry Harvey	"
Achievement	Mrs. Louanna Gaines	"
Finance	Mrs. Zelma Jones	"

COUNTY SITUATIONS

Three boundaries of King William County are formed by the York, Pamunkey, and Mattaponi Rivers. Caroline and Hanover Counties form the North-west boundary. Prevailing soils are Elkton, Sassafras, Kempsville, Wicham, Altivista, Norfolk, Atlee, Keesport, Lenora and Evansboro. These soils range in quality from class I through class V. Therefore, a wide variety of crops are grown.

Most of the Negro operated farms are operated on a general basis, their cropping program consisting of corn, soybeans, hay, milo, and small grains. There are a few specialized farms producing truck crops, poultry, and tobacco. In some instances these specialized enterprises are blended with the general farming program.

Considerably more and more off-farm income is being realized by oystering, fishing, serving as hunting guides; sawmill labor, work in the pulpwood industry, Government work, domestic work, and seasonal work in canneries. Many work at varied occupations in near-by Richmond.

In addition to poultry, livestock produced is hogs, dairy and beef cattle.

The average farm income appears to be \$2,500.00. Negro operated farms seem to vary between \$250.00 and \$6,000.00. As would be expected, in the lower extreme we find practically all of our part-time farmers. This part-time group continues to be the most difficult to work with and they seem to have more than their proportionate share of problems.

Living conditions are below what would be considered a fair standard. Overcrowded homes, unsightly environs, and the lack of modern conveniences contribute to a blighted overall picture in spite of many modern, attractive and convenient homes.

It is with due cognizance of the above situations that this plan is developed.

PROBLEMS IN COUNTY

1. Crop rotation, fertilization and other soil conservation practices needed.
2. Knowledge of proper varieties and seeding dates are lacking or not used.
3. Combined farm and off-farm income too low for desirable standards of living.
4. Approximately 60% of Negro farmers are part-time farmers.
5. Unattractive home and home grounds.
6. Possibilities with poultry not being realized nor utilized.
7. Tobacco yield low.

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
1960

COUNTY KING WILLIAM

Name M. T. POLES
Local Farm Agent

Date Mailed MARCH 14, 1960