*ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT*

# COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

*Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

E. L. SEAY, JR.
**Name**

COUNTY AGENT
**Title** **Agent**

HERBERT L. JONES
**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

1958

CUMBERLAND
**County**

TABLE OF CONTENTS


Description of County . . . . . 1

County Organization . . . . . 1

General Problems and Needs of the County . . . . . 1

Agronomy . . . . . 2 - 6

Poultry . . . . . 6

Dairying . . . . . 6 - 7

General Livestock . . . . . 7 - 8

Horticulture . . . . . 8 - 9

Farm Labor . . . . . 9

Agricultural Planning . . . . . 9 - 10

Farm & Home Development Program . . . . . 10

Cooperatives . . . . . 10

Forestry . . . . . 10 - 11

County Farm Organizations . . . . . 11

4-H Club Work . . . . . 11 - 12

Cooperation With ASC . . . . . 12

Cooperation with District Soil Conservation Program . . . 12 - 13

Rural Development Program . . . . . 13 - 19

Evaluation of Year's Work . . . . . 19 - 20

Specialists Assisting in County in 1958 . . . . . 21

## I. DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

Cumberland County is located in the Southern Piedmont section of Virginia. The average size of farms was 113 acres in 1945, and 122.2 acres in 1955. In 1945 there were 1,227 farms in the county and in 1955 there were 977 farms. The population dropped from 7,505 in 1940 to 7,252 in 1950. Cumberland is strictly a rural agricultural county, as there are no urban areas and no industry to speak of in the county.

Poultry, dairy, and general livestock have increased greatly in the past 10 years. General crops are grown over the entire county, with tobacco being the main cash crop, bringing in 32.6% of the entire farm income.

Cropland harvested in 1945 was 25,427 acres, and in 1955 was 21,919 acres. At the same time cattle numbers have increased from 5,590 in 1945 to 8,864 in 1955. The value of chickens sold has increased from $98,935 in 1950 to $479,264 in 1955. The number of chickens sold has increased from 110,740 in 1950 to 754,575 in 1955. The number of turkeys raised has increased from 3,059 in 1945 to 42,745 in 1955.

## II. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The county organization that is being used in Cumberland County is known as the County Agricultural Extension Service Board.

Special Interest Committees have been set up on agronomy, livestock, poultry, dairy, and forestry. These committees have met several times to study the county situation and set up long time goals, and what should be done in 1958 toward reaching these goals. Also these committees have organized and set up each member on a rotational basis in regard to the number of years he should serve on the committee.

## III. GENERAL PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE COUNTY

The following are the major problems and needs of the county as determined by the committees of the Agricultural Extension Service Board and the Extension agents: marketing facilities for poultry, inadequate feed program for livestock, disease and insect control in crops, low crop yields in certain sections of the county, disease and parasite control in livestock, and the management of our farm woods.

The following are some of the major enterprises and projects that the agents have stressed and promoted in Cumberland County in 1958. The program was followed with the assistance of the County Agricultural Extension Service Board, county Professional Agricultural Workers, District Agent, Specialists, and others.

## IV. AGRONOMY

### A. Pastures

a. The county pasture program, with a few exceptions, has been progressing very well. Our acreage in improved pastures has increased, and the number of grazing days has increased greatly the past few years. However, the series of dry years that we have had has hit our pastures a hard blow. Some of these pastures have been reseeded, but due to price-cost squeeze, many farmers have not been financially able to reseed and fertilize. In order to bring these pastures back, more reseeding will have to be done. Also fertilizer and management practices will have to be changed to meet the need. There is also a need for seeding additional acres and to work toward a system that will give the maximum number of grazing days.

The immediate recognized needs are to reseed the stands that have died out, proper fertilization, proper management, and seeding additional acres to improved mixtures that will give the maximum number of grazing days.

Accomplishments

The following accomplishments were made toward reaching the goals as set up in the 1958 plan of work:

1. According to the best estimates we could obtain, approximately 1,150 acres of pasture were reseeded in 1958.

2. Approximately 1,000 additional acres were seeded to a permanent type pasture. Also, approximately 1,500 acres of supplementary pasture was seeded in order to lengthen the total number of grazing days.

3. The agents worked with 17 farmers who had not been managing their pastures properly, encouraging them to top-dress, graze rotationally, etc.

Fourteen of these farmers made definite improvement in their management practices.

The following were used to promote the pasture program for 1958: the Extension agronomy, livestock, and dairy committees, professional agriculture workers, specialists, timely radio and television programs, news articles, circular letters, bulletins, farm visits, general meetings and farm tours.

B. Hybrid Corn

a. In 1944 there were 9,047 acres of corn grown in Cumberland, with an average yield of 19.7 bu. per acre. In 1954 we grew 7,000 acres of corn, with an average yield of 19.5 bu. per acre. However, the low yield in 1954 was due to extreme dry hot weather. In 1949 the yield was 30.1 bu. per acre, and the estimated yield in 1956 was approximately 38 bu. per acre.

It is estimated that our farmers are using an average of 500 lbs. of fertilizer per acre on their corn, however, there are some who use much less than this. There are still some farmers who do not use hybrid corn or follow good management practices. Also many farmers still grow corn on land unsuited for row crops.

b. The immediate needs were to get farmers to plant corn only on suitable for cultivated crops, and get more farmers to use recommended varieties and follow good cultural and fertilization practices.

Accomplishments

1. It is estimated that the average yield of corn per acre in Cumberland County in 1958 is approximately 40 bu.

2. At least 92% of the farmers planted a recommended variety in 1958.

3. The agents worked with 10 farmers, getting them to fertilize their corn according to the latest recommendations. These were farmers who had not been following this practice in the past.

The county agronomy committee, professional workers, Extension agents, and seed and fertilizer dealers cooperated to carry out the corn program.

The program was taken to the people by the use of radio, television, news articles, circular letters, bulletins, farm visits, general meetings and field trips.

C. Small Grain

The Agronomy Committee felt that our yields of small grains were in line with other crops. The yield has increased greatly the past few years, but there are still some farmers who are getting

yields much below average. They felt that the greatest need today was to have all farmers seed good clean recommended seed, make a good seed bed preparation and use proper amounts of fertilizer. They also felt that all farmers should treat their seed for diseases before seeding.

The immediate recognized needs were to raise the yield of the low yield producing farmer up to the county average, which was 24.8 bu. per acre for wheat in 1955; 39.5 bu. per acre for oats; 30.7 bu. per acre for barley; and 30.8 bu. per acre for mixed grains.

The agronomy committee, Extension agents and professional agricultural workers cooperated in carrying out the program.

Accomplishments

1. The agents worked with the below-average yield farmer to try to increase his yield by 5%. This goal was accomplished.

2. The agents worked with 12 farmers who had not been treating their seed before planting, getting them to treat according to recommendations.

The program was carried to the people by radio, newspapers, circular letters, bulletins and farm visits.

D. Winter Cover Crops

There are a number of farmers who seed winter cover crops each year. However, there is a lot of land that is left out each winter with no cover on it.

The immediate recognized needs were to have a green crop on all cropland during the winter months.

Accomplishments

Ten percent more acres were seeded to cover crops in 1958 than in 1957.

The program was taken to the people by radio, press, farm visits and general meetings.

E. Tobacco

Cumberland County grows four types of tobacco - Flue-Cured, Dark Fire-Cured, Dark Air-Cured and Burley. Our average yield on all types is very close to the State yield, and in some cases exceeds it. However, our Agronomy Committee feels that we should try

to get all tobacco growers to increase their yield at least up to the State average; also that we should strive to increase the quality of our tobacco. This could be done if everyone followed the recommendations from the experiment stations on varieties, fertilization, disease control, plant bed management, and proper curing and grading.

The 1956 crop was one of the best crops that we have had for several years. The quality was much improved and the average price much higher. The 1957 crop was damaged considerably by dry weather, but still yielded very good.

The immediate recognized needs are to have all farmers have a per acre yield of at least the State average and also improve the quality of the tobacco grown in comparison to the increase in yield.

Accomplishments

1. Fourteen farmers took soil samples and followed recommendations for their tobacco land who had not done so before.

2. The yield and quality was increased at least 3% on the farms producing less than the State average.

The program was presented to the people by radio, press, county-wide tobacco meetings, farm visits, bulletins, circular letters, tours and demonstrations.

F. Hay

A large number of our farmers depend on lespedeza and other late hay and have no early hay. This caused many farmers to have a complete hay crop failure during severe dry years. Our alfalfa acres have increased slightly, but have not come anywhere near keeping up with our increase in livestock.

In the future we should try to get our hay crops more in line with our livestock numbers. Also farmers should grow more early hay while there is ample moisture in the ground.

The immediate recognized needs are to increase our alfalfa acres from 860 to 1600 and increase the alfalfa yield to 3 tons per acre. Also grow enough good quality hay to provide an ample amount for the livestock we have in the county.

Accomplishments

1. In 1958 there were 375 known acres of alfalfa seeded in

Cumberland County.

2. Due to the stress put on top-dressing and controlling insects, alfalfa yields average at least 3 tons per acre over the entire county.

3. At least 5% more clover, grass hay was seeded in 1958.

Radio, press, circular letters, general meetings, bulletins, tours and farm visits were used to promote the program.

V. POULTRY

In 1950 only 110,740 chickens were sold from Cumberland; in 1954 the number sold was 754,575. Also there are a large number of breeding and commercial laying flocks in the county, and the number of turkeys has jumped from 6,139 to 42,745.

The immediate problems are an improved market outlet, a good management and sanitation program, a standard price scale for hatchery eggs, improved diagnostic laboratory facilities, and an improved stray dog law for the county; also proper construction of buildings.

Accomplishments

1. The agents worked with 22 poultrymen, helping them improve the management and sanitation practices in their poultry operations. It is felt that a great deal is accomplished by working individually with the poultrymen.

2. The agents have continued to work with the Extension poultry committee, marketing committee and others on improving the marketing outlets and diagnostic laboratory facilities. Some improvements have been reached on both, but additional improvements need to be made.

The county passed an ordinance to confine all dogs for 90 days. All dogs found loose during this time were to be picked up.

The program was taken to the people by farm visits, radio, press, bulletins, poultry meetings and general meetings.

VI. DAIRYING

We now have 20 farmers selling Grade A milk, approximately 35 Grade B producers and also several farmers who sell cream. This number has not changed much in the past 5 years, however, the number of cows has increased in most of the Grade A herds and some of the Grade B.

The immediate recognized needs were better dairy management, proper culling of cow herds, better quality milk, and the use of better herd sires.

The dairy committee, Extension agents, and other professional agricultural workers have cooperated on the dairy program.

Accomplishments

1. Due to urgency of other programs the agents were unable to work on the weigh-a-day-a-month program in 1958. However, it is felt that this is a good program and the agents hope to make progress on it in 1959.

2. As of September 30, 1958, 64.4% of all heifer calves in the county had been vaccinated against Bangs Disease. This figure will be much higher when the report for the last quarter is received. Also it is felt that the per cent of dairy heifers would be much higher than the percent of all heifers vaccinated in the county.

3. The agents have assisted 10 farmers in culling their herd who were not following a strict culling program.

4. With the cooperation of the artificial inseminator from Nottoway County, we have been able to offer artificial breeding services to more of our farmers. Approximately 15 farmers are breeding cows artificially at the present time who were not doing so last year.

The dairy committee, Extension agents and other professional agricultural workers have cooperated on the dairy program.

Farm visits, radio, press, bulletins, circular letters and general meetings were used to promote the program.

VII. GENERAL LIVESTOCK

The number of beef cows has increased from 852 in 1950 to 2,275 in 1955. The hog and sheep numbers have remained fairly constant. In many cases the farmers have gone out for numbers of beef cows and neglected type, breeding, and quality. Some farmers are taking advantage of feeder calf sales for marketing their beef calves, but many are still marketing their calves through regular channels. In the future, farmers should become more type, breed, and quality conscious. Also farmers should sell more on a graded basis.

The immediate recognized needs were improving the quality of livestock by culling, and in some cases, purchasing better animals; also by using only good type registered sires. Farmers should also practice

better feeding and management in the herd, and should take advantage of grading and marketing facilities available. Sheep numbers could be increased in the county and the quality could be improved.

The livestock committee, Extension agents, other professional agricultural workers and specialists cooperated to promote the program.

Accomplishments

1. The agents have assisted 20 farmers in selecting a good registered sire in 1958.

2. Four new members put calves in the feeder calf sale in 1958.

3. As of September 30, 1958, 64.4% of the heifer calves in the county had been vaccinated against Bangs Disease. This percent will be much higher when the report for the last quarter is received.

4. During 1958 the sheep numbers in Cumberland County increased by approximately 50.

5. The agents have worked with 15 farmers in 1958, encouraging them to cull out all cows with dairy breeding and replace them with well bred beef cows or heifers.

The Extension livestock committee, Extension agents and professional agricultural workers have cooperated in carrying out the livestock program.

Tours, farm visits, radio, press, circular letters, bulletins, specialists and meetings have been used to promote the livestock program.

VIII. HORTICULTURE

A. Home Vegetable Garden Production

A large percentage of our county people have some type of home garden, however, a lot of these gardens are small and do not have a variety of vegetables. Also many do not have any fall garden.

Due to the high cost of living, the lack of money due to adverse weather conditions, and price-cost squeeze, it is more necessary than ever that every farm family have a good early and late garden.

The immediate recognized needs are to have each farmer have a good well-rounded garden program.

Accomplishments

1. The agents stressed gardens at two monthly meetings of all eleven 4-H clubs to encourage them to help plan and grow a better garden at home.

2. The agents provided all merchants and seedmen information on recommended varieties, fertilizer, and insecticides.

B. Fruits

The only fruit trees we have are in small home orchards.

Accomplishments

1. The agents devoted one radio talk on the latest methods of pruning, spraying and tree management. Also information on insects, diseases, and tree management was furnished all interested farmers.

C. Small Fruit

Approximately 40% of our farmers have some type of small fruit plantings for home use. Also a few farmers sell some grapes and strawberries.

It is felt that most of our farmers should attempt to grow enough grapes and berries for their own use.

Accomplishments

1. The agents, through the use of radio and 4-H Club meetings, encouraged farmers and 4-H members to put in a small acreage of berries and grapes. Approximately 20 made small plantings in 1958.

Farm visits, radio, bulletins, and 4-H meetings were used to promote the program.

IX. FARM LABOR

The agents have assisted 15 farmers with farm labor problems in 1958.

X. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

In 1956 special interest committees were set up for agronomy, live-

stock, dairy, poultry and forestry. Each of these committees met a sufficient number of times to set up long-time goals and plan a program for reaching the goals.

Accomplishments

1. Each of the special interest committees met a sufficient number of times to draw up plans for 1958 toward reaching their long-time programs.

2. The following committees were appointed to work on the Rural Development program: Industrial, Health, School and Education, Marketing, Cash Crops, Credit, Lighting, Housing - Home Beautification, Recreation, Publicity and Promotion, Conservation and Water Shed.

## XI. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Since Cumberland County was selected to work on the Rural Development Program, very little work was done on the Farm & Home Development Program until 1958.

Accomplishments

1. The agents worked with 20 families on the Farm & Home Development program in 1958. The agents feel a great deal was accomplished with these families, however, there is a lot of planning and management problems that still need to be worked out with each of them.

## XII. COOPERATIVES

Agents have continued to work with cooperatives in the county in an educational way.

## XIII. FORESTRY

Two-thirds of Cumberland County is now in some type of woods. The timber and pulpwood on this land is being cut at a much faster rate than it is growing back. A large percentage of this land is growing up in worthless hardwodds.

The immediate recognized needs are more selective cutting of timber and farm forest improvements; also a need for planting more seedling pines on land not suited to crops and on land growing scrub hardwoods.

Accomplishments

1. Twenty-nine 4-H Club members planted 500 pine seedlings each in 1958.

2. 475,400 pine seedlings were planted in Cumberland County during the past planting season.

3. The agents have continued to work with the hardwood poisoning demonstration on Route 60 west of Cumberland. This demonstration was set up in 1957 and is looking exceptionally good at the present time.

The Extension forestry committee, Extension agents, specialists and the Virginia Forest Service all cooperated to promote the project.

Farm visits, press, radio, circular letters, bulletins, 4-H meetings and farm meetings were used to promote the program.

## XIV. COUNTY FARM ORGANIZATIONS

The agents have continued to work with the county farm organizations in an educational way.

## XV. 4-H CLUB WORK

In 1949 there were three 4-H Clubs in the county with an enrollment of 67 boys. In 1958 there were 11 clubs organized in the county with an enrollment of 246 boys. This rate of increase cannot be continued as we are now reaching a very high percentage of the boys that are of club age.

The reasons for our increase in club enrollment are the cooperation of the teachers, leaders and parents, and the breaking down of the clubs into age groups.

The immediate recognized needs are to obtain more volunteer leaders and to add some additional joint projects which will interest high school boys and will not compete with F.F.A. projects; also provide more recreation for all club members.

### Accomplishments

1. The 4-H Electric Project was conducted in all clubs from the sixth grade up. Representatives from the Virginia Electric & Power Company cooperated with the Extension agents in conducting the project.

2. Twenty-eight 4-H boys from Cumberland attended the District 4-H Camp at Holiday Lake and 3 boys attended the State Short Course at Blacksburg.

3. The 4-H Achievement Day Program was held in April. At this time

county medals were given out for each project taken.

4. The Sears Roebuck pig project was conducted in the John Randolph district, with 5 boys receiving sow pigs and one boy receiving a boar pig.

5. Club members from all eleven 4-H Clubs and the Honor Club made exhibits at the Five County Fair at Farmville.

6. Two teams were entered in the District Contests at Farmville in April.

7. The Cumberland 4-H Club, in cooperation with the Honor Club, held a party at the American Legion Hall in October as a part of their recreational program.

8. Twenty-nine boys planted 500 pine seedlings each.

9. At least 80% of the 4-H projects taken were completed.

10. One boy and two girls represented the county at the 4-H Electric Congress in Richmond. One girl won the district award. The Honor Club put up an exhibit at the Congress and won first place.

Specialists were used to help with fairs, camps, pig projects, and judging teams.

The program was taken to the people by using specialists, radio, press, circular letters, general meetings, 4-H meetings, special meetings, achievement day programs, tours, picnics, fairs, camps, and project visits.

## XVI. COOPERATION WITH A.S.C.

Accomplishments

The agent has continued to serve as ex officio member to the County Committee and be in charge of educational work.

The radio, press, general meetings and farm visits were used to publicize the program.

## XVII. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Very few farmers are taking advantage of the complete soil conservation plan, however, many are following some conservation practices.

Accomplishments

1. The agents have used every available opportunity to urge farmers to take advantage of the complete soil conservation plan. There are still very few farmers following the plan.

2. The agents have helped the local representatives of the Soil Conservation Service in making contacts with farmers whenever possible.

   Radio, press, general meetings and farm visits were used to familiarize the farmers with the program.

XVIII. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Since Cumberland County was selected to work on the Rural Development Program the following steps have been taken: A meeting was held for the county leaders to be introduced to the program. A county Rural Development Committee was selected. A chairman and secretary were elected by the county group. A survey was conducted to determine the industrial needs in the county, the available labor, etc. With the help of the Virginia Electric & Power Company representatives, a large county brochure was published containing all facts necessary for an industry to determine if they would like to come to the county. A small county brochure for wider publication has also been prepared and distributed.

County committees have been appointed to work on problems in the following fields: Industry, health, school - education, marketing, cash crops, lighting, housing (home beautification), recreation, publicity and promotion, conservation & watershed and finance.

The trend of the Rural Development Program in Cumberland County depends on the progress and accomplishments that will be made through the work of the various committees under the Rural Development Program.

Accomplishments

The following are the reports of the various committees for 1958:

Education Committee

1. On July 11, 1958, the Education Committee met at Cumberland Court House with the Cumberland County School Board, the Board of Supervisors and Superintendent of Schools and presented its recommendations. At that time the members of each body were fully in accord with the recommendation as to a building program and the school board has requested that a survey be made by the State

Department of Education to determine the immediate needs.

2. No action was taken by either body on the recommendation of having a separate superintendent of schools for Cumberland County.

3. On your committee's recommendation as to improving the pupil transportation system, the school board has informed the committee that it has purchased two new school buses and plans to eliminate all privately owned contract school buses in Cumberland County beginning in the fall of 1959.

4. The committee has been informed by the school board that it is awaiting the decision of the State Board of Education to change the present high school curriculum regarding the following:

   a. To require twenty (20) units for graduation.
   b. To make the eighth grade a part of the high school.

   The school officials in Cumberland will encourage each high school student to take at least 2 years of a science, 4 years of mathmatics, and 4 years of history or related subjects such as geography.

5. The recommendation as to additional athletic activities and facilities was turned over to the athletic committee and this committee has been informed that a high school athletic instructor has been employed and will be at the high school beginning the fall term, 1958.

6. Although the school board and board of supervisors were in accord with the recommendation to set up an emergency plan whereby schools could operate in event they are closed - all action was deferred to a later date.

7. The recommendation as to periodic dental clinics was referred to the Parent-Teacher Associations for action in the fall of 1958.

   The education committee believes a great deal has been accomplished and asks the continued cooperation of the rural development committee and the citizens of Cumberland County in order to improve the educational system in the county.

Lighting Committee

Objective: To Improve Lighting at the Schools

The elementary schools have been inspected and recommendations have been made for adequate lighting by the Virginia Electric & Power Company specialist on public area lighting.

The outside lighting at the high school has been inspected and recommendations received.

The committee plans to continue work on this major objective.

Objective: To Recommend Improvement of Entrance Lighting at Churches

One church has made arrangements to improve their entrance lighting. The committee will be glad to meet and talk with any church concerning their lighting questions or problems. The committee feels that members using their church regularly would know where additional lights would be of benefit because they know what areas are used at night.

Objective: To Educate the People for Better Lighting for Study Work & Play

"Light for Better Living" demonstration homes are being discussed with tours designed to educate the public about better lighting.

Reflectors on the curve in Cumberland village have been replaced at the request of the committee.

Any suggestions from the general committee or any individual would be greatly appreciated.

Credit Committee

The members of the Credit Committee working with the Cumberland County Rural Development Program wish to submit the following as objectives from this committee:

Realizing the economy of our county is based on agriculture, and since this type of economy is at present undergoing some fundamental adjustments, we believe that the most promising hope for increasing income to the people of the county will be in proportion to the extent these adjustments are made to meet these changes.

The number of farms are decreasing, and likewise, the size of farms are becoming larger in order to become more efficient.

Also the income from poultry in our county is a major source of the total agricultural income, and the size of the poultry business on an individual basis is in need of an adjustment for efficient production.

To improve the above situations it is our intention to:

Request all credit agencies to review their loan authorities to meet these needs.

Especially do we recommend to the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to revise the lending authority in Cumberland County only, to allow the farm housing program to construct laying houses to take a maximum of 1000 birds instead of its present limit of 700 layers. Also, to revise the instruction which prohibits the making of loans to poultry producers when the major source of income is from poultry only.

We further recommend as one of our objectives that the services of the ASC, Soil Conservation, and the Forest Service be stressed so that more of our farmers will use these services to make their farms more efficient.

To the committee on industry we offer the services of our committee to provide a speaker to inform the public what credit is available and any other information on available credit.

The committee on credit also believes that a worthy objective is to encourage all groups working on the Rural Development Program to know more about the following and the credit available:

1. Rural housing
2. Farm purchases, enlargement and development
3. Installation of running water and indoor sanitation facilities
4. Reforestation
5. Watershed financing
6. Small business ventures
7. Refinancing farm mortgages and chattel debts

Conservation & Watershed Committee

The committee met in the office of the Soil Conservation Service at 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1958. The following were present: W. P. Sanderson, H. C. Goodman, J. C. Hayes, E. L. Seay, Herbert L. Jones, J. P. Thomas, and W. L. Blair, Jr.

A report was made on all the committee objectives.

1. The Soil Conservation Service is preparing a simplified description of soil types.

2. The Soil Conservation Service is making a brief talk at all farm meetings.

3. The committee wants the farmers in Angola Creek and Willis River watersheds to decide whether or not they want a small watershed project. They asked that someone working with the small watershed planning party meet with a group of farmers of Angola Creek by August 15. Farmers in Cumberland County on Willis River will

be invited to this meeting. Mr. J. A. Hazlegrove will be asked to see that farmers in Angola Creek get to the meeting. Mr. Goodman and Mr. Sanderson will invite farmers in Willis River to the meeting.

4. Mr. Hayes reported that there is a law prohibiting the throwing of trees and tree laps into stream channels. It is recommended that this be reported to the central Rural Development Committee and they be asked to see that this law is enforced.

5. Mr. Hayes reported that the Buckingham Forest Experiment Station will be reopened. Personnel will be in this station by the end of the year.

6. Ask the R. E. LeeSoil Conservation District to review and revise, if necessary, the agreement with the State Highway Department. Ask that the district make this agreement known to the district farmers and see that it is carried out.

7. Request the Rural Development Committee to contact the Soil Conservation Service and ask that a soils map of Cumberland County be made.

8. Ask that county ACP allotment be increased. Rural Development Committee contact State Committee and request this increase.

Recreation Committee

A total of $2800 has been raised toward football equipment at Cumberland High School. $500 goes to the school board toward salary of coach who has been secured.

We plan a meeting in the near future with reference to securing showers for high school athletic program. Our long-range program includes a gym.

Health Committee

1. We resolved to continue interest in getting county or community dumps.

2. We want to continue interest and cooperation in the Rescue Squad for the county.

3. To endeavor to cooperate with the doctor in our community for the best interest of the health of our people.

Industrial Committee

1. With the help of the Virginia Electric & Power Company, the State Chamber of Commerce, Cumberland County Board of Supervisors, and the Farmville Herald, the Industrial Committee has edited and published a small brochure covering all features of Cumberland County.

2. No new industries have moved into the county in the past year, however, the industrial committee has followed up on all leads and hopes to get some type of industry in the county before too long.

Marketing Committee

1. Increased emphasis has been placed on beef cattle and entering calves in feeder calf sales.

2. All sheep growers have been urged to enter their lambs in the special lamb sales being held at the various markets.

3. Farmers who are fattening steers have been encouraged to market their steers through the series of fat steer sales that have been sponsored in Richmond the past two years.

4. Have stressed the educational phase of growing the meat-type hogs to meet the consumers demand and also marketing the hogs at proper weights.

5. The marketing committee has worked with other groups in establishing an egg grading plant near Farmville. This plant is now being constructed and is to be one of the largest and most up-to-date egg grading plants in the country.

Cash Crops Committee

1. Three observational plots of aromatic tobacco were grown in different sections of the county in an effort to determine its potential as becoming one of our cash crops in the county. Two of these plots were very good, and there are a few growers interested in growing some next year.

2. Livestock and poultry enterprises have been increased since allotments have been cut in tobacco, which has encouraged farmers to increase pasture and hay crops; also unallotted small grain and soybeans have been increased.

Housing and Beautification of Home Grounds Committee

1. A trash collection system has been established for Cumberland Court House.

2. The Court House and Health Center grounds have been landscaped and improved.

3. House plans are available for prospective builders in the county.

4. V.P.I. Extension specialists have been to the county to help with housing and landscaping problems.

Publicity & Promotion Committee

1. Assisted with layout and selecting color schemes for county brochure.

2. Provided news coverage for all rural development activities.

Also through the efforts of the rural development program there has been a re-emphasis on the Live-At-Home program, which includes home gardening, food conservation, budgeting of time and energy, encouraging low-income families in using home skills and labor in clothing the family, food preparation, furnishing the home, etc. 250 families have been worked with.

Twenty-six families have been worked with through the farm and home development approach in solving problems in farm and home planning, farm and home management, housing, kitchens, laundry, etc.

The Extension Livestock and Dairy committees, which are working in cooperation with the county Rural Development Program, sponsored the county-wide Brucellosis Eradication Program. Under this program, all cows in the county were tested for Brucellosis. Cumberland is now a modified certified Brucellosis-Free county. 710 farmers were worked with in this program.

XIX. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

It is very difficult to evaluate the year's work due to the many things the agent is required to do in carrying out the county program and meeting the requests of the farmers and other groups. Some of the outstanding accomplishments for 1958 were:

1. It is felt that one of the most important things accomplished in 1958 has been the completion of the Brucellosis Eradication Program. In carrying out this program, we have not only practically eradicated the disease, but we have gotten good holding pens and chutes on most of our beef cattle farms. This has been something the beef cattlemen needed badly but put off from year to year.

2. There has been a large increase in the number and quality of the dairy and beef cattle in the county.

3. The agronomy work in the county has improved greatly in 1958. The most important progress has been in the improvement in our pastures, the increase in soil samples taken, increased use of adapted certified seed, and the number of farmers following fertilizer and management recommendations.

4. The special interest committees have continued to do good work in 1958 and have been much help to the agents in planning and carrying out their work. Also the newly formed rural development committee has gotten off to a good start, and it is felt that the county can be greatly benefited from this program.

5. The 4-H Club members of the county have continued to make outstanding accomplishments. The work of the county 4-H Honor Club has been especially outstanding in 1958.

## EXTENSION SPECIALISTS WHO ASSISTED AGENTS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN 1958

**Agricultural Economics**

D. U. Livermore
K. E. Loope
W. J. Nuckolls, Jr.

**Agricultural Engineering**

G. D. Kite
A. J. Lambert
C. D. Wheary

**Agronomy**

W. W. Lewis
G. R. Mathews
J. F. Shoulders

**Animal Husbandry**

Roie M. Godsey
K. C. Williamson

**Dept. of Dairy Science**

William S. Griffith

**Entomology**

Arthur P. Morris

**Forestry**

Addison B. Lyon

**4-H Club**

Jack M. Tyree
Evelyn C. Barker

**Horticulture**

Fontaine H. Scott

**Livestock Disease**

S. L. Kalison

**Plant Pathology & Physiology**

Walter W. Osborne

**Poultry**

Denver D. Bragg
Arthur T. Ringrose