

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY
EXTENSION
WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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1958

LEE

County

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TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Lee County was formed in 1792. The county is wedge shaped and lies between Kentucky and Tennessee in Virginia's extreme southwest corner. The county's land area is 434 sq. miles or 277,760 acres and the water area 4 sq. miles. From the 1954 census report, there are 3,116 farms in the county with an average size of 54.9 acres. Geologically it is considered to be in the Valley and Ridge province or in the Appalachian Plateau. Elevations vary from 1200 feet on the Powell River at the Tennessee line to 3,732 feet in the northern tip above Keckoe. Temperatures average 39^o in January and 73^o in July. Precipitation is about 48 inches annually.

Lee's economy is based upon its agriculture and its rich natural resources of timber and coal. The Powell Valley limestone soils and bluegrass pastures produce good crops and livestock. Principal sources of farm income are burley tobacco, beef cattle, and dairy products. Poultry and hogs are produced on practically all farms for home use. There is a hatching egg route in the county.

There are three tobacco markets and two livestock markets in the county.

Many of the small farms are operated by part time farmers who produce farm products for home use. Several of the larger, but still small, farms which are located near towns and mining communities produce fruits and vegetables for sale.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

HOW THE COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED

The county Extension program is planned by the county Agricultural Extension Service Board. The membership of the board is listed below.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE BOARD

Flatwoods Community Club C. E. McClure Russell Gregory	Pleasant View Community Club Lester Parsons Clyde Garrett	East Lee Community Club R. E. Wyatt H. E. Shuler
Midway Community Club John Scott Mrs. Alice Hedrick	Livestock Farmers W. D. McWiel R. S. Orr	County Forage Committee Denver R. Browning Forestry Herbert Carter
Dairying Max Yeary	Tobacco Farmers M. J. Coomer	County Agronomy Committee Clyde Hobbs
Bankers Browning Wynn	Poultry Mrs. J. E. Sexton	Press George A. Lee

The board, as listed above, met in Jonesville February 28, 1958 and worked out a county Plan of Work for 1958. At this meeting Mr. Max Yeary was elected chairman.

This type of planning has been used in the county for the past ten years and has been effective. It helps to tie the efforts of the community clubs, livestock farmers, tobacco farmers, commodity groups, and other agricultural agencies together on many important projects throughout the year.

The Plan of Work was used by the county extension workers as a guide for the agricultural program during the year.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

There were two active community clubs at the beginning of the year. They were Pleasant View and Flatwoods. Both of these clubs participated in the Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest in 1957. Flatwoods entered the sweepstakes contest and won \$50. Pleasant View entered the open contest and won \$240.00.

Farm people need some type organization to work through for community and county improvement.

B. Goals

Continue the two active clubs and organize at least one new club.

Have a community competing in the Bristol Area Improvement Contest.

Have 10 or more people in attendance at the Area Awards Banquet in Bristol in November.

Have four or more delegates from the clubs attend the Institute of Rural Affairs at V.P.I. in July.

Secure a county sponsor and have a county contest if two or more communities enter the area contest.

C. Methods

News articles were prepared on the Community Improvement program and other communities were encouraged to organize.

Extension workers assisted the club officers and committees with planning their programs, securing information, speakers and films for their meetings.

The clubs were assisted with special activities such as banquets, picnics, fund raising activities and recreational programs.

Information on the Bristol Area Contest was furnished each club. After Pleasant View voted to enter the contest a scrapbook was ordered for them and they were assisted with plans for their community judging.

D. Results

A new club was organized in the Camp Ground Community in April. This club and the other two organized communities meet each month.

The Pleasant View Community entered the Bristol Area Improvement Contest and placed in the blue group, winning \$120.00 cash award. They were also awarded \$100.00 for having made more community improvement than any other community in the blue or red group.

This club purchased a school in the community which was being sold, to be used as a club house. The club raised money and paid for the property and during the year repaired the foundation, repaired and painted the outside walls and purchased silverware and china for 48 people.

Flatwoods and the Camp Ground Community each received a certificate from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the area contest, for having had an active club in 1958.

Ten community club members and the county agent attended the Area Community Improvement Awards Banquet and Workshop at Bristol in November.

Three community club members were sent by their clubs, with expenses paid, to the Institute of Rural Affairs at V.P.I.

The clubs' educational programs were on Social Security, A.S.C. program, soil conservation and films on agricultural subjects.

Two of the clubs held Christmas banquets and had picnics during the summer. One club held a Thanksgiving banquet. The clubs had talent shows, ice cream suppers, and bake sales as money making projects. The Pleasant View Club members rented .97 acre of tobacco as a club project. The members furnished all machinery and labor free and their half of the returns from the tobacco will go in the club treasurer.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

Livestock is one of the most important enterprises in the county. The last census shows 18,194 cattle; 1433 sheep and lambs and 4,855 hogs and pigs. Swine numbers have decreased slightly while cattle and sheep numbers have increased slightly since 1950.

The number of feeder calves sold through the cooperative feeder sale in the county dropped from 725 in 1956 to 605 in 1957. More calves are needed to help draw out-of-state buyers.

There were 8900 pounds of wool sold through the county wool pool in 1957. This was about 3400 pounds more than was sold through the pool in 1956. The clear wool sold for \$71.02 per hundred.

There are approximately 25 purebred beef cattle breeders in the county, most of which are small breeders.

The price and demand for beef cattle improved a little in 1957.

The Federal Bang's eradication program started on mandatory basis in 1957. About 95% of the cattle were tested in 1957.

B. Goals

Place 50 high quality registered bulls.
Place 6 high quality registered rams.
Place 6 high quality registered boars.

Complete 100% test for Bang's under the Federal program.

Sell 700 feeder calves through the local sale.

Sell 95% of the wool through the cooperative pool.

C. Extension Methods

A feeder calf grading demonstration was held with representatives from the Animal Husbandry Department at V.F.I. and the State Department of Agriculture present to grade and talk about the cattle. Information on the results of the latest experiments using stilbestrol implanted in grazing cattle was discussed by K. C. Williamson, extension animal husbandman, V.F.I.

Five feeder calf producers were taken to the Rogersville, Tennessee feeder calf sale to observe the grading and selling of the calves.

Arrangements were made for two calf producers to make promotional trips with representatives of the Virginia Beef Cattle Producers Association. One producer went to Ohio, Michigan and Indiana and the other one went to Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

Personal contacts were made to discuss the calf sale with some of the producers who have not been selling calves through the sale.

The importance of a good year round feed program, including as many grazing days as possible, was stressed during the year. Also the advantages of good management practices such as culling, parasite and disease control, early castration, docking, dehorning and vaccinating of livestock.

The federal and local veterinarians were assisted with the Bang's testing program by furnishing them with a list of livestock owners in communities that had not been tested.

A letter was sent to all sheep producers encouraging them to dock and castrate their lambs as the buyers objected to buck lambs being penned with ewe and wether lambs last year.

Purebred breeders were assisted with registering, transferring and locating suitable replacements.

D. Results

There was a good demand for bulls all year. The goal of 50 registered bulls was more than reached. There were several boars sold from the purebred pig chain and other purebred breeders. Six or more registered rams were purchased. Most of these were purchased through the Abingdon sale.

The county received a Modified Certified Brucellosis Free Certificate on March 27, 1958, which will run until March 27, 1961.

There were 559 calves sold for \$70,038.39 through the feeder calf sale. The calves averaged \$29.12 per hundred or \$124.85 per head. The top pen of eleven good steer calves, weighing 277 pounds, sold at \$40.50 per hundred. The goal of 700 head was not reached. This was partly due to the large feed and grain crop in the county making it possible for the producers to carry over more cattle. The price and demand for cattle was good and some farmers sold on the farm. Many of these farmers sold for less than the calves would have brought through the sale. A feeder calf sale meeting should be held early in 1959 to make plans for the fall sale.

8,622 pounds of wool sold through the county pool to Nichols & Company, Boston, Mass., for \$3,944.58. The clear tied wool brought \$46.55 per hundred. The extension workers knew of only two wool producers that didn't sell through the pool.

More registered sow and boar pigs were placed in 1958 than had been placed in any one year for a number of years.

AGRONOMY

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

The 1955 census shows 42,467 acres of cropland and 70,375 acres of pasture land, making a total of 112,842 acres of land in the county used in the production of farm products other than timber. The primary use of these acres is to supply feed for the livestock.

The main cash crop is 2003 acres of burley tobacco. The demand and price for red tobacco and tobacco of low quality was the highest in history in 1956 and 1957. Two tobacco stripping and sorting demonstrations have been held each year for several years.

Hybrid corn and tobacco variety tests have been conducted in the county each year for a number of years. Up to date information on best varieties is needed each year.

More alfalfa, clover, improved pasture, increased yields of row crops, strip cropping and a better understanding of soils is needed.

Latest information on crop diseases and insect control is needed by the farmers each year. Also information on irrigation systems and silos is needed.

B. Goals

Publish county crop recommendation sheet and get this information to 60% or more of the farmers and all of the seed dealers.

Get 25 or more farmers to attend the field days at the experiment stations.

Continue corn and tobacco variety tests and hold field meetings at each test.

Conduct three tobacco stripping and sorting demonstrations in different sections of the county.

Increase participation in the A.S.C. program.

C. Methods

A meeting of all professional agricultural workers was held in January. At this meeting the latest information on the county variety tests and experiment station recommendations were discussed and a county crop variety recommendation sheet was prepared and distributed.

Arrangements were made with the experiment station and local farmer for a corn and tobacco variety test for the county.

Representatives from the Tobacco Grading Service were contacted and secured to put on stripping and sorting demonstrations.

Agricultural workers and farmers were notified of the field days in the county and at the nearby experiment stations.

The Daniel Boone Soil Conservation District was assisted with a Soil Appreciation School.

The soil testing service was mentioned in a number of news articles, meetings and through personal contacts.

Many farmers were assisted with crop diseases and insect problems.

Specialists assisted with laying out an irrigation system.

D. Results

The county crop recommendation sheet was published in January and several copies were sent to agricultural workers, seed and fertilizer dealers and given out at community club meetings and through the office. The goal of reaching 60% or more of the farmers was reached.

Field meetings were held at the corn and tobacco variety test at the time they were harvested.

Between 25 and 30 farmers attended the field meeting at the experiment station at Greeneville, Tennessee and Emory, Va., where tobacco, corn, pasture, alfalfa and livestock experiments were explained.

One hundred and five farmers and FFA boys attended one of the three tobacco stripping and sorting demonstrations.

There was a large number of crop diseases and insects identified on the farm and through the specialists at V.P.I. and control recommendations made.

215 soil samples were sent in and fertilization recommendations sent to the farmers.

Specialist laid out one large irrigation system.

A Land Appreciation School was held in the Blackwater community with 25 or more farmers attending.

DAIRYING

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

Dairying is an important enterprise in the county. The production of grade A milk has been on the increase for the past ten years.

There are 56 grade A dairies in the county, and a grade C route covering the western half of the county. The outlook for further expansion of grade A and manufactured milk is good.

There is an artificial breeding association and a Dairy Herd Improvement Association serving Lee and Wise Counties. There were 437 cows bred artificially and five herds using DHIA testing. More cows are needed in each of these associations.

Good labor for dairying is scarce and high.

Average production per cow is low.

B. Goals

Artificially breed 600 cows.

Increase cows on DHIA test by 75.

Assist with establishing Grade C milk route to cover other areas of the county.

Get two or more grade C dairymen to build elevated milking platform.

Improve the year-round feeding program for dairy cattle.

C. Methods

Annual meeting of the DHIA and ABA were held with extension specialists and representatives from the breeding center assisting. Each association was assisted with their equipment and records.

The A.B.A. technician resigned in April. The directors of the Artificial Breeding Association were called together and after making several contacts the directors hired a new technician who took training and has been on the job since.

Arrangements were made for the grade A producers to make a tour of four grade A dairies near Abingdon, Va. and for the grade C producers to make a tour of grade C dairies in the Tazewell, Tennessee area.

Meetings were called for all farmers interested in a grade C route for the eastern half of the county. Representatives from Kraft Foods, Greeneville, Tennessee, attended the meetings.

In cooperation with the extension dairy department a grade A dairy survey was completed with 100% reporting.

The DHIA supervisor and the county agent attended the area DHIA supervisors meeting in Marion.

Information on year-round forage plan, building plans, feeding and management were furnished the dairymen.

D. Results

A new technician was hired by the directors of the Lee-Wise A.B.A. when Roy Raanic resigned. There were 501 cows bred artificially during the year.

The Lee-Wise ABA and DHIA held their annual meetings and officers elected for the year.

Fifteen dairymen and the extension agents made a tour of four grade A dairy farms near Abingdon. Labor saving practices such as self feeding of silage, pole type tramp sheds, milking parlors, bulk tanks and automatic washers were observed. One dairymen making the tour has built buildings similar to the ones seen on the tour. Seven bulk tanks have been purchased. Two new grade A dairies started selling milk during the year, giving a total of \$8 at the end of the year.

Seven farmers went on the tour of grade C producers to see elevated stalls, cow to can milkers and self feeding of silage. One elevated milking arrangement has been built and others are planned for the near future.

A grade C milk route was established in April, covering the eastern half of the county, by Kraft Foods. There are 70 producers on the route in Lee County.

Farmers built new silos, barns and tramp sheds from plans furnished through the extension office.

The grade A dairy survey showed some very interesting facts, a few of which are listed below. The 56 grade A dairymen had 1496 milk cows, an average of 26.7 per farm. These cows produced an average of 22.2 pounds of milk on the day the questionnaires were filled out. There were 640 acres of alfalfa which gave one-half an acre per cow, and 670 acres of silage or .52 acre per cow. There were 2800 acres of pasture, or an average of 2.56 acres per cow.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

There were eleven 4-H clubs in Lee County with a total of 366 members carrying 558 projects. 463 projects were completed during 1957.

Three local leaders assisted with club work. All club meetings are held in schools with one club meeting at private homes during summer vacation.

County 4-H activities include: annual Junior Livestock Show in April; a seven sow 4-H Duroc pig chain, sponsored by local bank; annual county picnic held in August; county 4-H Float in Lee County Tobacco Festival and the county Achievement Day program in November.

Out of county 4-H activities include: Bristol Junior Livestock Show in April; Senior 4-H Camp at Clyde Austin 4-H Camp, Greensville, Tenn., with six other Virginia counties; Junior 4-H Camp at Hinton, W. Va.; 4-H State Short Course and All Star Conference at V.P.I.; State Conservation Camp, Virginia Beach and Electric Congress, Richmond.

4-H Club work is sponsored by local business people. They contributed a total of \$450 during 1957.

4-H medals, money and trips to the State Short Course are used in recognizing outstanding projects and leadership work.

Elder members drop out of some of the clubs. More local leaders and the support of parents would strengthen the club program.

Transportation and expenses to and from out-of-county events are very expensive because of the location of the county.

B. Goals

Increase number of clubs from 11 to 12.

Secure two additional local leaders.

Continue all county and out-of-county meetings during the year and encourage members to participate.

Send the full county quota to the junior and senior camps.

Continue the 4-H pig chain and move it to a new club during the year.

Have 85% project completion.

Have two or more county council meetings in 1958.

Encourage members to enter records in district and state competition.

Give 4-H medals, \$6.00 per project, and two expense paid trips to State Short Course for outstanding project and leadership achievements.

Erect three 4-H road signs on the main highways entering the county.

G. Methods

Organize one new club and encourage more members to compete for district and state awards.

Contact prospective local leaders for clubs that do not have leaders. Mention the need for leaders at county 4-H events, Achievement Day, and by other means of communication.

Encourage the members to participate in the junior and senior camps with the intention of building up greater 4-H club interest within both age groups.

Continue all county and out-of-county 4-H activities held in 1957 and send two members to the Resource Development Camp at Fontana, N. C.

Meetings were held to set up a chairman and a fund raising committee for the Southwest Virginia 4-H Center at Abingdon.

Funds were taken up at each club for three county road signs and the balance paid out of the County 4-H Fund.

Results

The Flatwoods club was divided into a junior and senior club, making a total of twelve clubs. The membership increased from 368 to 387 and the number of projects from 558 to 647.

Eleven members, one local leader and the assistant county agent attended senior 4-H camp at 4-H Camp Clyde Austin, Greeneville, Tennessee.

Thirty members, one local leader and county agent attended junior 4-H camp at V I Ranch Camp, Bristol, Tennessee.

Four members and assistant county agent attended the State Short Course with one member attending All Star Conference at VPI. Two members were taken into the All Star Chapter.

Three members attended Conservation Camp at Virginia Beach and two members and assistant county agent attended the State Electric Congress in Richmond.

4-H road signs were erected on three of the main highways entering the county.

Lee County's annual junior livestock show was held April 5 with 4-H members showing six fat steers. These calves were entered in the district show and sale at Bristol, April 16. Lee County had the grand champion steer which sold to a local merchant for \$1.40 per pound, which was the highest calf sold in any of the spring junior livestock sales.

The registered Duroc pig chain was moved from Jonesville to Flatwoods. Eight 4-H members wanted a pig so the bank increased the number from seven to eight and purchased a purebred boar to place with the eight sow pigs in the chain.

Approximately seventy-five 4-H members, parents, leaders and friends attended a county wide picnic held in August at Cumberland Bowl Park.

A 4-H Club float was entered in the Lee County Tobacco Festival parade. It was judged to be the most appropriate for the occasion, winning a \$50.00 cash prize.

The annual Achievement Day program was attended by one hundred and sixty-five members, parents, leaders and others interested.

Mr. R. S. Orr and W. F. Cox were elected co-chairmen of the county fund drive for the Southwest Virginia 4-H Center. A fund raising committee was set up to raise funds for the 4-H Center.

The entire 4-H program has provided valuable experience and leadership training for those members participating.

EXT.-TVA DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

A. Situation and Needs at Beginning of Year

Demonstration program was started in 1935 and has continued to date.

There were 20 active demonstrations well distributed over the county with all sizes and types of farms being represented. This quota is set by the T.V.A. and Extension Service.

Lack of a home agent limits the home phase of demonstrations.

The county wide organization of demonstration farmers is known as the Lee County Soil Conservation Association.

The program has done much to promote the increased use of fertilizer as well as other improved practices.

Demonstrators need to keep more accurate records of yearly operations and better outlined check plots.

Some demonstrators should take greater advantage of the high analysis fertilizer to meet their particular needs.

B. Goals

Add three or four new demonstrators and keep total up to the number allowed by T.V.A.

Close out 1957 records with 100% completion and set up 1958 records.

Have at least one check plot on each demonstration farm.

Bring annual plans up to date on all demonstration farms.

One or more demonstrators attend the annual meeting of the Association of Tennessee Valley Farm Families, Asheville, N. C.

Order material needed on fields that qualify and agreed on by demonstrators.

C. Methods

Each demonstrator is encouraged to obtain all the high analysis fertilizer as possible to meet his needs, and to attend field days at experiment stations.

Assistance was given to the farmers in closing out and setting up record books.

A joint meeting was held with Ext-TVA personnel to determine needs and plans for the year.

An annual meeting was held in January. The main speaker was Mr. W. M. Landess, Agricultural Relations Department, T.V.A.

Transportation was provided for all interested demonstrators to attend the meeting of Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association at Abingdon.

Demonstration farmers are urged to carry out their responsibility of demonstrating to others the best and most up-to-date farming methods.

D. Results

There were 20 active demonstration farmers at the beginning of the year. During the year two of these were dropped as their five year period ended. One long-time demonstrator was dropped at his request due to his bad health. The directors approved three new demonstrators and maps have been made of their farms, rotations worked out, and fertilizer will be ordered during the winter for them.

Seventeen demonstrators, extension workers and two TVA representatives attended the annual TVA demonstrators' dinner meeting. Six demonstrators were to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Tennessee Valley Farm Families, but due to sickness in their family they were unable to attend.

The demonstrators used 100.15 tons of mixed fertilizer. More material was ordered but due to shortage of funds TVA was unable to approve the requisitions. Lee County's quota from July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959 has been set at 96.50 tons.

All active demonstrators except one turned in a record book. The farmers are finding their record books are very helpful to them for income tax purposes and farm management.

In many cases the demonstration farmers have influenced their neighbors and other farmers to improve their methods.

MINOR PROJECTS

POULTRY

Most every farm family keep poultry for home meat and egg supply. The 1954 census shows 90,732 chickens on farms, which was 30,754 chickens less than in 1950. There were 1,040 turkeys in 1954.

There are approximately 80 farmers with rather small flocks producing hatching eggs.

A county wide poultry meeting was held early in February with a specialist assisting. The following topics were discussed: outlook, management, efficient feeding and commercial egg production.

Information on housing, feeding and management of poultry was made available to farmers through the office, meetings, by personal visits to the farm and to 4-H project members.

FORESTRY

About one-fifth of the farmland in the county is in woodland.

Through the forest warden and other agricultural workers a total of 4,737,838 tree seedlings have been set to date. About 100,000 of these were set in 1958.

Two woodlot management demonstrations were set up in 1958. Extension and TVA foresters made a survey of all timber in each woodlot. They marked the timber ready for harvest and accurate records are to be kept on everything sold from the woodlot. These woodlots are being used by the FFA and Young Farmers Clubs for training in estimating timber and species identification.

Farmers are assisted in getting their timber marked by the Forest Service and ordering seedlings.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Farm and Home Development Program is more of a farm development program since there is no home demonstration agent in the county.

The men agents have worked with 20 families on intensive farm planning and management during the year. A number of farm visits were made to these farmers and assistance given on crop rotation, fertilization, buildings, herd and flock replacements, soil conservation and farm management.

By working regularly with these farmers the agents can be of much more help to them.

STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Information on the production and harvesting of strawberries was made available to all strawberry growers during the year.

The strawberry growers had a lot of trouble selling their berries in 1956. They asked the county agent to help them organize a cooperative pool for 1957. Eighteen members joined and sold their berries through the pool that year. The growers asked that a meeting be called in March, which was done, to determine interest in continuing the pool. The growers requested that the pool be continued and decided on a membership fee of \$7.00. They elected officers and three new directors. The directors hired a manager for the pool and requested the county agent to request a state grader for their berries.

A state grader was secured, at no cost to the growers this year, through the Division of Markets, Richmond, Va. Mr. Ed Garland, marketing agent, Division of Markets, also assisted part of the season with promoting the sale of berries.

There were 1018 24-quart crates and 179 24-pint crates sold through the association. The farmers net per 24 quart crate was \$5.10 or 21.3¢ per quart. This was considered a fair price

since a number of 24 quart crates sold as low as \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the county and near by.

VEGETABLES

Work done on vegetable production was mostly with the home garden. Bulletins on the latest varieties, fertilisation, use of sawdust, disease and insect control were distributed to farmers.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

During the year the extension personnel cooperated with other agricultural agencies which provided an effective means of reaching more people.

The county agent served as a supervisor of the Daniel Boone Soil Conservation District during the year. The regular monthly meetings were attended and farmers were told of the help the technician could give them during the year.

The Daniel Boone Soil Conservation District was assisted with two meetings in the Blackwater community on a Watershed project.

The Agricultural Stabilisation and Conservation Administration was assisted with selecting practices for the 1959 A.C.P. program.

The F.F.A. and veterans instructors were assisted with securing information, films and speakers for their classes during the year. A number of demonstrations were conducted during the year convenient for the classes to attend and in cooperation with the instructors.

MISCELLANEOUS

With assistance from an extension specialist a county wide meeting on Social Security and Income Tax was held in January. The interest and attendance at this meeting was good.

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A number of articles and pictures were furnished the Middlesboro Daily News for a special farm edition of their paper.

Six farm men and women and the county agent attended the Institute of Rural Affairs at V.P.I.

The county fair was assisted with securing judges and the county agent judged the crops and poultry exhibits at the Scott County Fair.

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK

Routine work takes up quite a bit of the agents' time but it is considered an important phase of the extension program. In 1958, 809 farm and home visits were made; 134 news stories or articles written; 3769 telephone calls; 3172 bulletins distributed and 2624 office calls taken care of.

A FOUR YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UNIT TEST-DEMONSTRATION FARM OF
JAMES PAGE

Description

The farming unit consists of 63 acres, with around 4 acres of annual crops; 14 acres in alfalfa, and 44 acres in permanent pasture, and approximately 1 acre in woods, lots, garden, etc. It is a beef cattle farm with a cow and calf herd as the major beef enterprise. The principal soil type is Fullerton. The owner, his wife and two children live on the farm.

Progress and Results

The following changes and improvements have taken place on this farm since the beginning of their test-demonstration program in January, 1954.

This test-demonstrator has made a definite change in land-use by changing the cropping system of a 3 year rotation of corn, small grain and hay to more grassland type farming. The farming system was adjusted to both soil and slopes in the interest of maximum conservation, along with improved fertilization, liming, good seed, better livestock and other management practices. The permanent pasture has been divided into four fields of about equal size so that maximum use of the pasture may be accomplished by rotation grazing. During 1957, all of the pasture was not needed to carry the cattle, therefore, five acres were cut twice for hay and then the aftermath growth was grazed. The acres in crops have been reduced from 26 in 1954 to 20 in 1957, or a total of 6 acres, which has been converted to permanent pasture and hay. The acreage of alfalfa has increased from 2.5 acres in January 1954 to 14 acres in 1957, or a total 11.5 acres increase. Corn acreage has decreased from 6 acres in January 1954 to 1.5 acres in 1957 and the total yield has either been about the same as for the 6 acres or been a little higher. Also, the grazing capacity of the pastures has increased 33% and the number of animal units has increased about 29% during this period; and the receipts per animal unit have increased relative to the price-cost relation. The tobacco acreage allotment has been reduced from 0.9 acre in 1954 to 0.7

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acre in 1957 but the total production has increased from 2329 pounds in 1954 to 3091 pounds in 1957. The operator and his family provide all of the labor that is required on this grassland type farm. Labor saving methods and devices have been used on the farm thus reducing the total amount of farm labor required.

This farm is strictly a livestock farm with the cow and calf herd as the major beef enterprise with Burley tobacco as a cash crop. The present herd consists of around 28 head of high grade commercial beef cattle, including young stock. The quality of the calves has been improved by using purebred beef bulls on the commercial cows. The percentage of capital invested in livestock has increased from around 8% in 1954 to about 10% in 1957.

A new general purpose barn, one pond and two livestock watering troughs have been constructed since 1954. Also a tractor, haybaler, tractor-mower, disc harrow, grain drill, cultipacker and other smaller farm equipment have been bought during the past four years.

The effect of TVA high analysis fertilizer on crop, pasture and hay yields on the treated and check areas show an average of about 85% increase in both quantity and quality of vegetation.

The influence of this, and the other unit test-demonstration farms on the rest of the farmers in the county has left a lasting effect on them. Also, this cooperator is satisfied and very happy over the results of his demonstration, and the effect and value of high analysis TVA fertilizer on the whole farm. He is very much interested in this, and other programs for the betterment of agriculture in the county. He is a strong supporter of Extension work and farmers' organizations.

In regard to the Extension-TVA program, Mr. Pace stated, "The Unit Test-Demonstration is the best method of saving and rebuilding the soil, of which a large part has been depleted or mistreated." These Unit Test-Demonstrations are proving to skeptical farmers the value and benefits of the proper use of high analysis fertilizer and good management practices plus improved methods.

Highlights of the Farm Business

The total investment has increased about 12% since 1954. Most of the increase was in livestock, machinery and buildings.

Total receipts have decreased on the average of 17% for 1955 and 1956. In 1957 total receipts increased about 12% over 1956. The 1958 income will be higher than the 1957.

Crop yields have increased on all crops over the four year period. The Burley tobacco yield has increased about 33% over the four year period and the tobacco acreage has been reduced from 0.9 to 0.7 of an acre.

Acres in crops have decreased 23% from 1954 through 1957, or a total of 6 acres.

In 1954 there were 20 animal units pastured on 30 acres of pasture and in 1957 there were 28 animal units pastured on 28 acres of pasture.

PLAN OF WORK

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1958

SUBMITTED BY

JOE P. LYLE - - - COUNTY AGENT

FRANKLIN D. BROWN - - ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

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DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

Lee County was formed in 1792. The county is wedge-shaped and lies between Kentucky and Tennessee in Virginia's extreme southwest corner. The county's land area is 434 sq. miles or 277,760 acres and the water area 4 sq. miles. From the 1954 census report, there are 3,116 farms in the county with an average size of 54.9 acres. Geologically it is considered to be in the Valley and Ridge province or in the Appalachian Plateau. Elevations vary from 1200 feet on the Powell River at the Tennessee line to 3,732 feet in the northern tip above Keokee. Temperatures average 39^o in January and 73^o in July. Precipitation is about 48 inches annually.

Lee's economy is based upon its agriculture and its natural resources of timber and coal. The Powell Valley limestone soils and bluegrass pastures produce good crops and livestock. Principal sources of farm income are burley tobacco, beef cattle, and dairy products. Poultry and hogs are produced on practically all farms for home use. There is a hatching egg route in the county and a few commercial broilers are produced.

There are three tobacco markets and two livestock markets in the county.

Many of the small farms are operated by part time farmers who produce farm products for home use. Then several of the larger, but still small, farms which are located near towns and mining communities produce fruits and vegetables for sale.

CHANGES IN THE SITUATION

1. Price-cost squeeze.
2. Labor costs are up and good farm labor is scarce.
3. Soil Bank Program.
4. Wise farm management is necessary for a profitable farm enterprise.
5. Beef cattle prices are up a little and there is more demand for them.
6. Grain prices are down a little.

HOW THE COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED

The county Extension program is planned by the county Agricultural Extension Service Board. The membership of the board is listed below.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE BOARD

Flatwoods Community Club C. B. McClure Russell Gregory	Pleasant View Community Club Lester Parsons Clyde Garrett	East Lee Community Club R. B. Wyatt H. E. Shuler
Midway Community Club John Scott Mrs. Alice Hedrick	Livestock Farmers W. D. McNeil R. S. Orr, Sr.	County Forage Committee Denver R. Browning
Dairying Max Yeary	Tobacco Farmers M. J. Coomer	Forestry Herbert Garter
Bankers Browning Wynn	Poultry Mrs. J. E. Sexton	County Agronomy Committee Clyde Hobbs
		Press George A. Lee

The board met at Jonesville on February 28, 1958 and assisted the Extension personnel in working out a county Plan of Work for 1958. At this meeting Max Yeary was elected chairman of the group for 1958.

GENERAL COUNTY PROBLEMS, NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Low income for small farm operations. Small farmers are depending too much on tobacco for their cash income.
2. More soil and water conservation practices needed.
3. Rootknot nematodes are decreasing yields of tobacco on some fields.

4. More efficient dairy management and higher production.
5. There is a demand for more Grade A and manufactured milk.
6. Higher percentage of beef calves that will grade fancy and choice.
7. Farmers with extra labor can increase income with Turkish tobacco.

LIVESTOCK

BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

- A. Situation
 1. Livestock is one of the most important enterprises in the county.
 2. Cattle and calves totaled 18,194; sheep and lambs 1433 and hogs and pigs 4,855 in 1954.
 3. According to the census, swine numbers have decreased slightly while cattle and sheep numbers have increased slightly since 1950.
 4. The number of feeder calves sold through the cooperative feeder sale in the county dropped from 725 in 1956 to 505 in 1957. More calves are needed to help draw out of state buyers.
 5. The percentage of fancy and choice calves in the county sale was 20% compared with 37% for the state.
 6. There were 8900 pounds of wool sold through the county wool pool in 1957. This was about 3400 pounds more than was sold through the pool in 1956. The clear wool sold for \$71.02 per hundred.
 7. There are approximately 25 purebred beef cattle breeders in the county, most of which are small breeders.
 8. The price and demand for beef cattle improved a little in 1957.
 9. The Federal Bang's eradication program started on mandatory basis in 1957. About 95% of the cattle were tested in 1957. The other 5% will be completed early in 1958.

B. Extension Methods

1. A special effort will be made to get the feeder calf producers that sold calves through the sale in 1957, as well as producers who did not sell through the sale, out to an educational meeting. At this meeting plans and requirements for the sale will be discussed and voted on. Personal visits will be made to discuss the calf sale with some of the producers who have not been selling through the sale.
2. Livestock producers will be kept informed on available sires locally, and dates of nearby purebred sales.
3. Point out to farmers the importance of a good year round feed program including as many grazing days as possible. Also point out advantages of good management practices such as culling, parasite and disease control, early castration, docking, dehorning and vaccinating.
4. Assist federal and local veterinarians with completing the Bang's testing program.
5. Assist the local cooperative with the county wool pool.
6. A letter will be sent to all sheep producers encouraging them to dock and castrate their lambs as the buyers objected to buck lambs being penned with ewe and wether lambs last year.
7. Assist purebred breeders with registering, transferring, and locating suitable replacements.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Place 50 high quality registered bulls.
Place 6 high quality registered rams.
Place 6 high quality registered boars.
2. Place 100 good ewes.
3. Complete 100% test for Bang's under the Federal program.
4. Sell 700 feeder calves through local sale and increase percentage of fancy and choice calves 10% above 1957.

5. Sell 95% of the wool through the cooperative pool.

DAIRYING

A. Situation

1. Dairying is an important enterprise in the county. The production of grade A milk has been on the increase for the past ten years.
2. There are 56 grade A dairies in the county, and a grade C route covering the western half of the county. The outlook for further expansion of grade A and manufactured milk is good.
3. There is an artificial breeding association and a Dairy Herd Improvement Association serving Lee and Wise Counties. There were 437 cows bred artificially and five herds using DHIA testing. More cows are needed in each of these associations.
4. Good labor for dairying is scarce and high.
5. Average production per cow is low.

B. Extension Methods

1. The annual A.B.A. and D.H.I.A. meetings will be held early in the year with a good educational program set up for each meeting.
2. A tour will be planned for Lee County dairymen to visit three or four dairymen in the Abingdon area. They will see labor saving practices such as pipe line milkers, self feeding of silage in bunker silos, handy feeding hay sheds and concrete loafing lots.
3. A tour will be planned for manufactured milk producers to visit several Grade C dairymen near Tazewell, Tennessee. On this tour they will see cow to can milkers and platform type inexpensive milking parlors.
4. Work will be done with dairymen on feeding, breeding, selecting replacements and other management problems.

5. Plans for dairy buildings and laws regulating the production of milk will be kept on hands for new dairymen.
 6. Three evening meetings will be held during March or April for dairymen and their herdsman. Dairy specialist will discuss care of the cow at milking time, feeding and labor saving practices.
- C. Goals for 1958
1. Artificially breed 600 cows.
 2. Increase cows on DHIA test by 75.
 3. Assist with establishing Grade C milk route to cover other areas of the county.
 4. Get three more dairymen to self feed silage in next year.
 5. Get two or more grade C dairymen to build elevated milking platform.

AGRONOMY

- A. Situation
1. Tobacco is the main cash crop. The quality in 1957 was below average due to a dry period followed by three weeks of rain late in the season.
 2. The price of tobacco was high for the first two weeks then dropped, especially on low quality tobacco.
 3. Three farmers marketed Turkish tobacco in 1957. The quality was good on two crops, fair on the third crop.
 4. Farmers need the latest information on the best field crop varieties.
 5. A better forage program is needed on many farms. More farmers need to grow alfalfa.

B. Extension Methods

1. Farmers will be encouraged to produce good quality tobacco through meetings, personal contacts, news articles and field meetings.
2. Three tobacco stripping and sorting demonstrations will be held with the assistance of a Government tobacco grader.
3. Arrangements will be made with M. J. Coomer to plant a hybrid corn and tobacco variety test on his farm. Mr. Ed Shulkcum and Dr. R. G. Henderson from the experiment station at V.P.I. will help with these tests.
4. Field meetings will be held for farmers to see the results of these tests at harvest time.
5. Seed will be secured for farmers interested in growing Turkish tobacco. Farm visits with the Turkish tobacco specialist will be made to farmers growing this type tobacco.
6. Farmers will be taken to the Greenville, Tenn. and Emory, Va. experiment station field days to observe tobacco, forage crops, irrigation, livestock and other experiments.
7. Two or more nematode control demonstrations will be conducted with Wyatt Osborne, assistant extension plant pathologist, V.P.I., assisting.
8. New varieties and production methods on all crops will be made available to farmers.
9. Encourage farmers to take advantage of ASC program.

C. Goals for 1958.

1. Publish county crop recommendation sheet and get this information to 60% or more of the farmers and all of the seed dealers.
2. Get 25 or more farmers to attend the field days at the experiment stations.

3. Increase alfalfa acreage at least 10%.
4. 10 or more farmers build bunker, trench or upright silos to improve their forage feeding program.

POULTRY

A. Situation

1. Most every farm family keep poultry for home meat and egg supply.
2. The 1954 census shows 90,732 chickens on farms, which was 30,754 chickens less than in 1950. There were 1,040 turkeys in 1954.
3. Many farm flocks are not profitable.
4. There are approximately 80 farmers with rather small flocks producing hatching eggs and three or four producing broilers. The broiler flocks average around 3500 birds.
5. Eggs and poultry are shipped into the county.
6. Poultry and egg prices are a little better than they were a year ago.

B. Extension Methods

1. A county wide poultry meeting will be held early in the year with specialist assisting. The following topics will be discussed: outlook, management, efficient feeding and commercial egg production.
2. Information on housing, feeding and management of poultry will be made available to farmers through the office, meetings, and by personal visits to the farm, and will be given to 4-H poultry project members.
3. Encourage poultrymen to purchase chicks that come from disease free and high producing strains.

4. Promote more pastures for poultry.
 5. Farmers with disease problems will be assisted, and if necessary, birds sent to the diagnostic laboratory for post-mortem examination.
 6. Check further into the possibility of getting a graded commercial egg market established.
- C. Goals for 1958
1. Increase size of laying flocks by at least ten percent during the year.
 2. Increase size of broiler flocks by 25 percent.
 3. Through improved management increase income from farm flocks.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

A. Situation

1. The farm garden is important in the family food supply. Most every farm family has a garden but many of them do a poor job on summer and fall gardens.
2. Twenty farmers were assisted last year in setting up an incorporated strawberry marketing organization. There were only 415 crates sold through the pool due to extreme dry weather at harvesting time. The growers estimated around 3000 crates about 30 days before marketing time.
3. Necessary reports in connection with the Strawberry Cooperative were filed and Franchise taxes have been paid for the 1958 year.
4. The volume of berries is very important in cooperative marketing as it cuts down on cost per crate for transportation and management.

B. Extension Methods

1. A meeting of the strawberry growers will be held in April to discuss production and marketing problems for 1958. Election of officers for the co-operative marketing organization will be held. The growers will be assisted with making plans for the operation of their strawberry pool.
2. Assistance with marketing the crop will be requested from the Virginia Division of Markets and the marketing specialist at V. F. I.
3. The latest recommendations on vegetable and fruit varieties, fertilization and disease and insect control measures will be furnished farmers.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Sell 80 percent of the strawberries produced in the county through the cooperative marketing organization.
2. Pack a few top quality berries in plastic pint cups and try to develop market for them.
3. Improve quality of berries.

4-H CLUBS

A. Situation

1. There were eleven 4-H clubs in Lee County with a total of 368 members carrying 558 projects. 463 projects were completed during the year.
2. Three local leaders assisted with club work. All club meetings are held in schools with one club meeting at private homes during summer vacation.
3. County 4-H activities include: annual Junior Livestock Show in April; a seven sow 4-H Duroc pig chain, sponsored by local bank; annual county picnic held in August; county 4-H float in Lee County Tobacco Festival and the county Achievement Day program in November.

4. Out of county 4-H activities include: Bristol Junior Livestock Show in April; Senior 4-H Camp at Clyde Austin 4-H Camp, Greeneville, Tenn., with six other Virginia counties; Junior 4-H Camp at Hinton, W. Va.; 4-H State Short Course and All Star Conference at V.P.I.; State Conservation Camp, Virginia Beach; and Electric Congress, Richmond.
5. 4-H Club work is sponsored by local business people. They contributed a total of \$450 during the year.
6. 4-H medals, money and trips to the State Short Course are used in recognizing outstanding project and leadership work.
7. Older members drop out of some of the clubs. More local leaders and the support of parents would strengthen the club program.
8. Transportation and expenses to and from out-of-county events are very expensive because of our location.

B. Extension Methods

1. Organize one new club and encourage more members to compete for district and state awards.
2. Contact prospective local leaders for clubs that do not have leaders. Mention the need for leaders at county 4-H events, Achievement Day, and by other means of communication.
3. Encourage the members to participate in the junior and senior camps with the intention of building up greater 4-H club interest within both age groups.
4. Continue all county and out-of-county 4-H activities held in 1957 and send two members to the Resource Development Camp at Fontana, N. C.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Increase number of clubs from 11 to 12.
2. Secure two additional local leaders.

3. Continue all county and out-of-county meetings during the year and encourage members to participate.
4. Send the full county quota to the junior and senior camps.
5. Continue the 4-H pig chain and move it to a new club during the year.
6. Have 85% project completion.
7. Have two or more county council meetings in 1958.
8. Encourage members to enter records in district and state competition.
9. Give 4-H medals, \$6.00 per project, and two expense paid trips to State Short Course for outstanding project and leadership achievements.
10. Erect three 4-H road signs on the main highways entering the county.

FARM AND HOME UNIT DEMONSTRATIONS

- A. Situation
 1. Demonstration program was started in 1935 and has continued to date.
 2. There were 20 active demonstrations well distributed over the county with all sizes and types of farms being represented. This quota is set by the TVA-Extension Service.
 3. Lack of a home agent limits the home phase of demonstrations.
 4. The county wide organization of demonstration farmers is known as the Lee County Soil Conservation Association.
 5. The program has done much to promote the increased use of fertilizer as well as other improved practices.
 6. Demonstrators need to keep more accurate records of yearly operations and better outlined check plots.

7. Some demonstrators should take greater advantage of the high analysis fertilizer to meet their particular needs.

B. Extension Methods

1. Take applications for prospective demonstration farmers.
2. Work closely with the demonstration farmers and assist them with farm management and planning.
3. Have at least one meeting of all demonstrators annually and provide transportation for all of those interested to attend the annual meeting of the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association at Abingdon.
4. Make plans for and conduct tours of outstanding demonstrations.
5. Local association to pay annual dues to the Treasurer of Association of Tennessee Valley Farm Families and the annual dues to the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association.
6. Encourage and assist farmers in taking advantage of all available demonstration material.
7. Assist with getting soil samples on demonstration farms and in making recommendations based on tests.
8. Assist farmers with laying out check plots.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Add three or four new demonstrations and keep total up to the number allowed by T.V.A.
2. Close out 1957 records with 100% completion and set up 1958 records. Also complete Extension Form 56 for all demonstrators.
3. Have at least one check plot on each demonstration farm.
4. Bring annual plans up to date on all demonstration farms.

5. One or more demonstrators attend the annual meeting of the Association of Tennessee Valley Farm Families, Sheffield, Alabama.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

A. Situation

1. Community organizations have proved to be a very effective way to work with farm people.
2. There are four organized communities in the county.
3. Two clubs entered the Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest in 1957. The Flatwoods Community won second place in the sweepstakes contest and the Pleasant View Community placed in the Blue group. The Midway and East Lee Communities received certificates for having had active clubs during the year.
4. These clubs completed many community, farm and home projects during the year.

B. Extension Methods

1. Extension workers will assist committees with planning their programs, securing information, speakers, and films for their meetings.
2. The clubs will be assisted with special activities such as picnics, banquets, fund raising activities and recreational programs.
3. Information will be furnished them on the Bristol Area Improvement Contest. If more than one community enters the contest a county contest will be held.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Organize at least one new community.
2. Have a community competing in the Bristol Area Improvement Contest.
3. Have ten or more people in attendance at the Area Awards Luncheon in Bristol in November.
4. Four or more delegates from the clubs attend the Institute of Rural Affairs at V.P.I. in July.
5. Have a county contest and sponsor if two or more communities enter the contest.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A. Situation

1. There were twenty cooperators during 1957.
2. This work has been more on the farm side due to the fact there is no home agent in the county.
3. More time is needed to develop this program as it should be.

B. Extension Methods

1. Work closely with present cooperators and furnish them all assistance possible on new practices that will be helpful to them.
2. Discuss the program with other families that might be interested in the program and encourage them to participate in the program.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Add four or five new cooperators.

2. Continue present cooperators.

FORESTRY

A. Situation

1. About 1/5 of the land in the county is in forest. A part of this is in mountains and rough land.
2. Many acres of forest land burns over each year.
3. Many idle acres of land should be set to tree seedlings.
4. Through the forest warden and other agricultural workers a total of 4,637,838 tree seedlings have been set to date. Most of these have been furnished free by T.V.A.
5. State Forester has marked timber for a few farmers in the county.

B. Extension Methods

1. Assist county forest warden with tree orders.
2. Establish a forestry demonstration which will demonstrate good forestry management practices. Extension and TVA foresters will assist with setting up the demonstration and set up the bench mark information.
3. Publicity will be given the timber marking service available through the State Forest Service.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Set up a forest management demonstration to be used for educational purposes.
2. Set 100,000 tree seedlings in the county.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR EXTENSION PERSONNEL LEE COUNTY 1958

OTHER ACTIVITIES

January

Prof: The other agricultural agencies in the county will be assisted with the over-all agricultural program all during the year. New bulletins, leaflets, and results of experiments will be forwarded on to them as soon as they are received from the experiment station.

Annual S.N.T.L. meeting.
The county agent will serve as supervisor of the Daniel Boone Conservation District and assist the A.S.C. Committee in every way possible.

Annual Special efforts will be made to encourage farmers who do not have running water on the farm and in the home to put in a satisfactory water system.

Farmers will be assisted with farm building plans, farm plans and rotations and other problems during the year.

Bristol Junior Livestock Show and Sale planning meeting in Bristol.
Dairy tour for Lee dairymen in Washington County.
Tri-State Purbred Hereford Sale.

April

Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association meeting in Abingdon.
County Junior Livestock Show.
District Junior Livestock Show and Sale at Bristol.
Strawberry Growers Association meeting.
Meeting of feeder calf producers on plans for feeder calf sale.
Tour for manufactured milk producers to see elevated milking stalls, Claiborne County, Tennessee.

May

Plant hybrid corn variety test (M. Shelton, Agronomist, VPI, assisting).
Place sow pigs in A-B chain and secure four pig for the chain.
Assist with tobacco variety test.
Assist with cooperative marketing of strawberries.
Complete Sang's testing program.

June

Finish strawberry marketing.
4-H Resource Development Camp, Fontana, N. C.
Senior 4-H Camp at Clyde Austin 4-H Camp, Greenville, Tenn.
Assist with county wool pool.
Junior 4-H Camp, Abingdon, Va.
State All-Star Conference at V. P. I.
State Short Course at V. P. I.

July

State 4-H Conservation Camp, Virginia Beach, Va.
Tennessee Valley Association of Farm Families annual meeting,
Asheville, N. C.
Institute of Rural Affairs, V. P. I.
Purebred Ram Sale, Abingdon, Va.
Annual Field Day at Greenville Tobacco Experiment Station.

August

Field meeting at tobacco variety test.
County 4-H picnic at Cumberland Bowl Park.
State 4-H Electric Congress.
Annual Extension Conference, V. P. I.
Field Day at Emory Experiment Station.

September

County Fair.
4-H Pig Show in Bristol.

October

Tri-State Purebred Cattle Sale - Bristol.
Three tobacco Stripping and Sorting demonstrations.
Field meeting at hybrid corn variety test.
Help harvest corn variety test.
Feeder Calf Sale.
Collect 4-H record books.
Directors' meeting of local TVA demonstrators.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR EXTENSION PERSONNEL LEE COUNTY 1958

January

Professional agricultural workers meeting.
Marketing tobacco variety test.
Closing farm account books for T.V.A. demonstrators.
L-H County Council meeting.
Annual Extension-TVA meeting.
Annual D.H.I.A. meeting.

February

Annual A. B. A. meeting.
Poultry meeting.
County Agricultural Extension Service Board meeting.

March

Bristol Junior Livestock Show and Sale planning meeting in Bristol.
Dairy tour for Lee dairymen in Washington County.
Tri-State Purebred Hereford Sale.

April

Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association meeting in Abingdon.
County Junior Livestock Show.
District Junior Livestock Show and Sale at Bristol.
Strawberry Growers Association meeting.
Meeting of feeder calf producers on plans for feeder calf sale.
Tour for manufactured milk producers to see elevated milking stalls, Claiborne County, Tennessee.

May

Plant hybrid corn variety test (Ed Shulkeum, Agronomist, VPI, assisting).
Place sow pigs in L-H chain and secure boar pig for the chain.
Assist with tobacco variety test.
Assist with cooperative marketing of strawberries.
Complete Bang's testing program.

November

Annual Extension report.
County 4-H Achievement Day.
Fertilizer requisitions for T.V.A. demonstrators.
4-H float for tobacco festival.

December

Assist county forest warden with orders for tree seedlings.
Reorganize 4-H Clubs.

Each Month

Community club meetings.
A.S.C. and S.C.S. meetings.
4-H Club meetings (nine school months).