

September:

1. Work with committee on 4-H Adult Achievement Day
2. Attend State Advisory Board meeting
3. Meet with leaders organizations
4. Evaluate projects
5. Start working with record books
6. Work with committee on Achievement Day program

October:

1. Work with committees in selecting county and state 4-H winners
2. Attend Annual Agents Conference
3. Meet with advisory board
4. Get data for annual report
5. Get in 4-H record books
6. Hold tobacco meeting with specialist (assorting - grading)

November:

1. Make report of year's work - Annual Reports - ES-21
2. Work with community improvement groups
3. Plan for Christmas parties
4. Complete annual narrative report
5. Hold advisory board meeting

December:

1. Acquaint people of accomplishments during 1960
2. Hold Christmas parties
3. Finish organizing 4-H clubs
4. Organize community groups where advisable
5. Urge taking of soil samples
6. Christmas vacation

Result Demonstrations

	No.
Pasture	4
Tobacco	6
Forestry	2
Small grain (wheat)	2
Beef cattle	2
Home improvement	1
Dairy feeding	1
Corn	1
Swine pasture	2

May:

1. Check projects, 4-H and adults
2. Observe Rural Life Sunday
3. Hold advisory board meeting
4. Hold 4-H Junior Training meeting
5. Work with fertilizer demonstrators
6. Weed out where necessary undesirable animals for Show

June:

1. Work with schools and other groups holding summer outings
2. Work with 4-H members who will attend short course
3. Send in recommendation for farm family for the year
4. Hold committee meeting in interest of State Advisory Board
5. Work closely with farm and home development group
6. Work with pig and calf project
7. Work closely with insect control work

July:

1. Continue 4-H summer outing where advisable
2. Attend Garden Lover Conference
3. Work closely with tobacco growers - Send circular letters, write news articles, give radio programs on sucker control
4. Work closely with 4-H'ers with animals for Showing in August

August:

1. Work with delegates to Wild Life Conference
2. Start work with fall and winter pasture
3. Work with home improvement projects
4. Work with Community Improvement groups
5. Advise seeding of new lawns and renovating old ones
6. Work closely with tobacco growers - Get out circular letters, news paper articles, radio program
7. Advise farmers about pastures, new ones and renovating old ones
8. Attend market Show and Sale
9. Make final plans for State Advisory Board Meeting

Calendar of Work

January:

1. Hold leadership meetings
2. Enroll 4-H members in projects
3. Select demonstrations in all projects except fall and winter pasture
4. Farm and Home Development meetings
5. Check file, displace and replace where needed
6. Hold 4-H leadership meetings
7. Get out crop recommendation to farmers
8. Revise all mailing lists
9. Hold county agronomy meeting
10. Urge soil testing
11. Attend meeting of Hog Show and Sale
12. Hold regular 4-H meetings

February:

1. Hold community meetings where advisable
2. Attend state agronomy meeting
3. Send information about mid-winter oats
4. Get out information about top dressing small grain
5. Get out corn information
6. Get out March garden information
7. Hold 4-H training meeting
8. Set up 4-H forestry projects
9. Get out pasture information
10. Hold county agronomy meeting
11. Work with community improvement
12. Hold regular 4-H group meetings

March:

1. Observe 4-H Club Week
2. Check all 4-H enrollment
3. Hold regular 4-H club meetings
4. Hold 4-H Council meeting
5. Organize 4-H Leader Council
6. Work with Soil Conservation people

April:

1. Select all out of county delegates for the year
2. Hold advisory board meeting
3. Hold pasture meetings - show films
4. Have forestry tour
5. Visit 4-H members homes - talk with parents
6. Work closely with demonstrators

Specialist Assistance Needed

Approximate Time	Specialist	Nature of Work
January	Roie M. Godsey	Swine Production
February	F. H. Scott	4-H Garden Work
February	A. E. Lyons	Forestry
July	Miss Evelyn Barker	Leadership Training
September	J. A. Waller	Water Under Pressure
October	J. F. Jeffries	Tobacco
October	Ross W. Newsome	Achievement

Days Devoted to Line of Work

Extension Organization and Program Planning	27
In Service Training	12
Crops	51
Livestock	39
Market and Distribution	17
Forestry	18
Farm Planning and Management	30
Farm Buildings	12
Home Surroundings	16
Family Economics	31
Food Nutrition	36
Health and Safety	40
Family Life	16
Community Development	16

B. Problems

1. A need for a better method of planning the county program
2. A stronger program with adult leaders are needed in most parts of the county
3. In too many instances there is too much weakness between leaders and other influential people. No method has been worked out to correct this condition

C. Goals

1. To encourage a better spirit of cooperation for the sake of overall improvement in the county
2. To help to create a spirit of awareness of condition among the leadership
3. To encourage a better following by the masses

D. Method

1. Give as much time as possible to training leadership personnel
2. Work closely with the leadership personnel
3. To encourage participation of leaders in state planning groups which effects the county well being

C. Educational Activities

1. Hold more public meetings where leaders themselves will be responsible for all activities
2. Publicize leadership by radio, news articles

Farm Chemicals

A. Situation

Insect and weed control, if used in conjunction with good cultural practices, is becoming more popular and more effective in the production of good quality crops at higher yields. If used effectively, weed control will save labor and money. Unexpected disease and distraction caused by insects may be of great magnitude during certain seasons of the year.

Farm and Home Development

A. Situation

The farm and home development program as stated, but in real life goes back a few short years, but with some added features to the program. This phase of the work gives the agents added opportunities to work closely with a selected group. There are farmers in the county who's condition tends themselves well to this kind of a program. Every effort will be made to use this work to the advantage of other areas.

B. Problems

1. Not enough time can be spared to develop this kind of program
2. Financial condition of farmers too limited
3. Not sufficient opportunities to part time jobs where and when needed
4. Give sufficient publicity to this phase of work, through radio, news articles

Extension Organization and Program Planning

A. Situation

To do a good program in any situation a good program procedure must be followed.

A better job can be done where all organizations interested to carry out the county program of work is functioning properly at all times. This phase of the program can be improved upon.

Forestry and Wildlife

A. Situation

Since Franklin County has a proportional acreage of its land in woodland, a definite program should be conducted in order to make these acres bring the maximum possible profit.

B. Activities for Improvement

1. Hold forest woodland management meetings
2. Encourage better management practices through letters and news articles
3. Cooperate with district foresters in all phases of woodland management

Engineering

A. Situation

Each year remodeling and new construction of farm houses and dwellings increase. Dairymen are improving stalls and barns. Three dwellings were completed during the year from plans secured from V. P. I. There are presently other requests for assistance for house and other plans for construction and remodeling.

B. Activities for Improvement

1. Encourage all families who plan to remodel and/or build to incorporate all possible, economically justifiable labor-saving devices
2. Assist those who plan remodeling to develop general plans on floor arrangement, structural strength requirement, etc. This will be done through supplying approved plans in some instances and rough sketches in other cases.
3. Use news letters, news articles to keep farmers abreast of latest equipment
4. Through news articles encourage farmers to check farm wiring because many farms are evade quality wired for today's electric load and thus are extremely hazardous.

Herd Health

A. Problems

Farmers need encouragement in understanding and complying with provisions of Virginia State Brucellosis Regulations. Cooperation with the veterinarian is essential.

B. Activities for Improvement

1. Encourage the practice of clean stalls and milking parlors for dairy cows.
2. Cooperate with local veterinarians and State Veterinarians on needed health practices and information.

Milk Marketing

A. Problems

Farmers are unaware of how their milk is sold and uncertain of fairness of price paid, provisions of marketing orders and history are not understood by majority of dairymen. Leaders need facts upon which to base sound judgement on marketing orders which are changed from time to time.

B. Activities for Improvement

1. Encourage production of better quality milk to maintain competitive position in market.
2. Mailing of marketing information to farmers interested in closely following the market situation.

C. Educational Activities

1. Constant farm visits
2. Encourage good record keeping
3. Radio programs
4. Circular letters
5. News articles

Use of artificial insemination or good proven bulls on farms can increase production if wisely used.

C. Activities for Improvement

1. Encourage and assist dairymen in the use of desirably proved sires or their sons in herd improvement work.
2. Work with the Artificial Insemination Station for better breeding where practical.
3. Hold meetings on labor saving devices, better working conditions.
4. Circular letters, news articles and farm visits will be methods used to educate farmers for better dairying.

Feeding

A. Problem

The inherited ability of a cow to produce is by a large degree above her actual milk production. This production is often determined by the level of feeding and quality of feed. Thus dairymen need to understand the feeding problems and know how to adjust them.

B. Activities for Improvement

1. Encourage good efficient calf heifer raising for low cost replacement of good cows.
2. Publicize cost of grain roughage production.
3. Encourage use of supplemental feeding as needed during pasture season.

C. Objective

1. To encourage greater interest in establishing good pastures.
2. To get more financial help through A. C. P. payments.

D. Methods

1. Continue to conduct pasture demonstrations.
2. Establish longer grazing demonstration pastures.
3. Encourage more farmers to sense the importance of soil samples for better knowledge of what is needed on the soil.

Educational Activities

1. Tours to demonstrations
2. News articles
3. Radio programs
 - (a) By agent and specialists
 - (b) By farmer and agent
4. Educational meetings where important phases of the program will be discussed
5. Farm visits

Livestock

A. Situation

Beef is a side line enterprise on a few farms in Franklin County. Beef numbers have remained quite stable although interest among farmers in growing beef cattle is growing.

Although hogs are kept primarily for home use, a few farmers are growing gradually into the business of breeding sows to supply others with pigs and to grow porkers for the slaughter market.

B. Problem

The breeding of high production cows continues to be an important part of the dairy business.

2. Farmers to sense the importance of a - maybe by cultural practice:
 - (a) Weed control
 - (b) Shallow cultivation
 - (c) Planting Experiment Station recommendation of seed
 - (d) Proper planting method by proper land preparation; proper depth of seed
 - (e) More educational work given to proper harvesting and storing.

D. Methods

1. Educational work to be carried to majority of farmers through agronomy committee.
2. Some variety demonstration of small grain and corn will be conducted.

Educational Activities

1. By radio
2. News articles
3. Farm visits
4. Circular letters
5. Research publications will be distributed.

Pasture

Situation

Where livestock is grown the cheapest feed one can grow is pasture and/or forage. Although some farmers have made tremendous stride toward better pastures the majority remain unimproved. There are thousands of acres of land in the county better suited for pasture over that of row crops. From the stand point of quality and length of grazing some pastures are too inadequate. There are too much livestock to the acre of pasture.

Problem

1. Not sufficient acres per animal unit.
2. Grazing period too short.

D. Method

1. Get more leaders who know how to spread the knowledge of how to take soil samples.
2. Encourage the establishment of a fine well carried out variety demonstration.
3. The aim will be to see more people take advantage of the assorting demonstration.

Educational Activities to be Conducted by:

1. News paper articles
2. Radio programs
 - (a) By agent
 - (b) By interview with farmers
 - (c) By farmer-agent participation
 - (d) Specialist
3. Distribution of proper literature
4. Visits to Experiment Station with farmers from different sections of the county

Corn and Small Grain

A. Situation

Where livestock is grown, farmers must of necessity grow some grain. In Franklin County this is being done by growing corn and some small grain. Although much improvement in per acre growth has been made farmers are yet lacking in efficient production.

B. Problems

1. Yield per acre too low.

C. Objectives

1. Get the farmers to sense the importance of higher yield per acre by whatever means found to be more practical.

Total population - 3178

Total population children between the ages 9-21 - 1,405

Organized Groups

	No. Members
County Advisory Board	34
Community Leaders	47
H-H Leaders' Association	16
H-H Council	64
H-H Members	347

Crops

Tobacco

A. Situation

Tobacco is the main cash row crop in Franklin County. Although farmers are making much improvement in the growth and management, there remain much educational work to be done which will mean the best interest of the growers. Because of the limited acreage farmers are inclined to "over do" themselves by planting too many plants to the acre and possibly over fertilizing. Much of the land should be terraced, or stripped and in some instances a better rotation system could be followed. Farmers as a general rule do follow the proper recommended varieties of tobacco.

B. Problems

1. Land too eroded
2. Yields too low
3. Not enough knowledge on assorting leaves

C. Objectives

1. To encourage more attention to proper land use
2. To encourage more farmers to realize the possible gain derived from knowledge gained from assorting demonstrations held in the county each fall.

County Situation

Educational level in Franklin County is being raised at a rapid rate. There are 1,405 Negro children between the ages of 9-12. There are approximately 347 4-H club members who are directly affected by the 4-H program by virtue of being members. Others are affected indirectly.

Franklin County is populated by approximately 25,856 people. Fourteen point 6 per cent are Negroes, or approximately 3,178.

There are 2,941 farm operators, with 357 of these being Negro operators. It is an area of nearly seven hundred square miles. There are 459,520 acres of which 319,720 acres are in farm crops.

There are few large farms, the average farm being approximately one hundred acres.

The number one crop in the county is bright tobacco. There are but a few farmers in the county who do not grow tobacco.

Some farmers, however, supplement their income with other means of income. Some are part-time farmers who have jobs in nearby cities, or in nearby industrial plants.

Extension Organization:

County Advisory Board

4-H Leaders Association

County Junior Council

Agriculture Committees

Agronomy

Forestry

Dairy

Poultry

Tractor

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK
1960

COUNTY

Franklin

Name

CMH
Local Farm Agent

Date Mailed

3/11/60