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members, leaders, and parents participate has done much to insure the continued support of the people in our communities. The h-H County Council leaders and All-Stars have not only provided the ground work for our h-H program, but have also helped to execute it.

With the assistance given to this Agent by adults, other Extension Agents, businessmen, community leaders, and friends of h-H, I can say in conclusion that 1961 has been a successful h-H year.

#### VII. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

##### A. Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service:

1. Met in eighteen (18) meetings with County Committee; Community Committees; Area and farmer meetings in conducting the following programs: (a). Agricultural Conservation Program; (b). Feed Grain Program; (c). Wheat Stabilization Program; (d). Barley Program, and (e). Emergency Planning Committee.

2. Have explained these programs through radio, circulars, and personal contacts.

3. Made lime and fertilizer recommendations on all practices requiring soil analyses.

##### B. Farmers Home Administrations:

Advised with the field representative on farmers eligible to participate in program, and supplied detailed soil information on farms applying to this agency for loans. Also, gave information relative to abilities and management capabilities of applicants.

##### C. State Department of Agriculture:

1. Secured Division of Markets personnel in checking livestock scales.

2. Sent in samples of seed for germination and weed seed content tests.

3. Visited farms consigning cattle to fat cattle sales for inspection with graders and also supplied information on feeders for cattle on feed survey.

4. Advised farmers of analyses reports on feeds, seeds, fertilizer and lime as reported by the Division.

##### D. Fauquier County Planning Commission:

Have continued to cooperate with this group by supplying information on background material, soils, etc.

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project is taught in six (6) two hour sessions on Saturday afternoons by the machinery dealers. A tractor driving contest was held at the Fauquier Junior Fair for those who completed the course. The driving contest was divided into Junior and Senior divisions. The winner of the Senior Division will represent the county in the Northern Virginia Tractor Driving Contest.

#### 4. Electric Projects:

The electric project fits well into the 4-H program for rural non-farm members. The interest in the electric project has been high. During the current year, seventy four (74) club members enrolled in the electric project with fifty four (54) members completing their project. In cooperation with the local electric company, a well coordinated all-day 4-H Electric Workshop has been organized for 4-H Electric members. The power company provides facilities and instructions for the workshop. The workshop is designed to develop a basic understanding and appreciation of electrical power for farm and home use. At monthly 4-H meetings, club members give demonstrations on how to build and make simple repairs on farm and home electrical equipment. Demonstrations in electric as in any other project develop self confidence and self-expression in the 4-H members.

#### 5. Forestry Projects:

Thirty seven (37) club members enrolled in Forestry projects, with twenty seven (27) club members completing their projects. Several exhibits were placed in the Fauquier Junior Fair by Forestry 4-H members. Club members enrolled in the project are learning to better appreciate the forests in the county as well as learning to identify trees commonly found in this area.

#### 6. Entomology, Garden, Poultry, Safety, Wildlife & Soils Projects

Entomology, Garden, Poultry, Safety, Wildlife and the Soils projects provide many club members with interesting and useful projects. Members enrolled in these projects usually carry them as supplementary projects to other projects; such as, livestock, electric, etc.

#### 7. Junior Leadership:

The two (2) 4-H members enrolled in the Junior Leadership projects successfully completed their projects. Junior Leaders have worked hard in developing their 4-H Clubs. Junior Leaders have assisted with the Tractor Maintenance project and the Fauquier Junior Fair. These leaders have set a good example for younger club members to follow by actively participating and serving in leadership capacities for all 4-H activities.

Fauquier club members are learning by doing their project requirements as well as some extra project work. In developing, planning and carrying out project work, the Agent has attempted to fully utilize 4-H meetings, demonstrations, personal visits, tours and personal visitation. The success of any 4-H program is dependent upon the cooperation of people. Using radio, newspaper, magazines to publicize events in which club

Working closely with the Show Committee of the Ruritan Club, officers for the show were elected and the planning process began. As a result of excellent committee action, twenty five (25) 4-H steers were entered in the show and sale. Local cattlemen and businessmen purchased the club steers at a price \$10.00 per cwt. above market price. Considerable publicity was given to the show and the Ruritan Club readily agreed to sponsor the show again. The Agent believes that the Spring Show and Sale did more to strengthen and publicize the entire 4-H program than any other single event conducted during the current year.

At out-of-county spring and fall shows, Fauquier club members have won their share of top prizes and honors. Fauquier club members won a Championship award in each state show in which they entered their 4-H livestock. During the current year, Fauquier 4-H members won two (2) Grand Championships at the Virginia State Fair. Cattle shows in which Fauquier 4-H members participated are: Glenwood Show; Clarke County Fair; Prince William County Fair; Fauquier County Junior Fair; Virginia State Fair and the Eastern National Livestock Exposition in Baltimore, Maryland.

(b). Swine: Twenty (20) club members enrolled in the breeding pig, the sow and litter, and the market hog project. Few club members enroll in the swine project; however, it is worthwhile to note that the quality of the animals in the swine project is superior. Swine marketing facilities are limited in the area, thus, premiums are not paid for swine that excell in conformation and type. A Sears 4-H pig chain has been organized in the county. The Sears Cabin provides five (5) registered gilts and one (1) registered boar to five (5) club members in a selected community. Each member of the pig chain is scored on his ability to properly manage his project. Recognition is given to the boy who does the best job at a banquet in which the parents of the pig chain members are invited. The member doing the best job receives the highest cash award; however, all members of the chain receive lesser prizes. Sixteen (16) members enrolled in the swine project completed their projects.

2. Dairy Projects:

Thirty nine (39) club members enrolled in dairy calf, heifer, and production projects. Thirty three (33) club members completed the dairy projects in which they were enrolled. The dairy animals enrolled in the dairy program are of sound type; however, through participation in dairy judging club members are rapidly improving the type of animals in their projects. This Agent is working with a locally organized breed organization for the purpose of locating more calves in which club members can purchase for 4-H projects. Nearly all dairy members exhibited their animals in the Fauquier Junior Fair.

3. Tractor Maintenance Project:

Eighteen (18) boys enrolled in the tractor project with fifteen (15) completing the project on 15 tractors. Two (2) adults served as project leaders and one (1) 4-H member served as Junior leader,, for the Tractor Maintenance project. Local tractor and machinery dealers have given this project their full support. Subject matter for the tractor

One hundred and sixteen (116) young people exhibited in the Fair winning a total of \$810.00 in prize money.

12. In the neighboring county fairs of Prince William, Clarke, Fredericksburg and the Virginia State Fair, forty six (46) county club members exhibited their beef and dairy animals .

13. A State Achievement Record was submitted by one (1) 4-H member in the Dairy Awards group. The boy's record book won a blue award certificate and the club member won an all-expense paid trip to the American Institute of Cooperative that was held on the campus of Minnesota University.

14. Five (5) adult leaders and one (1) Junior leader assisted in conducting the agricultural 4-H program. A large number of parents and friends, not classified as 4-H leaders, assisted with camps, picnic, fairs, tours, etc.

B. PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Club members have accomplished much with their projects this year. The quality of projects and project records is up as indicated by the fact that 256 out of the 313 or 82% of the total projects enrolled were completed. A total of 206 boys enrolled in agriculture projects with 149 or 72% completing all of their projects.

Since the largest percentage of farm income comes from livestock enterprises, great emphasis is placed on 4-H livestock projects. During the current year, a large number of 4-H members participated in livestock projects.

For boys living in rural non-farm areas, projects other than livestock have proven to be very successful. The Electric projects are very popular among non-farm 4-H members. All available teaching methods are used in conducting project training; such as, conferences, audio-visual aids, charts, workshops, tours and most important personal visitation. The Agents firmly believe that personal visitation is the soundest and most effective means of teaching rural youth.

1. Livestock Projects

(a). Beef: There were fifty (50) 4-H members enrolled in the beef project during the current year. Forty five (45) of the members completed their projects on sixty three (63) animals. The beef project is one of the most popular 4-H projects in the county. Two (2) beef tours were conducted after the beef animals had been on feed several months for the purpose of allowing each club member to observe the livestock practices of their fellow club members. Nearly seventy five (75) club members, parents, participated in the tour. During the tour, each club member took part by explaining the breeding, feeding and management of his project.

A spring 4-H Baby Beef show and sale was held for the first time during the current year. Upon request by this Agent, the Leeds Ruritan Club agreed to sponsor the First Fauquier County 4-H Beef Show and Sale.

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in the community congratulated the 4-H members for their accomplishments by buying space in the local newspaper.

(d). Rural Life Sunday: The event was observed with 4-H members taking active parts on the program and forming a 4-H choir. The Rural Life Program, which was held on a Sunday afternoon, on a high grassy hill shaded by large trees, gave a true spiritual atmosphere to the youth program. The success of this single Rural Life Sunday Program has spurred the Rural Life Committee to plan a similar program for next year.

(e). 4-H Floats: The County Council has always encouraged clubs to enter floats in the three (3) county parades. This year each parade included a 4-H float that was designed, built, and manned by 4-H members. A Community Club float won first place in the Firemen's Parade.

(f). County 4-H Picnic: An estimated two hundred and twenty five (225) 4-H members enjoyed the annual 4-H picnic held at the Middleburg Community Center. The annual picnic has been growing in popularity each year. The 4-H members attending the picnic enjoy a day of swimming, softball, bowling and a covered dish lunch.

5. The 4-H County Council has financially assisted the delegates attending the State 4-H Short Course, State 4-H Conservation Camp, and State Leaders' Conference.

6. Ten (10) club members attended the State 4-H Short Course at V.P.I. One (1) member participated in the State 4-H Talent Contest.

7. State 4-H Conservation Camp was attended by three (3) of the top 4-H members in Fauquier County. Two (2) of the members are enrolled in a well-balanced Agricultural project program.

8. A total of fifty five (55) 4-H members attended three (3) 4-H Camps. Adult leaders from the County assisted with camp activities. This Agent served as Director of a 4-H Camp in which three (3) counties enrolled 150 campers.

9. The Virginia 4-H All-Star Chapter selected two (2) 4-H members as new All-Stars during the current year.

10. A Dairy and Livestock team were entered in the District Judging Contests. The dairy team was selected to participate in the State 4-H Judging contest. A total of 120 club members received some training in livestock judging. Training in livestock judging not only stimulates interest among club members but also provides outstanding opportunities for club members to learn the type of animal suitable for a club project.

11. The Fauquier County Fair provides an opportunity for county 4-H members to show adult citizens their project achievements.

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A. GENERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. With the organization of one (1) new 4-H Club, the county has a total of fifteen (15) 4-H Clubs organized in the county to reach rural young people. Three (3) clubs are Community Clubs, located in the Northern, Central, and Southern areas of the county. The Community Clubs are largely composed of young people of high school age. The Community Clubs meet monthly at night. Since there are fewer limitations in regard to facilities and time, the Community Clubs have proven to be very successful. Partly because the Community Clubs are composed of older youth and the willingness of parent leaders to assist with club activities, project accomplishment has been superior in Community Clubs.

2. The fifteen (15) 4-H Clubs are composed of 206 boys enrolled in agricultural projects; 15 girls enrolled in agricultural projects only and 251 girls enrolled in homemaking projects. There are a total of 463 club members in the county.

3. The 206 club members enrolled in agricultural projects completed 82% of the projects in which they enrolled. Seventy two (72%) of the club members completed all of the projects in which they enrolled. Detailed project accomplishments will be discussed in this report.

4. All 4-H County activities were conducted by the 4-H County Council. The objectives of the County Council are to plan, develop, and coordinate activities of all 4-H Clubs on a county basis. Membership of the County Council is made up of 4-H Club officers; All-Stars, and Adult Leaders. The Council membership attempts to meet twice a year, with County Council committees meeting more often. The 4-H County Council sponsored the following activities during the current year:

(a). 4-H Achievement Program: Approximately two hundred (200) people attended the 4-H Achievement Program as fifty (50) 4-H County medals were presented to 4-H members for project achievement. Recognition was given to club members who submitted State Achievement records and to Volunteer leaders who worked with the organizational and project phases of the 4-H program.

(b). Share-The-Fun Contest: Fauquier 4-H members participated in twenty three (23) skits, vocal and musical solos, and duets as over two hundred (200) people watched. The contest is divided into a Junior and Senior Division with three (3) prizes in each division. The winner of the Senior Division participated in the State 4-H Talent Show held in conjunction with State 4-H Short Course. The winner of the Junior Division received a scholarship to County 4-H Camp.

(c). National 4-H Club Week: The County Council encouraged each 4-H Club to appoint committees to initiate club activities to emphasize the 4-H story to the citizens in their club area. As a result, twelve (12) clubs erected window displays; took part on radio programs, and wore 4-H emblems during National 4-H Week. The local newspaper gave outstanding courage to county 4-H activities during the week. Nearly every business

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

The 4-H Club is the largest organized youth organization serving rural Fauquier County. There are some youth organizations that offer entertaining and educational activities; nevertheless, the 4-H Club, through project work, is doing an excellent job of guiding and developing today's youth into useful and desirable citizens of tomorrow.

The 4-H Club program is an important phase of the Agriculture Extension work in Fauquier County. The agriculture in the county is basically milk and beef production and, therefore, county 4-H Clubs and projects have been organized to emphasize and strengthen the dairy and beef industry. If agriculture remains the predominant industry in the county, it is necessary that the young people residing in the county be thoroughly trained to assume the role of successful farmers and farm managers. Sound management practices and the latest scientific research has been utilized in the guidance provided to county 4-H members. Individual and organized group projects, which directly apply to the home and farm, have been developed to train club members in nearly all interest areas.

During the current year, the objectives of the 4-H Club program and 4-H project work have been as follows:

1. To encourage the youth of the county to enroll in a 4-H Club and to participate in club and county 4-H and community activities which will help them become useful and desirable citizens.
2. To have 4-H members enroll in projects adapted to farm and home situations.
3. To instruct and teach 4-H members basic subject matter about the project in which they enroll.
4. To have sufficient Adult and Junior Leaders to carry out project and organizational meetings.
5. To have club members complete their projects and turn their record books in.
6. To recognize 4-H members and leaders for their achievements and accomplishments.
7. To have club members exhibit their projects at the Fauquier Junior Fair and to encourage members to participate in out-of-county fairs.
8. To train dairy and livestock club members in judging.
9. To select two (2) club members to the 4-H All-Star Organization.
10. To expand the 4-H Club program through good project work and well organized 4-H Clubs.

(b). Recommended and secured information and speakers for membership meetings and other activities.

(c). Informed groups of changes and trends affecting their programs and operations in order that they might adopt policies to meet changing conditions.

(d). Assisted officers in filing reports as required by the State Corporation Commission and Division of Markets.

(e). Assisted in promoting good relationships among members and management and between cooperatives and other businesses.

As a result, these cooperatives, businesses, and service organizations have:

(a). Provided members to serve on committees in developing the county program.

(b). Provided free services, prizes, awards, and finances to support the 4-H Club program and other agricultural programs.

(c). Passed on to farmers latest information and stocked recommended varieties of crops, insecticides, herbicides, etc. for farmers.

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assisted with farm management through groups, personal contacts and farm visits. In addition to this, the following are specific examples of farm management work:

(a). Five (5) farmers have kept IBM records. Results of last year's records have been discussed and analysed with these cooperators.

(b). Twenty six (26) farm visits have been made on over-all farm management problems involving record keeping and other phases.

2. Agricultural Engineering: These problems have been handled on an individual basis through farm visits of the Agent and V.P.I. Specialists. The farm building plan service has also been utilized. Results are as follows:

(a). Six (6) farmers have been assisted with the help of the V.P.I. Building Specialists on long range planning on layout and construction and remodeling of present buildings and the installation of labor-saving equipment.

(b). Thirty five (35) farmers have been supplied with building plans through the plan service.

3. Forestry: Work in forestry has been primarily to encourage farmers to contact the Sub-District Forester of the Virginia Division of Forestry for assistance in reforestation, timber management, timber cruising, and marketing. About thirty five (35) have been assisted.

4. Horticulture: (Lawns, Ornamentals and Vegetables): Work in horticulture has been conducted through personal contacts, farm and home visits and circulars. Approximately one hundred and thirty six (136) have been assisted with some phase of the horticulture program during the current year.

5. Civil Defense: With the change of administration, the Extension Service was given the responsibility of educational work with Civil Defense. Since this assignment was made, the Agent has talked to five (5) Civic Clubs on this subject with a total attendance of 219. Additional activity is planned for the coming year.

6. Work With Cooperatives and Other Businesses: There are thirty (30) cooperatives and other business concerns through which the Agent has disseminated information which finally reaches farmers. These include banks and other lending agencies; seed, feed, fertilizer, lime, marketing cooperatives and dealers. Also, the service cooperatives, such as, AB Associations. These organizations were assisted in the following ways:

(a). Upon request, met with directors, committees and membership in an advisory capacity on organizational and operating problems and participating or planning their programs.

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(5). Northern Virginia Wool Producers Association and Valley-Northern Virginia Wool Marketing Association: The Northern Virginia Association was organized in 1960 with four (4) local pools, working out an agreement to sell cooperatively in order to eliminate competition between the local pools, increase volume, and to secure a uniform price. During the current year, two (2) other local pools joined the group. Two (2) meetings of representatives was required to work out necessary details.

Following the expansion of the Northern Virginia Association, a statewide movement was launched by the V.P.I. Animal Husbandry Department to set up a larger marketing group in the Valley and Northern Virginia. After three (3) meetings, the Valley-Northern Virginia Marketing Association was formed with sixteen (16) local pools. Pools were represented in this group according to volume. Details of an agreement were worked out and approved by the pools. A date was set for the sale with buyers being invited to attend and bid on the poolsthey desired to purchase. Each pool could accept or reject the bid that day by the representatives of the local pools. The pools joined this group and sold approximately 860,000 pounds at prices considerably higher than was obtained in neighboring states.

4. Accomplishments: The following results were obtained through the livestock program during 1961:

(a). Adjustments and changes in the production of yearling and fat cattle have been noted as a result of the program for cattle feeders.

(b). Livestock producers now realize and have begun action to improve and develop livestock marketing facilities in the county.

(c). Of the sixty three (63) consignors to organized feeder sales, five (5) consigned for the first time. An increase of 275 head of cattle was consigned in 1961 over the previous year.

(d). Five (5) of the seven (?) pens of show cattle were consigned by Fauquier producers. Winners included Grand Champion, Reserve Champion, and Champion Pen of Heffers.

(e). Cooperative wool marketing resulted in 119 producers selling 31,265 pounds for a gross of \$17,750.79.

(f). Cooperative marketing agreement among the six (6) pools selling jointly resulted in 559 producers selling 153,959 pounds, an increase of over 24,000 pounds of the past year.

(g). Four (4) producers consigned pigs to the Feeder Pig Sale.

D. Other Project Activities:

1. Farm Management: Farm management involves the decisions and actions of farmers with the various enterprises on their particular farms. Thus, work with dairymen keeping production records, feeder cattle producers, etc. involves management decisions. Therefore, many farmers have been

excellent program, but was attended by only (18) sheep producers and others.

(d). Cooperative Marketing: Marketing is of major importance to the livestock producers in the county. Therefore, the Agent has actively assisted local producers and members of their organizations in these programs, using the cooperative sales as demonstrations in better production and marketing practices. In addition, cattle feeders have been encouraged to patronize the sales in order to purchase uniform lots of cattle for their feedlots. The following are major activities in cooperative marketing:

(1). Feeder Calf and Yearling Sales: The Agents have actively assisted local Sale Committees in the conduct of six (6) cooperative feeder calf and yearling sales during the year. This work involved meetings with sales committees to set up rules and regulations, inspection of cattle on farms, assistance in management of sales, and participation in promotional activities.

Sixty five (65) producers made eighty seven (87) consignments of 2655 head of cattle to the organized sales during the year. Although this is a small number of consignors and head of cattle considering the county as a whole, other producers have benefitted considerably by the sales due to the fact that results are published and prices received on the farm by non-consignors are determined to a large degree by cooperative sale prices.

(2). Feeder Calf Show: This show is held in connection with the first fall feder calf sale to promote feeder cattle and supply show calves to 4-H, FFA, and feeders showing pens in major exhibitions. Consignors were purebred breeders, who demonstrated fitting feeder cattle for show, quality through Fancy and Choice grades, and the responsibility of the purebred breeder to commercial cattlemen and the industry. Prizes and trophies were awarded for steer and heifer pens. Purchases of top pens were made by 4-H members and feeders for show purposes. Judging was done by out-of-state feeder with an audience of about seventy five (75) people.

(3). Feeder Pig Sale: This sale, which is held at Culpeper, involved several counties of which Fauquier is one. Information on rules and regulations has been supplied local swine producers. More interest has been demonstrated than in the past year. It is felt that more consignments will result in the future as the sale offers an excellent opportunity for the production of feeder pigs. Seven (7) producers have shown direct interest.

(4). Local Cooperative Wool Pool: This activity is carried on by the local marketing committee elected by producers at their annual meeting. The annual meeting was attended by thirty (30) producers. The program of this year's meeting was on performance testing and sheep management practices. All producers were notified of wool pool; given prices by grades; how to prepare wool for marketing, and assisted in getting custom shearers. The Committee met four (4) times during the year on this program.

more than five (5) brood sows.

Making the maximum use of pasture and forage crops is essential to profitable livestock production. Therefore, cattle operations need to develop programs to get cheap gains through forage utilization.

2. Objectives: To get farmers to produce yearling and fat cattle using latest feeding information, to use "buying and selling" information, to improve marketing facilities in the county, get beef cow producers to use organized sales in marketing calves, get producers to consign show pens to Feeder Calf Show, assist swine producers and encourage them to market pigs through feeder pig sales, to improve sheep management practices, and to market wool cooperatively and coordinate marketing activities among wool pools in Northern Virginia.

3. Methods: Four (4) committees, namely; Livestock; Feeder Calf Sale; Feeder Calf Show, and Wool Marketing assisted the Agent in carrying out the program. In addition, the program was conducted through farm visits, personal contact, meetings, radio, news articles, and V.P.I. Specialists. Major activities are listed below:

(a). Production of Yearling and Fat Cattle: This objective was conducted in two (2) meetings with the assistance of V.P.I. Livestock Specialists, which was attended by forty (40) livestock producers. Subjects discussed were "Grain Feeding on Pasture"; "Feed Value of Different Silages"; "Trends in Cattle Feeding", and "Buying and Selling" practices. Comparisons on feed costs, daily gain and net return were made on cattle grazed and then fed in dry lot and cattle fed grain on pasture and then fed in dry lot, which enabled the farmer to decide the program which best fitted his individual operation. Information was also given on use of stilbestrol on pasture and then in feedlot and different preparations of feed and the results. Information on buying and selling covered fall purchasing of calves and yearlings and marketing in spring, fall calves to fall yearlings, yearling production compared to slaughter cattle and slaughter program showing costs, margins, and spread to break even.

(b). Development of Market Facilities: One objective of the Livestock Committee was to initiate a move to acquire land and then form an organization on which to develop a livestock market and a fair grounds. The committee was approached by the owner of the present week auction market about buying these facilities. This resulted in a meeting attended by thirty five (35) livestock producers, to determine the future course of action. Purchase of present facilities was turned down by this group which decided to locate a site and build from the ground up. This Committee is now investigating sites and a meeting will be called in the near future to determine what further steps to take.

(c). Improvement in Sheep Production Practices: An on-the-farm "Field Day" was held in which a V.P.I. Specialist and two (2) experienced sheep men participated in the demonstrations. The meeting was held to attack two (2) problems which are of utmost importance in a successful sheep operation, namely; "Foot Rot Control" and "Control of Internal Parasites". Sheepmen who have licked this problem in their flocks put on these demonstrations. In addition, the subject "Selection and Culling Ewes and Summer Management of Sheep" was handled by the Sheep Specialist. This was an

| Butter F. Range: | Over 500 | 450 to 499 | 400 to 449 | 350 to 399 | 300 to 349 | Under 300 |
|------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Year - 1960..... | 7        | 12         | 8          | 16         | 3          | 3         |
| Year - 1959..... | 5        | 7          | 14         | 13         | 8          | 5         |

Although the herds are gradually moving up into higher brackets, much better feeding and management practices will have to be forthcoming to keep up with the pace and continue to move ahead.

(c). It is difficult to evaluate results of personal contact with dairymen; such as, the DHIA Herd Book Clinic. However, one concrete example of this approach was the carrying out by one (1) member a culling program, supplemental grain feeding on silage in addition to the grain fed in the milking parlor in order to feed the herd according to production. With this accepted recommendation, the dairyman produced the same amount of milk on 10 less cows with the same amount of grain. Better feeding practices have also been reported in other herds as a result of this clinic.

(d). The Dairy Committee in a recent meeting reported that dairymen in their respective areas harvested considerable more corn silage this year than in the past. Due to this year's excellent corn crop, which it is estimated averaged better than 60 bushels per acre for the county, high quality silage is available on many dairy farms. Also, many dairymen are balancing high TDN grain rations, to go along with their better quality forages.

(e). Four (4) dairymen are keeping over-all farm records on their farms on the V.P.I. IRM Record Program.

(f). Five (5) additional herds have been started on or switched to EDM, making a total of twenty two (22) now on this system.

C. Livestock: (Beef, Sheep and Swine)

1. Situation: The 1959 Census of Agriculture shows there are 351 livestock farms in the county. These operations consist of purebred and commercial beef cows, beef cow-steer and steer feeding operations. There are more than 14,000 beef cows. Steer numbers exceed the cows.

There are 123 sheep producers owning about 4,600 ewes, and there are over 10,000 head of hogs and pigs on 713 farms.

The Census also shows that 569 farms marketed 19,581 head of cattle and 772 farms sold 14,475 head of calves. Over 8,000 head of hogs and 4,700 head of sheep were marketed. Therefore, marketing is of major importance to the livestock industry. Adequate marketing facilities are greatly needed.

Improvement in quality and better production of feeder calves is needed in many of the commercial herds. Also, better preparation for marketing; such as, castrating, dehorning, etc. should be improved. This is also essential in the sheep industry. Great efforts need to be made to improve the swine industry in production and also in marketing. This has been difficult due to the fact that there are only a few farms having

Most of the low-producing herds visited had cows showing high productive ability, but the herd owner was not getting their maximum production due to feeding. Therefore, feeding was discussed in detail with emphasis on top quality forage, corn, silage and hay, plus grain feeding based on production. Twenty two (22) herds visited.

(e). Dairy Herd Improvement Associations: These associations serve as demonstrations of recommended dairy feeding and management practices although some members do not utilize this information to the best advantage. The Board of Directors is active and has met eight (8) times during the year to operate the program. The annual meeting was attended by thirty five (35) members and others. Program of the meeting was on, "Advantages of EDPM Over Hand Calculated Records" and "Balancing the Dairy Ration". Monthly reports on high herds and high individual cows are published in the local paper to encourage others to start a production record program. There are now fifty four (54) members with approximately 2900 cows on test. This is a decrease on the previous year, which is in most cases due to the turnover in Supervisors and lack of interest among newer members. Records have been maintained on member herds who are really interested and feel the program essential to a successful operation.

(f). Other Activities:

- (1). Assisted Artificial Breeding Associations to conduct their annual and special meetings.
- (2). Assisted purebred breeding clubs with their educational activities and shows.
- (3). Lined up an out-of-state tour as requested by the Dairy Committee, but did not get sufficient interest to carry it through.
- (4). Had lined up speaker from Beltsville on "Dairy Cattle Breeding" for January meeting, but forced to cancel due to deep snow. Unable to reschedule.

4. Accomplishments: The following are listed to show the effects of the methods used in promoting the dairy program during 1961:

(a). It is evident as indicated by the most recent available data that dairymen are coming more conscious of controlling and preventing Mastitis and are doing something about it. As reported in the DHIA's in 1961 for the past 12 months 9 percent of the cows leaving the herds was due to udder trouble. This compared to 12 percent leaving for the same purpose in 1959. Thus, the Virginia Mastitis Control and Prevention Program, through local effort, is making some progress. The excellent meeting this year should bring further progress.

(b). The over-all average for milk and butterfat showed a small increase (1960 over 1959 as 1961 averages not available) over the previous year. However, the following chart will better illustrate improvements in feeding and management in DHIA herds:

3. Methods: Listed below are the principal methods used in carrying out the dairy program. In addition to these, Specialists; D.H.I.A.'s; professional workers; newspaper; personal contacts, and farm visits were used to carry out the program.

(a). Managed Milking - Prevention and Control of Mastitis:  
In view of the fact that most cases of Mastitis are caused by improper milking, the prevention and control of this disease was attacked from this standpoint. A meeting attended by thirty (30) dairymen at which a representative of a commercial concern who had had 25 years of experience in the practical control of Mastitis was speaker. The major problems as pointed out were: leaving milking machines on cow too long; the milker operating too many milking units; improper raising of calves by allowing them to suck themselves; improper machine adjustments, and vacuum pressure, etc. In addition to this meeting, literature from the V.P.I. Dairy Department was mailed regularly to all dairymen. A follow-up milking demonstration in the barn could not be worked out during the current year.

(b). Feeding High Quality Forage and Balancing Dairy Rations:  
These subjects; namely, "Feeding Value of Silages," "Building the Dairy Ration", were covered at the Northern Virginia Forage Conference, the annual D.H.I.A. meeting, and in the meetings on "Corn Production", covered under Agronomy. Also, "Hay Drying and Handling" and "String and Feeding Silage" topics were discussed with emphasis on quality at the "Farm Better Electrically" Field Day. These meetings were attended by sixty (60) dairymen.

(c). Handling and Feeding Forage Crops and Home Grain Mixing:  
Most dairy farmers have adequate field harvesting equipment to efficiently handle forage crops to get to storage. Handling from storage to the herd is a problem on many farms. This problem was attacked in a Field Day program entitled, "Farm Better Electrically", sponsored by the Extension Service and a power company. Two (2) dairy farms were toured at which hay drying and handling, storing and feeding silage, feed grinding and handling, solving the milking parlor grain feeding problem were discussed and analyzed. The program revolved around efficient methods of handling which involved also the sound economics of doing the job. Each dairyman's operation was observed with an explanation from him on how he operated his system. A commercial representative discussed the development of a grain storing, processing and handling system for utilization of home-grown grains and on-the-farm mixing. A V.P.I. Economist then discussed the economics of these mechanized operations. This was an excellent program, but only attended by fourteen (14) dairymen and others.

(d). D.H.I.A. Herd Book Clinic: Many dairymen on D.H.I.A. do not make maximum use of their production records to get more efficient production through better feeding and management practices. A four day clinic to work on this problem was held with the assistance of the V.P.I. Dairy Specialist in charge of the D.H.I.A. in the state. In the past, herd owners were requested to visit a central point to discuss his individual records. With this method, dairymen with low producing herds did not participate. Therefore, this year the Agent worked out a schedule of low producing herds and herds on the EDPM program and these dairymen were visited. About an hour was spent with each herd owner on the farm.

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(b). As a result of the demonstrations and the other meetings conducted on corn production and the comparison of silages on a TDN basis, farmers increased yields and harvested considerably more corn silage this year than in the past.

(c.) About 3,500 acres of corn was sprayed for weed control during 1961, as compared to 2,639 acres in 1960. Of this 1,600 acres was sprayed with 4trazine. Of the total acreage sprayed, 75% was pre-emergence.

(d). Individual soil maps or copies of the soil survey have been supplied to thirty five (35) farmers and others. In addition, approximately 125 others have consulted the soil survey for specific purposes, such as, adaptation of soil to crops, building sites, and evaluation of farms for purchase.

(e). Lime and fertilizer recommendations were made on 1194 samples for 325 farmers. This work has resulted in considerable savings to farmers using this service. Also, the fertilizer recommendations have resulted in the use of mixed fertilizers with the desired ratio of N, P, and K.

(f). Recommendations on varieties of all crops, insect and weed control have been supplied all farmers, dealers and professional workers in the county.

## B. Dairying:

1. Situation: According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, there are 191 dairy farms in the county and 9,703 dairy cows. Of this number, 145 are Grade A and the balance Grade B or manufactured milk dairy farms. Income from dairying ranks second to livestock sales in total income. Therefore, this industry is of considerable importance to the economy of the county.

There are fifty four (54) herds with approximately 2,900 cows on DHIA test, or less than half the cows on Grade A dairy farms. More herds need to use some type of production record keeping and those of the program need to make better use of records.

More dairymen need also to improve and increase their feeding program by using more high quality forage and use better handling methods to get it to the cow.

Mastitis is the major problem on dairy farms in the county. The cow turn-over is about every 5 years, most of which is due to this disease. The control of this disease would add to income through increased production, and reduction in cost due to fast cow turnover.

2. Objectives: To reduce Mastitis through better milking practices; to get more efficient production through better use of DHIA records; to feed more high quality forage; to do a better job of balancing the dairy concentrate ration, and to assist dairymen to do a better job of operating their local associations.

with Atrazine. Results on five (5) of these plots were excellent.

In addition to the meetings and demonstrations, information was supplied individual farmers, dealers, and professional workers through personal contacts, newspaper, radio and farm visits. Weed control in alfalfa, Quackgrass in Orchard Grass Seed, and a few cases of pasture spraying were given in this manner.

(e). Better Land Use and Soil Analyses: The Fauquier County Soil Survey has been used to supply farmers with information on types of soils and the use to which they are best suited. Individual maps have been supplied upon request and the Agent has been consulted on numerous occasions by prospective purchasers of land. Soil types have also been considered in making lime and fertilizer recommendations on soil samples that have been analyzed.

The Area Forester has also consulted the soil survey to determine soil types as a basis for recommendations on plantings of various species of trees. Also, soil types have been considered in setting up production indexes for various USDA programs.

Many individual farmers have taken advantage of soil analyses to determine lime and fertilizer needs. Also, several dealers take samples for their customers. All samples were analyzed by V.P.I. and then the Agent made recommendations based on analysis and field histories. As a result of this work, many farmers have benefitted in savings on the application of liming materials and the more efficient use of lime and fertilizer.

(f). Northern Virginia Forage Conference: A two day meeting -- one for Livestock farmers and the other for Dairymen, was held by the V.P.I. Agronomy Department at Middleburg during January. The program consisted of a panel on, "Where Do We Stand With Alfalfa", "Nitrogen and Legumes in the Efficient Production and Utilization of Pasture and Forage Crops", "The Feed Values of Silages", "Building the Dairy Ration", and "The Place of Grain Feeding on Pastures." This meeting was attended by forty (40) Fauquier farmers, professional workers and others.

Pertinent questions were answered in connection with the production of alfalfa due to the insecticide residue problem and the high cost of TDN in the crop as compared to the cost of TDN in various silages. Also, the place of grain feeding on pasture was put into focus as well as the value of legumes over nitrogen in efficient production and use of pasture and forage crops.

4. Accomplishments: The following are listed to show the effect of methods used in promoting the agronomy program for 1961:

(a). Five (5) of the corn-fertilizer demonstrations proved that heavy fertilization, properly placed, thicker plantings, weed control and other cultural practices properly carried out paid dividends in increased yields.

2. Objectives: To get farmers to use Soil Survey information in working out rotations and planting crops to which soil is best adapted; get more efficient use of lime and fertilizer; to increase acreage yield of corn for silage and grain through heavier fertilization; proper placement and better cultural practices; to get farmers to produce silage crops that yield highest amount of TDN per acre; use chemical weed control in corn and other crops; follow insect control; and get farmers to use better methods of handling forage crops from harvest in field to feeding it to livestock.

3. Methods: In addition to the specific activities listed below, the objectives of the Agronomy Committee have been carried out through the assistance of V.P.I. Specialists; professional workers; feed, seed and fertilizer dealers; newspaper; radio; personal contacts and farm visits. The following are principal methods used and how they were carried out:

(a). Hybrid Corn-Fertilization Demonstrations: With the assistance of TVA, local fertilizer cooperatives and the V.P.I. Agronomy Department, the Agent selected and secured the cooperation of eight (8) farmers scattered throughout the county on well-travelled highways to plant one (1) acre corn hybrid plots. Soil analyses were made; plant food applied according to recommendations; fertilizer and rate of planting recommended to get maximum yields, weed control with recommended chemical and proper fertilizer placement and other practices followed. A tour of farmers was conducted to seven (7) of the demonstrations and yield data obtained on the same plots. These demonstrations were marked by an attractive sign throughout the season.

(b). Corn Fertilization: During the past several years, some farmers using high analysis fertilizers have been getting poor stands of corn. To solve this problem, two (2) meetings attended by twenty nine (29) farmers and others were held with the assistance of a V.P.I. Agronomist on "Corn Production." Proper fertilizer placement was discussed and emphasized along with other cultural practices. Additional information was supplied other farmers through newspaper; radio, personal contacts and farm visits. Also, the corn-fertilizer demonstrations demonstrated proper fertilizer placement.

(c). Comparison of Silage Crops and Mixtures: In the past, farmers have produced silage crops and mixtures striving to get maximum tonnage yields per acre. Little attention has been given to the crops that yield the highest amount of TDN per acre. Due to the importance of TDN in the feeding of dairy and livestock, a comparison of corn silage to that of sorghums and other mixtures was made in two (2) meetings. This research information was given in the Corn Production meetings mentioned in Paragraph (b) by the V.P.I. Agronomist. This information also supplied to lime, seed and fertilizer dealers, professional workers, individual farmers through personal contact, farm visits and radio.

(d). Weed Control: Information and recommendations on weed control in corn, alfalfa, pastures and Quackgrass in Orchard Grass Seed was given in two meetings attended by twenty nine (29) farmers, professional workers, and dealers. Weed control in corn received major emphasis with seven (7) of the corn hybrid-fertilization demonstrations being sprayed

There are 351 livestock farms, consisting of purebred beef cow operations; commercial beef cow; beef-cow-steer, and steer feeding. In addition, sheep and hogs are produced on some of the livestock farms as supplemental sources of income.

Agriculture still remains the largest industry in the county with 1959 sales estimated at \$9.6 million of which \$8.9 million were from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

Chief crops produced are corn, small grain, hay and pasture. Considerable improvements have been noted in forage production and pastures during the past several years. Corn production per acre has been increased and a reduction has been noted in the number of farms following a strictly grassland program.

Considerable progress has been made in cooperative marketing of feeder cattle. These sales have greatly benefitted local consignors and have had a favorable effect on prices other farmers get for on-the-farm marketing. A weekly auction market to attract buyers is greatly needed as the present one has run into operational difficulties and is not now supported or patronized by local livestock farmers to any large extent.

The county remains predominantly rural in character with approximately 75 percent of the land in farms. However, the number of people living off farms exceeds those living on farms. Population increased about 3,000 as reported in 1959 as compared the last Census data. Therefore, since agriculture is the major industry, the Extension Program for 1961 was developed to meet the needs of this segment of the economy.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy:

1. Situation: The basic aim of the agronomy program is to get farmers to produce, harvest and store efficiently and economically a plentiful supply of high-quality forage crops; namely, silage and hay, and to improve pastures to adequately feed the animal units produced on their farms. Also, as much feed grain as possible and economically feasible in the regular farm rotation.

There are over 46,000 A.U. involving beef; dairy; sheep and hogs. There are 3.15 acres of pasture per A.U.; 1.06 acres of hay and silage, or a total of 1.52 acres used for hay, silage and grain per A.U. Thus, through increased acreage yields of all crops, farmers can get more efficient production.

Therefore, in order to accomplish this, each farmer needs to know the capabilities of the soils on his farm; the adapted crops; recommended varieties; lime and fertilizer needs; and proper cultural and harvesting practices. Based on these needs, the following program was adopted by the Agronomy Committee to receive major attention in 1961:

### III. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The Extension Organization in Fauquier County has been developed through Commodity Committees and other Extension formed groups; namely, Agronomy; Dairy; Livestock; 4-H Clubs; 4-H County Council, and Junior Fair Board. As needed, special sub-committees have been established to work on various problems and programs.

In September of this year, representatives of the groups mentioned above and others were called together to take the first steps in the organization of a countywide Extension Agricultural Advisory Board. This group appointed the following committees, which will comprise the Extension Organization of the future: Agronomy; Dairy; Livestock; Livestock Marketing; Youth; Horse, and Agri-Business. Pre-planning sessions have been held with V.P.I. Specialists and meetings will be held of the committees within the near future to plan the long-time Extension Program.

The Key Banker; Professional Workers Group, comprising representatives of ASGS; FHA; NFIA and PCA and Vocational Agriculture, assist these committees in an advisory capacity. All of these committees, mentioned in Paragraph 1, have met one (1) or more times during the current year.

The Extension Program has been supported by and through the Fauquier County Farm Bureau, Inc.; Dairy Herd Improvement Associations; local cooperatives, and business establishments.

The paid personnel of the Extension Service during the program year consisted of the County Agent, Lemuel Sutphin, Jr.; Assistant County Agent, Russell R. Tudor, and the Extension Secretary, Mrs. Marian H. Kines.

### IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Fauquier County lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and varies in formation from mountains in the Northern end to flat and poorly drained in the Southern end of the county. The long axis of the county cuts at right angle to the geological formations and, therefore, this county has practically every soil represented in it which appears in the Piedmont section. Naturally, different soil types have different levels of fertility, and those represented in Fauquier range all the way from very good to very poor in fertility--naturally, this has an effect upon the type of farming.

The 1959 Census of Agriculture records 1,155 farms, reduced 358 from 1954, of which 129 were lost due to the change in definition. Average size in 1959 was 281 acres as compared to 204 in 1954. The value of land and buildings more than doubled since the Census of 1954. The per acre value was \$187.52 as compared to \$126.44 five years ago. There are 615 commercial farms and 527 miscellaneous or unclassified farms in the county.

There are a total of 191 dairy farms of which 125 are Grade A, supplying milk to Washington, D. C., and the Fredericksburg Markets. The balance are Grade B operations.

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# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

*Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

LEMUEL SUTPHIN, JR.

**Name**

COUNTY

**Agent**

**Title**

RUSSELL R. TUDOR

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**



1961

FADQUER

**County**