

EXTENSION PLAN OF WORK

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

1960

STANLEY J. DAWSON
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

NICHOLAS P. PTUCHA
ASSISTANT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

1960 PLAN OF WORK FOR WESTMORELAND COUNTY

I. Changes in Situation

There is a fast growing change in a decrease in the number of farms with larger units. Many of the farmers who were operating small farm units have sought full or part-time employment and are renting their farms out to neighboring farmers who have to increase the size of their operations in order to justify the necessary mechanical labor saving farm machinery needed to operate efficiently.

There have been noticeable changes in double cropping with soybeans following small grain and first clover hay crops. There has also been a noticeable change in the number of beef cattle, slaughter cattle feeders, increase in hogs being raised and fed; a marked decrease in the number of laying flocks but larger egg laying units.

II. How the 1960 Plan was Developed

The Plan of Work was developed with the help of the three commodity committee groups, namely, agronomy-livestock, poultry and forestry. The committees are made up of farmers, livestock producers, feed and fertilizer distributors, agricultural professional workers and bankers. Each group has a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary.

The 4-H Club Council, which develops the junior Plan of Work, is made up of the officers of the eleven 4-H Clubs.

These special interest groups together with the Home Demonstration Club representatives meet and present their recommendations to the County Agricultural Extension Service Board thereby coordinating the activities of all groups, making the County Extension Plan of Work.

III. The Problems which were given major concern by the commodity groups include:

- A. An inadequate supply of quality feed.
- B. Too many low-grade livestock.
- C. Too many small poultry flocks for efficient egg production and improved quality.
- D. Too large an acreage of unprofitable woodland.
- E. Poor farm management practices followed in relationship to proper landuse and soil needs - closer correlation of the farm and home activities as a unit approach.

IV. Major Activities

A. Agronomy-Livestock

1. The need for an increased quality feed supply has been brought about by a large increase in livestock, the demand for quality and efficient utilization and marketing of forage and grain.

2. The immediate recognized needs are to top-dress pastures, small grain, alfalfa, reseeding of some permanent pastures and making plans for mid-summer supplemental pastures.

3. Methods of meeting needs

a. Increased emphasis on soil testing and fertilizer-lime as per needs.

b. Get farmers to take advantage of the ASC program.

c. Conduct fertilizer demonstrations.

d. Increase alfalfa acreage by ten percent.

e. Conduct 12-Months Forage program.

f. Get farmers to cull non-profitable livestock.

g. Help farmers with marketing of livestock according to grades in organized sales, such as the feeder calf sale, feeder pig sale and fat cattle sales.

h. Help to improve livestock by placing purebred sires and improved females by conducting local sales in cooperation with other agents in the area.

i. More timely seeding of soybeans and introduce new varieties with ten or more farmers.

j. Furnish recommendations as to varieties, seeding dates and fertilizer practices, also insect and disease control, to farmers through farm supply dealers, agricultural professional workers, circular letters, news articles, radio, personal visits and demonstrations, conducting tours, educational meetings, holding schools and field meetings.

4. All of the farmers will be reached through circular letters, news articles, radio, through farm and civic organizations, field meetings, tours, method and result demonstrations, personal visits, agricultural workers, commodity and livestock organizations such as the Tidewater Beef Cattle Association, Northern Neck Grain Cooperative, DHIA, Fredericksburg Feeder Calf Association and the Tappahannock Feeder Pig Sale Association, Inc.

5. When the job will be done

- a. The program on soil testing will take place in the spring and fall.
- b. Assistance through the ASC program to be emphasized in December, January, February, March, May, August and September.
- c. The fertilizer and seed demonstrations are to be conducted in August, September, October, February, March, May, June and August.
- d. The 12-Months Forage program and contest will begin in February and close in October.
- e. The alfalfa seeding demonstrations will take place in August and September.
- f. The soybean variety and corn hybrid demonstrations will be started in May and June.
- g. The Feeder Calf Sale will be held in October, the purebred swine sales in February and August, the feeder pig sales in February, May, August and November, the fat cattle sales January 7th and 28th, February 18th, March 10th and 31st.
- h. Culling of non-profitable cattle will be emphasized the year-round.

6. Where field meetings, tours, demonstrations and schools will be held.

The demonstrations will be conducted on county farms, the tours will be conducted in the county and other parts of the state.

7. Who will cooperate in the program

The cooperators will include members of the agronomy-livestock committee, members of the three community committees, agricultural professional workers, fertilizer agents, farm supply dealers, local bankers, farm and civic organizations.

8. Goals for 1960

- a. Get seed and fertilizer recommendations to all farmers, farm supply dealers, agricultural professional workers and members of the committee in December or January.

b. Get all farmers to cooperate with the ASC program. Emphasis to be placed in December.

c. Conduct four corn fertilizer demonstrations in May and October.

d. Conduct three chemical weed control demonstrations. Time - when recommended.

e. Get 500 farmers to take soil samples in spring and fall.

f. Get 25 farmers to participate in the 12-Months Forage program. Time - October and December.

g. Get 15 farmers to put in fifteen soybean variety demonstrations in May and June.

h. Get three farrowing houses and three pig parlors built. Time - when most convenient to farmers involved.

i. Get all alfalfa growers to treat alfalfa for weevil control.

j. Improve tomato yields by 20 percent

(1) Use of green manure crops.

(2) Wise use of fertilizer.

(3) Get three farmers to keep cost account records.

(4) Try to get new buyers in area.

(5) Introduce new varieties if available.

B. Too many low grade livestock, need for improved marketing and use of surplus grain marketed through livestock.

Goals - Place special emphasis on marketing, more efficient production and quality, utilize more home grain through beef cattle and hogs.

Methods -

1. Continue to cooperate in conducting one feeder calf sale, two purebred swine sales, five fat cattle sales, four feeder pig sales.

2. Place eight purebred sires.

3. Conduct program on disease and parasite control.
 4. Get livestock producers to take advantage of the Tidewater Diagnostic Laboratory. (If and when re-opened).
 5. Increase fancy and choice calves by ten percent through the use of better bulls and better feeding.
 6. Get twelve farmers to cull out all non-profitable animals.
 7. Get three farmers to build farrowing houses and three to build feeding parlors.
 8. Get four more farmers to feed surplus grain to cattle for slaughter.
- C. To meet the need for increased commercial laying flocks in the county the goal set up by the Poultry Committee was to increase the laying flocks by 5,000 layers in 1960.

Methods

1. To conduct an Area Poultry Conference in January or February.
2. To conduct a poultry tour in July or August.
3. To mail out timely topics on management and new developments each month.
4. Place emphasis on having poultrymen to sell layers when they become non-profitable, say after 13-15 months of laying.
5. Get six poultrymen to keep records.
6. Place emphasis on good management.
7. Encourage the use of local grain mixed with proper concentrates to lower feed cost.

D. The fact that some 56.1 percent of the total land in the county is in woodland, much of which is in unprofitable hardwood and cut over areas, the forestry committee set up the following goals and outlined the following methods to meet these goals.

Goals - To maintain, improve and increase the diminishing forestry resources in the county.

Methods

1. To conduct the Forestry Club and to get twenty-five or more members. Time - September 1, 1959 through August 31, 1960.

2. The applications for membership in the Forestry Club to be distributed through members of the Forestry Committee and agricultural professional workers.

3. To get out 250,000 pine seedlings.

4. To sponsor fire prevention program.

5. To place special emphasis on getting the small farmers to take advantage of the ACP forestry practices.

6. To conduct forestry tour in December.

7. To require, where clearing land by the Chesapeake Corporation bulldozers, that an additional forestry practice be carried out and that the farmers using this service become members of the forestry club.

Miscellaneous

To teach a larger number of people who are living in urban areas and small villages it was decided to add a representative of these areas to the County Agricultural Extension Service Board. This would enable us to find out the best ways that we may be of the greatest service to many of these people who are not being reached.

It was thought that these urban people would find timely vegetable garden suggestions and landscape notes helpful.

Goal: To reach a larger number of people in urban areas who are not now being reached with timely information that best suits their needs.

Methods

1. Mail out timely garden suggestions.

2. Mail out timely landscape notes.

3. Give information on pruning small fruits and cultural practices.

4. Furnish information on insect and disease control and prevention.

5. This information to be gotten to these people through circular letters, radio and local papers and personal visits.

E. 4-H Club Work

1. General Situation

In Westmoreland County there is quite a diversified type of agriculture among the farm people, this reflects directly to the 4-H members in their projects. In addition to this we have a considerable number who live in villages or built-up areas and those who live on land classified as farms but the families derive a large portion of their incomes from non-farm enterprises or full time employment off the farm.

2. Change in Situation

There has and is continuing to be a significant change in the population and consequently the youth in the county. The trend from an agricultural economy (1940, 65.3 percent rural farm, 34.7 rural non-farm) to one less dependent or completely independent of it (1950, 38.7 percent rural farm, 61.3 percent rural non-farm.) In the 4-H enrollment this change is also occurring, 1950, 82.5 percent rural farm, 17.5 percent rural non-farm, 1959, 41 percent rural farm, 59 percent rural non-farm members were enrolled. This has consequently led to a varied interest situation and a large number of different needs developed particularly in non-agricultural projects, this also applies to the farm members who are becoming more interested in these projects. Related project fields have become very important.

3. Extension Plan and Cooperation

The development of this plan of work was done by the cooperation of the 4-H County Council which holds at least quarterly meetings, various committees of the individual clubs, junior leaders, adult commodity groups, leaders and sponsors in cooperation with the Extension agents.

4. Objectives

- a. Provide practical training in agriculture and related subjects for young people in and out of school.
- b. To demonstrate the value of good and approved methods in agriculture and related subjects.
- c. To assist the young people to a more satisfactory rural life.

Specific topics will be mentioned later under activities.

The above objectives are to be met generally through club meetings, projects and general activities.

(A) Club Meetings

With the varied interests of the members whose backgrounds are farm and non-farm, rural and village, the council, agents and leaders decided the club meetings were to be devoted to timely and seasonal topics as they apply to the needs of members and projects. Whenever possible the members will be separated, those supervised by agricultural agents and those supervised by home demonstration agents and instruction given to each as it applies. Then too, instruction will be directed as club situations vary, village and town members as versus rural members with instruction as projects carried warrant. There topics apply to all, the members are together. To be included will be topics of parliamentary procedure, soils - what they consist of, forestry - how a tree grows - planting seedlings and killing undesirable trees, wildlife conservation, planting the home garden, recognizing and identifying insects and diseases and their control, soil samples - how to take them - what they mean and its application. The Colonial Beach clubs, made up entirely of non-farm members, will have meetings devoted to electricity and career exploration (group projects).

(B) Projects

The projects offered have been selected by the members with assistance from parents and extension agents. These projects are selected to fit the needs of members with members recognizing these needs according to interests, facilities available, landuse and utilization. The projects available and requirements of each were discussed with the members and after reviewing the previous needs the projects were selected by the members themselves. Each member is given a list of the projects available with the requirements of each.

1. Crop Projects

Situation

A large area of the county is adapted to crop production and reflects to members projects supplementing the family enterprise. Here too with the large number of small farms and non-farm members from certain areas of the county, gardens and tomatoes play an important part in meeting the needs of the members. With a large number of summer visitors, there is a potential market for 4-H garden produce. Field crop yields have been quite good except droughts but tomato yields relatively poor and gardens limited in variety and harvest season.

Needs

- a. More individual training and planning with each member as to crop management and proper landuse.
- b. Proper fertilization and liming practices in all crops as well as keep members informed as to new varieties of crops and garden vegetables.
- c. More productive gardens by adding a larger variety of vegetables and particularly adding some small fruits to it. More fall gardens. These to supplement the family food supply.
- d. Encourage planting and marketing of vegetables and small fruits for roadside stands.

Methods

- a. Getting more adult and junior leaders to assist in training and visiting members. These to be parents and older 4-H members who will be instructed through training meetings or individual visits.
- b. Instruction and demonstrations at monthly club meetings and special training meetings.
- c. Individual visits by agents to members projects whenever possible.
- d. Letters sent periodically or when needed to advise members as to varieties, planting dates, fertilization, etc. as well as distribute bulletins and pamphlet reference material to members.
- e. Have a tour during the summer to members projects, one in each district or community. Members to be selected as to results obtained in garden, tomato and field crop projects. Scoring of gardens will be attempted at this time.
- f. Pool orders for small fruit plants for interested members.
- g. Make plans available for roadside stands (two in 1960) and visit these weekly when erected to check on marketing activities.
- h. Have training meetings in land appreciation where members will learn more about proper landuse and conservation of land resources.
- i. Strive to have every member, after being instructed in it at a monthly club meeting, secure a soil sample in a crop field or garden. They will use recommendations as a result of this test.
- j. Inform tomato project members as to markets to sell products, pink, greenrap and ripes. Members to be instructed

to harvest quality fruit to secure top prices. This to be done by agent visits and visits by members to market outlets, buying stations and canneries.

2. Livestock Projects

Situation

Some 4-H members farms have^a dairy cow and a large percentage of these dairy projects are of the family cow and calf status. In recent years the hog project has increased and a large portion of these consisting of market pigs. (Family meat supply). Increased interest has been shown in the breeding pig and sow and litter projects. Feeder pig sales have been initiated, creating a good outlet for feeder pigs. A few members are carrying beef and sheep projects. We have a pig and calf chain which is proving most successful. Several members each year carry a portion of the farm flock as a poultry project with some in the special unit.

Needs

- a. Probably the single biggest need is the feeding of an economical balanced ration to all livestock, this should take precedence over all others.
- b. Breed hogs to good registered boars.
- c. Breed hogs to correspond weaning dates to feeder pig sale dates.
- d. Increase pasture for breeding pigs and sow and litter projects.
- e. Control internal and external parasites in all livestock.
- f. Increase the number of livestock projects to consume roughage and grain produced on the farm.

Methods

- a. Select successful livestock producers in each community and have them assume five 4-H members each to instruct members and check on progress of projects.
- b. Continue junior leaders already active in this phase and train them at council and special club meetings.
- c. Have three training meetings in judging in each of dairy, poultry and meat animal projects. Specialists and leaders to assist with these. These to be conducted on a county and district basis. Location to be determined according to circumstances at the time in the spring.

d. Have one training session in each of the above phases in August to train members in selecting, fitting, and showing animals for the fair.

e. Select members for the pig and calf chain in the communities to act as demonstrators.

f. Select good purebred boars and have members breed early in the season.

g. Conduct tour in each neighborhood for members to observe projects and bring out successful points of each.

h. Advise by news letters and bulletins about timely livestock practices.

i. Visits by agent whenever possible to members to instruct and check projects individually.

j. Join with adults in tours and demonstrations and become members of the feeder pig association.

3. Other Projects

The phase of other projects is a large field and is aimed primarily to non-farm members and those with special interests. Many members do not have facilities or interest for crops or livestock and those whom we find interested in club work we provide projects with instruction where ever possible. We find a definite need met for the members by these other projects.

Needs

a. To encourage members to become more conscious of and improve forest lands which predominate in the county.

b. To instruct certain members in the proper maintenance of farm tractors.

c. To instruct members in understanding and using electricity to an advantage in their homes and on their farms.

d. To provide projects with instruction to those members with special interests or needs as home grounds beautification, safety, entomology, career exploration, and others which they find to fit the facility and interest.

Methods

To offer projects with instruction to those with special interests.

a. With so much dependence on mechanization, proper maintenance is to be stressed to those involved with the cooperation of the machinery dealers and leader who attended the tractor

maintenance school, a program has been set up.

The classes will be held for either A, B or D unit, depending on previous member training. These will be held in March and April in the dealers establishments, school shops and on members farms, depending on the lessons to be taught.

b. Enroll interested forestry project members in forestry club contest. Instruction and help to come from agents, district forester and Extension forester. Encourage and assist members in setting pine seedlings. 12,000 seedlings to be set out by members on their farms. Five acres of nuisance hardwood to be killed and planted to pine. Maintain forestry tree planting demonstrations. The 4-H members will be taken to planting, killing and farm woods improvement demonstrations.

A forestry school will be set up in March whereby interested 4-H members will be instructed. The school will be conducted by Forrest Patton, representative of the Chesapeake Corporation and representatives of the forestry and extension services.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LESSON</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
March(Saturday)	Planting tree seedlings Thinning pine stands Getting rid of low grade trees and starting a new stand. Measuring the volume of standing trees and timber products. Safety in the woods Preventing fire damage	Nomini Grove (Hutt farm)

c. In the electricity project, junior leaders, power suppliers and the agents will assist members through personal visits, club meetings, special meetings and tours.

Two clubs are carrying this as a club project with instruction being carried on in the monthly club meetings. Special schools will be conducted during April and May for county members by the leaders and agents. The number of meetings will depend upon the progress of work and needs as they develop.

d. In the other projects of safety, home grounds, entomology, career exploration, etc. with a scattering of members, garden club members, leaders and agents will assist members through personal visits and hand out material. Training sessions will be held when the needs develop. One senior 4-H Club is taking career exploration as a group project. They are being instructed at club meetings. In addition to this, career exploration meetings will be held in the evening for other members taking the project.

e. Give each member an opportunity to assist younger and inexperienced members by making them junior leaders where applicable.

f. Assist members with other interests as they develop in project work by keeping them informed on these topics.

In all projects and related activities every member will be given training in judging or demonstrating in some phase. County winners will compete at the district contests. Agents, leaders, commodity committeemen with specialists assistance will train the members at area schools, county training sessions or individually.

(B) General Activities

To assist the young people to a more satisfactory rural life.

a. Rally Day

To hold a rally day and picnic at Westmoreland State Park in August. Richmond, King George and Essex counties to be invited.

b. Achievement Day

Join with adults in conducting Achievement Day and dinner where awards will be announced and given in November.

c. Camps

Each club to send a group to the Jamestown 4-H Camp. Have at least two members from the county attend the forestry, conservation camps and short course.

d. Rural Life Sunday

Each club member to assist in observing Rural Life Sunday in his Church.

e. National 4-H Club Week

Each club to observe National 4-H Club Week by school and window displays and programs at school assemblies, newspapers and 4-H leadership.

f. To conduct Share the Fun Contest if possible. (No conflict with other organizations).

g. Socials

Each club to have at least one social or recreational activity during the year.

h. Fairs

Each club member where ever possible participate in at least one contest and exhibit at the Northern Neck fair. To prepare for a county exhibit at the Northern Neck and State fairs.

i. Group Activity

Each club to have a community activity or demonstration.

A special effort will be made to make at least four wildlife plantings in each of the three communities. Interest has been expressed to do this by the members. The soil conservation service and game department has been contacted and will render technical assistance and furnish seed for the plantings. Members will also erect wood duck boxes.

j. Cooperate where ever possible with other organizations in the county in promoting fellowship.

k. Promote publicity in 4-H Club work by devoting at least five radio broadcasts and news articles whenever possible in newspapers.

(C) Other Objectives

a. To increase percentage of project completions. (1959, 82 percent).

b. An award to be given to the most outstanding club in the county on Achievement Day.

c. County 4-H Club membership to be at least 325 active members.

d. Each club to sponsor a money-making activity for the 4-H Council funds. These funds to be used for 4-H activities. Award two scholarships to camp and short course if funds are available.

(D) Calendar of Work

Throughout the year monthly and timely newsletters according to projects and activities will be sent to members informing them as to the latest information and timely suggestions; likewise will visits by agents and leaders be made throughout the year. 4-H visits to members projects will be concentrated during the non-school months.

In the club meetings topics for discussion and demonstrations are directed according to the age level, interest group and time of year. The topics to be covered have already been mentioned. In addition demonstrations and talks will be given by the agent and members on appropriate seasonal project topics.

NOVEMBER:

4-H Achievement Day
Reorganization of 4-H Clubs
Breeding pigs for early farrowing
Ordering forestry seedlings
Evaluation of year's work
Selecting projects for coming year and requirements
Parliamentary procedure

DECEMBER:

Socials and activities
Honor organizations
Selecting projects
Forestry practices
Winter management of livestock projects

JANUARY:

Forestry management
Winter management of livestock projects
4-H socials
Winter feeding of wildlife
Tractor maintenance school

FEBRUARY:

Instruction and demonstration on soils
Forestry management
Preparing for baby chicks
Farrowing hogs
Preparing for contests and 4-H records
Ordering vegetable seeds and plants

MARCH:

National 4-H Club Week
Dairy, poultry and livestock judging
Forestry field day
Tractor maintenance program
Planting the home garden and field crops
and small fruits
Preparing for contests and 4-H Club records
Soil sampling

APRIL:

Dairy, poultry and livestock judging and
demonstrations
Checking progress of crop and livestock projects
Land appreciation and soil testing
Forestry appreciation and identification
Tractor maintenance school and driver's county
contest
Electrical schools
Tomato plantings
Wildlife plantings

MAY:

Judging and demonstrations
4-H Club Sunday
Insect and disease control
Electrical schools
Tomato plantings
Wildlife plantings
Use of pastures for livestock
District contests

JUNE:

4-H Club Short Course
4-H Club Camp
Checking progress of projects
Tour of home grounds projects
Electrical tour
Share Fun contest

JULY:

State Conservation and Forestry Camp
Livestock tour
Garden tour
Culling and housing poultry
Project visits

AUGUST:

Annual Rally Day and picnic
Garden and crop tour
Selecting, fitting and showing demonstrations
Planting the fall garden
Soil sampling
Farrowing hogs
Electric Congress

SEPTEMBER:

Northern Neck Fair
Arranging club meetings in schools
Harvesting and storage of crops and vegetables
Planting pastures and cover crops
Seeding lawns
Tour to wildlife plantings

OCTOBER:

Check projects and completions
Completing records
Proper housing for livestock projects
Plans for coming year

F. Farm and Home Development - Mail In Farm Records

1. Situation

Farming today is a highly competitive business. As such there is a great need that it be treated as such. To do this it requires a well planned program for both the farm and home, a program which has been given much thought in planning on the part of the farm business, the farm family and the home.

To help meet the needs in this farm and home development program the agent will continue to work with six families that we have been working with for the past years.

We will continue to work with the four cooperators in the Mail-In Farm Record program. The past records will be analyzed and visits on the farms by a representative of the

Agricultural Economics Department for 1/2 day each will be made to analyze past operations with the idea of recommending improvements to increase the farm income.

G. Minor Projects

1. Treating with chemicals will be mailed to those concerned and six spraying demonstrations will be conducted. Information will be mailed out on what rotation to follow in order to keep the Johnson grass down to the minimum.

2. To meet the increased calls on landscaping, small fruit production and gardening, timely letters, personal visits, news articles and radio broadcasts will be the means of meeting these demands.

CALENDAR OF WORK - ADULT

DECEMBER:

Feeder pig sale
Program planning
Farm and Home Development program
Forestry club and contest - forestry tour
Collecting cost account records
Fat cattle sale
Emphasize ASC program
Seed and fertilizer recommendations to be mailed out

JANUARY:

Farm and Home Development program
Northern Neck DHIA annual meeting
Annual meeting of Tidewater Beef Cattle Association
Fat cattle tour on management and feeding
Forestry club and contest
Emphasize ASC program
Fat cattle sales (2)
Area poultry conference

FEBRUARY:

Purebred swine sale
Feeder pig sale
1960 Plan of Work
Fat cattle sale
Visiting 4-H Club projects
Emphasize top-dressing
Fertilizer and seed demonstrations
12-Months forage program to begin
Get Mastitis prevention program started

MARCH:

Fat cattle sales (2)
Emphasize ASC program
Fertilizer and seed demonstrations
Top-dress pastures, small grain and alfalfa
4-H Club work

APRIL:

Setting up corn fertilization demonstrations
Feeder yearling sale
Tomato variety and fertilizer demonstrations
to get underway

MAY:

Getting tomato cost account records started
Soybean variety demonstrations
Corn hybrid demonstrations
Fertilizer demonstrations on corn
District 4-H contests and demonstrations
Feeder pig sale
Visits to 4-H Club projects
Farm and Home Development program

JUNE:

Supervision of result demonstrations
Soybean and corn hybrid demonstrations
Chemical weed control

JULY:

Institute of Rural Affairs
Observing result demonstrations
Supervising beef cattle management
Supervising dairy herd improvement
Work on farm and home development program
Farm and home visits

AUGUST:

Purebred swine sale
Feeder pig sale
Annual Extension Conference
Forestry club and contest to close
Emphasize ASC program
Fertilizer and seed demonstrations to be
conducted
Poultry tour
Dairy tour

SEPTEMBER:

Emphasize ASC program
Fertilizer and seed demonstrations
Alfalfa seeding demonstrations
Forestry club and contest to begin
To hold forestry achievement program
Work on feeder calf sale

OCTOBER:

Getting calves ready for feeder calf sale
Getting results on demonstrations
12-Months forage program to close - scoring
contest
Feeder calf sale

NOVEMBER:

Annual Achievement program
Annual report preparation
Getting information on demonstrations
Program planning
Farm and home development program
Work on inventories of Mail-In-Farm-Records
(four)