

September:

1. Inspect feeder calves for sales.
2. 4-H Club meetings.
3. 4-H Club members to Atlantic Rural Exposition.
4. Fauquier Junior Fair.
5. District 4-H Dairy Show.
6. ASC Committee meeting.
7. Newspaper, radio, and farm visits.
8. Yearling Sale.

October:

1. Assist with Fall Feeder Calf Sale.
2. ASC Committee meeting.
3. Directors meeting, Fauquier A.B.A., Inc.
4. Re-organize 4-H Clubs.
5. Collect 4-H record books.
6. Place 4-H baby beebes.
7. D.H.L.A. Board meeting.
8. Newspaper articles, radio and farm visits.
9. Feeder Calf Show.
10. 4-H Club meetings.

November:

1. Annual report.
2. ASC Committee meeting.
3. Eastern National Livestock Show - 4-H.
4. 4-H Club meetings.
5. 4-H County Council meeting.
6. Plan 4-H Achievement Night.
7. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.

15. Judge 4-H Sears Pig Chain projects.
16. Place 4-H Sears Pigs in Chain for 1960.
17. Complete 4-H Electric project.
18. Newspaper articles, radio and farm visits.

June:

1. Monthly 4-H meetings.
2. Directors meeting, Fauquier A.B.A., Inc.
3. Twilight A.B. meeting.
4. 4-H All-Star Conference.
5. 4-H Short Course.
6. ASC Committee meeting.
7. 4-H Float, Firemen's Parade.
8. Wool Marketing Pool.
9. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.
10. June-is-Dairy Month exhibits.
11. Plan 4-H Camp.

July:

1. 4-H Club meetings.
2. Fitting and showing demonstrations, 4-H dairy and beef.
3. Institute of Rural Affairs.
4. Plan fall feeder sales.
5. ASC Committee meeting.
6. 4-H County picnic.
7. Work on Junior Fair.
8. Select 4-H baby beeves for 1961.
9. Plan 4-H Camp.
10. Brown Swiss Canton Show.
11. Newspaper articles, radio and farm visits.
12. 4-H dairy tour.

August:

1. Annual Extension Conference.
2. Plan fall feeder calf sales.
3. ASC Committee meeting.
4. 4-H Club meetings.
5. Plan for Junior Fair.
6. 4-H members to out-of-county fairs.
7. 4-H Electric Congress.
8. 4-H Club Camp.
9. Select 4-H baby beeves and heifers for 1961.
10. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.

March:

1. Annual Meeting, Wool Producers.
2. Board of Directors Meeting - D.H.I.A.
3. Board of Directors Meeting - F.A.S.A.
4. Meeting, Northern Va. Feeder Pig Assn.
5. Annual Meeting, Junior Fair Board.
6. ASC County Committee meeting.
7. Inspect cattle for spring sale.
8. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.
9. Fat Cattle Sale.
10. 4-H Tractor Driving contest.
11. Virginia Bankers Farm Credit Conference.
12. Monthly 4-H meetings.
13. Planning meeting, Middleburg 4-H Beef Show.
14. 4-H County Camp meeting.
15. Annual 4-H beef tour.
16. Training 4-H livestock judging team.
17. Training 4-H dairy judging team.
18. 4-H planning.

April:

1. D.H.I.A. Annual farm tour.
2. D.H.I.A. Herd Book Clinic.
3. Soils Survey School.
4. ASC County Committee meeting.
5. Feeder Pig grading demonstration.
6. Spring Feeder-Yearling Sale.
7. Newspaper articles, radio and farm visits.
8. Middleburg 4-H Beef Show.
9. 4-H Tractor School.
10. Monthly 4-H meetings.
11. 4-H Share-The-Fun Contest.
12. Training 4-H livestock judging team.
13. Training 4-H dairy judging team.

May:

1. Holstein Twilight meeting.
2. Analyze IBM records.
3. Farm management meetings.
4. Feeder Pig Sale.
5. Richmond Junior Premium Stock Show.
6. Monthly 4-H meetings.
7. 4-H Rural Life Sunday.
8. Committee meetings, Junior Fair.
9. Wool Marketing Committee meeting.
10. ASC Committee meeting.
11. Training 4-H livestock judging team.
12. Training 4-H dairy judging team.
13. District 4-H Livestock Judging Contest.
14. Plan for 4-H Short Course.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR YEAR

December:

1. Conservation Needs Survey Committee meeting.
2. Meeting of Board of Directors, Northern Va. Livestock Producers Assn.
3. Meeting, Wool Marketing Committee.
4. Work on IBM Farm records.
5. Plan annual meeting, Fauquier A.B.A., Inc.
6. Meeting of Agronomy Committee.
7. Meeting of Feeder Calf Marketing Committee.
8. Radio, farm visits, and newspaper articles.
9. ASC County Committee meeting.
10. Dairy Planning Committee meeting.
11. Fat Cattle Sales.
12. Plan Middleburg 4-H Beef Show.
13. Monthly 4-H meetings.
14. 4-H Achievement Program.
15. 4-H County Council meeting.

January:

1. Annual meeting, Fauquier A.B.A., Inc.
2. Annual meeting, Virginia A.B.A., Inc.
3. Community meeting on zoning.
4. Meeting of producers relative to Feeder Pig Sale.
5. Agents' Communications School.
6. Conservation Needs Survey Committee meeting.
7. Judge Young Farmers Contest.
8. Meeting, Calf-Yearling Sale consignors.
9. Complete IBM Records.
10. Plan annual meeting, D.H.I.A.
11. ASC County Committee meeting.
12. Radio, newspaper articles, and farm visits.
13. Survey for Feeder Pig Sale.
14. Set up IBM records on new farms.
15. Fat Cattle Sale.
16. Monthly 4-H meetings.
17. Training 4-H dairy judging team.

February:

1. ASC County Committee meeting.
2. Annual meeting, Northern Va. Livestock Producers Assn.
3. Meeting for dealers on use of insecticides.
4. Annual meeting, Fauquier D.H.I.A.'s.
5. Meeting, Wool Marketing Representatives from adjoining counties.
6. Annual meeting, Maryland-Va. Milk Producers Assn.
7. Radio, newspaper articles, and farm visits.
8. Meeting on Farm Management.
9. Annual Meeting, Va. Federation of D.H.I.A.
10. Fat Cattle Sale.
11. Monthly 4-H meetings.
12. 4-H Tractor Leaders' School

trained leaders, we will be able to reach more club members and give them individual project instruction or instructions in smaller groups. Well-organized club programs and better trained club officers will strengthen the school and community clubs in the county. Participation the year-round club activities will encourage club members to tell others about the 4-H Club and this will in turn increase the quality of our club membership.

3. Tractor Maintenance Project

(a). Two (2) Adult leaders will represent the county at the annual Tractor Clinic which will be held in the district.

(b). At least fifteen (15) boys will be encouraged to enroll in this project. Six (6) project meetings will be held for instruction with the cooperation of local implement dealers.

(c). A Tractor Operator's Contest will be held at the Fauquier Junior Fair and the winner will represent the county in the District Contest.

(d). Two (2) Junior leaders will be used to check quizzes and give demonstrations to the younger club members.

4. Electric Project

(a). Club members interested in electricity will enroll in Unit I classes. After completion of first year, they will advance to the Unit II classes.

(b). At least 125 boys will enroll in this project, and all-day workshops will be conducted with the cooperation of the local power company.

(c). Members will give individual demonstrations and make useful items, such as; lamps, to be used in connection with other projects.

5. Crops Project

(a). Club members conducting crop projects will be encouraged to demonstrate good agronomic practices to the home farm and community.

(b). Projects will be exhibited at the Fauquier Junior Fair.

6. Safety, Entomology, Garden, Rabbits, Poultry, Soils and Forestry

(a). These projects are in a minority in this county. They are carried by club members as supplementary projects or when not in position to enroll in one of the other projects.

(b). Subject matter related to these projects will be taught club members enrolled.

4. CONCLUSION

Through the emphasis that has been placed on project work and the supervision that is planned for club members, I know the 4-H program will be strengthened and show great improvement this year. With more and better

10. Circular letters, radio, newspaper, meetings and farm visits will be used to supply timely information to 4-H members, leaders and others on 4-H activities in the county.

B. Project Work

1. Livestock Projects (Beef, Sheep and Swine)

(a). Club members will be encouraged to start this project with registered or well-bred animals. Projects will be planned as outlined in the 4-H Project Manual.

(b). Club members 14 years old and over will be given training in livestock judging and a team will represent the county at the District Contest.

(c). Recommended feeding, breeding, and management practices will be taught and encouraged by the Agent.

(d). Fitting and showing demonstrations will be put on for club members which will help members in exhibiting their projects in county, district and state shows.

(e). A beef tour will be held in March of all beef projects. On this tour, the club members will explain to parents, breeders, and others the feeding and fitting practices that they are carrying out on their projects.

(f). Members will be encouraged to participate in all local cattle shows plus the Atlantic Rural Exposition and Eastern National Livestock Show in Timonium, Maryland.

2. Dairy Projects

(a). New dairy members will be encouraged to select and purchase purebred animals for projects.

(b). Club members will receive recommended breeding and feeding practices which should encourage them to carry their projects through the four phases of dairy club work.

(c). Club members 14 years old and over will be given training in dairy judging and a team will represent the county in the District Contest.

(d). Dairy club members will be taught to properly fit and show animals and exhibit them in county, district and state shows.

(e). A fitting and showing demonstration will be held in July for all members. A 4-H dairy tour will be held as part of this demonstration when club members will explain feeding and management of his animal to all visiting parents and dairymen.

5. To have club members exhibit their projects at the Fauquier Junior Fair and to encourage members to participate in out-of-county fairs.

6. To train dairy and livestock club members in judging.

7. To select two (2) club members to the 4-H All-Star Organization.

8. To expand the 4-H program through good project work and well-organized 4-H Clubs.

3. 4-H Goals for 1960:

A. Over-all Program

1. Club members will be encouraged to participate in county, district and state contests.

2. The 4-H County Council organization will be used to plan, develop, and coordinate activities of all 4-H Clubs on a county-wide basis. The membership will be composed of 4-H Club officers, members of Honor Club, All-Stars, Leaders, and Extension Agents.

3. The 4-H County Council, will sponsor, assign, as many club members as possible to committees and encourage club members to participate in 4-H countywide events as follows:

- a. 4-H County Achievement Program.
- b. National 4-H Club Week.
- c. Countywide 4-H Share-The-Run Contest.
- d. 4-H Float in Firemen's Parade.
- e. 4-H Rural Life Sunday.
- f. Countywide 4-H picnic.

4. To double the number of Adult and Junior leaders so that they may be more effective in conducting organizational and project meetings.

5. To develop adaptable group projects for club members living in urban and non-farm areas.

6. To encourage all club members to participate in the club program and to give demonstration concerning their project to other club members.

7. The basic quota of club members and district contest winners will be sent to 4-H Short Course at V.P.I.

8. All 4-H Club officers will be instructed in the use of parliamentary procedure.

9. To have 30 boys attend 4-H Camp.

Farm and Home Development. Others will be added during the current year as they request an over-all farm development program assistance. Each of these factors will be assisted in developing a long-time sound farm program.

G. 4-H Club Work

1. Situation: Fauquier County is basically an agricultural county that excels in two industries, dairying and beef herds. Distributed throughout the county are many large estates with the landowners sending their children to private schools. The tenant and small farmer send their children to local public schools. A situation of this nature tends to add difficulties to a well-organized and efficient 4-H Club program.

The 4-H program, following the basic agricultural industries in this county, has excelled in beef and dairy projects. The boys and girls living on beef and dairy cattle farms are conducting successful projects. These club members exhibit a sincere interest in all club activities, especially their project activities. Club members living in urban areas and on non-farms have been taking projects, such as; electricity, safety, entomology, gardening and forestry. During the past year, the projects listed made up nearly one-half of the total projects in the county. Local records indicate that these projects have increased steadily as the 4-H Club program has branched out into the non-rural areas. The Agent and leaders have worked to encourage parents to lend more support to this part of the program.

At the present time, there are fourteen (14) organized and active 4-H Clubs in Fauquier County, with approximately 500 club members enrolled. Three (3) of these clubs are community clubs and meet out of the schools. The community clubs are located in the northern, central, and southern parts of the county. Therefore, every boy has an opportunity to continue in club work after completing grade school. The other eleven (11) school clubs consist of members from the fourth through the seventh grades. One hour is usually allowed for the meeting; however, a suitable meeting place is often not available due to the crowded conditions of the schools.

2. Objectives for 1960:

A. Over-All Program and Project

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 projects in which they are enrolled.

4. To recognize 4-H members and leaders for their achievements and accomplishments.

c. Methods Used:

- (1). Secure Engineering Department Specialist to make farm visits on remodeling buildings, construction of buildings, silos, and other problems that will result in labor saving and efficiency.
- (2). Get farmers to use polyethylene plastic film over silage as a cheap storage material.
- (3). Supply building plans of modern farm buildings and rural housing, etc.
- (4). Supply custom operators and farmers with cost information on harvesting, storing and curing crops.
- (5). Use radio, newspaper and farm visits and personal contacts in informing farmers of labor saving devices and efficient methods being used by others in the county and in adjoining counties.
- (6). Assist farmers in locating and laying out farm ponds.

F. Other Project Activities:

1. Poultry

The poultry in this county consists primarily of family flocks although several commercial operations are conducted. Due to unfavorable marketing conditions, no program for expansion will be conducted. Assistance will be given individuals in problems, such as; disease and parasite control, feeding, housing, sanitation, etc. as requested.

2. Horticulture

Fruit production is not a major source of income in the county any longer. Therefore, work with fruit producers will be done on an individual basis. Timely information on home gardens will be given which will involve disease and insect control, recommended varieties of seeds and plants, fertilization, etc.

3. Work With Cooperatives and Other Businesses:

There are approximately thirty (30) cooperatives and other business concerns in the county through which the Agent disseminates the latest research information and Extension programs. These include banks and other lending agencies, seed, lime, fertilizer and feed dealers, and marketing cooperatives. The Agent will work with the officers, directors, and members of these organizations and businesses in organizational problems, arranging programs, participate in meetings, etc. These groups will be asked to sponsor certain activities to carry out various phases of the Extension program.

4. Rural Home Development:

The Agent will work with five (5) farmers who are now enrolled in

5. Other Activities:

- (1). Assist and encourage small cattle feeders to market through cooperative fat cattle sale.
- (2). Publicize purebred livestock sales and get farmers to purchase high quality sires and breeding stock.
- (3). Use personal contact and farm visits in working out efficient feed handling systems.

D. Farm Management:

a. Situation: Decrease in net farm income during the past several years has brought about a critical need for better business management on the whole farming operations on many farms. Many farmers have poor record keeping systems and know little about their production costs.

b. Goal: Get farmers to keep better over-all farm records and assist them with specialists help in analyzing them.

c. Methods:

(1). Set-up additional farmers on the IBM Farm Record Program in cooperation with V.F.I. Economics Department.

(2). Get specialists to assist farmers now on system in analyzing their operations.

(3). Get specialists to assist D.H.I.A. members to analyze costs of production based on their records.

(4). Hold meetings to suggest analysis methods to encourage other farmers to keep better records.

(5). Use personal contact and farm visits to assist farmers in farm management problems.

E. Agricultural Engineering:

a. Situation: Engineering problems are mostly individual in nature, requiring personal service. Fencing, construction and remodeling and arrangements of buildings, curing, storing, and harvesting methods, etc. are problems which will require assistance.

b. Goal: To get farmers to use services of Agricultural Engineering Department on matter which will enable farmers to become more efficient through long range planning of buildings, work methods, etc.

3. Cooperative Feeder Pig Sale:

a. Situation: Interest has developed in Northern Virginia in several counties to organize a feeder pig sale. Local producers indicate they have over 650 pigs to sell during the year through an organized sale, and have elected representatives to the Northern Virginia organization.

b. Goal: Assist producers to organize feeder pig sale and get them to consign animals.

c. Methods:

(1). Hold meeting of producers to discuss results of similar sales and get their opinions.

(2). Meet with representatives of other counties and set-up sale.

(3). Assist organization to work up rules and regulations for sale and assist with sale.

(4). Hold feeder pig grading demonstration and explain requirements of sale.

(5). Use radio, newspaper, personal contacts, Specialists and farm visits to promote sale.

4. Cooperative Marketing of Wool:

a. Situation: Wool has been marketed since the 1930's through an organized pool. At present, pools throughout the state sell separately, there being four (4) small pools in Northern Virginia.

b. Goal: Attempt to set-up in cooperation with other organized wool pools an over-all group which would market the total poundage from the individual pools.

c. Methods:

(1). Meet with representatives of other pools to work out an agreement.

(2). Hold meeting of local producers and discuss plans and advantages of proposed set-up.

(3). Use local wool marketing committee to conduct local pool.

(4). Get farmers to do a better job of preparing wool for market in order to get better price.

(5). Use radio, newspaper, personal contact and farm visits to promote wool pool.

(6). Contact custom shearers to get shearing done early as a good management practice with the sheep flock.

consignments marketed 1,787 head of calves and yearlings through five (5) cooperative sales during 1959. These sales serve as a demonstration on the production of quality cattle, proper preparation for market and sales promotion. They benefit the over-all cattle industry in the county.

b. Goal: To get more calf and stocker cattle producers to use sales and let sales serve as demonstrations to other farmers to up-grade their herds, and proper preparation for market.

c. Methods:

(1). Assist Sale Committee in inspecting cattle on farms, explain regulations and requirements, get farmers to observe grading of cattle, and assist in conduct of sales.

(2). Get new consignors to market cattle through these sales.

(3). Encourage steer feeders to patronize sales in order to purchase uniformly graded cattle.

(4). Publicize prices received in organized sales so that non-consignors will be in a better bargaining position when they sell.

(5). Promote sales through newspaper, radio, and personal contact and farm visits.

(6). Get consignors to participate in business management of their organization to become more efficient in marketing and other activities.

2. Feeder Calf Show:

a. Goal: To get producers to consign pens of five (5) calves to Show held in conjunction with Fall Sale at Winchester. This is to demonstrate quality and proper management practices and provide 4-H and FFA and feeders an opportunity to obtain cattle for show purposes.

b. Methods:

(1). Contact individual breeders and assist them in selecting show cattle.

(2). Use radio, newspaper, and personal contacts in promoting show.

(3). Encourage producers to attend to observe judging and grading of cattle.

(4). Get both purebred and grade herd owners to show cattle, thus spotlighting interdependence of the two.

giving information on results and analysis of D.H.I.A. records.

5. Other Activities:

- a. Assist members of D.H.I.A. and AB Associations in conducting their annual and special meetings.
- b. Get Huritan Club to award a plaque to D.H.I.A. member having biggest increase in milk production.
- c. Assist in putting up window display for "June-Is-Dairy-Month" to promote industry.
- d. Assist Breed Clubs with their educational activities and sales.
- e. Attempt conduct out-of-state tour.

C. Livestock (Beef, Sheep and Swine)

There are 75 purebred, 156 commercial, and 102 steer feeding operations in the county. There are approximately 14,000 beef cows and about the same number of steers and calves handled annually. Sheep producers number 122, with approximately 5,000 head. Sows and gilts are carried on about 400 farms.

Improvement in quality and the production of better feeder calves is needed in many of the commercial cow herds. Also, preparation for market, such as castrating and dehorning should be improved resulting in better prices. Therefore, marketing is a major activity which needs attention and its importance realized by more commercial cow owners.

Steer feeders have difficulty in securing uniform cattle for their operations and at the same time need to know the grades of feeder-stockers as well as fat cattle grades.

The value of cooperative wool marketing has been proven through the years. An attempt is being made to work out a cooperative agreement between three other poolsto offer all pools for sale at the same time.

There are at present four (4) pig feeding parlors in operation in the county. In the past, improvement in swine production has been difficult due to the small number of swine on the average farm. Also, no organized marketing program for feeder pigs has been developed.

The Agronomy program has been developed to emphasize the forage needs on livestock farms.

The following activities have been planned for the livestock program in 1960:

1. Cooperative Marketing of Feeder and Stocker Cattle:

- a. Situation: Sixty one (61) producers through eighty three (83)

b. Goal: To get dairymen to cooperate with Virginia Mastitis Prevention and Control Program.

c. Methods:

- (1). Discuss program at a farm visited on the D.H.I.A. tour.
- (2). Distribute posters and printed material to all dairymen as it is received from State Committee.
- (3). Use radio, newspaper, personal contacts and visits to promote program.

3. Twilight AB Meeting:

a. Situation: More herd owners need to take advantage of artificial breeding to high producing Proven Sires. Some Grade A and many other owners of dairy cattle are not using this economical service.

b. Goal: To increase the number of cows bred artificially.

c. Methods:

- (1). Hold meeting on farm where AB is being used and show records of AB heifers as compared to dams, and also show cow families.
- (2). Give information on Proven sires used and explain how farmers should select sires.
- (3). Use newspaper, radio, personal contact and farm visits to promote program.

4. Herd Book Clinic for D.H.I.A. Members:

a. Situation: Many D.H.I.A. members fail to make maximum use of their D.H.I.A. records. New members, after they have completed a year's testing, need assistance in analyzing the results, to understand material available in their records, and to check records for completeness and accuracy.

b. Goal: To get D.H.I.A. members to use their records in better feeding and management practices in herds.

c. Methods:

- (1). Get Dairy Specialists to go over herd book with dairymen.
- (2). Make recommendations on feeding and management based on analysis of records.
- (3). Visit all new D.H.I.A. members or have them bring books to central point for analysis.
- (4). Use radio, newspaper, personal contact and farm visits

B. Dairying:

1. Situation: There are 145 Grade A dairy farms in the county. There are 58 herds on D.H.I.A., consisting of approximately 3,000 cows which is less than half of the cows on Grade A farms. Herds not on a production testing program need to be and at the same time some herd owners on D.H.I.A. need to make more and better use of their records.

Over 3,600 cows were bred artificially during 1959, or about one-third of the total number in the county. Expansion of this program is very desirable.

The turn-over of cows in herds averages 4 to 5 years. The main cause of this fast turnover is Mastitis and other diseases. Prevention of Mastitis would increase production, decrease the number of replacements, and thereby improve income. Based on the above situation, the following program has been planned:

1. Tour of D.H.I.A. Farms:

a. Situation: Two (2) D.H.I.A.'s averaged over 10,700 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of fat during 1959. Twenty seven (27) herds produced over 400 pounds of fat. These herds are considered to be successful and serve as demonstrations for other dairymen from the standpoint of breeding, feeding and management.

b. Goal: To conduct a tour of two (2) or more D.H.I.A. farms to encourage record keeping, use of records, and demonstrate feeding, breeding, and management practices on these farms.

c. Methods:

- (1). Select farms that did outstanding job and hold meeting at farm.
- (2). Analyze production records and show what quality forage means in economical production.
- (3). Have Dairy Specialists analyze D.H.I.A. records and show what records mean in improving management practices.
- (4). Invite all D.H.I.A. members and other dairymen, Grade A and B, who are not on a production testing program to show advantages.
- (5). Get dairymen on D.H.I.A. to change over to E.D.F.M. for more complete and more accurate records.
- (6). Use radio, newspaper, personal contacts and visits to encourage expansion in program.

2. Mastitis Control and Prevention Program:

a. Situation: Twelve (12) percent of the cows leaving D.H.I.A. herds in 1959 was due to udder trouble. Lower producing herds had a higher percentage than the high ones. Mastitis is the major disease problem on dairy farms in the county.

3. Weed and Insect Control

a. Situation: Weeds are a problem in corn, pastures, hay crops, and orchard grass seed. They decrease yields, affect quality of forage crops, lower the price of seed crops, and rob crops of plant food. Insects, such as, the alfalfa weevil, destroy the crop, lower yields, and decrease quality.

b. Goal: To get farmers to use proper methods and materials to control weeds and insects affecting crop production.

c. Methods:

(1). Dealer Meeting - Use specialists' help to conduct meeting on insect control in crops, stressing use of proper materials, proper timing and application methods.

(2). Use personal contact, farm visits, radio and newspaper to inform farmers of Quackgrass problem and control measures to be used in orchard grass seed fields, etc.

(3). Recommend pasture clipping, rotational grazing and chemical control where feasible in pastures.

(4). Recommend chemical weed control in corn as a means of lowering production costs with savings in cultivation, conserve moisture and plant food and better harvesting conditions.

(5). Recommend control of chickweed in alfalfa with proper chemicals and application.

(6). Use radio, newspaper, personal contacts, bulletins and farm visits for control of other insects and weeds affecting crops.

4. Year-Round Feed Program

a. Situation: A year-round feed supply on many farms could be increased through the production of high yielding grass and legumes or mixtures, increased fertility, use of supplemental summer pasture crops, and use of small grains for pasture in the fall and spring months.

b. Goal: To get more farmers to produce forages best adapted to their farms and livestock programs to insure a year-round supply of economical feed.

c. Methods:

(1). Use D.H.I.A. and TVA Pilot Demonstration farm records to show value of forages in livestock production.

(2). Use soil analyses as basis for increasing use of fertilizer on crops in order to increase acreage yields.

(3). Use radio, newspaper, personal contacts and farm visits in making timely suggestions on seeding, harvesting, and storing crops.

1. Supply Soil Maps to Individual Farmers

a. Situation: Few farmers know the basic information about the soils on their farms. Mostly, they see the surface of the land. There are 125 soil types and phases in the county, each with varying potentials. The knowledge of basic soil information is essential for sound cropping, and fertility programs on all farms for efficient results.

b. Goal: To supply individual farm maps to farmers showing soil types by fields and the use to which they are best suited. Also, use soil types in making lime and fertilizer recommendations, working out crop rotations and farm plans.

c. Methods:

(1). Soil School - Conduct with assistance of V.F.I. Specialists and invite farmers, 4-H, WPA members, professional workers and other agencies to participate.

(2). Use soil survey in making lime and fertilizer recommendations, selection of fields for crops to which best adapted.

(3). Discuss soil survey at meetings of civic groups, Young Farmers Clubs, etc. to acquaint farmers and others with value of soils information.

(4). Provide soils information to other agencies, such as; Health Department, Planning Commission, and Lending Agencies.

(5). Use radio, newspaper, bulletins and personal contact to provide information on soils and their use.

2. Efficient Use of Lime and Fertilizer

a. Situation: In 1959, 1722 soil samples were analyzed for 472 farmers. A major portion of these samples showed sufficient lime already applied for crop production. It is evident that many other farmers are applying lime when it is not needed. These samples also show, based on past field histories, that proper analyses fertilizers are not being used.

b. Goal: To get more farmers to take soil samples according to recommendations, keep field histories, and cropping records, and follow recommendations based on this information.

c. Methods:

(1). Soil Sampling Demonstration - Conduct in connection with Soil Information School.

(2). Supply all farmers with results of 1959 soil analyses with general interpretation and data on taking soil samples.

(3). Use newspaper, radio, bulletins, and personal contacts and professional workers.

II. CONTENTS OF PLAN

During 1959, the Agent submitted "The Long-Time Extension Program for Franklin County". Detailed data on (1) General Characteristics of the County, (2) General Information About the People, and (3) The Agriculture of the County was listed. Therefore, this data is not repeated in the 1960 Plan of Work.

A. Changes in Situation:

For the county as a whole, feed inventories of hay, silage, and feed grains are less than a year earlier. In some areas farmers are buying hay and silage at this time.

Prices are expected to be lower for feeder cattle which represents a sizeable portion of beef cattle income. However, lower feeder cattle prices will benefit cattle feeders with narrower margins between feeder and finished cattle. Income for swine is expected to rise seasonally during the year and, perhaps, exceed the over-all price in 1959. Good demand and slightly higher prices are expected for wool.

Some problems are still prevalent on the Grade A milk market which affects 145 shippers in the county. Under the Federal Marketing Order on the Washington Market, no increase in milk order prices is expected at present. Therefore, the amount of surplus milk will determine prices. No decrease in production is expected.

Production costs are expected to rise due to higher prices farmers have to pay for the things they buy. Therefore, as a whole, net income is expected to be lower in 1960 than in 1959.

B. Development of 1960 Extension Program:

The 1960 program has been developed through Commodity Committees, namely; Agronomy, Dairy, Feeder Cattle Marketing, Feeder Pig Marketing, 4-H County Council and special committees from this group, Junior Fair, Board, Agricultural Committees of Nuritan Clubs, and discussion with various individuals.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy:

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

Therefore, in order to accomplish this, each farmer needs to know the capabilities of the soil on his farm, the crops best adapted, recommended varieties and mixtures to meet feed requirements, lime and fertilizer needs, and proper cultural and harvesting methods. Based on these needs, the following program was adopted for 1960:

I. AGRICULTURAL PLAN OF WORK

- PAUQUIER COUNTY -
1960

LEMUEL SUTPHIN, JR. - COUNTY AGENT

RUSSELL R. TUDOR - ASST. COUNTY AGENT