7. Four-H reorganization.

8. Meeting of Agronomy Committee.

December 1961:

1. Meeting of County Advisory Board.

2. Make plan of work for 1962.

3. Complete reorganization of 4-H Clubs.

4. Meet with organized 4-H Clubs.

5. Check on water under pressure.

6. Check winter pastures.

7. Four-H reorganization.

8. Check on Pig projects for Junior Market Show and Sale.

9. Four-H Party.

10. Tractor Committee meeting.

6. Take Annual Leave.

7. Four-H Pig Show and Sale.

September 1961:

1. Plans for closing project record books.

2. Circular letters on winter cover crops.

3. Attend State Advisory Board meeting.

4. Assist in plans for County Fair Exhibits.

5. Work with Five County Fair.

6. Arrange for Grading demonstration on flue-cured tobacco.

7. Alfalfa seeding work.

October 1961:

1. Send out fire prevention material and emphasize value of fire insurance.

2. Plan for forestry meeting.

3. Attend Agent's Annual Meeting.

4. Four-H Junior Council meeting.

5. Check 4-H Club project records.

6. Small grain seeding.

7. Regular 4-H meetings.

November 1961:

1. Closing out year's work.

2. Complete Annual Report.

3. Hold Extension Achievement program.

4. Check on water under pressure.

5. Check on Improvement Community work.

6. Check winter pastures.

June 1961:

1. Check on 4-H Club project work.
2. Send circular letters on topdressing corn.
3. Check on garden project work.
4. Make plans for 4-H Annual Picnic with 4-H Clubs.
5. Complete plans for delegates to State 4-H Short Course.
6. Meeting with 4-H Junior Council.
7. Follow-up Pig Show and Sale project.
8. Follow-up Agronomy program work.
9. Visit Improvement Community Committee.
10. Have 4-H Tractor Committee meeting

July 1961:

1. Complete plans for Annual 4-H Picnic.
2. Visit and supervise 4-H Club projects.
3. Start work on pasture seeding in August.
4. Start work on winter gardens.
5. Follow-up livestock and crop demonstrations.
6. Follow-up Pig Show and Sale work.
7. Complete plans for delegates to State Wildlife Conference.
8. Check on Soil and Water Conservation work.
9. Check poultry project work.

August 1961:

1. Check pastures for proper management.
2. Send delegates to Wildlife Conference.
3. Visit and supervise 4-H projects.
4. Visit poultry projects and give instructions.
5. Work on Fall and Winter gardens.

7. Have clubs observe National 4-H Club Week.
8. Check with Junior Pig Show and Sale projects.
9. Distribute 4-H Record Books and project material.
10. Hold regular 4-H Club meetings.

April 1961:

1. Meet with and visit Improvement Community Committee.
2. See that proper seed and fertilizer are obtained.
3. Work with Soil and Water Conservation group.
4. Work on water pressure system.
5. Letters to 4-H Leaders on work for the month.
6. Plan for Rural Life Sunday program in May.
7. Work with farmers on Farm and Home development.
8. Visit broiler production projects.
9. Meet with farmers on feed needs and plan for supplementary feed.
10. Hold regular 4-H Club meetings.
11. Meeting at Plant Food Institute demonstration.

May 1961:

1. Select farms for Farmers' Day Tour.
2. Check on work of 4-H Pig Show and Sale projects.
3. Plan summer work with 4-H Club members.
4. Observe Rural Life Sunday.
5. Visit broiler growers project.
6. Work on water under pressure.
7. Plan with workers on County Fair.
8. Work with Farm and Home development program.
9. Hold regular 4-H Club meetings.

5. Arrange for meeting on forestry management.
6. Replace inactive members on Advisory Board.
7. Hold Leader training meeting.
8. Visit Improvement Community and check on work.
9. Arrange for topdressing pasture demonstration.
10. Revise mailing list for farm people.
11. Hold regular 4-H Club meetings.
12. Arrange for 4-H members to participate in Livestock Show.

February 1961:

1. Hold 4-H Council meeting.
2. Check on work of demonstration pastures.
3. Hold regular 4-H Club meeting.
4. Work with tobacco growers on plant bed.
5. Hold meeting emphasizing Agronomy program.
6. Send out information on topdressing, small grain and pastures.
7. Send letters to parents of 4-H members.
8. Submit 4-H enrollment.
9. Plan for corn fertility demonstration.

March 1961:

1. Plan for Rural Life Sunday.
2. Check on progress in topdressing, small grain and pastures.
3. Arrange for 4-H participation in National 4-H Club Week.
4. Visit small grain demonstrations, check activities.
5. Visit and check pasture demonstrations.
6. Send letters on timely garden suggestions.

COUNTY-WIDE OR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The following activities are planned:

1. Two Leader training and 4-H Junior Council meetings.
2. Field meeting at corn fertility demonstrations.
3. Church ground and cemetery beautification meeting.
4. Field meeting at pasture demonstration at proper stage of development.
5. Farm and home tour during July.
6. Tour of pure bred swine projects.
7. Hold meeting at Farm and Home Unit demonstration.
8. Hold meeting in Improvement Community.

FOUR-H CLUBS

1. Observe national 4-H Club Week.
2. Hold Rural Life Sunday Program.
3. Hold two 4-H Junior Council meetings.
4. Hold annual 4-H Club Picnic.
5. Hold 4-H Achievement Program.
6. Send delegates to 4-H Short Course at Virginia State College.
7. Send delegates to 4-H Wildlife Conference at Virginia State College.
8. Hold "Miss 4-H Contest".

CALENDAR OF WORK

January 1961:

1. Hold Advisory Board Meeting.
2. Hold Agronomy Committee meeting.
3. Organize material for promoting 1961 Agronomy Program.
4. Check on broiler demonstration projects.

3. Adult and junior leaders will be utilized to further the youth program.

4. Information will be organized and presented to young men and women groups in the county.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities planned in conducting youth work consist of monthly meetings, counsel meetings, contests, tours, demonstrations, personal visits, circular letters and specialist help.

MISCELLANEOUS

I. Situation:

In addition to the major activities listed, work is planned in garden production, leadership development, water under pressure, church grounds and cemetery beautification, roadways to farm homes, ornamental horticulture, wildlife, farm record keeping, fencing needs, parent education, farm buildings and mechanics and such other activities and problems that require attention at specific intervals.

II. Objective:

1. To plan a program to meet the needs of farm people in all farm activities and execute the same.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Analyze the situation at the beginning of each month on current needs and prepare to meet them.

2. Assist in the planning of the farm and home unit demonstrations program and in the community improvement program and in the execution of it.

3. Hold discussions, personal visits and send circular letters on timely topics to garden growers and other interested groups.

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IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried on through news releases, farm visits, circular letters, discussion periods and group meetings. The services of a home agent will be requested in helping the families with improvements to be made on the inside of the home. A tour of these families will be made in September or October.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

I. Situation:

There are approximately 1,700 Negro youths of school age in the county and approximately one-half of these youths are between the ages of 10 and 20 years old. The county also has a large number of young men and women that need help in exploring careers and making adjustments to adult responsibility. Useful work experience, ownership and management of property, marketing, practical records and reporting of achievements are very important in youth development.

II. Objectives:

1. To assist in providing learning opportunities and practical experience in farming, homemaking and related activity for 4-H youth.
2. To assist the organized young men and women groups in the county.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Four-H Clubs will be organized throughout the county to provide training for youth.
2. Career opportunities will be exploited.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT WORK

I. Situation:

Three families, Mr. Walter Jenkins, Mr. Richard Foster and Mr. Elwood Scott, are participating in Farm and Home Development Program in the county. Mr. Jenkins' farm consists of 304 acres; Mr. Foster's farm consists of 141 acres and Mr. Scott's farm consists of 17 acres. Since these families have been cooperating with the program, marked progress has been made in the areas of field crops, pasture improvement and livestock production. There is still a great need for home improvements such as closet space, kitchen arrangements, water system and improvement in the home in general.

II. Objective:

1. To continue at least three families in the program for 1961 and assist these families in establishing goals, techniques and in evaluating the farm and home operations in order to promote a more desirable farm and home unit.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Personal farm visits to each farm and home at least once per month.
2. Assist the families in establishing goals that will make for a more efficient unit.
3. Obtain the assistance of a Home Agent in planning changes in the home.
4. Encourage the families participating in the program to make visits among themselves and discuss individual farm and home development work.
5. Hold group meetings with the families.

THE IMPROVEMENT COMMUNITY

I. Situation:

Cedar Fork is the improvement community in the county with 22 farm families participating in this community project. There is a total of 293 acres in crop land, 73 acres in pastures and 351 acres in forest. There is a great need for education among the youth of the community. Many do not finish high school.

II. Objectives:

1. To plan a program and execute the same that will result in improving agriculture and the level of living among the 22 farm families.

2. To encourage youth to continue in school from the community.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. In consultation with the Improvement Community Committee and the County Advisory Board. Intensify educational work on production of good crops in the community:

   a. seed bed preparation
   b. use of good seeds
   c. application of fertilizer
   d. management

2. Hold at least one of each demonstrations planned for the county in the Improvement Community.

3. Plan for community action that would encourage youth to continue in school.

4. Emphasize the use of approved plans for construction of new homes and farm buildings.

5. Encourage home and home ground beautification work.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried on through community meetings, committee projects, personal visits, circular letters, community tours, demonstrations and the County Advisory Board.

TOBACCO - cont'd

I. Situation:

Tobacco is the leading cash crop in the county and it consists of both dark fired and flue-cured tobacco. There are approximately 40 flue-cured allotments held by non-white farm families with dark fired being the major tobacco crop grown. Farmers are doing an excellent job in the fertilization and cultivation of the tobacco crop. The major problems facing the tobacco growers lie in disease control and in preparation for market.

II. Objectives:

1. To assist tobacco growers in preparing the tobacco for market.
2. To assist the tobacco growers in disease control.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. General suggestions regarding harvesting and curing of tobacco will be given to the growers through mass media.
2. Information on sorting and grading of tobacco for market will be given to the farm families through the use of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the Agronomy Committee.
3. Current information on disease control and tobacco rotations will be publicized.
4. The value of soil testing will be given to all growers.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities planned to support the tobacco program are discussions at general meetings, sorting and grading demonstrations, circular letters, personal visits and the use of the Agricultural Advisory Board and Agronomy Committee to get information to the farmers.

LIVESTOCK

I. Situation:

The county farmers are becoming interested in more livestock. Livestock and livestock products are bringing in much income annually to farmers in Cumberland County. A sound program of beef and dairy cattle, swine and poultry, must be based on effective agronomy program and individual needs. Some problems are management, feed and feeding, disease control and marketing.

II. Objectives:

1. To promote a sound livestock program utilizing desirable type animals based on an adequate agronomic program.
2. To encourage proper utilization and marketing of livestock.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Intensify educational work on breeding, purchasing and management.
2. Work through the Livestock Committee and the Advisory Board in getting current information on marketing and outlook reports to the livestock grower.
3. Do educational work on disease and parasite control.
4. Encourage expansion of the different livestock units when there is an Agronomy Program on the farm sufficient to support such activity.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried out through general meetings, circular letters, personal visits and field meetings. The Livestock Committee and Agronomy Committee will be used in distributing general information on livestock production.

TOBACCO

been cut during the year. The timber and firewood above mentioned do not include the pulpwood sold, fence posts cut, or sawlogs and veneer cut during the year which amounts to a great deal in supporting the livelihood of the people in the county.

Many trees are cut each year which are not replaced by reforestation. Many acres lie idle or in undergrowth which could be more wisely used and profitable in a forestry project; and, many farm families are not using any system of selective cutting of timber and fail to cooperate with the agencies concerned about the forestry situation. The forestry situation involves many people.

II. Objective:

1. To initiate a program to get more farmers and 4-H Club members interested in forestry as a necessary part of the farm program; and, to create interest in the conservation of forestry products for future generations.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Forestry work will be done by the Agronomy Committee.
2. In consultation with farmers and forester, set up recommended practices for a demonstration.
3. Encourage 4-H members and adults to plant more pine seedlings.
4. Supervise closely enough to see that recommended practices are followed.
5. At proper stage of development, hold field meetings to show farmers what was done and why certain practices were followed.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried on to promote general use of recommended practices in forestry management through discussions at general meetings, circular letters to key farmers, personal visits and meetings at forestry demonstrations.

Due to shortage of feed caused by the drought during the past few years, an increase in small grain production seems desirable. More small grain can be grown to cut down on the use of commercial feeds in the livestock feeding program.

II. Objectives:

1. To get farmers interested in growing more small grain.
2. To encourage farmers to grow more small grain.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Working through the Agronomy Committee and the Advisory Board. Intensify educational work on small grain production.
2. Give publicity to the seeding of winter and spring oats and of seeding rye.
3. Emphasize recommended practices--especially fertilization and good seed.
4. Hold field meetings at proper stage of development.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational meetings will be held to discuss proper time and method of topdressing small grain and other recommended practices. Circular letters will be sent to farmers. The matter will be discussed on personal visits and field meetings held at the demonstrations.

FORESTRY

I. Situation:

Forestry plays a large part in the lives of many families in Cumberland County. According to the 1959 census of agriculture, the sales of standing timber amounted to $54,812.00. Three hundred and sixty farms reported that 2,939 cords of firewood had

Educational work which can be done by the extension service in providing information on agronomic practices which will aid in soil conservation for the county, should help the county farm situation tremendously.

II. Objectives:

1. To promote greater participation in the Soil and Water Conservation Program and in turn, produce more and better crops and a better profit.

2. To assist farm families in establishing agronomic practices on the farm which will minimize soil erosion in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Agency in the county.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Work with farmers who are now cooperating with the Soil and Water Conservation program and give information on its importance.

2. Encourage additional farmers to participate in the Soil and Water Conservation program.

3. Hold field meetings at farms where a good program is being carried and point out the advantages.

4. Have specialists and the farm owners to point out advantages of such a program.

5. Work very closely with the local Soil Conservation Agent in the county in planning soil and water conservation work.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried on through press release, general meetings, personal visits, field meetings and farm tours.

SMALL GRAINS

I. Situation:

Around 1,000 acres of wheat and less oats, barley and rye are seeded annually by the non-white farmers in Cumberland County.

II. Objectives:

1. To encourage the development on each farm a pasture with the recommended seed mixtures and proper cultural and managerial practices where needed.

2. To support swines, dairy or beef enterprises.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. In consultation with County Advisory Board and Agronomy Committee, continue pasture demonstrations in each of the three county districts.

2. Provide proper information and procedure for developing good pastures and a year round feed program.

3. Supervise the development and maintenance of the pastures closely enough to see that proper procedures are followed.

4. Hold field meetings at each of the demonstrations at the proper stage of development and encourage greater participation in the pasture program.

5. Encourage farmers to utilize cost-sharing aid from A. C. P.

6. Give publicity to Fall and Winter pastures.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried out through general meetings, circular letters, personal meetings and field meetings.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

I. Situation:

There is a great need for agronomic practices---such as strip cropping, cover crops, contour farming and wise land selection--in the county to minimize the effects of erosion. Too few of the farmers cooperate with the Soil Conservation Agency in the county. Approximately 100 farm families have had soil and water conservation plans developed by the S. C. S., but they are not following their plans.

II. Objectives:

1. To get farmers in the county to change their attitudes toward fertilization of corn.

2. To encourage farmers to continue to increase the yield of their corn to make its production more efficient in the county.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Soil testing of corn land and fertilizing according to recommendation.

2. Use members of the Agricultural Advisory Board and Agronomy Committee in disseminating information to the growers.

3. To encourage farmers to use adopted seeds and plant on time.

4. Demonstrations - corn fertility and cost per bushel demonstration.

5. Give publicity to ways corn growers can apply new technology to improve their efficiency.

IV. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities to promote program of procedure in producing corn are planned through discussions at general meetings, circular letters to key farmers and leaders, personal visits and field meetings. Plans are being made for a tour of corn club members, perhaps in July or August.

PASTURES

I. Situation:

Pastures in Cumberland County have increased in recent years. There are still many idle acres and an additional number of acres presently used for other purposes that could be used to better advantage in pastures. Over-grazing due to dry weather, the price squeeze and other factors make it necessary for the production of low cost feed in the form of pastures desirable.

analyze alternatives, choose and follow the most promising course of action. The 400 different farm operators are very inefficient when it comes to record keeping and the management process.

II. Objective:

To create interest and understanding on the value of farm record keeping and good management practices.

III. Methods to be Used:

1. Mass media
2. Personal contacts
3. Utilization of 4-H Clubs to reach adult members of the family.
4. Give publicity to benefits and advantages of good farm records and management.
5. Specialist help will be utilized to the maximum in setting up a management program for the county.

CORN PRODUCTION

I. Situation:

Corn is the basic crop grown in the county. There were 554 farms growing corn during 1959 with 539 farms stating that the corn was produced for grain. The average yield per acre was approximately 38 bushels for the county.

Nearly every farmer grows some corn, but in many cases, the yields are far too low even though they are continually increasing. Inadequate fertilizer application is one of the biggest problems or mistakes made by the corn growers of the county. Two hundred pounds of a 2-12-12 or 5-10-10 per acre is the common practice for the county. This fertilizer practice has always lowered the efficiency in the corn production operations.

IV. Demonstrations:

Corn Fertility	2
Pastures (permanent, winter, summer, hog)	4
Soil and Water Conservation	1
Market Hogs	4
Poultry	1
Tobacco Production	2
Cemetery Beautification	1
Church Ground Beautification	1
Forestry (Adult and 4-H)	2
Farm and Home Development	1
Community Improvement Work	1
Tobacco Grading and Sorting	1
Milk Production	1

MANAGEMENT ON THE FARM

I. Situation:

Farming in the county was once an isolated and independent way of life; it is now a fully integrated factor of the total economy. Farmers do not carry enough records to weigh alternatives. With the farmer of the county losing his individualistic characteristics and with the complexity of agriculture on the increase, it is imperative that farmers and farm families in the county learn how to make wise management decisions. In order to weigh and separate the more valuable farm operations, a source of records must be kept as reference material. Farming is a business as well as any other non-farm operation; therefore, the farmer must learn how to appraise resources, identify problems,

Even though there is yet much to be accomplished, marked progress is being made toward reducing the stated problems.

II. Organization:

There is an Agricultural Advisory Board in the county with 40 members---20 men and 20 women. Among them are committees to assist in formulating and carrying out the county program and the plan of work. There are 11 Four-H Clubs and 27 leaders. There is a Junior 4-H Council. The committees organized to carry out the extension program are: (1) Agronomy; (2) Livestock; (3) Water Under Pressure; (4) Improvement; (5) Program; and, (6) 4-H Leaders Council.

III. County Problems:

1. Insufficient plant food used with most crops.
2. Poor farm and home management.
3. Family income needs increasing.
4. Forestry practices and woodland managements are inadequate.
5. Too few farmers cooperate with agricultural agencies in the county.
6. Sanitary facilities need improving.
7. There is a need for more home grown food.
8. Ornamental horticulture needs improving.
9. Plans for construction of buildings are not used by the farmers.
10. The youths are not utilized in family support to the maximum.
11. Farm buildings and machines need to be improved.
12. There is a need for water pressure systems.

of natural resources is a major problem in Cumberland County. Although some farmers are making much progress in soil building and conservation practices, they are greatly needed in the county in general. There are still many farmers who are not aware of the great losses through wastage of natural resources. Many farmers do not cooperate with the agricultural agencies in the county and do not realize the benefits and help that may be secured through the proper cooperation.

The land is poor and the per acre yields are low, but a few of the farmers are proving that with proper management, the yields can be greatly increased. There is not a predominant soil type in the county, but one will find many different kinds. Conditions are suitable for a good Live-At-Home program, but too few are developing such a program.

Fertilizer is used too sparingly on most crops except, perhaps, tobacco. However, the corn and pasture programs for the last several years have done much to make farmers conscious of the fact that liberal amounts of fertilizer, good seed and better cultural and managerial practices must go hand in hand with farm profits in the future.

Too much land is left bare during the winter months, resulting in wastage of much of the valuable top soil.

The county as a whole does not grow enough livestock and poultry to adequately furnish the home needs; and, where they are grown, the housing, pastures and general management are inadequate.

According to the 1959 census, there are a total of 731 farms in the county as compared to about 977, five years ago. There are approximately 184,320 acres in the county of which 58.6 per cent or 108,019 acres are in farms. In 1954, 119,410 acres were in farms. The average size of farms in 1959 was 147.8 acres as compared to 122.2 in 1954. The value of land and buildings average per farm in 1959 is $12,893.00 as compared to $7,331.00 in 1954. The average per acre dollar in 1959 was $87.11 as compared to $62.38 in 1954. In 1959 there were 18,540 acres in farms as compared to 21,694 in 1954. The 1954 census said there were 491 non-white farm operators in the county as compared to 358 in 1959---perhaps less at present. The total population for the county is 7,252 according to the 1950 census with approximately 56% Negro.

This means that there are year after year less farm operators and less farms of greater size, but a much greater production of crops. The increase in production is due to better cultural and managerial practices. The decrease in farms is due to small farms being combined with large ones. The decrease in farm operators is partly due to the fact that as the older operators pass on, the younger people are moving from the farms and seeking work elsewhere.

A study of the situation through farm meetings, farm visits, county surveys, the census report on yields and related facts, consultations with specialists and other professional agriculturists, and other analysis, indicate that the conservation

I. County Situation:

Cumberland County is in the Piedmont section of the state, comprising 278 square miles. It is bordered on the north by Fluvanna and Goochland Counties; on the east by Powhatan and Amelia Counties; on the south by Prince Edward County and on the west by Buckingham County.

Agriculture is the county's chief industry and tobacco is the leading cash crop. There is growing emphasis on livestock, poultry and dairy products which together now produce greater farm income than field crops. The last few years have seen a great increase in farm fish ponds which are also used as water control ponds. Although farming is the backbone of Cumberland's economy, nearly half of all farms are part-time or residential and 65 per cent of the operators reported that income from other sources exceeded sale of farm products.

Two-thirds of the total area is forested. Cumberland has been among the leading pulpwood producing counties in recent years and sales of standing timber, pulpwood, lumber and other forest products bring good returns to Cumberland farmers. Mineral resources include a bituminous grade of coal which is not produced commercially, some clay and granite rock.

Cumberland's manufactured products include lumber, wooden tool handles, mill work, flour and other grain-mill products. Although there are few plants in the county, many Cumberland residents are employed in plants in Farmville and other nearby places.

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Secretary . . . . . Mrs. L. V. Marshall
Route 1
Farmville, Virginia

Treasurer . . . . . Mr. Walter Jenkins
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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK
1961

COUNTY CUMBERLAND

NAME James C. Ayres
Local Farm Agent

DATE MAILED February 28, 1961