The following Extension specialists, members of the Administrative staff, Experiment Station personnel, and representatives of the college faculty assisted with the county program during the year:

Administrative Staff

W. H. Daughtrey
P. H. DeHart
George C. Herring

Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology

H. M. Love
G. T. Blume
J. M. Johnson
M. E. Juillerat
Don L. Long
Kenneth E. Loope

Agricultural Engineering

J. L. Calhoun
G. D. Kite
Easley S. Smith
C. D. Wheary

Agronomy

H. L. Dunton
R. G. Henderson
S. S. Obenschain
Roy Blazer
W. W. Lewis
G. R. Mathews
Howard C. Potts
R. D. Sears
John F. Shoulders

Animal Husbandry

George W. Litton
G. A. Allen, Jr.
Roie M. Godsey
Arden N. Huff
Curtis C. Mast
K. C. Williamson

District Agents

J. B. Flora

Dairy Science

G. C. Graf
V. L. Baldwin
M. F. Ellmore
W. S. Griffith
William N. Patterson
Paul M. Reaves

Entomology

J. O. Rowell

Extension TVA

D. T. Painter

Forestry

John F. Hosner
W. A. McElfresh

Horticulture

W. P. Judkins
A. S. Beecher
Leonard W. Feddema
P. H. Massey
Howard A. Rollins
Fontaine H. Scott
P. L. Smeal
L. B. Wilkins

Plant Pathology & Physiology

R. G. Henderson
Richard H. Gruenhagen
A. H. Kates

Poultry Husbandry

C. E. Howes
R. Lewis Wesley

Veterinary Science

W. B. Bell
S. L. Kalison
W. R. Van Dresser

Department at V. P. I., Mr. Aubrey Council of VEPCO, and junior 4-H leaders were instructors in conducting these schools. In addition to these schools, three well electrified farms were visited so that the 4-H Club members might have first-hand knowledge of the many ways in which electricity is being used on the farms.

Matthew Hulbert, member of the Brookville Community Club, assisted with two of these schools and was later selected as state winner in the 4-H electric project. His records were submitted for national competition, and he was named as third alternate national winner in the electric project.

The county 4-H Share the Fun and Achievement Psograms were held jointly, and about 90 per cent of the 4-H Clubs partipated in the Share the Fun Program. There were over 500 Club members and their parents in attendance.

Club members from Campbell County attended several 4-H encampments. Ten members attended the Senior 4-H Camp at Holiday Lake, and 34 boys attended Junior Camp. Two boys attended the State Conservation Camp, and three attended the State Short Course at V. P. I.

The Lynchburg Farm Show held annually at the city stadium in Lynchburg included in its program for the first time a horse show in which members of the county horse and pony club participated. The agricultural exhibits this year showed a marked increase in the quality, a comment voiced by practically all of the judges. This increase in quality was due to some extent to the extremely favorable weather conditions throughout this section during the growing season.

The vegetable exhibit showed not only superior quality vegetables, but showed that the boys and girls did a more careful job in selecting a more uniform exhibit to enter. The attendance at this event far exceeded any previous year, and it was estimated that during the two-day and two-night show there was an attendance of around 30-35,000 people. This farm show gives an excellent opportunity for 4-H Club members to exhibit their 4-H projects to the people of the area. This year 4-H members from Campbell County received around $1,000 in cash awards.

Civilian Defense Activities

The agent is chairman of the Campbell County Emergency Planning Committee. The county has only 3 USDA representatives who make their headquarters in the county. This committee is, therefore, composed of chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

Four meetings of this committee have been held, and the program has been set up as designated by the state representative. However, the progress of the work is handicapped by having so few members on the committee. Since the educational phase of civilian defense work for rural people has been designated to Extension, the Extension staff has given talks to 5 groups on civilian defense and distributed around 600 informational leaflets and fallout shelter recommendations.

In addition, the Extension agent is director of services and supply in the county civilian defense plan. This operational program is in the planning stages at the present time.

IX. 4-H CLUB WORK

One of the main objectives of our program in Campbell County in 1961 was to furnish information to the general public and 4-H Club members concerning the broad purposes of the 4-H Club and its value to boys and girls.

In carrying out this objective, there were a number of area and county-wide meetings held at which 4-H Club members, leaders, and agents pointed out the many opportunities available to 4-H Club members. In addition, business and professional people were given a part in a number of special interest projects, which gave these individuals an opportunity to see 4-H Club members at work and taking part in various programs and activities.

There were a number of feature articles in the daily and local papers, as well as radio and television spots, concerning 4-H activities conducted in the county. During National 4-H Club Week there were bulletin board displays in almost all of the schools throughout the county, most of them featuring the county-wide project, farm and home safety. Three of the community 4-H Clubs conducted the automotive care and safety project, and many business and professional people served as instructors in various phases of this program, including the Virginia State Police, automobile dealers, and tire salesmen and servicemen.

Three one-day 4-H electric schools were held at strategic locations in the county. Mr. Calhoun of the Agricultural Engineering

working through some 60 or so garden clubs and answering individual requests for information. The Extension agents have been on programs at 6 garden clubs; have handled some 600 individual requests; and distributed 1,200 bulletins and leaflets through the garden clubs on all phases of ornamental horticulture, turf development and management, and home gardens.

VIII. SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Better Forage Program

The area forage production meeting conducted by the V. P. I. Extension staff was held in Lynchburg for area counties, representing Vo-Ag people, machinery dealers, power suppliers, and other key persons. One county meeting has been held as a result of this initial meeting, and plans have been started for a county program which will be conducted in the coming year.

Virginia's Changing Agriculture Meeting

An area meeting on Virginia's Changing Agriculture was participated in by 13 key leaders from Campbell County. At this meeting information relative to the changes in population, economics, size of farm, and changes in livestock management were presented. This information was aimed at informing the general public, as well as farmers, on these changing conditions and has been used by the Extension personnel for 3 meetings held in the county. Plans are under way for the development of an over-all county program to carry out this educational program in the near future.

Lynchburg Area Town and Country Institute

An area Town and Country Institute was sponsored by the Lynchburg Kiwanis Club in cooperation with Lynchburg College, V. P. I., and the local Extension Services in 9 surrounding counties. The program was educational, with sections developed for both country and city people.

Not only was information furnished on many subjects, but public relations between town and country was an important theme. More than 400 people attended these sections, which had a full-day program and a 4-hour night program.

Farm and Home Development

The Extension staff continues to work with all the farm families which were set up under the Farm and Home Development program. However, this is just part of the county Extension program and is reported as such under the preceding headings.

and assistance was given in the purchase of 800 grade females on 5 different farms. Disease and parasite control measures were carried out on most of the farms. All of the wool produced in the county was sold through the cooperative pool at a total price of about $6,000.

Seven producers with from 10-40 sows were assisted on an individual basis with housing, disease control, and feeding methods in the production of feeder pigs. Three feeding operations of more than 100 hogs were furnished feeding programs and disease control and management practice recommendations.

Forestry

The forestry program consisted mainly of cooperation with the ASC and representatives of the Virginia Division of Forestry in planting 650,000 pine seedlings. About half of this number were planted by a mechanical planter which was purchased through the cooperation of the county and rented to the farmers at the rate of $1 per 1,000 trees planted. This planter has done much to increase the number of trees which we have planted.

Agricultural Engineering

Through the use of the plans service made available by the Agricultural Engineering Department at V. P. I., we distributed around 390 plans, varying from farm dwellings and log barns to plans for special equipment such as farrowing crates.

Assistance was given on the layout of 9 trench silos and 3 bunkers. The agent helped on the layout and design of 3 tile drainage projects representing drainage on nearly 400 acres of land. With the cooperation of the Agricultural Engineering specialists and dealers in farm machinery, 2 meetings were held for local dealers and their mechanics to train them in tractor maintenance and safety. These local leaders then conducted 6 group meetings among their neighbors with an attendance of 130.

Horticulture

Because of the rapid increase in rural residents in several areas of the county, ornamental horticulture and home gardens are consuming more and more of the time of the county Extension staff. The county program has so far been centered around

tobacco farms Aromatic tobacco production was promoted. Newspaper publicity and personal contacts were used on this phase of the program.

The elimination of small crops of minor emphasis on a farm requiring special production equipment has been recommended. It has been suggested that these minor crops be replaced by increasing some of the major crops and thereby saving this equipment cost.

D. Results

The adoption of longer rotations and the use of resistant varieties and chemicals, along with proper fertilization and production methods, reduced losses in tobacco alone by 10 per cent. As a result, the Campbell County flue-cured tobacco crop sold for $500,000 more than in the previous year.

Half of this increase, it is believed, was obtained from improved cultural methods, and the other half from price increases.

Ninety per cent of the alfalfa acreage in the county was topdressed for alfalfa weevil control prior to November fifteenth. Fertilizer and lime recommendations were made on 880 farms, based on actual soil samples. Improved production methods, fertilization, and favorable weather conditions together resulted in a sizeable increase in all crop yields, particularly true of tobacco, corn, and hay.

There was an increase of seven times in the amount of Aromatic tobacco produced over last year. The farmers who followed recommendations had most satisfactory results with this crop, showing a gross sale of as much as $1,100 per acre on the properly handled crop.

Pasture improvement was particularly noticeable; and about 8,000 acres of pasture were seeded or fertilized and limed, if needed. One measure of the results was that the average weight of feeder calves sold in the fall sales was around 100 pounds heavier than last year.

VII. OTHER PROJECTS

Livestock

The major activity in livestock was marketing, which has already been reported. In addition, 12 registered bulls were placed,

3. Crop yields are not as high as they should be.

4. There is room for improvement in more economical crop production and handling methods.

5. There is not sufficient specialization in the general farming picture in the county.

B. Goals

1. To decrease losses caused by diseases and insects by more intensive use of resistant varieties, proper use of chemicals, and increased use of rotations.

2. To develop an organized agricultural chemical information program on the proper use of these chemicals.

3. To increase crop yields.

4. To lower the cost of production.

5. To increase the size of the farm business as a means of meeting the growing costs of farming.

C. Methods

1. All tobacco producers were furnished information concerning resistant varieties, and it was suggested that they change from one-year rotations to two, and if possible, three-year rotations for flue-cured tobacco.

2. Recommendations as to the proper chemicals for diseases and insects were furnished tobacco farmers also. This information was distributed by circulars, through 3 meetings, and contact with all of the seed and agricultural chemical suppliers. The suppliers were furnished definite recommendations in line with research in this field.

3. Improved lime and fertilizer recommendations were made through the use of soil samples and by furnishing leaflet information to producers, as well as meetings.

4. Two county-wide meetings were held, stressing forage handling for the purpose of introducing new methods and new machinery which would lower the cost of production.

5. A publicity program was conducted, encouraging farmers to increase their farm businesses. On the smaller

2. The quality forage production program which was conducted through personal visits, letters, and other means, will be explained in detail in the agronomy section of this report.

3. The modernized equipment and buildings program with dairymen was conducted principally through office and farm visits and with the assistance of representatives of the V. P. I. Agricultural Engineering Department.

D. Results

Because of high quality roughage and increased amount of feed fed, the average production per milk cow for the county was increased about 1,000 pounds over last year. Better quality and more corn silage consumed per cow was probably the leading factor in this resulting increase.

However, better dairy management practices with mastitis control as the aim assisted materially in this production increase also. The county-wide mastitis prevention program has had one decided effect in reducing the amount of antibiotics sold for the control of mastitis. A survey of the suppliers of such products was made, and the total amount sold showed a 50 per cent decrease.

Two modernized milking parlors were put into operation, and 4 pipeline milkers were installed. Silage storage capacity was increased on 90 per cent of the Grade A dairy farms and on 25 per cent of the manufactured milk farms. They consisted of upright and horizontal silos with self-feeding facilities added in a number of cases. There is sufficient ensilage in storage to feed an average of 7½-8 tons of ensilage to each cow in production.

On 3 Grade A dairy farms a detailed economic study was made with the individual dairyman, and definite recommendations were made. On each it was found that by buying grain and grinding and mixing the feed, the grain ration cost was reduced about $10 per ton.

VI. AGRONOMY

A. Situation

1. Crop diseases and insects are on the increase, especially true of tobacco and alfalfa.

2. The use of agricultural chemicals is increasing very rapidly.

V. DAIRYING

A. Situation

1. The second largest source of income to Campbell County farmers is dairy products.

2. Production per cow is around 10,000 pounds and should be higher.

3. All Grade A dairies in the county are using bulk tanks, and a large number have installed pipeline.

4. Fifty per cent of the dairymen are not feeding enough TDN to get maximum production.

5. Thirty-three per cent of the dairy cows are being bred artificially.

B. Goals

1. To increase quality and quantity of pasture, ensilage, hay, and grain.

2. To modernize buildings and equipment to insure more efficient production, especially to reduce labor costs.

3. To conduct 2 county-wide programs: one on the control of mastitis, and the other on eradication of Brucellosis.

C. Methods

1. To increase production per cow by increasing the quantity and quality of feed and by improved disease control, coupled with expanded DHIA testing and artificial breeding programs. These aims were developed primarily through personal contact, individual letters, and meetings.

In the disease eradication program all dairymen were contacted by a representative of the Extension office for a discussion of their individual situations. On this same visit better feeding methods and quality feeds were discussed also. Follow-up letters and meetings, along with newspaper publicity, carried the program to the 52 Grade A dairymen in the county.

Some manufactured milk producers were contacted in person on their farms, the remainder by letters and other means of communication.

of contact, such as letters, personal visits, newspaper, and other media.

3. To encourage producers to watch their livestock being graded and weighed as a means of learning what the grade requirements are.

4. To hold 4 meetings of livestock producers with V. P. I. Extension specialists to discuss general marketing conditions.

D. Results

1. Four sales of feeder cattle were held, selling approximately 4,000 head of feeder cattle, of which 2,010 were from Campbell County.

   Prices at these sales averaged $9 per head above prices of similar cattle sold on the regular markets the same week.

2. Only two feeder pig sales were held, and prices were only satisfactory with relation to other areas of the state. Two other feeder pig sales had to be cancelled because of lack of consignment of pigs.

3. Two lamb sales were held, and prices were considerably lower than in past years. However, they compared favorably with the remainder of the state. Producers were urged to get young replacement ewes of proven quality while prices were low. Five registered rams were placed.

4. Very satisfactory results were obtained from having the producers watch closely the grading of the livestock being prepared for the sales.

   This procedure has done much to assist the producer in being able to cull his herd on the basis of the quality of the offspring. And in turn the number of medium grade feeders being sold is decreasing each year. Only about 6 per cent of the feeder cattle graded medium or below.

5. The increasing amount of corn silage being fed is certainly improving the quality of livestock, along with better pastures and other forage.

IV. LIVESTOCK MARKETING

A. Situation

1. Because of the relatively large acreage of pasture and roughage as compared with the supply of grain, it is more profitable to produce feeder cattle and hogs than to finish them for slaughter. In turn, a situation is developed which requires more orderly marketing of livestock.

2. The cost of production is increasing slightly faster than the market for livestock is responding.

3. There is an increasing trend of better prices for better quality livestock which is marketed in an orderly manner in uniform weights and grades.

B. Goals

1. To conduct 10 organized livestock sales: 4 of feeder cattle, 4 of feeder pigs, and 2 of lambs, in addition to a wool pool. These sales were planned as a cooperative effort with several surrounding counties, the Animal Husbandry Department at V. P. I., and the Virginia Division of Markets.

2. To improve the quality of livestock, it was planned to place 14 purebred bulls, 6 purebred boars, 5 registered rams, and also to cull the herds and flocks systematically.

3. To promote and organize an improved pasture and forage program, through which the livestock might be better fed.

C. Methods

1. To conduct livestock sales in a manner prescribed by the members and officers of each type of livestock association, all animals to be sold in uniform weight groups by breed and grade as graded by the Virginia Division of Markets.

2. To cooperate with the county livestock advisory committee in the placement of registered sires and in improving culling practices, using all available means

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Commodity Groups

Agronomy Committee

Dairy Committee

Forestry Committee

Livestock Committee

4-H Adult Advisory Board

Cooperating Organizations

Campbell H. D. Club Committee

Campbell County Farm and Home Committee

Campbell ASCS Committee

FHA Federation

Division of Forestry

Campbell County Chamber of Commerce

Lynchburg DHIA

County Board of Agriculture

Appomattox-Campbell Milk Producers Assn.

Piedmont Artificial Breeding Assn.

Lynchburg Milk Producers Assn.

Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Assn.

Lynchburg Wool Pool

Lynchburg Feeder Calf Assn.

Lynchburg Lamb Sale

Lynchburg Feeder Pig Assn.

Campbell County Key Banker

Robert E. Lee SCS District

Campbell County Emergency Planning Committee

The County Board of Agriculture and the commodity committees participated in developing the county program of work.

While the cooperating agencies and organizations assisted primarily in carrying out these activities, both acting as an organized group and individuals from these groups acting as local leaders, there are on the county board of agriculture representatives from the two farm organizations in the county.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Campbell County is located in the eastern Piedmont just south of the James River and has a rolling topography with four distinct soil belts and with a diversified type of agriculture.

About one-fifth of the farms will range from 150-600 acres from which the people derive their total income from farming. The remaining four-fifths vary from 150 acres down to 10 acres; in most cases part of the family income in this group is derived from off-farm sources. These conditions have a definite bearing on the type of agriculture. This group of smaller farms is primarily in the production of poultry, tobacco, small truck crop operations, butter and buttermilk sales, with some of them selling milk for manufacturing purposes.

The group of larger farms falls into beef cattle, Grade A dairying, tobacco, and general farms, with some grain production. The type of agriculture is somewhat affected by soil types; the southeastern section of the county is primarily Durham type soil devoted to flue-cured tobacco.

The central section of the county, through which a triacid belt extends, is devoted primarily to tobacco and timber products.

The western and northern part of the county is concentrated mainly on the production of grains, corn, dark tobacco, dairying, and livestock. The normal rainfall for the county is about 40 inches.

The number of rural residences and urban area, including an increasing number of part-time farmers, is having a definite influence on the agriculture of the county. Urbanization of the county is increasing more rapidly each year. With an increasing opportunity for employment in industry, we find more and more of the county's income being derived from off-farm sources.

The farms which are remaining full-time farms are becoming much larger businesses, with more intensive operations. The trend is to fewer and larger farms, especially with the younger operators.

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COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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Name

COUNTY **Agent**
Title

CAREY E. CARSON
Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

1961

CAMPBELL
County