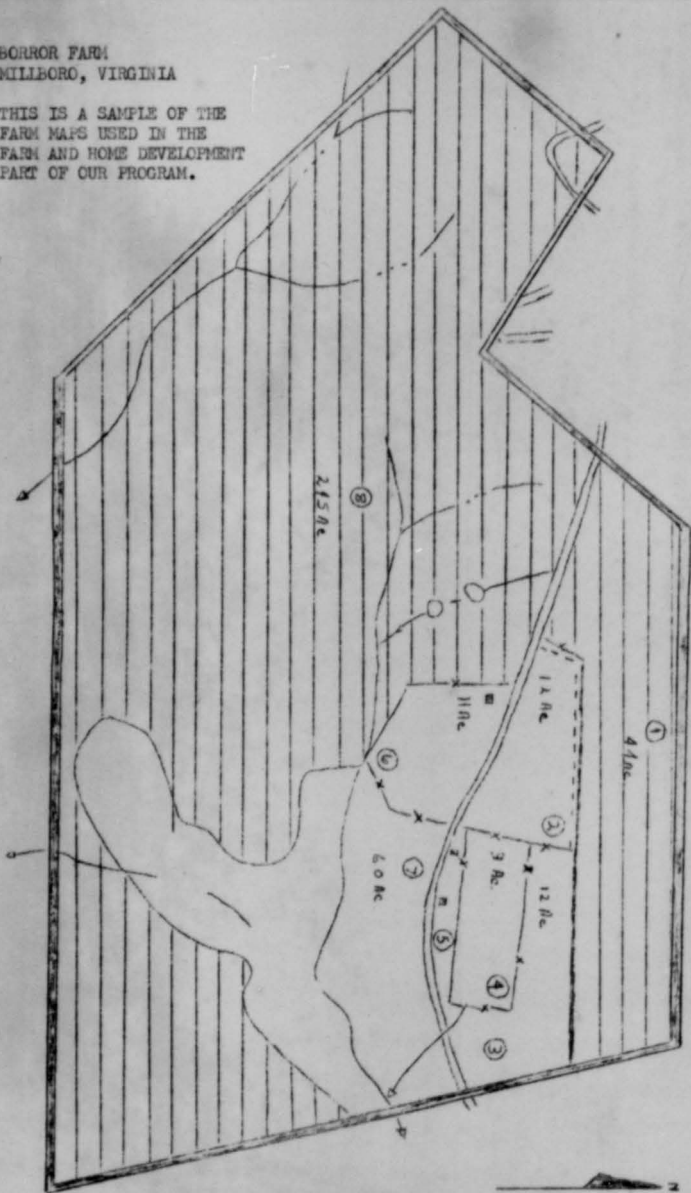


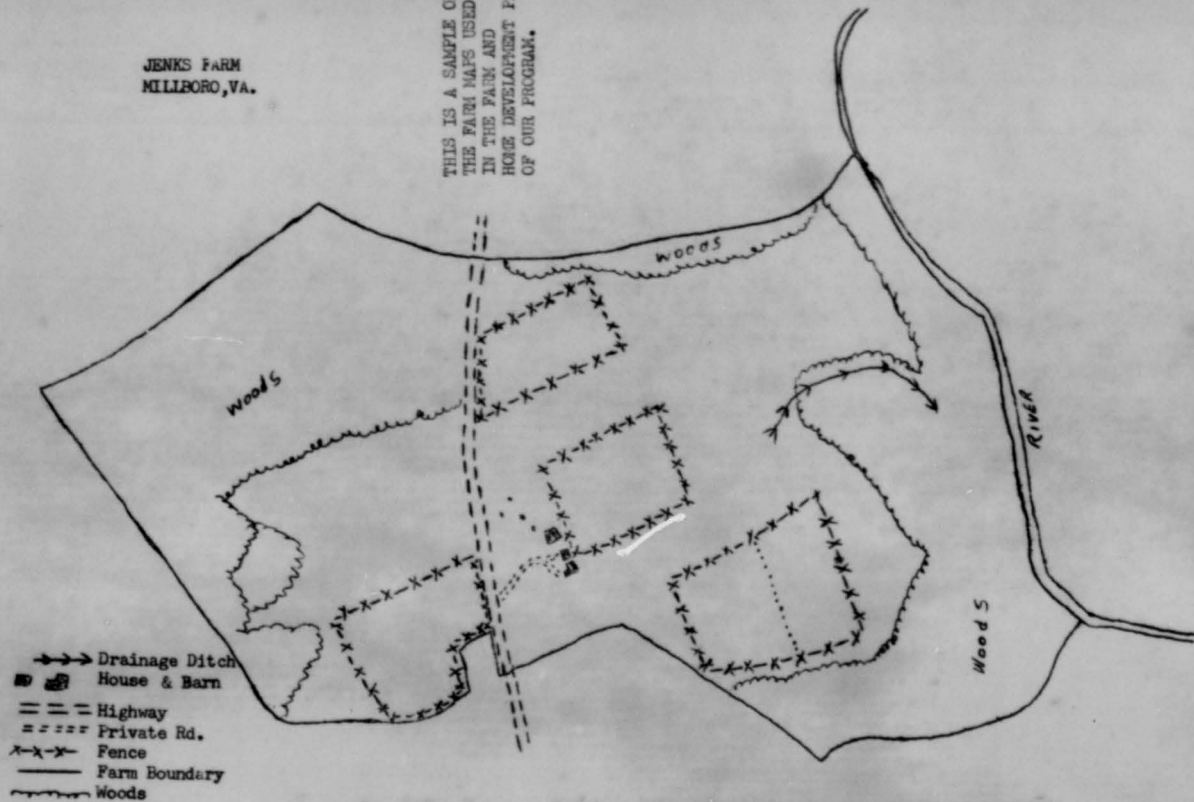
BORROR FARM
MILLBORO, VIRGINIA

THIS IS A SAMPLE OF THE
FARM MAPS USED IN THE
FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT
PART OF OUR PROGRAM.



JENKS FARM
MILLBORO, VA.

THIS IS A SAMPLE OF
THE FARM MAPS USED
IN THE FARM AND
HOME DEVELOPMENT PART
OF OUR PROGRAM.



forage crops during the year.

On Cecil McCoy's Farm, a demonstrator in the low Cowpasture River section, started a new program. Mr. McCoy's Farm plan each year calls for 20 acres of corn for grain, which is fertilized with TVA Demonstrational material. In 1960 we used 4 different kinds of fertilizer and had one weed control demonstration. Mr. Allen Kates, Weed Specialist from the VPI Extension assisted us in putting on the demonstration with 24D and Atrazine. At the demonstration we also used the wheel track method of corn planting. All of this together gave us an excellent demonstration to show the farmers on the ground and was visited by many farmers throughout the growing season.

As a result of the demonstration Mr. McCoy made the following statement: "In 1961 I will purchase the weed killer before I purchase my corn".

TVA

More than 50 farmers saw this demonstration at various times during the year. Color slides taken at planting time, during the growing season, and at harvest will be used in educational meetings in the coming year.

cattle, and other entomology work. However, the main part of the report covered the assistance rendered in the control of Japanese Beetle on the farms and in the homes of Bath County people, as well as the grounds and golf courses of the Virginia Hot Springs Company.

The National County Agent's Association through the Shell Oil Company awarded me 1st prize for a Virginia Agent.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

During the year the Farm and Home Development work was continued with 27 farmers and 8 new ones added. An innovation in the program this year was to make mimeograph maps of the farms in the Farm and Home Development Program. This was done for five farmers. The cooperators is given a copy of this map with his soil treatment listed each year on a separate map. This gives the farmer concrete information on each year and certainly sets up bench marks for the farmer.

ENTOMOLOGY

TVA

The TVA Program was continued with the 4 demonstration farms. However only 2 received fertilizer through the program during the year. We anticipate that the program will be increased another year because it is now possible for Bath County Demonstrators to receive their fertilizer through the Harrisonburg Plant. In former years we had to haul from Kenbridge, Virginia. The 4 demonstrators kept records and they showed the value of fertilizing pasture and

with many farm people being named on the committees. The charter for the Bath County Industrial Development Corporation was issued and is now working to secure industry for the County.

Our Extension committees have rendered valuable service to this organization in that our people have been talking Industrial Development for many years. We don't know yet what will come of this program, but we will be ready to assist in any possible way.

ENTOMOLOGY

The work in killing bugs and preventing and curing of plant diseases has been a big part of County Agent's work in Virginia. We are called on to kill bugs and parasites both inside and outside of cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, dogs, and anything else that farm people happen to own. The same is true for the flora.

INDUSTRIAL
PLANNING

All of our people are rural, but only few are farmers. However, they all have bug problems, whether it be in the kitchen, in the garden, on the lawn, on the shubbery, or in the basement, the use of insecticides has become a must. Therefore it is the agent's responsibility to have the latest information to give out to those who need it.

When the National Association of County Agricultural Agents announced their Pest Control Contest in early 1960 then I thought it was a natural for any Agent in Virginia, but certainly included a big part of my program in Bath County. I entered the contest and wrote up the work done in face-fly control on beef

Wildlife Seeding Plots, Farm and Home Electric, Looking Your Best, and Gardening.

The 4-H club members in the school clubs after the 5th grade may take projects they are interested in on an individual basis. The project instruction does not come in an organized class room, but through personal contact either by leaders or agents.

There are four organized community clubs in different areas of the county and many of our top 4-H club members are in these clubs.

In the WELS Better 4-H Club Contest for 1960 our community clubs took all three prizes, namely: Mill Run, Cloverdale and Fairview.

We had 32 4-H boys and girls attending Holiday Lake, 4 attending Conservation Camp, 6 at the VFI Short Course, 3 at the District Sheep Shearing Contest, 18 members toured the Luray Taverns, 5 attended the Virginia Junior Hereford Association meeting, 100 attended and took part in the Religious Service for Rural Life Sunday, 150 attended 4-H Achievement Day and 500 attended the Bath 4-H Farm Fair.

YOUTH
PROGRAM

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

In the Spring of 1960 the President of the Local J. C.'s, and the President of the Millboro Ruritan Club, asked the Extension Planning Committee to assist with the organization of an Industrial Development Commission for Bath County. A meeting of all interested county people was set for June and such an organization was started

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The planning of a program helps the agent in many ways.

1. It gives satisfaction of knowing that it was accomplished.
2. It gives some assistance from those who plan.
3. In case of failure you can determine where, why, and how.
4. Past experiences assist in guidance for future programs.

OTHER EXTENSION PROGRAMS (Not pre-planned in the regular 1960 Plan
of Work)

YOUTH PROGRAM

Our 4-H program in Bath County reaches 558 boys and girls through organized 4-H clubs. This is not the largest program, nor is it as large as it could be. However, we are reaching about 80% of all eligible Bath County Youth.

EVALUATION

The cooperation that we receive from the School Board and the School Officials is excellent. We have organized 4-H clubs in every school in Bath County, with teachers assisting the clubs in many instances.

Our project work in the school clubs has been limited to one project for the boys and one for the girls. The only exception being high school members can take more projects, for example Millboro High School is working on Career Exploration and Valley High School has Automotive Unit I.

There were 180 boys who planted pine seedlings during 1960. This project was explained under the forestry section of this report. Other projects included in the school program were:

EVALUATION CHART OF THE 1960 PLAN

	Goal Exceeded	Equalled	Approached	Failed
FORESTRY				
Management			x	
Tree Planting	x			
AGRICULTURE				
Pasture	x			
Hay			x	
LIVESTOCK				
Beef Cattle				
Calf Weight		x		
Calf Grade	x			
SHEEP				
Weight	x			
Grade		x		

EVALUATION
CHART

The program planning with the help of farmers is new to both the farmers and the agent. It can be readily seen by the above chart that some errors were made in the pre-planning stages. Probably the outstanding error was the lack of good background information.

The 1961 program will be worked on with this in mind. It is the intention of the agents to select committees to work on the program for Recreation and Youth and combine these with our other standing committees to cover all facets of the Bath County population.

census data, without proper correction for error. Our committee was behind our farmers. It is always good to meet or exceed a goal, but in this case we went so far ahead that it was beyond all reasoning.

The best information for Bath lamb production comes through the ASC County Office. The 1959 records show that farmers applying for the lamb incentive payment produced 89 pounds of lamb per ewe kept. These farmers are the top 146 farmers from our 201 sheep producers, but even with this correction the figure would be 70 pounds or above for every ewe we have in the county.

The grades from the same figures as above have averaged G+. This makes us ahead of our Long Time Plan, which called for 60 pounds per ewe and a grade of G+. We will have to reconsider the goals for 1961 and future years in light of our findings this year.

LIVESTOCK

The sheep program is not as far advanced as the calf program, but we have talked in our committee about a 90 pound lamb program based on the same kind of rules as outlined in the beef calf 500 pound club.

We are not in position in Bath County to produce early lambs. However, we can put weight on lambs in the summer months, which is envied by most other Virginia counties. Our lamb program then must be geared to the production of late lambs that can be put to a top market weight off grass alone.

this year was a new farmer, Mr. W. P. Jenks who sold 20 calves grading G+ and averaging 505 pounds per head. The others placing high in the judging were: F. H. Flecker, selling 32 calves grading G+ and weighing 503 pounds; F. G. Thompson, selling 33 calves grading M+ and weighing 505 pounds. These farmers did things that others seem reluctant to accept.

The problem of selling 500 pound calves from your cow herd is much more difficult than would at first seem. If we could sell 800 calves weighing 500 pounds rather than 429 pounds then our increased income would be \$12,200.

This is the reason that our beef cattle committee set out to have everybody produce 500 pound calves for the sale. In order to do this the farmer must produce early calves. We have adopted the following suggestions for use in our educational program.

LIVESTOCK

1. Turn the bull with the cows on April 15th, after he has been grained for at least 60 days, and leave him only 75 days.
2. Sell the cows that are found to be open the following fall.
3. Feed the calves in the summer if the pasture becomes dry.
4. Identify all cows and calves, culling those cows not producing top calves.

The goal for 1960 in the sheep business in Bath County was set by our committee at 53 pounds per ewe held. This figure was entirely out of line probably due to the use of our 1954

the year by our Ferage School and the program at the VPI Institute of Rural Affairs.

In the 1960 plan the committee did not set any particular yield to work towards, but some increase is needed. This was to be done by putting corn on corn land and not on grass land. Therefore the acreage in corn decreased in 1960 by 17% while the yields decreased only 6%. This was accomplished through better weed control. Two demonstrations were held in the county to show the advantage of controlling weeds.

LIVESTOCK

The 1960 goal for beef calves sold was set at 435 pounds and a grade of G-. The goal for sheep production was to increase the weight of lambs per ewe to 53 pounds and to hold a grade of Good. AGRONOMEY

The beef cattle goal of 435 pounds was not reached during the year because our base for figuring was changed considerably. There were nearly 900 Bath County calves going through the two sales at the Highland County Livestock Market. This was 200 more than had been consigned in former years. The grade of our calves went up in 1960 to where all calves sold graded G-, which equals the goal set for 1965.

There are many reasons for our excellent record in the calf sales this year. However, the most important is the organization of our 500 pound calf club. This new innovation that was thought up in our beef cattle commodity committees was judged by the farmers themselves with the records at the calf sale. The winner

AGRICULTURE

The Agronomy Committee set as their goal for 1960 the reduction of pasture acreage per animal unit to 3.15, and to increase the hay yield to 1.35 tons per acre. It was also suggested in these goals to have 1000 acres of alfalfa as something to work towards and to be accomplished in 1960 if possible, but by 1965 for sure.

The pasture goal for 1960 was exceeded in that we decreased the amount of acreage from 3.2 acres per animal unit to 2.8 acres per animal unit. This was done by increasing our animal units from 8000 to 8700 and decreasing the acreage by nearly 1000 acres to 24,400.

Our hay program was not keyed to the farmers as well as the pasture according to our recent survey and the 1959 Agriculture Census our alfalfa acreage is less than 700 acres. However, our tonnage per acre is still near 3 tons.

AGRICULTURE

During the past 10 years our alfalfa production has come from 200 acres to 662 acres, while the yield is increased from 2.4 tons to 2.8 tons per acre. The committee felt that since an intensive program was started on alfalfa in 1956 that it would carry of its own momentum to our contemplated goal of 1000 acres.

Our 1960 crop goals included only ensilage and corn. The tonnage of ensilage was increased considerably and silos in the county now stand at 15, which is an increase of 2 during the year. The interest in silos for both grass and corn was increased during

This program, which was started in 1957 by our Forestry Committee is sponsored by the Virginia Hot Springs Company, B. G. Locher, C. M. Hester, and the Bath County National Bank. Each year 10 tree planters are selected for their outstanding Forestry Project and are awarded an all expense trip to some place of interest.

In 1960 the boys were taken to the Atomic Energy Plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. On their return they wrote cards and letters to their sponsors and have given reports to all of the classes in the four cooperating schools, namely: Valley High, Mitchelltown Elementary, Millboro High, and Warm Springs Elementary.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Covington give out trees on a matching basis to farmers in Bath County. In 1960 the farmers took advantage of this offer and received 25,000 white and Virginia pine seedlings.

Our goals for 1960, called for planting of 20,000 trees. This has been exceeded by 28,000. We will revise the 1965 goal of 100,000, which has not been nearly one half accomplished in one year.

1960 Goal - 1 management study - not completed, will be continued into 1961 when 1 additional study will probably be added when our Forestry Committee meets in January.

Plant 20,000 pine seedlings - planted 48,000 during the year.

FORESTRY AND
RECREATION

The Long Time Program as outlined by the Extension Service Board set up the 1965 goals for Agriculture.

1. FORESTRY AND RECREATION

Put at least four management studies in the County.

Plant 100,000 trees.

2. AGRICULTURE

Reduce acres per animal unit to 2.8.

Increase hay tonnage by 20%.

Increase silage yields.

3. LIVESTOCK

Increase the weight of calves sold to 450 pounds.

Raise the grade to G-.

Increase pounds of lambs sold per ewe from 51 to 60 and have a grade of G+.

FORESTRY AND
RECREATION

These goals which originally came through our commodity committees would increase our farm income during the five year period. All of the goals may not be reached in 5 years while others could be exceeded.

FORESTRY AND RECREATION

The 1960 plan called for one demonstration study in the county and to put out 20,000 pine seedlings. The 4-H Tree Planters were active again during the year. The Forestry Department at WPI and the Virginia Division of Forestry furnished 22,000 white and red pine seedlings and 180 boys planted them.

COUNTY SITUATION

Bath County is located in the western part of Virginia in what is known as the Allegheny Highlands. It is in the western tier of counties along with Highland and Alleghany. The topography of the county is extremely rugged with the main mountain ranges running from northeast to southwest and criss-crossed by spurs and smaller ridges.

The economy of the 6000 people in Bath County depend upon:

1. The Virginia Hot Springs Company, operators of the Homestead Hotel, the Cascades Inn and their environs such as two nationally famous golf courses, the Hot Springs Spa, the Warm Springs Pools, the Ski Run and Lodge, the farms and other concessions that go to make up a complete vacation resort. The Company has a two and a quarter million dollar payroll annually.
2. The commercially operated farms composed of 314 units.
3. The sale of pulpwood and timber.

COUNTY
SITUATION

Livestock and livestock products make up 80% of our total farm income. This percentage will probably be increased when the final count is in for 1960, because of the increase in price received for our sales during the past year.

Bath County farmers will have to continue to rely on livestock production for a large part of their income. Our topography, climate, and people are suited for meat animal production. Our farmers are not necessarily interested in milking cows, because of the confinement. Frankly, they had rather hunt and fish and have a smaller income than to be tied down.

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