

A. AGRICULTURAL PLAN OF WORK

- FAUQUIER COUNTY -

- 1958 -

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B. CONTENTS OF PLAN

1. Description of County

Fauquier County lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and varies in formation and topography from mountains and rolling land in the Northern area of the county to flat and poorly drained areas in the Southern area. Practically every soil represented in the Piedmont Section is found in the county, which vary from very good to very poor in inherent fertility. There are one hundred and twenty five (125) different soil types and phases according to the Fauquier County Soil Survey.

Farm income is derived chiefly from livestock and dairy farming operations. Livestock farms consist of purebred and grade cow herds, steer feeding operations, sheep and hogs. There are 153 Grade A dairies and 134 dairy or small farms which ship ungraded milk. The chief crops are pasture and forage, orchard grass for seed production, small grain--wheat, barley and oats and corn.

Size of farms range from 10 to 5,000 acres, with the average size being 200 acres. The total population of about 22,000 has remained constant for many years; however, the number of people on farms has decreased. Residential areas are developing and many people commute to Arlington and other urban areas for employment. In addition, Defense Department establishments in the county employ others.

2. Changes in the Situation

Weather conditions, namely; the drought of 1957 and rainy, snowy winter will materially affect farming conditions during the current year. The drought of 1957 resulted in an extreme shortage of hay and only a few farmers have been able to get through the winter without purchasing high priced hay. Naturally, the dairy farmers were the most affected, which has resulted in increased cost of producing milk. Poor working conditions under winter weather has delayed plowing, pasture seeding, and the seeding of spring oats.

Due to limited feed supplies, beef producers were unable to stock as heavily as normal with stocker cattle. These cattle are scarce and the price range will make it risky to purchase the desired numbers in the spring of 1958.

The cow-calf beef operations situation has improved due to the reduction of cattle on a national level. Cow numbers have been increased in some herds and a few new herds will, undoubtedly, be started. As a result of the cooperative feeder calf sales, these operations will fare well in 1958.

The major portion of cattle put on feed last fall have moved into

slaughter at favorable prices. However, there are some on feed which may hit the market at a time when marketings are heavy from the major feeding areas at which time the price will, undoubtedly, be at lower levels.

Not much change is expected in the dairy situation for 1958. However, more efficient methods are needed on many Grade A dairy farms and unless better feeding and management practices are carried out, these milk producers will be hard hit due to milk surpluses and the cost-price squeeze.

More farmers have already signed up under the 1958 ACP than in previous years. With a slight increase in funds through this program, much benefit will result by the cost sharing for agronomic practices, such as; liming and fertilizing, seeding pastures and forage crops, building ponds, etc.

Credit will be a problem for many farmers; however, the lowering of discount rates will make more money available. Local lending agencies will be able to take care of the credit needs of their customers. A boost in local taxes appears inevitable primarily for schools, which will further add to cost-price squeeze problems on Fauquier farmers.

3. Development of the 1958 Extension Program

The 1958 Extension Program has been developed through County Commodity Committees, namely; Agronomy, Dairy, Livestock, 4-H County Council, and special committees from this group, Junior Fair Board, and discussion with various individuals. Specialists from V.P.I. have been consulted and assisted with various phases of the program development. Part played by each committee is as follows:

- a. Agronomy - Set goals for agronomy practices, selected farms on which field meetings and demonstrations will be conducted. More details of program listed under Agronomy.
- b. Dairy - Set up dairy goals, selected and assisted in working out programs for annual DHIA meeting, tour of DHIA farms and adopted "Herd Book Clinic" program at which County Agent-Dairy Specialist and Supervisor will work individually with DHIA member in checking and evaluating production records.
- c. Livestock - Planned a tour of purebred beef farms and large feeding operation, to inspect cattle for and assist with feeder-stocker sales, to conduct a wool pool for sheep producers, and to cooperate with the on-the-farm grading of fat cattle program.
- d. 4-H County Council - Listed under 4-H section.
- e. Junior Fair Board - To conduct 4-H, FFA and FFA Fair by raising necessary finances and securing contributions, serving on various committees and operating various sections of Fair.

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4. General Problems, Needs and Opportunities in County

Generally, all farmers, business men and consumers need a better understanding of agricultural problems and public policy affecting farmers. Further, farmers of different commodity groups need to know more about each other's problems of production and marketing. Closer cooperation in all marketing problems would be invaluable. Business men and consumers need to know the rightful place of agriculture in the free enterprise system.

In general, all farmers need to know more about the capabilities of their soils and how they can be best handled for their benefit now and for future generations. Many opportunities are still available for improvement and expansion in pasture and forage crops through proper fertilization and management practices. Increases in acreage yields of corn, small grain, pasture and hay crops are desirable. Weed, insect, and disease control are major problems. Over-all farm management through better utilization of farm machinery and labor is one of the greatest needs. Closer father-son relationships are needed and offer much potential for successful farming operations in the future.

The dairyman's problems are centered around better marketing and consumption of the product after it leaves the farm. On the farm problems are the difficulties of producing high quality forages at a minimum cost, better breeding and practical farm management. A majority of the dairyman are not keeping any production records which would be invaluable to them.

Livestock producers are hard hit from the cost-price squeeze. They need to know more about buying feeder cattle, feeding, and marketing them. The cooperative feeder sales are greatly benefitting consignors and expanding markets for locally produced cattle.

Diseases, such as; Brucellosis, Vibrio Fetus, Leptospirosis and others are major problems although much progress is being made in Bangs' eradication work.

Size of operations is the limiting factor for many farmers and many small farmers would benefit from off-the-farm employment although this may further decrease part-time labor force for the larger operations.

C. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. AGRICULTURE

There are approximately 46,000 Animal Units involving primarily Beef, Dairy, Hogs and Sheep in the county. Farmers produce slightly over 71,000 tons of hay equivalent from hay and silage crops, or an average of 3,102 pounds of hay equivalent per animal unit. In addition, there are 3.06 acres of pasture per animal unit, making a total of 4.12 acres per animal unit from pasture, hay and silage. The pastures produce per acre 1,634 pounds of hay equivalent per animal unit.

There are approximately 5,500 acres of alfalfa in the county yielding on the average about 2 tons per acre. Other grass and/or legume mixtures average about 1 ton per acre.

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The Fauquier County Soil Survey shows that there are 125 soil types and phases in the county ranging from very high to very poor in inherent fertility. Therefore, these soil types affect the forage and cropping programs, fertilizer and liming, etc. on individual farms in the county.

Approximately 12,000 tons of commercial fertilizers are used in the county annually, involving 32 different analyses. Most of these are the lower analyses grades.

Therefore, the needs for 1958 in Agronomy involve increased yields per acre of forage crops, increased acreages of alfalfa on land suited to alfalfa production, increased acreage of grass-legume mixtures on other land, supplemental pastures and forage crops for summer grazing and additional silage, use of much more high grade fertilizers, and better harvesting and curing methods to produce high quality forage. Based on these needs, the following program was adopted for 1958:

1. Field Meeting and Demonstration on TVA Pilot Demonstration Farm (Dairy)
 - a. Situation - The drought in 1957 caused a serious shortage of forage for the winter of 1958. Therefore, more farmers need to develop sound year-round feed programs to increase and improve feed supplies.
 - b. Goal - To increase pasture and forage crop yields, demonstrate year-round planned feed program, proper grass-legume mixtures on land not suited for alfalfa production, value and economics of using large amounts of high analyses fertilizers and proper time to cut and curing methods to produce high quality forage.
 - c. Methods
 1. Hold a twilight meeting on farm and invite all dairymen to attend.
 2. Secure assistance of Agronomy and Farm Management Specialists in conducting program and analyzing results.
 3. Furnish recommendations on mixtures, fertilizer, and management practices.
 4. Get several machinery dealers to demonstrate hay conditioners and other equipment which enable the farmer to do a better job of harvesting high quality forage.
 5. Give analysis of 5 year program of the farm on economic return of using large quantities of high analysis fertilizer.
 6. Use newspaper, radio, circular letters, and personal contact to promote program.

2. Field Meeting and Demonstration on TVA Pilot Demonstration Farm (Beef)

The situation, goal, and methods listed for the meeting and demonstration on the above listed dairy farm will be the same for the beef farm except that the land on the beef farm is of different type and suited to the production of alfalfa.

3. Weed and Insect Control

- a. Situation - Weeds and insects are a major problem on all farms in corn, pastures and forage crops which are resulting in lower yields and quality of forage.
- b. Goal - To get more farmers to spray to control chickweed in alfalfa, weeds in corn and garlic in pastures and seed crops, to use right materials to control alfalfa weevil and other insects affecting forage crops.
- c. Methods
 1. Hold two (2) meetings on weed control at which chemical recommendations and time and method of application to various crops are to be made.
 2. Visit individual farms and assist them with weed and insect control problems.
 3. Supply dealers with information on recommendations for weed and insect control.
 4. Use radio, newspaper, and personal contacts, bulletins to supply information to farmers.

4. 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 of which have varying potentials. Farmers need to know more about their soils, the crops for which they are best suited and fertilizer practices on the various soils that will give the most efficient results.
- b. Goal - To supply individual maps of farms to individuals showing soil types and the use to which they are best suited. This goal will be possible only if the necessary appropriation can be secured from the county, which now looks very favorable.

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c. Methods

1. Notify all farmers that maps are available and get their assistance in locating farm boundary lines, enabling the Agent to supply individual farm maps.
2. Discuss soil survey at meetings of various organizations and civic clubs' meetings to acquaint farmers with the value of soils information.
3. Use Soil Survey in selecting fields suited for various crops and in making recommendations on soil analyses.
4. Provide information to other agencies, such as; Health Department, Planning Commission, etc.
5. Use radio, newspaper, bulletins and personal contact to provide information on soils and their use.

5. Experiment Station Field Day

- a. Situation: Usually, only a small number of the county farmers attend meetings and field days held at the Experiment Stations in this area. Observations of the basic and applied research being conducted is desirable on the part of more farmers.
- b. Goal: To encourage more farmers to attend field days and meetings at which the latest information is given on research that is being conducted, by speakers whom they are seldom able to hear.

c. Methods:

- (1) Notify all farmers by letter and personal contact to these field days and meetings.
- (2) Publicize activities through radio and newspaper.
- (3) Where possible, arrange to secure specialists from stations to speak to civic clubs and other organizations on experimental work.

6. Select New TVA Pilot Demonstration Farms

- a. Goal: Establish 3 TVA Pilot Demonstration farms in different areas of county on different soil types to be used as demonstrations in their area.
- b. Methods:
 1. Select farms on magisterial district basis.
 2. Select young farmers with problems that can possibly be solved through better farm management.

3. Work out individual farm plans, crop rotations, make soil analyses, requisition fertilizer, and establish record keeping program.
4. Visit farms periodically to discuss program.
5. Get these farmers to use latest Experiment Station information and developments as demonstrations.

B. Dairy

Dairying ranks second in total agricultural income in the county, the larger proportion of which comes from 153 Grade A dairies. Shippers of manufactured milk number at present about 65, as a result of the cost-price squeeze and higher health requirements.

There are now 49 herds on DHIA and 5 on Weigh-A-Day production record programs. Of this number, 26 herds produced over 10,000 pounds of milk or over 400 pounds of butterfat during 1957. All DHIA herds averaged 10,300 pounds of milk and 398 pounds of butterfat in 1957. Herds not on test fall about 3,000 pounds short of this average.

Only about two-thirds of the Grade A herds use artificial breeding with about one-fourth of the dairy cows in the county being bred to Proven and high quality analyzed sires.

Feeding problems of dairymen is emphasized in the "Agronomy" Section and this program planned to correct situations present on dairy farms.

More emphasis needs to be stressed in better herd management, production record keeping, and breeding to Proven Sires. In addition, disease control programs need to be continuously stressed. The following program has been planned for 1958:

1. Tour of Dairy Farms on Production Record Keeping Program
 - a. Situation: About one-third of the Grade A herds are on production record program. Other farmers need this type of program. The results obtained on farms with this program is a good selling point to encourage others; to do the same in order to improve their herds through breeding, feeding and better management.
 - b. Goal: To conduct a tour of two (2) DHIA farms where records are being used to improve production through better breeding, feeding and herd management.
 - c. Methods:
 1. Hold tour on 2 farms selected by Dairy Committee and emphasize practices recommended and being followed in raising calves, handling and feeding dry cows, and the milking herd.
 2. Show samples of high quality forage—hay and silage—and analyze production records to show what high

quality forage means from the standpoint of economical production.

3. Have specialists analyze DHIA records on these farms and bring out other important data from the records as a whole.
4. Have specialist report on Calf Raising Program with high quality forage based on research at Beltsville.
5. Have specialist speak on variations in milk tests.
6. Report on production of artificially bred heifers as compared to off-spring of unproven bulls.
7. Use radio, circular letters, personal contact and newspaper in getting farmers to attend tour and encourage production record keeping.

2. DHIA Herd Book Clinic

- a. Situation: Only a small number of DHIA members are making the maximum use of their records, or providing the necessary information to the Supervisor to make them complete.
- b. Goal: To get DHIA members to provide more accurate and detailed information to the Supervisor and teach them to use the records in making herd adjustments and improve management practices.
- c. Methods:
 1. Hold a herd book clinic with Dairy Specialists-County Agent, Supervisor and Individual DHIA member for 30 to 45 minutes off the farm to thoroughly check the record book, recommend practices to be followed as an analysis of the record show to be beneficial, and to secure information which will make the herd book more complete.
 2. Get individual DHIA member to promote expansion of program by telling his neighbors what his records are doing for him.
 3. Publicize program with monthly newspaper articles, radio and personal contacts.

3. Annual and Special Meetings of DHIA and Artificial Breeding Associations

- a. Situation: Too few members of these groups attend their annual meetings to conduct business and learn of the benefits of these programs.

- b. Goal: To get more dairymen to attend these meetings, both members and non-members in order to expand the programs.

c. Methods:

1. Get members to invite their friends and neighbors to attend to stimulate their interest.
2. Artificial Breeding Association to hold twilight meeting on farm where artificial breeding is being done to show dams of AB daughters and compare their production records.
3. DHIA to hold annual meeting and special meetings of memberships and have program on "Nutrition of Dairy Cattle" and herd management practices.
4. To hold quarterly meetings of the Boards of Directors in order to keep abreast of the problems and needs of the programs.

4. Breed Associations Twilight Meetings

- a. Goal: To assist purebred breeders in conducting twilight meetings to improve dairy cattle through breeding.

b. Methods:

1. To hold type demonstration and exhibit classified cow family.
2. To conduct fitting and showing demonstrations.
3. Have dairy specialists speak on evaluating Bull Proofs and analyzing pedigrees.
4. Have breeder management practices followed in calf and heifer raising.
5. Publicize meeting through radio, newspaper and personal contacts.

5. Other Activities

- a. Get Ruritan Club to award a plaque to the DHIA member having biggest increase in milk production or a 4 percent

- b. Get more dairymen on production record program - Weigh-A-Day-A-Month through farm visits and personal contact.
- c. Keep all dairymen informed on the Brucellosis Area Testing Program and other disease control problems.
- d. Assist Ruritan Club in putting up window exhibit for "June is Dairy Month".
- e. Assist in marketing problems and provide information on Outlook by personal contact, radio, and newspaper.

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.

Supplemental sources of income need to be developed on many livestock farms. Sheep, in many cases, would provide this income. However, many livestock farmers do not like sheep or have the fences to turn them. Much improvement is needed in the production of hogs already on the farms.

The Agronomy program has been developed to emphasize the forage needs on livestock farms. However, the up-grading of the commercial cow herds and improvement in steer operations could be greatly improved through better breeding to high quality bulls and the purchase of calves through the feeder sales.

Labor saving with improved methods and better storage and handling systems for feeding forage and grain would be beneficial and reduce production costs. Activities along this line will be covered under "Engineering".

1. Cooperative Marketing of Feeder and Stocker Cattle

- a. Situation: Fifty five (55) producers marketed cattle through one or more of the 4 organized sales in 1957, consigning about 12 percent of the cattle produced in the county. These producers received from \$5 to \$8 more per hundred than other producers who did not prepare their calves for market and sold them at regular sales.

- b. Goal: To get more farmers to up-grade their commercial herds and sell through the cooperative feeder-stocker sales and at the same time use sale requirements as a guide in getting other farmers to improve their herds. Basically, to use the sales as demonstrations for cattle improvement and marketing.

c. Methods:

1. Assist Sale Committee in inspecting cattle on the farms, assisting with the operation of the sale and encouraging producers to observe the grading of their consignment.
2. Advise other producers to consign and sell cattle through the five (5) sales conducted in this area during the year.
3. Encourage steer feeders to patronize the organized feeder-stocker sales in order to get uniformly graded cattle.
4. Publicize prices received in organized sales so that non-consignors will benefit price wise on cattle sales of produce of the same grade.
5. Promote sales through radio, newspaper and personal contact.

2. Feeder Calf Show

- a. Goal: To get producers to consign pen of five (5) calves to Feeder Calf Show held in conjunction with the Fall Sale at Winchester. These cattle being shown to demonstrate quality and proper management practices and provide opportunity for 4-H, FFA and feeders to obtain cattle for show purposes.

b. Methods:

1. Contact individual breeders and assist them in selecting show cattle for the show.
2. Use radio, newspaper and personal contacts in promoting feeder show.
3. Invite producers to attend show to observe judging and grading of cattle.
4. Get both purebred and commercial herd owners to show cattle, thus spotlighting interdependence of the two.

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3. Fat Cattle Sales and On-The-Farm Grading

- a. Goal: To get small feeders to consign cattle to organized sales and others to use on-the-farm grading service.
- b. Methods:
1. Assist sales management in locating cattle for fat sales.
 2. Line up farms feeding cattle and encourage them to use on-the-farm grading service and to visit farms with graders.
 3. Provide market and outlook information to cattle feeders.
 4. Promote and publicize services through radio, newspaper, and personal contact.

4. Purebred Sire Sales

- a. Situation: Many owners need to improve their flocks and herds through the use of better purebred bulls.
- b. Goal: To get commercial herd owners to patronize sales to get higher quality sires.
- c. Methods:
1. Publicize commercial sire sales and get farmers to attend and select suitable purebred sires for their herds and flocks.
 2. Use radio, newspaper and personal contact to inform farmers of these events.

5. Tour of Purebred Farm and Steer Feeding Operation

- a. Goal: To acquaint cattlemen with purebred cattle breeding and its importance and show a diversified cattle feeding operation having year-round feeding and marketing program with improved methods and labor-saving equipment.
- b. Methods:
1. Inform all farmers of tour and urge them to participate.
 2. Use radio, newspaper and personal contact in promoting tour.
 3. Exhibit animals and have type demonstration on purebred farm.
 4. Show different groups of cattle at feeding operation and get feeder to discuss various programs for different sizes.

D. OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1. 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.
- c. Methods
 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. Have Specialist speak to Ruritan Club on modernizing buildings for beef and dairy farms.
 3. Get farmers to use polyethylene plastic film over silage as a cheap storage material.
 4. Supply building plans of modern farm buildings and rural housing, etc.
 5. Supply custom operators and farmers with cost information on harvesting, storing and curing crops.
 6. 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.
 7. Assist farmers in locating and laying out farm ponds.

2. Wildlife

- a. Cooperate with county officials, Health Department, Game Wardens and Fish & Wildlife Service in Fox Trapping Program to eradicate Rabies.
3. 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.

4. 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.
5. Work With Cooperatives and Other Businesses - There are approximately 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.
6. Farm and Home Development - The Agent will work with five (5) farmers who are now enrolled in 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 farmers will be assisted in developing a long-time sound farm program.
7. Wool Marketing Pool
- a. Situation: The wool marketing pool has operated successfully for a number of years with producers pooling their clip in order to secure fairer prices.
- b. Goal: To operate pool and attempt to increase volume of sales through it.
- c. Methods:
1. Have meeting of sheep producers to give outlook on lamb and wool prices and report on results of 1957 marketing.
 2. Elect Committee from producers to bargain with wool handlers and processors in order to sell wool at fair market price.
 3. Assist Committee in conducting a pool in June--loading county consignment out on one day.
 4. Assist Committee to secure wool bags and paper twine as a service to producers.
 5. Use radio, newspaper and personal contact to inform all producers of the wool pool.
8. Other Activities

- a. Keep beef producers informed and urge them to test their herds for Bangs' under the Brucellosis Area Testing Program.
- b. Supply through personal contact, radio, newspaper, information to beef producers on disease and insect control.

E. 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Situation: Fauquier County is primarily a livestock county and excels in two industries, dairy and beef. Throughout the county, there are large estates with the landowners sending their children to private schools. Then, too, there are smaller farmers and tenant personnel who send their children to public schools. This situation makes the 4-H Club Program more difficult to plan and carry out.

The 4-H program in the county has excelled in beef and dairy projects. The boys and girls living on beef and dairy cattle farms are and have been conducting successful projects. These club members show a keen interest in club meetings and in their project work. The club members living in urban areas and on non-farms have been taking projects, such as; electricity, forestry, gardening, poultry, and entomology. During the past year, these projects have increased in number and quality. The agent and leaders have worked to have the parents give more support to this part of the program.

At the present time, there are twelve (12) organized and active 4-H Clubs in Fauquier County, with approximately 425 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 nine (9) 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. 4-H Objectives for 1958:

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 project in which they are enrolled.
4. To have sufficient Adult and Junior leaders to carry out project and organizational meetings.

5. To have the club members complete their projects and turn their record books in.
6. To recognize 4-H members and leaders for their achievements and accomplishments.
7. To have club members exhibit their project at the Fauquier Junior Fair and to encourage members to participate in out-of-county fairs.
8. To train dairy and livestock club members in judging.
9. To select two (2) club members to the 4-H All-Star Organization.
10. To expand the 4-H Club Program through good project work and well-organized 4-H Clubs.

3. 4-H GOALS FOR 1958

A. Over-All Program

1. Twelve (12) 4-H Clubs will be organized in the county. At least ten (10) monthly meetings will be held in the community clubs and nine (9) meetings in the Junior Clubs. Special meetings will be held when necessary.
2. Through good club programs, eighty (80) of the members should be present at each meeting.
3. Group projects will be planned for club members in urban areas and on non-farms.
4. All club members will have an opportunity to participate on the club program and give demonstrations concerning their project to other club members.
5. Club members will be encouraged to participate in county, district and state contests.
6. 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.
7. 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 County-wide events as follows:
 - a. 4-H Yearbook for all Club members.
 - b. 4-H County Achievement Program.
 - c. National 4-H Club Week

- d. County-wide 4-H Share-The-Fun Contest.
 - e. 4-H Float in Firemen's Parade.
 - f. 4-H Rural Life Sunday.
 - g. County-wide 4-H Picnic.
8. The basic quota of club members and district contest winners will be sent to 4-H Short Course at V.P.I.
 9. 4-H Honor Club will be re-organized and used to strengthen the county 4-H Program.
 10. An effort will be made to secure more Adult and Junior Leaders and to have them active in the 4-H Program.
 11. All 4-H Club officers will be instructed in the use of parliamentary procedure.
 12. Through close project supervision, an effort will be made to increase the number of club members exhibiting at the Junior Fair.
 13. A Dairy and Livestock Judging Team will be trained to compete in the District and State Contests.
 14. To have one (1) boy enter the Public Speaking Contest.
 15. To have thirty (30) 4-H boys attend 4-H Club Camp.
 16. To nominate two (2) club members to the 4-H All-Star Organization.
 17. Circular letters; radio; newspapers; 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.
 18. Four (4) club members will be encouraged to submit records for State Achievement Awards.

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 in 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 February 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 project.

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 will encourage them to carry their projects through the four phases of dairy club work.
- c. Club members fourteen (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.

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 twenty five (25) farm 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. Units A, B, C, and D will be taught.
- c. A Tractor Operators' Contest will be held at the 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 the Unit I classes. After completion of the first year, they will advance to the Unit II classes.

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- b. At least fifty five (55) members 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; pig brooders, etc. to be used in connection with other projects.
 - d. The quota of delegates will represent the county at the 4-H Electric Congress.

5. Forestry Projects

- a. In certain areas of the county, club members will be encouraged to enroll in this project.
- b. One (1) club member will represent the county at Forestry Camp.

6. 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.

7. Safety, Entomology, Garden, Rabbits, and Poultry

- 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 improvement this year. With more and better trained leaders, we will be able to reach more club members and give them individual project instruction or instruction in smaller groups. Well-organized club programs and better trained club officers will strengthen the school and community clubs in the county.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR YEAR

December:

1. Fredericksburg Fat Cattle Sale and On-The-Farm Grading.
2. DHIA Board - Plan Annual Meeting - Dairy Program 1958.
3. Meeting on Weed Control.
4. Work up TVA Pilot Demonstration Farms.
5. Board of Directors - Northern Va. Livestock Producers Association.
6. Work up yearly summary, Weigh-A-Day-A Month.
7. Radio, Newspaper, and Farm Visits.
8. ASC Committee Meeting.
9. 4-H Club Meetings.
10. Plan 4-H Electric I and II Project Workshops.
11. Plan for 4-H Tractor Maintenance Clinic.
12. Meet with 4-H Yearbook Committee.
13. Hold 4-H Achievement Day.

January:

1. Fox Trapping Demonstrations.
2. Agent's Agronomy Meeting.
3. Plan 1958 Spring Feeder-Stocker Sale & County Livestock Program.
4. Communications Training.
5. Area Fertilizer Meeting.
6. ASC Committee Meeting.
7. Radio, Newspaper, and Farm Visits.
8. Meeting on Weed Control.
9. Agent's Poultry Meeting.
10. Annual Meeting, Fauquier Artificial Breeding Association, Inc.
11. 4-H Club Meetings.
12. 4-H Electric I Project Workshop.
13. Print 4-H Yearbook.
14. 4-H Honor Club Meeting.
15. Send Delegates to 4-H Tractor Clinic.
16. Plan 4-H Tractor Maintenance School.

February:

1. Meeting, Bealeton Garden Club.
2. Annual Meeting, DHIA.
3. Annual Meeting, Shen Valley.
4. Dairy Committee Meeting.
5. Meeting, Tidewater Beef Cattle Association.
6. Fat Cattle Sale.
7. Brown Swiss Canton Meeting.
8. Virginia Beef Congress.
9. District Dairy Show Agents' Meeting.
10. Annual Meeting, Md.-Va. Milk Producers Association.
11. ASC Committee Meeting.
12. Radio, Newspaper, and Farm Visits.

13. Bull Sale.
14. 4-H Club Meetings.
15. 4-H Electric II Workshop.
16. Start 4-H Tractor Maintenance Classes.
17. Plan Club Events for National 4-H Club Week.
18. Plan County 4-H Share-The-Fun Contest.
19. Nominate County 4-H All-Stars.
20. Hold 4-H Beef Tour.
21. Visit 4-H Sears Pig Project Members.

March:

1. Agronomy Committee Meeting.
2. Career Day - Cedar Lee HighSchool.
3. Annual Dairy Tour.
4. Board of Directors of DHIA.
5. Annual Meeting, Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association.
6. Virginia Federation of DHIA's.
7. Meeting of Wool Producers.
8. Junior Fair Board Meeting.
9. Inspect Cattle Spring Sale.
10. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.
11. 4-H Club Meetings.
12. County 4-H Share-The-Fun Contest.
13. Continue 4-H Tractor Maintenance Classes.
14. Hold 4-H Dairy and Livestock Judging Clinic.
15. 4-H All-Star Banquet.
16. Hold 2nd Day Workshop for Electric Project.
17. Distribute 4-H Yearbooks.
18. Have 4-H Club Members Prepare Achievement Records.

April:

1. Front Royal Field Day.
2. Feeder-Stocker Sale.
3. ASC Committee Meeting.
4. TVA Pilot Farm Record Books.
5. Tour of Beef Farms - Purebred and Feeding Operations.
6. 4-H Club Meetings.
7. 4-H Spring Baby Beef Show and Sale, Richmond.
8. 4-H Spring Beef Heifer Show, Winchester.
9. 4-H District Dairy Judging Contest.
10. 4-H District Livestock Judging Contest.
11. 4-H County Council Meeting.

May:

1. Holstein Twilight Meeting.
2. Field Meeting on TVA Demonstration Farm.
3. Meeting Committees - Junior Fair.
4. Get Farmers Seed Temporary Pastures.
5. Wool Marketing Committee Meeting.
6. ASC Committee Meeting.
7. Experiment Station Field Day.
8. DHIA Hard Book Clinic.
9. Meeting DHIA membership.

10. Newspaper articles, radio, and farm visits.
11. 4-H Club Meetings.
12. 4-H Rural Life Sunday.
13. 4-H District Tractors Operators' Contest.
14. Plan for 4-H Short Course.
15. Complete and finish 4-H Electric Project.

June:

1. Annual Wool Marketing Pool.
2. Brown Swiss Twilight Meeting.
3. Directors of Fauquier Artificial Breeding Association, Inc.
4. ASC Committee Meeting.
5. TVA Farm Demonstration Meeting.
6. Farm visits, newspaper articles, and radio.
7. 4-H Club meetings, Senior Clubs.
8. Personal visits to 4-H Club members.
9. 4-H Short Course.
10. 4-H All-Star Conference.
11. 4-H Float, Local Parade.

July:

1. Institute of Rural Affairs.
2. Farm visits, newspaper articles, and radio.
3. ASC Committee meeting.
4. Plan Fall Feeder Calf Sales.
5. All Breeds Judging School.
6. Brown Swiss Canton Show.
7. 4-H Club Meetings, Senior Clubs.
8. 4-H Fitting and Showing Demonstrations, Livestock and Dairy.
9. 4-H County-wide Picnic.
10. Plan for 4-H Camp.
11. Personal visits to 4-H Club members.
12. Select 4-H baby heaves and heifers.

August:

1. Attend Annual Extension Conference.
2. Plan Fall Feeder Calf Sale.
3. ASC Committee meeting.
4. Farm visits, radio, and news articles.
5. 4-H Club Meetings, Senior Clubs.
6. 4-H Electric Congress.
7. 4-H Club Members to Out-of-County Fairs.
8. 4-H Club Camp, Powell's Fort Valley.
9. Prepare for Fauquier Junior Fair.
10. Personal visits to 4-H Club members.
11. Select 4-H baby heaves and heifers.

September:

1. Inspect feeder calves for sale.
2. Field Day at Experiment Station.
3. ASC Committee Meeting.
4. Farm visits, radio, and news articles.
5. Fauquier Junior Fair.
6. Northern Virginia 4-H Dairy Show.
7. 4-H Club Members - Atlantic Rural, Richmond.

October:

1. Assist with Fall Feeder Sales.
2. ASC Committee Meeting.
3. Farm visits, radio, and news articles.
4. Directors meeting, Fauquier Artificial Breeding Assn., Inc.
5. Re-organize 4-H Clubs.
6. Collect 4-H Record Books.
7. Start all 4-H projects.

November:

1. Annual Report Due.
2. ASC Committee meeting.
3. Farm visits, radio, and news articles.
4. 4-H Club meetings.
5. 4-H Club Members to Eastern National, Maryland.
6. 4-H County Council Meeting.
7. 4-H Honor Club meeting.
8. Plan for 4-H Achievement Day Program.