

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENTS WORK

CAREER COUNTY

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

OFFICE PERSONNEL

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III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The extension staff in Campbell County consists of a county agent, assistant county agent and extension stenographer. There is also a county home demonstration agent, who makes a separate report, and the work conducted by her is not included in this report.

The overall agricultural organization is the County Agricultural Board, consisting of 89 members, nearly equally divided between farm men and farm women. This board also includes the membership of all professional workers in the agricultural field in the county; however, these professional workers are members without vote. This board is further broken down into committees to head up each interest group, each committee reporting back through the executive committee to the board. This Board of Agriculture establishes a long-time agricultural policy for the county, and all professional workers and organizations try to fit their program as nearly as possible to the long-time goal.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Campbell County is of a general nature. The farms vary in size from a house on three acres of land in and around the cities and villages to farms of a thousand acres.

The agriculture of the county has for the past few years been shifting somewhat from row crops to livestock; however, a high percent of the farms are still primarily tobacco and grain farms. Tobacco is the primary source of income, followed rather closely by dairying and general farming. Beef cattle, in some areas have increased materially. Swine are chiefly produced for home use and local market.

Approximately 66 percent of the farms are owner operated and 33 percent operated by tenants or hired labor. In a high percentage of these cases, we find absentee ownership, which makes a difficult situation for individual farm planning on these farms that have absentee owners.

With the long range program of shifting to livestock with dairying in the most prominent place, the following program of work was carried out.

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V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

a. Agronomy

A survey was conducted of the seed dealers that serve the county, and it was determined that sufficient corn hybrid seed was used to plant 75 percent of the acreage planted to corn in the county. This is a 10 percent increase over the previous year, and a 60 percent increase in the last four year period. The use of corn hybrid seed and all other improved seed and fertilization was accomplished by working with seed dealers and fertilizer agents very closely. It is the opinion of the agent that more farmers have been reached and caused to use improved practices and better seed by working with the dealers, than has been accomplished working with the individual farmer.

To increase the use of corn hybrids and especially the recommended corn hybrids for this area, two corn hybrid demonstrations were conducted to which groups of farmers and seed dealers made tours,

As a means of promoting adapted varieties, there are also two farmers producing corn hybrid seed which supplies most of the county. This has been found to be great aid in obtaining the use of this seed by farmers. One of the most important factors in determining the number of people using recommended seed is that it be made readily available for their purchase.

Vahart wheat, a new variety developed at the Virginia Experiment Station, was produced on three farms. This was the first year that commercial planting was ever made. We particularly like this wheat and were able to produce enough seed to seed 360 acres on eleven different farms this fall for next year's harvest.

Two thousand acres of Ladino clover was seeded on improved pastures. Sales of fertilizer has increased fifteen percent from reports of fertilizer dealers. This increase has come about chiefly by use of phosphates on pasture and legume crops. Red clover

lespedeza, and orchard grass seeds have been saved in larger quantities than the past several years, especially orchard grass, which was put on primarily an extension project in cooperation with the Farm Bureau, where seed was purchased cooperatively last year and seeded and harvested this year. This project was participated in by 61 farmers, and for the first time in a number of years, orchard grass seed is for sale in the county.

b. Poultry

Seven poultry culling demonstrations were conducted. Individual work was done on sixteen flocks in conjunction with severe disease problems. An epidemic of fowl typhoid developed; a newspaper circular letter and radio campaign was conducted in connection with this epidemic, the extent to which recommended practices were adapted and improved conditions were noticeable.

c. Dairying

A Dairy Herd Improvement Association was carried with the Grade A producers, carrying through to the completion of 305 day records and furnishing producers with actual results of these tests. This information was used by the producers as an aid in their feeding and breeding program.

One jersey herd was classified with an average classification of 84.6.

Assistance was rendered to nine Grade A producers in obtaining purebred bulls for their herd. A new project, started three years ago, of selling manufactured milk in the county has developed to where 640 producers are selling milk for manufactured purposes at the present time. Seventeen purebred bulls were placed with these producers. Assistance was rendered in the purchase of 39 purebred females and improved feeding methods were obtained on 134 farms. Five dairy farmers were furnished plans for barns, and assistance rendered in their construction, thus enabling them to change from the sale of manufactured milk to Grade A Milk.

Since the most important feature of successful dairying in this area is the production of sufficient roughage and pasture, a definite campaign was put on by personal contact and circular letters to promote better pastures and better hay. Assistance was rendered in the installation of three hay curing fans. Improved hay equipment was purchased by 210 farmers. The number of farmers purchasing this equipment was obtained from the machinery dealers. One hundred and sixty one farmers reported seeding rye grass and small grain winter pastures on nearly a thousand acres. It is expected to carry the dairy production at a higher level through this winter than previously possible on ten percent less grain, because of the improved quality and amount of pasture, hay, and silage available to dairy farmers.

At the present time, an organization is being set up for the promotion of artificial breeding, and much of the report will be placed on this project in 1948.

d. Livestock

Beef cattle production is primarily consigned to 16 purebred breeders. In the case of these purebred breeders, all work was done on an individual basis, with the exception of two purebred sales conducted in cooperation with surrounding counties. Assistance was rendered to these breeders in purchasing five purebred bulls and thirty two purebred females. Thirteen purebred bulls were placed on commercial beef herds. A feeder calf sale was conducted at which 300 feeder calves were sold. Hay and pasture improvement practices were conducted with these breeders.

Twenty seven sheep producers in the county all sold wool to the local wool cooperative. At the receiving station for wool, it was very noticeable that recommendations of handling and producing wool had been followed, as only one producer got graded below top on any wool delivered. One producer was assisted in obtaining a carload of western ewes, and a definite management program was set up on this farm.

Swine production is limited primarily to home use. The major activity of extension workers has been in disease control practices and methods of conserving and curing meat. Two hundred and ten farmers have been assisted in the use of frozen food lockers, as a means of preserving meat. Thirty three purebred males were placed, and sixty six purebred females.

e. Horticulture

Three commercial orchards were furnished spray calanders, and new planting of a thousand trees was laid out on the contour. All these orchards are definitely following recommended practices in orchard management. The agent, furnished through the labor program, a crew of four men to assist in picking peaches in one orchard. Information was furnished to 120 farmers on management of small fruits in connection with the home use and garden.

f. T. V. A.

The T. V. A. demonstrators in Campbell County received their triple superphosphate this year on the second day of January, and practically all of them were able to apply this material during the winter months. However, due to extremely dry weather this summer, very little effect of the phosphate could be seen until we had several good rains in the fall.

To date, the T. V. A. demonstrators have received 90,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate and 176,300 pounds of triple superphosphate. We now have thirteen active T. V. A. demonstration farms.

Two tours have been conducted this year on some of the demonstration farms, one of them being a group of GI's who are taking the Veterans Training Classes.

T. V. A. demonstration farmers have found that T. V. A. Extension Record Books are very helpful in filing their federal income tax return, and the most of them state that they have saved money by having an actual farm record that they can turn to for this purpose. Many other good farmers in the county are using the same farm record books as are being used by the T. V. A. demonstrators, and are finding them very helpful in their farm operations.

g. Farm Labor

Five farm families were obtained from outside the county and placed on farms. Assistance was rendered 22 farm families in relocation within the county. Forty persons were obtained to assist in fruit harvest.

A most successful part of the labor program was the assistance rendered in obtaining labor saving equipment. It was possible to obtain for farmers, seven corn pickers, nine combines, 13 new tractors, five milking machines, and numerous other smaller items. A high percentage of this equipment was used on a cooperative basis by from two to ten farmers; thus in turn, doing more to reach the labor needs than actually placing laborers.

h. Agricultural Planning

The Agricultural Board, acting as the key planning agency, set up the overall plan which had as its basis to improve the standard of living, health, economy, and way of life for the people of Campbell County. They set up, as a means of accomplishing this with the long-time program, a promotion of more and better range dairying, increased and improved soil management leading to the production of more feed for livestock, better pastures, and improved farm buildings and farm houses.

This group selected committees by interest groups to work out detail plans to be followed by agricultural workers in dairying, livestock, agronomy, and other fields. This detail program is being worked out, and the reports will be used as guides for the 1948 plan of work.

It was found that for successful farm planning, it is necessary to work out individual plans on individual farms. During the past year, twenty one farm plans have been developed. Three of these included farm and home plans. It is necessary that the entire home and farm family be considered in developing the farm plan. Although, it was not possible to make a complete plan on many farms, the extension agents have tried, during the past year, to work with the viewpoint of developing an overall farm and home plan, rather than working on individual projects or activities.

1. Cooperatives

During the past year, the Wool Growers Marketing Cooperative was conducted and participated in by one hundred percent of the sheep growers in the county.

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The Dark-Fired Tobacco Growers Marketing Association, which is purely a cooperative for the purpose of marketing dark-fired tobacco, was participated in by 50 percent of the tobacco farmers.

Campbell County Terracing Association, a farmer owned and operated cooperative for the prevention of soil erosion, was in operation and will be explained more fully under the head of terracing.

Assistance was rendered the Para Bureau, which purchased cooperatively grass seeds and fertilizer.

j. Forestry

The major activity in forestry was the cooperation with the State Forest Service in prevention of forest fires. This campaign was conducted through meetings and circulars and reached 80 percent of the farm families. Fifteen farmers were assisted in reforestry problems and forest management. Seventeen farmers were assisted in marking and scaling their timber. Assistance was also rendered to these farmers in drawing up agreements with sawmill people. The harvest of this timber was done according to recommended practices.

k. Guidance Program for Returning Veterans

There were four veteran classes conducted by vocational agriculture schools in the county during the past year. Assistance was rendered to all of these classes in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. They were offered farm plans on each of their farms. On sixty one, farm plans were definitely worked out, twenty seven of which have been almost completed successfully. The remainder were only partly successful.

Five of these students have set up manufactured milk operations and the agent assisted them in tending dairy cows and in milk management problems.

Approximately 33 percent of the enrolled students are giving indications that they intend to make farming a life's occupation. About 20 percent seem to be on the border line, and approximately 50 percent are ready to quit farming immediately upon the completion of their course and the limit of the educational allowance allowed them.

It has been possible to interest those that intend to continue farming in Farm Bureau organization, and they are carrying a very active part in supporting the Farm Bureau and taking part in the planning of future operations.

In this group, the work with older youth has been successful, and the only really successful work has been done with older youth.

1. Terracing Association

A continued operation of the Cooperative Terracing Association is gradually developing into more maintenance of terraces rather than new construction; however, new terraces have been built on 21 farms. Sixty one meadow strips have been constructed and with the cooperation of the owner, seeded to proper mixtures of grasses and legumes for terrace outlets.

Homestead to highway roads have been built by this equipment on 84 farms. There is a great opening in this farm road construction field. We have found that it often adds as much to the farm value and to the improvement of the way of life on the farm to have accessible roads from the homestead to the highway, as any other farm feature.

It was possible to construct and assist in the construction of 41 farm ponds to be used for recreation, fish, and in eleven cases for irrigation. They add much to the development of pride in the home and farm and aid materially in improving the standard of living and the outlook of life in general.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

There were eleven organized 4-H Clubs, with an enrollment of 123 boys. Four boys conducted their club work outside organized clubs, making a total of 197 boys enrolled in 4-H Club work during 1947.

The agent and assistant agent devoted 165½ days to various phases of the 4-H Club program and traveled approximately 5320 miles attending meetings, camps, shows, visiting 4-H Club members and their projects during 1947. Eight and seven tenths percent of the 197 boys enrolled completed their projects.

There were 114 boys enrolled in livestock projects, and 66.6 percent of them completed their projects. There were 42 fat pig, 5 breeding pig, 10 sow and litter, 5 baby beef, 24 dairy calf, 5 cow and calf, and 23 poultry projects. The 76 boys completing their livestock projects showed a net profit of \$3344.73 and won a total of \$256.25 in prizes.

One hundred and ninety-five boys were enrolled in crop and conservation projects, and 70.2 percent of them completed their projects. There were 42 garden, 25 corn, 11 tobacco, 3 potatoe, 9 electric course, 13 safety, and 92 forestry projects. One hundred and thirty-seven boys completed their crop and conservation projects, showing a net profit of \$2544.96 and won \$31 in prizes. One hundred and fourteen of the above projects were conservation projects, and no dollar value can be placed on these projects; however, we feel that these projects were very beneficial and educational to the 4-H Club members.

A 4-H Dairy Judging Team was selected and trained during the summer months. This team participated in the State Dairy Judging contest held at V. F. I. on September 13.

There was also a Dairy Demonstration Team selected and trained at the same time. Reginald Elder and Hubert Carson were the two boys selected to put on the dairy demonstration. These two boys demonstrated the construction, advantages, and safety features of the Safe Bull Pen, using a model built from plans put out by the State Agricultural College, to the scale of one-half inch equals one foot, in their demonstration. Each of them received a nice Parker Pen as a prize.

The Lynchburg Farm Show, in which 4-H Club members participated, was staged in Lynchburg at the Municipal Stadium on October 2 and 3rd. There were more than 3500 exhibitors from the thirteen counties participating in the show. It is estimated that more than 25,000 people attended this show during the two days and one night. One of the outstanding features of this show was the showing and judging of over 150 head of cattle. The show was climaxed on the last day by the sale of 21 baby bees. This show was strictly non-commercial with no carnival features. The show, however, was filled with clean, wholesome entertainment.

Included in this report are pages from the program bulletin that will set forth clearly the aim and purpose of this show.



Lynchburg's \$365,000 Municipal Football Stadium and Baseball Park where our 1947 14-County Lynchburg Farm Show is being staged.

WELCOME TO LYNCHBURG!

It is with unusual pleasure and interest that the organized industrial, commercial and professional interests of Lynchburg represented by the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, welcome our fine farm boys and girls and their excellent exhibits from our 14 neighboring counties to this 1947 Lynchburg Farm Show.

We know how valuable you and your work are to your farms and to all this part of Virginia. We know that you healthy, intelligent, well-trained boys and girls are worth more to us than all other products put together.

THE LYNCHBURG FARM SHOW TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

1947 Show at Lynchburg Municipal Stadium

Will Be Bigger Than Ever

Central Virginia's 14-county, non-commercial, free Farm Show (not a "Fair") which will be staged on October 2nd and 3rd at the Lynchburg Municipal Stadium, is not a sudden affair; it is the tenth of a series of Lynchburg Farm Shows, similar in purpose and conduct, which have been staged in Lynchburg since 1935, when the first such Farm Show was inaugurated.

Only during the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944 was this series interrupted. It was resumed in 1945 as "Lynchburg's 11-county 4-H Club Dairy Show," being restricted for that year alone to the showing of dairy cattle by boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs.

From a small beginning in 1935, under the auspices of O. M. Guggenheimer Corporation, one of Lynchburg's leading department stores, this event had grown by 1938, at its fourth annual showing, to be a 9-county fair, sponsored by the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce and the Lynchburg Retail Merchants' Association, with the co-operation of the Future Farmers of America and the Home Economics Students of the public school system, the 4-H Clubs of the Extension Divisions in Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte and Nelson Counties.

It was the only real agricultural exhibition staged in this section of Virginia. The Show has always been kept free of commercialism; there was never a suggestion of carnival features; even commercial booths were prohibited. In every sense the Show has been and is purely a farm exhibition, limited to the boys and girls of the counties included, no adults having been permitted to compete.

State, county and national agencies officially engaged in the education of rural youth in central Virginia have always been in charge of this Show and, with the boy and girl exhibitors, members of the organized youth groups in the Show area, have set up, operated and managed the contests and exhibitions.

The City Armory was the site for these exhibitions until their discontinuance, owing to war conditions in 1942. A growing interest and enthusiasm plus a readily discernible improvement in the quality of the exhibits, emphasized the value of the idea and the rightness of the plans and principles adopted by those managing the Shows.

In April 1945, Carey E. Carson, Assistant Campbell County Agent, seeing the approaching end of the war and the growing need for recognition of the excellent work being done on dairy projects by the 4-H Club boys and girls in the Lynchburg trade area, came to the Chamber of Commerce offices

with the suggestion that a 10-county Dairy Show be organized and staged in Lynchburg prior to the opening of the schools in September.

Lynchburg's 1945 Dairy Show was organized. Botetourt County came in to join Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Nelson and Prince Edward, making an 11-county Dairy Show which attracted 70 4-H Club exhibitors (63 boys and 7 girls) with a total of 86 entries: 68 Guernsey, 6 Jersey, 6 Ayrshire and 6 Holstein calves and heifers from 11 counties. This 1946 Show was financed mainly by the sale of \$1,780 worth of advertising space in the Program, plus special prize contributions and the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the City of Lynchburg.

The 1946 Lynchburg Farm Show resumed a broader scope including Halifax, Pittsylvania and Rockbridge counties with the 11 served in 1945. Field and farm products, individual farm exhibits, food, clothing, preserving and canning, furniture and other home products were exhibited.

The above 14 counties will exhibit in 1947. The amount of premiums offered has been materially increased, the 1947 Show having again been underwritten for \$10,000 by the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce. It is the hope and intent of all those who have taken part in preparations for this year's show, or in any of those preceding, that this united, widespread, non-commercial movement toward better farming by our boys and girls will continue to grow and to maintain the principles and purposes which have marked its progress since 1937.

The 1946 Lynchburg Farm Show was said to be the best in quality of exhibits which had ever been held in Lynchburg. Particularly did the quality of the Dairy Cattle win the praise of experienced judges, one of whom declared that he had never seen a more uniformly excellent showing of Dairy Cattle.

A measure of the interest which has been developed is the demand for the Premium Lists, 3,000 copies of which were distributed this year throughout the 14 counties in the Farm Show area, while only 2,000 copies were requested last year. This would seem to indicate a remarkable growth of interest in the Show.

The excellent kodachrome moving pictures which were taken by the State Department of Education at last year's Show, telling the story of the average farm boy and girl exhibitor at the 1946 Show and picturing the affair itself in full swing, should be of great value to Lynchburg and to the Farm Show area. These pictures are being shown over the state and have brought many compliments to the Show and to the Department of Education.

It may be assumed that our 1947 Show will be the biggest and best which has yet been held and the continued support from Lynchburg businessmen, as well as those throughout the Farm Show area, will make the 1947 Show a success and credit to the entire community.

Competition was very keen and close in the 4-H Pig Contest, sponsored by Sears Roebuck and Company. Five 4-H Club boys received eight-week old registered Hampshire sow pigs in May of this year. They were all given instructions and information on the care and management of their pig, and all of them did an excellent job. When the pigs were judged on October 30 by Mr. G. C. Herring, Extension Animal Husbandman, we found that all five of the boys had individual lots of green pasture for their pig, and each of them had constructed farrowing houses for their sows. After considering the quality of the pig, management, physical setup, and record books, the final placing was Addison Winston, first, winning a \$100 registered guernsey calf; H. B. Glass, Jr., second, \$25; Tony Foster, third, \$15; Bobby Flynn, fourth, \$8; and Joe Morris, fifth, \$8.

G. D. Gilliam, Jr., who won the calf in the 4-H Pig Contest last year has recently won first place in the Lynchburg Sears trade area of nine counties, and will receive a registered guernsey bull.

Below is a story written by Hubert Carson on his 4-H Club work that we feel worthy to include in this report:

"I started in 4-H Club work when I was 10 years old. Other boys I know seemed to enjoy the 4-H Club work, so I joined as soon as I became ten. For the first few years, I carried crop projects. In 1944, I received one of the Sears pigs and became very interested in livestock. The fall of 1944, I won first place in the pig contest and received a registered guernsey calf. In 1945, I showed this calf in the Lynchburg Dairy Show and won top honors, a trip to National 4-H Club Congress. I bought a bred registered guernsey heifer and an excellent registered guernsey bull from Quail Roost Farms. The bull's mother has a production record of 12,497.6 pounds of milk and 643.3 pounds of fat in Class G. His grandmother, Quail Roost Queen Celeste was Grand Champion of the National Dairy Show in 1940, and has a production record of 14,501.6 pounds of milk and 577 1/2 pounds of fat in Class AA. His grandsire is Quail Roost Lucky Strike, who has 48 AR daughters and one AR son. In all, I now have one registered guernsey bull, two registered guernsey cows, one registered guernsey heifer, and three grade guernsey cows. I recently sold a registered guernsey bull from one of my cows to a farmer here in Campbell.

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My father and I, at the suggestion of the 4-H Club agent, have recently had all of our young heifers vaccinated against Bangs disease.

Together with two of my neighbors, we have worked out a bull exchange whereby all of us expect to use each of the three bulls we own, approximately 2½ years each. In this way, we will not have to purchase new bulls for approximately seven years.

I still have the original Sears sow, one of her daughters, and a registered hampshire boar.

I was made an All-Star member in 1946. This, I consider one of the greatest honors a 4-H Club member can receive. I am also active in the county All-Star organization."

Hubert has been very outstanding in his local 4-H Club. He has served as president, and is now secretary and treasurer of his club. He has helped young boys in the junior 4-H Club in his school considerably with their project record books.

Hubert and his father have a complete Soil Conservation Plan worked out on their farm by the Soil Conservation Service. Their farm is also a TVA Unit Demonstration Farm, and they have done an outstanding job on demonstrating to their neighbors the proper use of fertilizers.

A soil conservation tour was conducted in Campbell County for 4-H Club members. A large number of club members attended this tour and saw many improved soil conservation practices being carried out on individual farms.

The 4-H Honor Club has been very active this year in helping junior club members with their 4-H Club projects and helping with the District Farm Show. Several of them attended the State Conservation Camp at Holliday Lake, and three of them attended the State 4-H Short Course at V. P. I.

The Brookville Junior and Senior 4-H Clubs participated in the Rural Life Sunday program at Quaker Memorial Church on the first Sunday in June. 4-H Club members furnished ushers, flowers, and special music. Rev. Bane, pastor, spoke on "How Does our Garden Grow?". Many comments of appreciation were expressed by those attending the service.

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VII. U. S. D. A. COUNCIL

Monthly meetings of the U. S. D. A. Council were held and participated in by all agricultural agencies working in the county, as well as a representative from vocational agriculture and home economics.

This group acted as a clearing agency for all county-wide programs, such as production goals and other pertinent information that came down from the department. More recently, they have been concerned with furnishing educational information on the policies of the State Department in connection with European conditions. They have also assisted with furnishing information to the farm people on long-time agricultural programs and policies.

VIII. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The extension representatives in the county carried the educational side of the Production and Marketing Administration through meetings, circular letters and radio.

Information was furnished to the farm people on the possibilities of improving their farms and standards of living by participating in the PMA program.

Numerous soil samples were taken and recommendations made as to the best use of materials furnished under this program. A great deal of this information was made available through PMA committeemen, both county and community.

It was possible to get participation from approximately 1400 farmers in the use of these materials.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

In working with credit and loan agencies, it was found that the most successful work was done in informing farmers of the possibility of credit offered by these agencies and steering them to the proper persons to handle their specific problems.

In this field, it was almost necessary to work personally with each individual and his problem, rather than through general meetings and other group organizations.

The same type of cooperation was carried on with Farmers Home Administration, which in my mind, has become purely another credit agency.

X. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Detailed farm plans were obtained on 85 farms during this year. The extension staff participated to some extent in at least half of these cases in that they steered the farm people to the representatives of the district in the county.

It was interesting to note that in these farm plans, farm families themselves demanded, in a large number of cases, that farm ponds and wildlife management in some degree be considered and given a place in the overall farm plan.

Through the facilities of the Soil Conservation District, approximately fifteen farm ponds were stocked with fish, and in a large majority of these cases, recommendations of management and fertilization were carried out. It was well from a demonstration viewpoint that some of the farmers would not properly manage or fertilize their ponds, as it was possible then to demonstrate the difference in properly managed, fertilized ponds, as compared to those not fertilized. The size and quantity of fish was easily doubled in ponds properly managed, as compared to no management. The possibilities of irrigation on these farms with ponds is developing very fast.

XI. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

As a means of evaluation of the Extension Program in Campbell County, I am attempting to outline below an evaluation over a period of years. In doing this, I find that some history of the county and its farm conditions is necessary.

Campbell County's agricultural natural resources, location and topography have had a very strong effect on its agricultural development. Its agricultural income is derived from tobacco, dairying, livestock, and general farming. No complete picture of the agricultural economy in the county can be given without first considering some topographic and historical features.

The county is located in the Piedmont section of Virginia, extending into the edge of the foothills from the James River on the north to the historic Staunton gap on the south.

Its soil types range from the heavy red soils in the north and west to the light gray soils of the south and east sections. The light soils are devoted primarily to flue-cured tobacco production. The heavy red soil of the northern section is devoted to livestock, dark tobacco and grain.

The agricultural economy of Campbell County around 1860 was composed of cultivated crops almost entirely. Farms were large and of the plantation type, and production of dark tobacco yielded the primary income. The largest acreage of cultivated crops prevailed during this period, when nearly 150,000 acres were in cultivation. The number of cultivated acres has gradually decreased down to the present time.

We find that around 1900, the chief income to the county was derived from forestry production. During this period there were extensive timber operations, and most of the virgin growth of timber was removed from farm lands. Also, during this period, the larger plantation holdings went through a period of decline, and most of them were divided up into smaller tracts. More farms went into family unit operation, with corn, wheat, and tobacco still holding their own as primary crops.

During the period just prior to and during World War I, tobacco again climbed to a prominent place in the economic structure. Flue-cured tobacco acreage increased materially, farm land prices boomed, and farms were again divided and became even smaller units.

Immediately following this period, for the next twenty years, the agriculture of Campbell County changed more than at any time during its history. Dark tobacco prices were dropping, exports and demands for this type of tobacco were dropping off, and through necessity the farmers had to turn to some other crop to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. Dark tobacco acreage decreased from 7,000 acres in 1919 to 1700 acres in 1932. Flue-cured tobacco acreage fell off about 10 percent during this same period. However, flue-cured tobacco was not a diminishing crop as far as consumption was concerned, which fact accounts for its relatively small decrease in production during this same period. The loss of markets for dark-fired tobacco naturally forced farmers into another type of farming: livestock, and particularly dairying.

Beginning about 1920, one could first see the effect of agricultural Experiment Station research and Extension Service teaching on the agriculture of the county. Better farming methods were being adopted, better fertilizer practices were being carried out, and from that time on to the present, the average yield of most crops in the county has doubled. It is interesting to note that the flue-cured tobacco yield as officially established for Campbell County in 1933 was 633 pounds per acre. In 1947, the yield was 1,247 pounds per acre, with individual farm yields going as high as 2,000 pounds. No other facts illustrate better than this how much farmers have progressed in Campbell County in using better farming methods.

The last decade has shown the greatest development in Campbell County agriculture of any period in the last fifty years. The area of cultivated land has decreased to approximately 80,000 acres, while production on these acres has increased on an average of about 40 percent. This means that the corn average, once about twenty bushels to the acre, is now about forty-five bushels per acre; the wheat average, only recently nine bushels per acre, is now approximately nineteen bushels per acre. Other crops have increased in yield proportionately.

The census of tractors and other mechanical equipment used on farms has grown from about forty in 1930 to four hundred and ninety in 1946. The use of ground limestone has increased from 400 tons in 1933 to 18,000 tons in 1946. Fertilization of pastures has been adopted to such a point that, from zero acres ten years ago, approximately 10,000 acres of pasture are being fertilized today. This has brought about the development of the livestock industry and has doubled the farm income for the county. Within the last two years, a market for manufactured milk has been developed to where Campbell County farmers are receiving approximately \$70,000 a month income from the sale of milk for manufacturing purposes.

This is an entirely new market, and the income from it had not previously been received.

There are in Campbell County fourteen Extension TVA farm and home unit demonstration farms. These farms are used as actual demonstrations on which recommended practices are carried out, and groups of county farmers visit them yearly and study the results, learning much that they can apply on their own farms.

Campbell County is in the Robert E. Lee Soil Conservation District. There are 360 cooperators who have their farms signed up for a five year erosion control plan, on which farm practices of terracing, strip cropping, pasture improvement, contour tillage, and wildlife management are practiced. A number of these farms have built farm ponds, used as water reservoirs for livestock and irrigation purposes as well as for family recreation.

As these complete units are developed it is very noticeable that the mode of living and the home conditions improve. Farming in Campbell County is gradually developing into a pleasant mode of life rather than a drudgery.