

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Extension Animal Husbandry Plan of Work

For Calendar Year 1961

<u>Major phases of project or subdivisions or project covered</u>	<u>Name of Workers *</u>	<u>Percentage of time devoted to entire project by each worker</u>
Department Head	G. W. Litton	One-third <i>G. W. Litton 2/6/61</i>
Project Leader and Beef Cattle Production	G. C. Mast	Full-time
Sheep Production	G. A. Allen, Jr.	Full-time
Swine Production	R. M. Godsey	Full-time
4-H Club Projects	Arden N. Huff	Full-time
Record of Performance	C. R. Cooper	Full-time
Swine Production	John H. Carter	Full-time

Date submitted 2/6/61 Signed *G. C. Mast*
(Project Leader)

Date approved Feb. 7, 1961 Signed *G. W. Litton*
(State Director of Extension)

Date approved JUN 2 1961 Signed *E. J. York, Jr.*
(Administrator
Federal Extension Service)

* If phases of project are divided between two or more workers, indicate assignment to each.

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PERSONNEL

1. G. W. Litton - Department Head - one-third time general Extension work.
2. G. A. Allen, Jr. - Full-time Sheep Production and Marketing.
3. Arden N. Huff - Full-time 4-H Club Livestock Projects.
4. C. R. Cooper - Full-time Beef Cattle Record of Performance.
5. Roie M. Godsey - Full-time Swine Production and Marketing.
6. C. C. Mast - Full-time Extension Project Leader and Beef Cattle Production.
7. John H. Carter - Full-time Swine Production and Marketing in Southeastern District.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

Situation

1. All counties have livestock planning committees to assist in formulating extension programs. Performance of livestock committees varies from excellent to poor.
2. The technical skill of county agents in carrying out livestock programs varies from superior to poor depending on previous training.

Problems

1. The county agents with the most livestock knowledge have a tendency to request the most help on program planning, and those with the least request the least help.

Work To Be Done

1. (a) The specialist staff will send each county agent a list of suggested projects which may be used in solving county problems. The suggestions can be used to stimulate thinking among county committees.
(b) County agents must be given the educational material to cope with the ever growing livestock industry.
(c) County agents with little livestock knowledge will be assisted in analyzing their problems and planning methods of action.
2. (a) Assist county agents with Farm and Home Development problems by helping solve problems as they occur on the farms. Farm visits will be used to the maximum.
(b) Material in Farm and Home Development Handbook will be revised as necessary.

Expected Accomplishments

1. Livestock Planning Committees

- (a) All county livestock committees and county agents will do a better job of formulating livestock programs.
- (b) County agents will re-examine the livestock economy within their counties.
- (c) Training meetings will be held to acquaint county agents with livestock problems and possible solutions. County agents will be furnished more data to help them do their job.

- 2. (a) We hope to get county extension personnel to use specialist help more on special Farm and Home Development problems.

BEEF CATTLE

Situation

1. Beefcattle numbers are presently moving upward.
2. The cost-price margin is getting critically narrow this year.
3. The market demand for feeder calves is excellent.
4. Heavy grass steer producers are in the process of converting to cow herds or light weight feeder steers.
5. The market demand is generally for a 650 to 750 pound yearling feeder steer.
6. Virginia has relatively high priced feed and high priced feeder cattle which puts our cattle feeders at a disadvantage.
7. Virginia is largely a grassland state making it necessary to produce mainly replacement cattle.
8. There are adequate purebred cattle and breed organizations to supply seed stock for a large thriving commercial cattle business.
9. A good beef cattle improvement organization is functioning and focusing attention on economic improvement of breeding stock.

Major Problems

1. The average weight of beef calves going to market is not heavy enough.
2. Too many commercial beef cows do not give enough milk to produce profitable calves.
3. Bulls are not available in quantity of the kind the commercial producer wants such as bulls with a combination of good quality and rapid growth.

4. Many purebred cows are not capable of producing the kind of bull needed for commercial purposes.
5. A large percentage of the yearling feeder cattle are too heavy for present demand.
6. New cattle feeders lack sufficient knowledge to feed successfully.
7. Cost of producing feeder calves is too high for most producers.
8. The annual cost of maintaining a beef cow is too high.

Work To Be Done

1. Record of Performance

The Virginia Beef Cattle Improvement Association will be used as a tool to get purebred producers to concentrate on growing bulls that will improve commercial feeder cattle, and to emphasize the importance of cow culling in all commercial herds.

- (a) County agents will be informed of the possibilities of this new method for improving cattle by supplying reports, printed information and interviews.
- (b) Attempts to organize local Beef Cattle Improvement Associations will be made where county livestock committees think feasible.
- (c) All purebred herds and large commercial herds will be asked to participate in a Record of Performance Program through the County Extension Personnel.
- (d) Breeders participating on the R.O.P. Program will be given assistance in interpreting herd records and breeding programs.

2. Work With Cattle Associations

- (a) Purebred cattle associations will be worked with closely to get more of the better kind of bulls produced for the feeder cattle business.

- (b) A bull grading program will be carried out in cooperation with the associations.
- (c) The specialist will assist associations with planning various sale programs and field days.

3. Feeder Cattle Production

- (a) Educational programs must be started to get more light weight calves used for stocker steers in the yearling feeder cattle programs.
- (b) County agents will be furnished information on the relative economic merits of light weight cattle to be used in newspaper and radio work.
- (c) Field days, meetings, newspapers, and radios will be used to get information to the public about the demands for feeder cattle and methods of producing them.

4. Cattle Feeding

- (a) County agents will be met with and given latest data on feeding cattle.
- (b) Field days, meetings and county tours will be used to spread information on feeding.
- (c) Special feeding meetings will be used where county livestock committees request them.
- (d) Demonstrations will be given showing use of stilbestrol implants.

5. Management

- (a) Work will be done toward getting information to county agents and farmers on improved methods of management, feed preparation and feeding methods.

- (b) Work will be done to get calves coming earlier in commercial herds so they will weigh more at weaning time.
- (c) Rigorous cow culling will be recommended to up the average weight and income of each calf produced.
- (d) Field days, meetings, radio and news articles will be used.

Results Expected and Measuring

1. Record of Performance

- (a) It is expected that half of the purebred cattle can be enrolled in a Record of Performance Program. This can easily be measured from the B.C.I.A. records.
- (b) Half the bulls going into commercial herds will be coming from R.O.P. herds within four years. B.C.I.A. records will measure this.
- (c) Many large commercial herds will be enrolled in the R.O.P. Program and small herds will feel the effects of the program through tested bulls that will be available. B.C.I.A. records will again measure this.

2. Work With Purebred Associations

- (a) By working closely with associations, their help will be secured in fostering 4-H Club livestock programs and beef cattle extension programs in general.
- (b) The cattle associations will conduct quality programs of their own if extension gives assistance.
- (c) It will tie all cattle organizations to a common program of cattle improvement.

3. Producing Yearling Feeder Steers

- (a) An influence can be made on the production patterns of feeder cattle to up income on farms.
- (b) Production of this type cattle most likely will increase if promoted and guided in right directions.
- (c) Feeder cattle sale records can measure progress.

4. Cattle Feeding

- (a) County agents will become aware of the possibilities of feeding and will spend more time on feeding projects.
- (b) Cattle feeders will increase as more meetings, field days, and printed matter is directed toward the subject. Progress can be measured by surveys.
- (c) Meat packers will assist the Extension Service more in its program as more feeding work gets underway.
- (d) More grain that is presently going for cash will be fed on the farm.

5. Management

- (a) Management changes will gradually change production practices.
- (b) New equipment will be put to work by cattlemen as soon as it is demonstrated to save labor.
- (c) Changes toward better management will be practically impossible to measure except by observation.

6. Projected Program Needs

- (a) More research is needed in management.
- (b) Equipment for economical preparation of complex cattle rations is needed.

- (c) More knowledge directed toward increasing feeding efficiency of cattle is needed to make feeding profitable for Virginia feeders.
- (d) Better bred cattle for economical gains, improved feeding efficiency, and equipment that contributes to efficiency and reduced cost will be the trend and need.
- (e) Possibilities of producing younger slaughter cattle needs investigating.

SHEEP SITUATION

Commercial Sheep Production

1. Census reports show a total of 343,000 sheep in Virginia.
2. The average gross income per ewe is approximately \$20 per year.
3. The main sources of replacement ewes other than ewe lambs kept on the farm where they are raised are:
 - (a) late, low grade ewe lambs sold as yearlings
 - (b) western yearling ewes
 - (c) a few western ewe lambs
4. One-third of the commercial lambs are sired by a registered ram.
5. Ninety percent of the lambs produced in the state are sold on a graded basis.
 - (a) Approximately one-third of these lambs go into the top grade
6. About seventy-five percent of the lambs are castrated and docked.
7. There is no state-wide wool marketing organization in Virginia at present. Approximately eighty percent of the wool produced in the state is sold through independent county and area wool pools.

Purebred Sheep

1. Purebred sheep numbers have remained about the same for several years.
2. Approximately three thousand rams are needed each year.
3. Very little improvement has been made in purebred rams available to commercial producers in recent years.
4. Production testing was started with fourteen purebred sheep flocks in 1960.

5. The Eastern Stud Ram Sale and Bred Ewe Sale provides a place to buy and sell stud quality rams and ewes.

Feeder Lambs

1. The number of lambs being fed has increased considerably in recent years.
2. The contract lamb feeding program started in 1958 with one of the packing companies is being continued.

Problems

1. More farms need sheep to help balance their present livestock operation and increase their farm income.
2. The average income per ewe is too low because
 - (a) Poor producing ewes
 - (b) Poor quality rams and no production tested rams
 - (c) Poor feeding
 - (d) Lack of adequate parasite control
 - (e) Foot rot
 - (f) Marketing light, under finished lambs
3. Quality and price of lambs is reduced because of low quality breeding stock and improper castration and docking.
4. No production testing is being done at the present time.
5. Death losses are too high with feeder lambs.

Work To Be Done and Methods of Procedure

1. Try to acquaint more farmers with the earning ability and place for sheep.
2. Help dealers and county groups secure better quality replacement ewes.
3. Encourage more selection in commercial flocks based on production.

4. Encourage improved management through news articles, radio, meetings, field days, and county demonstrations on the following:
 - (a) Parasite control
 - (b) Latest methods of foot rot control
 - (c) Proper feeding
 - (d) Proper methods and time to castrate and dock lambs
5. Assist purebred breeders in setting up and carrying out a production testing program.
6. Assist and encourage purebred breeders to produce good rams and assist them in holding commercial ram sales.
7. Work with the experiment station and farmers on ways to reduce feeder lamb losses.
8. Further cooperation with the contract lamb feeding program.
9. Assist counties in forming area wool marketing associations with the idea of developing these into a state-wide wool marketing association within the next two years.

Results Expected and Methods of Measuring

1. A one percent increase in sheep numbers.
2. Bring in 10,000 western ewes.
3. An increase in the number of sheep producers keeping and using production records.
4. An increased number of farmers following better sheep management practices.
5. Twenty-five purebred breeders to do production testing on their flocks this year.

6. Twelve commercial ram sales, the Eastern Stud Ram Sale and Bred Ewe Sale will be held.
7. Work with contract lamb feeding program to try to get 600 lambs fed on this basis in Eastern Virginia.
8. Form four large area wool marketing associations that will handle one million pounds of wool.

Results will be measured by market reports, census reports, and reports from county agents.

HOG SITUATION

Commercial Swine Production

1. Census reports show there are a total of 627,400 hogs in Virginia.
2. Virginia farmers produce approximately 200,000,000 pounds of pork each year that is worth 35 to 50 million dollars. Virginia has a very excellent market; packers in Virginia have the capacity to slaughter one-third more hogs and our people consume considerably more than this amount of pork each year.
3. Approximately 50 percent of all pigs farrowed are not sired by a registered meat-type boar.
4. Too many farms still have poor feeding practices and good management is needed.
5. Quality marketing is on the increase, approximately 25 percent of all market hogs are sold on a state graded basis.
6. Confinement feeding of pigs from weaning to market on concrete has continued to increase throughout the state.
7. The supply of good quality, thrifty, and healthy feeder pigs continues to be in short supply. Organized feeder pig sales have done much to increase the supply and stimulate interest.
8. Diseases and parasites are still a major problem for swine producers but are becoming less troublesome now that many new drugs and more licensed veterinarians are available.
9. Swine housing and facilities have improved in the last twelve months, but still many producers are losing money due to inadequate swine buildings.
10. Too many producers keep inferior replacement gilts.

Purebred Hogs

1. Number of purebred hogs have increased in the past two years and the demand for good meat-type boars with certification records has been good.
2. The purebred breeders sell their best quality boars and bred gilts through the organized purebred hog sales sponsored by the Virginia Purebred Swine Breeders' Association. There has been an increase of hogs sold through sales with certification records, but there is still room for more quality breeding stock.
3. Two of the state breed associations, Hampshire and Yorkshire, are now conducting summer and winter sales.
4. Sixty percent of the purebred producers are now on the certification program and many others are becoming interested.
5. Type conferences have been and will be of great help to Virginia purebred breeders. Conducting conferences within the state offers some of our smaller purebred breeders an excellent opportunity to purchase higher quality boars than they have been able to in the past.

Problems

1. More farms need hogs to better balance their farming operation. Hog production on many Virginia farms is not matched to the best capabilities of the farm from a feed and management standpoint.
2. More attention needs to be paid to production registry and certification records when commercial hog producers are selecting breeding stock.

3. There are still far too many hogs raised in Virginia that are not of meat-type quality.
4. Production of feeder pigs in counties that are not big grain producing counties has not yet been developed to its potential.
5. Many commercial producers in the state are finding the source of healthy, meat-type feeder pigs inadequate.
6. Income from hogs is reduced on many farms because
 - (a) Lack of adequate parasite and disease control measures.
 - (b) Poor feeding.
 - (c) Low quality boars and sows.
 - (d) Raising too small litters due to poor facilities and not keeping good prolific lines of sows.
 - (e) Marketing at too light or too heavy weights.
 - (f) Selling hogs twice a year rather than throughout the year.
 - (g) Poor quality replacement gilts going back into herds.
7. More research information is needed on hog facilities and feeding hogs in confinement on concrete. Also, feeding sows properly and cheaply.

Work To Be Done and Methods of Procedure

1. Matching hog production to grain and pasture production on Virginia farms:
 - (a) Encourage feeding out market hogs in many of the cash grain counties, supplying them with up-to-date know-how.
 - (b) Encourage production of feeder pigs on farms that produce small amounts of grain and have pasture.

- (c) Keep county agents informed on efficient production of feeder pigs. Work closely with sales organizations and conduct county meetings and tours to educate producers on selection of breeding stock and proper feeding and management.
2. Quality of hogs improved:
- (a) Conduct a good quality gilt selection program in Southeast Virginia counties and then encourage the use of a purebred meat-type boar on them.
 - (b) Conduct grading demonstrations throughout the state, pointing out the difference between grades and the dollar and cent value of producing better quality pork.
 - (c) Continue to act as secretary of the Virginia Purebred Swine Breeders' Association and encourage them to PR litters and adopt the certification program.
 - (d) Organize a state feeder pig sales organization for the purpose of strengthening the individual sales through uniformity in rules and health regulations, method of selling and central advertising.
3. Management information will be publicized in news articles, radio, meetings, field days, tours and county demonstrations on the following:
- (a) Proper feeding
 - (b) Efficient feeder pig production
 - (c) Advantages of topping out hogs at correct weights
 - (d) Internal and external parasite control

4. Encourage purebred breeders to only sell breeding stock that will improve the quality of hogs produced in Virginia.
5. Assist purebred breeders with certification programs by setting up cutting stations for certification and selecting breeding stock.
6. Work closely with Experiment Station and Agricultural Engineering Department in finding answers to many questions pertaining to feeding hogs on concrete and proper facilities.

Results Expected and Methods of Measuring

1. A 15 percent increase in Virginia hog numbers.
2. A substantial increase in the supply of good quality meat-type feeder pigs available to commercial feeders.
3. Twenty percent of purebred breeders using production registry testing and certification as a guide to improve the quality of hogs produced in Virginia.
4. Assist purebred breeders in holding thirteen sales to supply commercial producers with high quality seed stock.
5. A 15 percent increase of producers improving facilities to make for more efficient hog production.
6. Assist with thirty community and county meetings, promoting production of good quality feeder pigs and increased numbers.
7. Twenty county swine schools covering all phases of hog production.
8. Prepare circulars on selection, feeder pig production and certification.

Results will be measured by census reports, reports from county agents, a complete record from purebred breeders on PR and certification.

9. Hold Yorkshire Type Conference in state to insure better breeding stock and educate hog producers as to what meat-type hogs are.

4-H CLUB LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

Analysis of Program Situation

1. The 4-H Club livestock program requires full-time work by the assigned specialist and, in many instances, requires assistance of other specialists in the department.
2. There are three general overall phases of the program--project work forming the foundation, judging activities, and demonstration programs.
3. Enrollment in meat animal projects totals around 5,000 members.
4. Completions totals around 3,500 members or 65 percent completions, involving approximately 10,000 animals.
5. Beef projects at present are Show Steer, Purebred Heifer, Market Beef and Beef Herd.
6. Sheep projects are Farn Flock and Market Lamb.
7. Swine projects include Breeding Pig, Sow and Litter, and Market Hog.
8. In addition to the nine meat animal projects is a light horse-pony project going into the second year as a state-wide project.
9. There are at present twenty shows for 4-H Club steers, eight for purebred heifers, seven for market lambs, and ten for market hogs.
10. Livestock breeders, civic organizations, 4-H Club members, breed associations, and others encourage, support, and request that these various shows be held for exhibiting 4-H livestock projects.
11. Approximately 300 4-H members actively participate in judging work, 25 participate in livestock conservation work, and 200 participate in sheep shearing training.

Major Problems

1. Lack of participation in livestock projects by 4-H Club members based on the total livestock program in the state and on the total enrollment of all 4-H Club members in the state.
2. Gradual decrease for the past few years in sheep project enrollment and also a decrease in participation in related sheep project activities.
3. Conducting and financing livestock shows for 4-H Club livestock project members.
4. Giving assistance to county workers.
5. Need of participation of 4-H Club members in the actual operation of the shows.
6. Obtaining suitable quality animals for 4-H livestock projects.
7. Need of more livestock demonstration work at club meetings, etc., by 4-H livestock project members.

Work To Be Done and Methods of Procedure

1. Increase participation in 4-H livestock projects:
 - (a) Assist in establishing county 4-H livestock project clubs.
 - (b) Assist in establishing scoring contests of all 4-H livestock projects on a county basis.
 - (c) Maintain the present interest and stimulate more interest by conducting the various shows.
 - (d) Increase the 4-H livestock program publicity through the use of radio tapes, TV programs, and news and special articles.
 - (e) Hold county and area livestock judging clinics and fitting and showing demonstrations.

- (f) Conduct district and state livestock judging contests and enter the state team in the Atlantic Rural, Eastern National, and National Judging Contests.
 - (g) Conduct district and state livestock conservation demonstration contests and enter the state winner in the National Contest.
 - (h) Conduct 4-H livestock project classes at the State 4-H Club Short Course.
2. Increase participation in sheep projects and sheep project activities:
- (a) Prepare publicity materials emphasizing the importance and economic opportunity in the project.
 - (b) Increase the activity in scoring county 4-H sheep flock projects and awards presentation.
 - (c) Prepare stories about successful 4-H sheep project members.
 - (d) Obtain a state achievement award for the sheep project.
 - (e) Assist with the operation of spring lamb shows and sales.
 - (f) Hold sheep shearing schools and district and state contests and enter the state winner in the National Contest.
3. Conducting and financing livestock shows:
- (a) Enlist the support of the breed associations, breeders, and businesses connected with or interested in agriculture.
 - (b) Impress upon county workers the need for and advantages of local sponsorship and buying of the livestock.
 - (c) Provide recognition to exhibitors, sponsors, breeders, and buyers.

- (d) Increase carcass work in connection with the shows.
 - (e) Organize a schedule of the various fall shows and sales similar to the present program for the spring events.
 - (f) Plan and supervise or assist in the planning and operation of twenty-five steer shows, eight heifer shows, nine market lamb shows, ten market hog shows, and various county shows.
 - (g) Assist with the operation of the Junior livestock show and sale at the Atlantic Rural Exposition.
4. Assisting county personnel:
- (a) Give training to county workers on selection, feeding, management, etc., through meetings and demonstrations.
 - (b) Prepare new 4-H livestock project materials; to include new manuals and records, work sheets, and visual aids.
 - (c) Conduct judging and fitting and showing clinics in counties where needed and requested.
 - (d) Give technical advice and assistance in planning 4-H programs and on livestock project problems.
5. Increase participation of 4-H Club members in the operation of the shows:
- (a) Organize the various shows with Junior leaders assigned to various duties.
 - (b) Give recognition to Junior members assisting with the shows.
6. Improve the quality of 4-H livestock:
- (a) Locate suitable livestock and inform county personnel where this livestock is available.

- (b) Work with breed associations to have good quality animals made available.
 - (c) Encourage county personnel to aid more 4-H Club members in buying high quality breeding stock.
 - (d) Work through breed associations, county personnel, and breeders to obtain purebred sire services for 4-H livestock.
7. Increase demonstration activities:
- (a) Prepare project material designed to require and record demonstrations given by club members.

Results Expected and Methods of Measuring

1. Increased participation in 4-H livestock projects:
- (a) Five new county 4-H livestock clubs will be organized.
 - (b) Ten more counties will begin project scoring contests.
 - (c) Ten judging schools and ten fitting and showing schools will be conducted.
 - (d) Forty-five county livestock judging teams in the six district judging contests.
 - (e) Better trained teams in the state 4-H livestock judging contest.
 - (f) State team will participate in the Atlantic Rural, Eastern National, and National Judging Contests.
 - (g) Twenty livestock conservation demonstrations and state winner will enter National Contest.
 - (h) Eighty members will participate in livestock classes at the Short Course.
 - (i) Overall 4-H livestock project completed enrollment will increase 5 percent.

2. Increased participation in sheep projects and sheep project activities:

- (a) Twenty sheep flock projects will be scored and recognition and awards given to winners.
- (b) A state achievement award will be made available for sheep projects.
- (c) Twelve shearing clinics will be held, six district contests, and a state contest will be held, and the state winner will enter the National Contest.
- (d) Two new spring lamb shows will be held and an additional 250 lambs will be shown in the spring lamb sales.
- (e) Overall 4-H sheep project completed enrollment will increase 5 percent.

3. Conducting and financing livestock shows:

- (a) Twenty-five steer, eight purebred heifer, nine market lamb, and ten market hog shows and sales will be held.
- (b) Breed associations to support shows with prize money and special awards.
- (c) Chambers of Commerce and other organizations will sponsor the shows.
- (d) Local businesses and individuals will give buying support to the sales.
- (e) Animals sold will average three cents per pound over the going commercial market.
- (f) Nine fall shows and sales will be scheduled and programmed similar to the existing spring program.

- (g) One carcass show and two carcass demonstrations will be held.
 - (h) The Atlantic Rural Exposition Junior livestock show and sale will continue to be the highlight of the year.
 - (i) One thousand club members will learn responsibility, sportsmanship, etc., and will gain knowledge in selection, feeding, management, fitting and showing, and marketing livestock.
4. Assistance to county personnel:
- (a) Fifty county workers will be assisted with, advised on, and trained in 4-H livestock project work and program.
 - (b) Fifty county personnel will be given assistance with shows and sales.
 - (c) A completely reorganized set of project manuals and record books for all the meat animal projects will be prepared.
 - (d) Other project materials, such as visual aids, etc., will be prepared.
5. Increased participation of 4-H Club members in the operation of the shows:
- (a) Ten shows will use Junior leaders in the actual operation of the events.
6. Improved quality of 4-H livestock:
- (a) Three cattle, one swine, and two sheep associations may assist club members in securing livestock of improved quality.
 - (b) Twenty counties will be aided in locating better quality livestock.
 - (c) Seventy agents will advise and assist club members in buying livestock.
 - (d) Five breed associations, fifty county agents, and thirty

breeders will assist in obtaining purebred sire services.

7. Increased demonstration activities:

- (a) All new project material will be designed to require and record demonstrations given by club members.
- (b) Four-H livestock project demonstrations will increase in both numbers and quality.

Projected Program Needs

1. The light horse-pony project is in the second year of operation as a state-wide project and is growing rapidly.
 - (a) At the present time, sufficient project materials have been assembled from out-of-state sources. In the future, it will be necessary to publish our own materials.
 - (b) There is a need for securing qualified local leaders for the project.
 - (c) There is also a need for securing support of the horse breeders in the state. A state achievement award and the possibility of a state 4-H horse and pony show should be considered.
2. The possibility of a 4-H beginner's livestock project should be explored and perhaps put on a pilot basis in 1961.
3. There is also a need to obtain funds to train and send to inter-state contests a second-place state 4-H livestock judging team.
4. The possibilities of a 4-H sheep flock chain program, the development of a commercial lamb feeding project, and a 4-H meats program should be explored during 1961.