

should be selected and presented and how they are judged--all were well received again at the 1960 Fair. This year we again had a substantial increase in exhibits. The total being 427 as compared to 233 the previous year. This increase came primarily in the livestock divisions which again drew the most enthusiastic support.

One big change was made this year. Our dairy and beef judging was done at night under the lights with the judges doing an excellent job of discussing their placings on each class.

friends attended. There were over 60 4-H members who took part in the "Share The Fun" contest. Charles Grove was Master of Ceremonies for the program.

11. Several 4-H members exhibited their work at the Warren County Fair held in September. They took part in the Junior Tractor Driving Contest and exhibited in the Baby Beef Class which was added to the fair this year.

#### VI. OTHER ACTIVITIES

##### Soil Conservation District

As Secretary and Supervisor of the Lord Fairfax Soil Conservation District, I have spent at least 10 days working with and for this organization to assist in coordinating and publicizing the work of the district.

One of the more successful undertakings in Warren County was the distribution of improved Chinese Chestnuts to 4-H and H. D. Club members. This activity is planned to be a self sustaining program which teaches the value of nut trees for home consumption, wildlife feed, and teaches the appreciation of the importance of conserving our tree resources as well as teaching actually how to plant seedling and nut tree seed. In all, over 300 4-H Club boys and girls and more than 25 H. D. Club women participated this year.

##### County Fair

Cooperating with our local Jaycees to facilitate the activities of our local fair. This assistance was directed particularly toward activities which have as their primary purpose: Educating people both farm and city as to how exhibits

6. The Annual Warren County 4-H picnic was held on August 2nd, at the Country Club. 20 boy members, their parents and friends attended. This was another opportunity for recreation leadership.
7. The Page-Warren-Wappahannock Baby Beef Show and Sale was held at the Front Royal Livestock Market on April 28th. This year Warren County had 8 entries in the show and sale. The sale average of \$28.05 per hundred pounds was low as well as 37.5¢ for the grand champion.
8. The Page-Warren-Wappahannock Market Hog Show and Sale was held at the Front Royal Livestock Market on August 25th. Dennis Flauger showed a pen of 3 pigs for the only entry from Warren County. The Grand Champion sold for 21¢ per pound which was considered low but the sale average of \$18.51 per hundred pounds was considered satisfactory.
9. The County Council held two training meetings. The spring meeting was recreational training in game leadership and song leadership. Measurable improvement in game and song leadership was observed after the meeting at many clubs.  
The fall meeting included election of officers and officer training. Officers from each club met with others holding the same office and with the help of an adult leader discussed the duties of their office and special problems in their club.
10. Achievement Night and the Annual "Share the Fun" program was held October 21st. About 175 4-H members, parents and

exhibit box and catching net. Discussions were held about the life history of insects, reports and demonstrations were given on their project work.

3. The Sears Pig Project was changed from the Duroc to the Yorkshire breed. This was due to breed popularity of the Yorkshire and reduction of potential breeding stock for the Duroc project. Three of the five boys receiving pigs carried their project to completion. One boy moved from the county and another killed his for meat. A banquet was held in August to honor the boys completing the project. A District Representative from the Sears Philadelphia office was present and presented the awards to the boys completing the project.

5 pigs were placed in May to boys in the Bentonville-Brewtown area. A boar and four Yorkshire gilts were purchased from a 4-H member in Rappahannock County. The other gilt was a Duroc from one of the old sows in this project.

4. 1 boy and 4 girls attended State 4-H Short Course in June. As usual everyone enjoyed the week on V.F.I. campus.
5. 48 youngsters including 23 boys attended 4-H camp from Warren this year. The camp was held at Powell's Fort Valley Organizational Camp. The Warren group attended with Page and Frederick Counties and as usual all had a wonder experience, and fellowship with other 4-H members.

3. Provide an outlet for club members with marketable stock in Page-Warren Baby Beef Sale in April and in August hold the annual Page-Warren-Rappahannock Market Hog Sale.
4. Provide training in judging to boys and girls who are interested.
5. Send Warren County's quota of delegates to State Short Course.
6. Send one boy to State Forestry Camp.
7. Hold 2 County Council Meetings--both to be training meetings.
8. Meet our county quota of campers attending District Camp.
9. Schedule h-H picnic in July.
10. Actively encourage participation in County Fair.
11. Reactivate Honor Club.
12. Recruit one project leader for each club.
13. Investigate County exchange of h-H'ers.

#### E. RESULTS

1. Opportunity was given for boys and girls age 10-19 to enroll in and carry out various h-H projects. The boys were enrolled in 15 different projects with a total of 199 projects being carried.
2. The Electric Project was carried by more boys last year than any other project. John Thomas was our county Electric winner and our county representative to the 1960 Electric Congress in Richmond. During the year, the boys were given instructions in repairing a service cord, safe lighting at Christmas, making extension cords, correct lighting meter reading and correct fuse replacement.  
The Entomology Project was the second largest in enrollment. Instructions were given in making a killing jar, pinning board

The average age of Warren County 4-H'ers is 12 years and their average tenure is a little above 2 years.

There were 19 clubs active during the club year. Of these 4 were community clubs for senior 4-H'ers and 15 were school clubs for the younger 4-H'ers.

### B. OBJECTIVES

1. More leaders
2. Increased senior club membership.
3. Increased tenure.
4. Higher percentage project completion.
5. More agricultural projects undertaken.
6. Reactivate Honor Club.
7. More parent interest in 4-H Activities.

### C. GOALS

1. Increase boys membership to 250.
2. Increase to 65 number of boys 13 and over.
3. Enter 2 boys' State Records.
4. Increase Agricultural projects to 50.
5. Have 4 boys enter district and state contests and demonstrations.
6. Increase project completion to 75%.
7. Organize clubs to have one leader available for assistance in boys' project work.

### D. METHODS

1. Give all boys aged 10-19 an opportunity to enroll in 4-H Clubs either in public schools or in community clubs.
2. Offer sufficient projects that all interested boys might participate.

2. Allot 4 days per month exclusively to this phase.
3. Reorganize Farm and Home Committee to include Farm and Home Development Families.

#### E. RESULTS

1. Five farm families have been enrolled in the IRI Record Program and in Farm and Home Development work. This record keeping program allowed a ready approach to the problem of taking inventory on the farm. These families have been faithful to their programs and both programs have measurably assisted each participant.
2. A total of 10 families, including Farm Record families were enrolled during 1960. These folks received regular monthly tips on gardens, and etc. This made a total of 16 families receiving this type assistance. This is, of course, short of our goal of 25.
3. Developments did not indicate that reorganizing the Farm and Home Development Committee would be profitable this year.

#### V. 4-H CLUB

##### A. SITUATION

Approximately 1700 boys and girls in Warren County are of Club age. In 1959, 399 or 23% were enrolled in 4-H Club work. Of the boys, 17% lived on farms, 57% were rural non-farm and 26% lived in town.

Opportunities for Livestock Projects are limited due to the small number of farm youth and to the limited farm size and facilities of the rural non-farm group.

- e. Some effect of our efforts to promote pasture fertilization has shown up in the ACP records for 1960. In the past, the most popular practice has been the A-2 or Pasture Establishment practice. This year however, the B-1 or Pasture Renovation practice enrolled double the number of farms as did the A-1. Actually 115 farms used this practice compared to 69 in 1959. Acres increased accordingly from 1055 to 2289.

#### IV. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

##### A. SITUATION

1. Trouble shooting and the general dissemination of information tends to work agents away from the overall approach to farm problems. There is a real need for agents to get close to the hard problems of farming. Many farm families have never realized the advantages of the "unit" approach to farm management. 16 farm families have been enrolled to date in this phase of extension work.

##### B. OBJECTIVES--To get farm families to:

1. Use this approach more.
2. Demand more time be devoted to this phase of work.

##### C. GOALS

1. To increase farm families cooperating to 25.
2. To supply technical information as it applies.
3. Establish benchmark information on 10 families.
4. Tie the Farm Record Program to this phase of work.

##### D. METHODS

1. Use Farm Record Program to assist Farm and Home Families.

by the agent on another farm 3 weeks later.

Another demonstration of weed control was held at a 3rd farm which used a pre-emergence spray on corn. All 3 demonstrations were well received, especially the corn spray. The 1960 record of acres treated for weed control was more noticeably increased by the fine pasture season. Plenty of growth encouraged farmers to mow for weed control. This resulted in close to 10,000 acres where weed control was practiced. Of this probably 150 acres had chemical controls applied.

- c. Better than 700 soil samples were processed in Warren County in 1960. This is a sizeable increase over last year. Since the ACP Program requires a soil sample to be presented, it seems reasonable to believe that the 228 plus those represented by 383 samples processed through the County Agent's office readily made one goal of 150 farmers using tests to determine lime and fertilizer needs.
- d. Only 3 different farmers have availed themselves to this data of the forage testing service. The agent has observed and heard tales of the need here, but when the time comes each farmer simply throws out some hay to his stock. Testing each different kind of hay or silage has been encouraged to insure adequate feeding of cows and ewes in particular. So far this idea has not particularly caught on.

d. January--Agronomy School--as outlined and conducted in 1959 by Agronomy Department.

e. News Articles--

January--Report of Agronomy School

March--Forage Weed Control  
Soil Sampling  
Seeding Tips and Varieties

June-- Harvest Forage for Quality  
Supplemental Pasture

August--Results of Tour

December--On Agronomy School

f. Radio

March--Soil Sampling  
Seeding Time

June--Quality Forage  
Supplemental Pasture  
Tour

5. Results

- a. Nitrogen fertilizer demonstrations were conducted on 1/4 acre plots on 4 farms this year. The results were satisfactory improvement in growth on 2 farms and not satisfactory on the other 2. Since these plots were readily visible from hard-surfaced roads, many persons were able to see and compare. The ASC records show 166 farms fertilizing pasture for 1960. This is an increase over 1959, but probably cannot be attributed to our fertilizer demonstration.
- b. Allan Kates conducted a method demonstration on one farm on how to apply and what to apply for horse nettle control in pastures. This demonstration was repeated

increases. However, little expansion in cow numbers can be justified without considerable improvement in forage production. Insects, diseases and weeds continue to measurably decrease production and profits.

2. Objectives--To get farmers to:
  - a. See advantages of regular use of soil sampling.
  - b. Use more fertilizer for increased pasture production.
  - c. Plan for top quality production as well as quantity.
  - d. Take advantage of supplemental pasture.
  - e. Take effective action against crop pests.
3. Goals
  - a. 150 farmers sampling their soil for lime and fertilizer needs.
  - b. 300 acres of pasture treated by farmers for weed control.
  - c. 10 farmers making use of supplemental pasture.
  - d. 50 farmers fertilizing pasture for increased carrying capacity.
  - e. 15 farmers testing forage samples for quality.
4. Methods
  - a. Mid-June--twilight tour of supplemental pasture, (Pasture fertilization demonstration) and alfalfa plots--Rockland area--John Shoulders assisting.
  - b. March--Allan Kates--spray and identification demonstration on pasture weed control--Shaffer farm.
  - c. March-April--continue establishment of Cyanamid--local fertilizer store--demonstration on pasture fertilization--Bob Johnson cooperating.

along with this trend. Several inbred line boars were purchased including Landrace, Beltsville # 1, and Virginia Blacks, these plus the other lean boars totaled at least 15 for 1960.

- d. A real neglect of vaccination against hog cholera is widespread in Warren County now. Few losses have resulted and that vaccinating done is using modified live virus. This trend is dangerous and news articles in May and June pointed to this problem and suggested a change. However, at least 20 farmers did treat their pigs regularly for cholera prevention.
- e. At our last county, only 4 farmers were grinding hay to include in their sow rations. These were using this to stretch their grain and make it possible to self feed, the sows, especially the pregnant sows. These men are very well pleased with their results so far. This should go far towards improving our chances to reach our goal of 10 farmers using feeds other than grain.
- f. One real failure has been with handling facilities. This problem has not been met, and our failure to hold our equipment meeting scheduled for July eliminated this opportunity to promote any change.

#### D. AGENCERY

##### 1. Situation

Forages are increasing in acreage and crops are being reduced. This is understandable as livestock farming

d. Individual contacts--year around.

e. News Articles

- (1) February-April-July--Feeder Pig Sales.
- (2) October--Wintering Breeding Hogs.
- (3) June--Meat Type Breeding.

f. Radio

- (1) May-December--~~Normal~~ Feeds.
- (2) March-May--Selling in Coop Sales.

## 5. Results

- a. In January and again in October Warren County farmers were surveyed to determine their interest in Feeder Pig Sales. 13 producers said they definitely were interested in January, but no one attended the area meeting at Boyce and the matter was postponed. In October no one seemed interested, probably because prices had strengthened, so no more was attempted towards organizing a local sale. Several buyers have attended the Culpeper sales, but no pigs have as yet been consigned.
- b. Our Southern States Cooperative Manager reports that practically no fattening feed is sold for hogs now except those containing a wormer. Also, sales of the liquid wormer, piperazine, were 6 times larger in 1960 than 1959.
- c. A growing interest in meat-type breeding animals is definitely evident in the county. The L-H Club Sears Roebuck Pig Chain changed to Yorkshires to go

is not efficient. Diseases and parasites cause much unnecessary loss.

2. Objectives--To get farmers to:

- a. Immunize all pigs for cholera regularly and for erysipelas as needed.
- b. Sell feeder pigs cooperatively.
- c. Be market conscious when selecting breeding stock.
- d. Consider advantages of long feeds in sow rations.
- e. Be systematic in using parasite controls.

3. Goals

- a. 20 farmers immunizing pigs regularly for cholera or as needed for erysipelas.
- b. 50 farmers using worm control program.
- c. 10 purebred meat-type boars purchased.
- d. 10 farmers using silage, hay or supplemental pasture for wintering sows.
- e. 10 farmers selling feeder pigs through organized sales.
- f. 10 farmers improving handling facilities.

4. Methods

- a. Organize local feeder pigs sale or arrange to sell local feeder pigs in organized area sales--May.
- b. Equipment Meeting--July.
- c. Hogman's School--early November
  - (1) Wintering Sow
  - (2) Feeder pig production--marketing.
  - (3) Meat-type breeding.

No surveys were officially made, but it seems reasonable to guess that these 25% do treat for internal parasites at least once a year. To improve on all phases of management, especially parasites control, a month-by-month schedule as suggested by George Allen was reproduced for complete distribution. The mailing of this was delayed until early January to include a wool marketing survey letter.

- c. The season somehow worked on all lambs about mid-June to set all lambs back and coupled with worms killed many large lambs in Warren County this year. Since late lambs did so poorly and losses were extra large in this group, practically no late lambs were kept here as either replacements or feeders.
- d. Bad weather in early December probably has as much to do with farmers feeding grain to their ewes as anything. This point was stress in news articles and on the radio and by other contacts, but without a little help from the weather our goal for 1960 probably would not have been reached. As things went very few farmers did NOT feed grain to their ewes before lambing.

#### C. SWINE

##### 1. Situation

Hog numbers continue to slide. Prices during past year accelerated trend. Still 60% of farms have some hogs. Definite interest in meat-type animals is evident. Feeding

- c. Grading Demonstration--Stock Market--June.
- d. Individual Contests--year around.
- e. News Articles: July--Quality Replacements & Purebred Sires
  - April-July--Worming is a Must--Plus Use Pheno-salt.
  - August--Seed Winter Pasture Now
  - January--Returns Per Ewe Contest Results.
- f. Radio
  - January--Returns Per Ewe Contest Results
  - April-July--Worming Sheep
  - February--Creep Feed Lambs
  - July--Replacements
  - December--Feed grain to Ewes
- g. Sheep Management Reminders
  - March, April, July, September and December.

## 5. Results

- a. 3 farmers enrolled in the 1960 Returns Per Ewe Contest.
 

The range of gross receipts from these farmers was \$23.50 to \$28.50 per ewe. These figures were much lower than last year. However, they still indicate a real place for sheep on most of our Warren County farms.

The Returns Per Ewe Contest enrollment, and its local results were publicized but not much interest developed. To the best of my knowledge there were 2 farmers adding sheep during 1960. This fell far short of our goal of 15 new sheep men.

Of the 51 sheep producers reported in the 1959 census, at least 75% do a good job of managing their sheep.

## B. SHEEP

## 1. Situation

Sheep numbers increased 25% from 1950 to 1954--have increased since then to 2,824 in 1959.

Sheep remain most profitable of livestock for dollar investment. Markets good for both spring lambs and wool. Foot Rot and parasites are greatest headaches.

## 2. Objectives--To get farmers to:

- a. Understand the possible place of sheep on additional farms.
- b. Realize need for constant war on worms.
- c. See benefits of purebred sires.
- d. Hold spring lambs for higher weights.
- e. Feed some grain to both ewes and lambs.

## 3. Goals

- a. 15 more farmers convinced of the need for raising sheep on their farm.
- b. 35 farmers realizing need of following sheep worming program.
- c. No late lambs kept as replacement ewes or sires.
- d. Almost no feeder lambs sold locally.
- e. 10 more farmers feeding grain to sheep.

## 4. Methods

- a. Enroll 4 farmers in State Returns Per Ewe Contest--February.
- b. Field School--June--Robert Lockhart
  - (1) Foot trimming
  - (2) Worming
  - (3) Replacements

- b. Difficulties discovered at the Beef Cattle Research Station due to their forced out breeding program discouraged any palpating demonstration for 1960. Actually, excepting the Beef Cattle Research Station no palpating of cows was done in 1960. This idea is particularly dependent on a qualified technician which we are at present lacking.
- c. The restrictive regulation of both the State and Federal Government prohibited and then scared farmers into not using implants or other additives. Also local sources of materials were not available following these governmental orders. To my knowledge no one in Warren County used additives of any kind in 1960.
- d. 485 feeder calves and 55 yearlings were sold by Warren County farmers cooperatively through the available Feeder Sales this year. This represents over 200 head increase over 1959. Not only were numbers higher but consignors numbers jumped to 36. These men showed a real willingness to function as an independent organization and enthusiasm among all members increased correspondingly.

Moreover quality quite definitely was improved as our sale loudly averaged 51% Fancy and Choice while the other 49% Good and Medium. This can be attributed to the weather to some degree but some of it is obviously an increase in quality.

- e. The Spray-worming demonstration originally scheduled for October is to be held at H. E. John's in December. This will involve using Co-Kal as an insecticide plus phenothiazine for drenching the calves for possible worm control. Spraying for lice control has been done on at least 16 farms to date. This is no real increase over past years.
- f. Wintering Beef Animals has been a theme of a radio program and 4 news articles during the past year. To date only 5 farmers are known to be actually feeding "by the book" as recommended by Morrison and the research workers at Middleburg Experiment Station. This work will continue to be a major activity for the coming year.

- e. 2 farms in R. O. P. Program.
- f. 20 farmers feeding beef herd on "Need" rather than "Want" basis.
- g. No dwarf carrying bulls brought into county.

#### 4. Methods

- a. Conduct county-wide Bang's vaccination Clinic in fall November, Dr. Seide cooperating.
- b. Early September--Dr. Seide cooperating, cow palpating demonstration at Walter Duncan's, Cedarville.
- c. Early January--Winter Beef Cattle--C.C. Mast--Yearlings, Cow-Calf-Sire.
- d. October (middle) Spray demonstration plus calf-worming demonstration--H. B. John(Nineveh). Robert Lockhart's (Bentonville) Co-Kal plus Phenothiazine.
- e. Assist local Beef Cattle Associations in conducting spring and fall feeder sales.
- f. Stilbestrol implant demonstration late April on Short Yearlings going on grass--William Trenary's or Atwood's.
- g. News Articles--
 

March-July	Creep Feeding Calves.
April	Sire Selection
October	Feeder Calf Sale Results
August	Cow Management
November	Wintering Beef Animals.
- h. Radio
 

March-July	Creep Feeding Calves
October	Feeder Calf Sale Results
April	Stilbestrol on Grass Steers
August	Cow Management
November	Wintering Beef Animals
- i. Individual Contacts--Year around.

#### 5. Results

- a. The 1961 Heifer Vaccination Clinic visited 41 farms and vaccinated 323 calves. This brought the total vaccination to 532 which is approximately 75% of the eligible heifers. This is about 300 short of last year's vaccination record, and far short of our goal of 90% of all heifers vaccinated.

Swine: Lynwood Morrison, Lee Chilcott, William Royston & William Trenary.

h-N Club: Ed Collins, Frank Barnett, Mrs. Arthur Davison, Mrs. C. T. Ingles and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hammack.

Fair: Robert Leonard, John Scott, Ray C. Rudacille, J. J. Foster, and Eddie Morrison.

Other phases were developed by the agent after personal contact with farmers and other interested persons.

### III. ACTIVITIES

#### A. BEEF

##### 1. Situation

Beef cattle numbers are at an all-time high--3708 cows, 1646 heifers, 2182 steers and bulls in 1959.

75% of livestock income from beef.

Quality improving; still room for many good sires.

County accredited as Modified-Bang's Free in fall of 1959.

##### 2. Objectives-- To get farmers to:

- a. Make wider use of stilbestrol and other feed additives or amendment in beef production.
- b. Use nothing but Bang's vaccinated heifers for replacements.
- c. Understand the needless annual losses due to parasites.
- d. Realize the increased profits obtainable through coop marketing.
- e. Be more businesslike in their breeding and winter feeding programs.

##### 3. Goals

- a. 8 farmers using additives, etc. for increased steer gains.
- b. 3 farmers initiating strict cow management program including palpation.
- c. 90% of replacement heifers vaccinated.
- d. 300 calves and yearlings sold cooperatively in 1960.

376 farms were listed in 1959 with 230 operators reporting other farm income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

The main sources of Agricultural Income are:

Poultry	\$3,121,000	Hogs	\$71,000
Fruit	215,000	Sheep	36,000
Beef Cattle	480,000	Forest	14,000
Dairy	134,000		

Those sources which seem to be on the increase are:

Beef Cattle, Dairy, and Poultry--especially turkeys.

Those declining seem to be: Forestry, Fruit, Sheep & hogs.

The 1960 growing season proved to be one of the very best on record. Excellent rain distribution throughout the growing season produced bumper crops of all leading commodities. Actually only the dryness of late fall gave farmers any reason to complain about the weather. Corn yields for the county will average over 50 bushels per acre, wheat 25 bushels per acre and barley nearly 35 bushels per acre. Also, hay production should be close to an average of 2.5 tons per acre county-wide.

## II. PROCEDURE

Commodity committees were indispensable to the agent this year.

The committees used and their members are here listed:

Agency: E. M. Bowen, Wilson Burke, R. H. Rudacille, Jack Pomeroy and Floyd Derflinger.

Beef Cattle: Ray C. Rudacille, Bob Leach, Ed Collins, Alton Mathews Grayson Cullers, Bob Friede and Ken Howard.

Sheep: Stuart Rudacille, William Royston, Alton Atwood & John Earle.

## I. SITUATION

### A. GENERAL

Here in the Northern Valley we are blest with excellent geographic access to premium markets for all our produce. Our climate is moderate and our rainfall somewhat below the State average. Our soils vary from the best to the poorest-- with a preponderance of the latter.

Our total farm income approaches 3 million dollars per year. This income, according to the 1959 census, is presently earned on 140 commercial farms. This leaves 271 part-time, residential and hobby farms of the 376 total farms listed. These figures represent exactly 100 farms lost from the last enumeration in 1954.

Population changes continue to increase urban and non-farm percentages. Farm persons totaled 16.4%, rural non-farm 28.8%, and urban 54.8%. Of these totals some 8.1% are non-whites.

A moderately large urban area, of course, increases job opportunities for low income farm families who may wish to supplement farm income with part-time off-the-farm employment.

The level of living index for Warren County was 142 in 1954 with the median income per family at \$2860, which is far above the State average.

### B. FARM STATUS

Our average farm in 1959 was 196.4 acres with an average value of \$19,452, or \$120.66 per acre.

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