Form No. 920-'22

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE

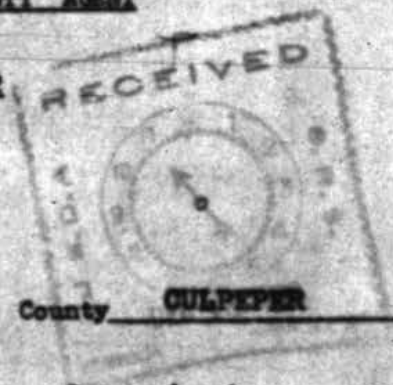
AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating.

States Relations Service
Office of Extension Work
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT

Due November 30, 1922



State VIRGINIA County CULPEPER

Report of B. P. WILLIAMS County Agent

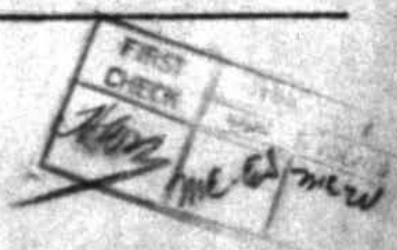
From December 1, 1921 to November 30, 1922

Approved:

State Agent

Date Forwarded

Director of Extension Work



97-WS

1

Space for Agent's Stamp

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Is there a central county committee supporting your work? Yes
2. If so, what is it called? Farmers' Union and Farmers' Club
3. Who constitute its membership? Representative farmers of Culpeper, Madison and Rappahannock counties
4. How is membership selected or appointed? Membership selected
5. Does this committee help you make a county plan of work? Yes

How long has this county organization been in existence? 4 years

6. Number of communities in your county Five
7. How many community farmers' clubs have you assisted in organizing this year? 1
   Total membership 15
8. How many community farmers' clubs have you in your county? 1
   Total membership 15
9. How many community farmers' clubs have ceased to exist during the year? 0
   (Give reason)
10. How many of these clubs are organized so as to include the farmer's wife, children, and others, in their membership? 1

2

Space for agent's stamp

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

11. How have these clubs been helpful to the farmer and his family? (Use extra pages if necessary)

12. Are these community farmers' clubs dependent on the county agent for their existence and the continuation of their efforts? No

13. Does each club have a community plan or program of work? (Attach a copy of such plans for the past year) Yes

3

Space for agent's stamp

COOPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING ORGANIZATIONS

1. How many of your farmers' organizations buy and sell cooperatively? _____

2. State the quantity and value of each farm necessity or product bought or sold cooperatively by these organizations and the approximate saving to the farmer. Make a separate list of purchases and likewise one for sales, and indicate which are purchases and which sales. Report all livestock in carload lots, keeping the different kinds of livestock separate, for example, ____cars cattle; _____cars hogs, etc. Report all grains and potatoes in bushels and carloads, making a separate report on each kind of grain, i.e., 10 carloads, or 8000 bushels of corn. Report all seed in bushels, all fertilizer and lime in tons, and wool in pounds. In the column headed "value", report the amount at which the commodity was actually sold, or for which it was bought. If more commodities have been bought or sold than can be listed on this form, use an additional sheet. A full report on this subject is urged.

Article	Cars	Quantity Bu., lbs. or tons	Value	Saving
*Bought				
Fertilizer	47	940 tons	$26320.00	$
Lime	7	140 "	1120.00	
Feed	20	1600 "	51200	
Wheat	5	6000 bu	6000	
Oats		500 "	250	
			95.85	
*Sold				

3. Have you attempted to keep a bulletin board in your office, listing things for sale and things wanted?

4. Have you used the market news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture or your State market news service?

4

COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

Meetings are held monthly, and at these meetings there are talks made by at least three practical farmers appointed by a committee of five - the County Agent being chairman - . Subjects are assigned the farmers and some very interesting talks have been made on timely subjects. This method of having a definite program has created lively interest and a large attendance at the regular monthly meetings.

5

Space for agent's stamp.

C O R N

(Including Kafir, Milo, Feterita)
Separate sheet for each

Silver King

1.	Number of demonstrators	1
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	1
3.	Total acreage of corn grown under improved methods on demonstration farms	5
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels)	65
5.	Estimated average yield for entire county (bushels)	40
6.	Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels)	25
7.	Number of cooperators	60
8.	Total acreage of corn grown under improved methods by cooperators	300
9.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations by cooperators (bushels)	55
10.	Number of farmers testing seed corn for germination	3
11.	Number of bushels so tested for germination	12
12.	How many farmers planted selected seed?	9
13.	Acreage planted with selected seed	150
14.	Number of farmers you have influenced to select seed for next year's crop	20
15.	Estimated amount of seed selected (bushels)	150
16.	Number who turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres	0
17.	Number of acres harvested for silage	100
18.	Yield per acre harvested for silage (tons)	15
19.	Number of acres "hogged down"	5
20.	Estimated value per acre when utilized this way	$ 30
21.	Number of acres treated for diseases or insect pests	0
22.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of corn or improved cultural methods?	40
23.	Number of communities in which corn demonstrations were conducted	1

CORN DEMONSTRATION.

Owing to the very large number of boys enrolled in the One-acre Corn Club project, there was only one demonstration in corn reporting, this being a demonstration in Silver King of five acres. However, this demonstration has proven to be of great benefit to practically all the farmers in the county, it has received quite a good deal of publicity through our local county papers.

I have influenced a large number of farmers to field select their corn, also advised a large number of the necessity of growing pure bred seed corn over mixed, and this, as shown at our County Fair, will be a great benefit to the farmers in the near future.

I ordered 85 bushels of Pamunkey ensilage corn and distributed in the county. This corn showed an increase of from 5 to 10 tons per acre over the ordinary ensilage corn that has been seeded heretofore, although I have not any definite figures to give on this corn.

7

Space for agent's stamp.

SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Wheat Demonstration
(Enter here name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1.	Number of demonstrators	0
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	0
3.	Total acreage grown under improved methods on demonstration farms	0
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels)	-
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels)	-
6.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels)	-
7.	Number of cooperators	25
8.	Total acreage grown under improved methods by cooperators	250
9.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (bushels)	18
10.	Number of farmers testing seed for germination	0
11.	Number of bushels so tested	0
12.	Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain	-
13.	Acreage planted with pure or selected seed	0
14.	Number of demonstration acres cut for hay	0
15.	Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons)	0
16.	Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons)	0
17.	Number of acres grazed off	0
18.	Estimated value per acre of grazing	$ 0
19.	Number of acres turned under for soil improvement	0
20.	How many bushels of seed were treated for smut?	0
21.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of small grains or improved cultural methods?	20
22.	Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted	0

WHEAT.

There were no actual demonstration carried on in the county in wheat. However, I have visited thirty or more farmers and influenced them to use better and more improved methods in the growing of wheat.

The farmer has just realized in the past year the necessity of seeding better seed; this in a great measure was introduced in the county by the certified seed growers. The increase in the yield of wheat in the county for 1922 was 5 bushels or more per acre over the past three years. Nevertheless, a good deal of wheat was injured by weavil, not only in the bin but in the stack also.

I have advised the farmers before another year to use every precaution and to fumigate their wheat bins. I also expect to carry on some demonstrations next year on the care of the seed.

9

Space for agent's stamp.

SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Oats Demonstration

(Enter here name of Grain - separate sheet for each)

1.	Number of demonstrators	0
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	0
3.	Total acreage grown under improved methods on demonstration farms	0
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels)	0
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels)	0
6.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels)	0
7.	Number of cooperators	15
8.	Total acreage grown under improved methods by cooperators	200
9.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (bushels)	25
10.	Number of farmers testing seed for germination	0
11.	Number of bushels so tested	0
12.	Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain	0
13.	Acreage planted with pure or selected seed	0
14.	Number of demonstration acres cut for hay	0
15.	Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons)	0
16.	Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons)	0
17.	Number of acres grazed off	0
18.	Estimated value per acre of grazing	$ 0
19.	Number of acres turned under for soil improvement	0
20.	How many bushels of seed were treated for smut?	0
21.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of small grains or improved cultural methods?	15
22.	Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted	3

VIRGINIA

Culpeper County Agent Report
1922

O A T S.

As in wheat there were no demonstrations carried on in oats; however, there were 15 or more farmers influenced as to the growing of oats.

In this county oats are not grown for their commercial value. Practically all the oats seeded are by dairymen, who, of course, utilize all they make in the mixing of their dairy feed.

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SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Rye Demonstration

(Enter here name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1. Number of demonstrators		
2. Number of demonstrators reporting		
3. Total acreage grown under improved methods on demonstration farms		
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations	(bushels)	
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county	(bushels)	
6. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods	(bushels)	
7. Number of cooperators		30
8. Total acreage grown under improved methods by cooperators		300
9. Average yield per acre by cooperators	(bushels)	0
10. Number of farmers testing seed for germination		0
11. Number of bushels so tested		0
12. Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain		0
13. Acreage planted with pure or selected seed		0
14. Number of demonstration acres cut for hay		0
15. Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations	(tons)	0
16. Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods	(tons)	300
17. Number of acres grazed off		$ 8.00
18. Estimated value per acre of grazing		300
19. Number of acres turned under for soil improvement		0
20. How many bushels of seed were treated for smut?		30
21. On how many farms have you introduced the growing of small grains on improved cultural methods		2
22. Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted		

RYE.

Rye is grown in this county principally by dairymen. Rye is seeded in September on land on which ensilage corn was grown. It is grased in early spring and then turned under. The dairymen practice the method of using the same land yearly for growing ensilage. However, this land is usually covered with manure every year, and the dairymen report that the land which is put in corn yearly according to the above named method shows an improvement each year.

13

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE, OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clover, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats, - Wheat, or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy; Mixed Grasses and Clovers; Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

Alfalfa Demonstration

(Enter here the name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1.	Number of demonstrators	15
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	10
3.	Total acreage in this crop on demonstrations	150
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay)	4
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons of cured hay)	3½ 3.5
6.	Number of acres cut for hay	150
7.	Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons of cured hay)	.5 ½ T.
8.	Number of acres grazed off	5
9.	Estimated value per acre of grazing	$ 30.00
10.	Number of cooperators	15
11.	Total acreage grown by cooperators	200
12.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (tons of cured hay)	3
13.	How many acres (if legume) were inoculated?	200 all
14.	How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from U.S. Department of Agriculture?	75%
15.	How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement?	25
16.	Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice	20
17.	How many acres were sown this fall?	25
18.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of hay, forage, or cover crops, or improved cultural methods?	5
19.	Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted	3

A L F A L F A.

Alfalfa as a legume has gained ground very rapidly in this county, due in a large part to the rapid development of the dairy industry. Practically all dairymen are growing alfalfa as their principal hay crop. However, there are a great many other farms on which a small amount of alfalfa is being seeded, and no doubt within the near future the acreage will be large, after it is proven to to the farmer that alfalfa is the most economical and superior hay for all purposes. I think there is an increase of 10% to 15% in amount of alfalfa sown this past year over previous years. But the alfalfa that was seeded this year does not look so well owing to the very dry fall. I have advised the farmers to reseed this land in the spring with from 10 to 15 pounds per acre of seed.

Alfalfa has ceased to be a crop where demonstrations can be carried on successfully, owing to the very common used of it.

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE, OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clover, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats, - Wheat, or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy; Mixed Grasses and Clovers; Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

Sapling Clover Demonstration
(Enter here the name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop on demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons of cured hay) _____
6. Number of acres cut for hay _____
7. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons of cured hay) _____
8. Number of acres grazed off _____
9. Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____
10. Number of cooperators 35
11. Total acreage grown by cooperators 525
12. Average yield per acre by cooperators (tons of cured hay) 1½
13. How many acres (if legume) were inoculated? 0
14. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from U. S. Department of Agriculture? 0
15. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement? 10%
16. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice 10%
17. How many acres were sown this fall? 0
18. On how many farms have you introduced the growing of hay, forage, or cover crops, or improved cultural methods? 25
19. Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted 5

16

SAVING CLOVER.

Clover is one of our most common legumes. Practically every farmer in the county of any importance grows a considerable amount of clover.

Clover is seeded in the spring of the year on wheat with drill and 150 lbs. of 16% Acid Phosphate.

Some years past the farmers were complaining of not being able to get a stand of clover, but now is it a very rare thing that you ever hear this complaint. Of course, this is due to the fact that lime is sown on practically every field seeded with clover. The farmer has at last been convinced that in order to grow a successful crop of clover it is necessary to use lime.

Clover is only cut one year for hay. It is then turned under and the land put in corn.

Many farmers are now used the following three-year rotation: corn, wheat and clover. There is practically no summer plowing or fallowing done now owing to the decline in the wheat market.

17

Space for agent's stamp

SUMMER LEGUMES

(Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, etc.)

Cowpea Demonstration
(Name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1.	Number of demonstrators	
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	
3.	Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations	
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels of seed)	
5.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons cured hay)	
6.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels of seed)	
7.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured hay)	
8.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels of seed)	
9.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay)	
10.	Number of cooperators	20
11.	Total acreage grown under improved methods by cooperators	300
12.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (bushels of seed)	
13.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (tons cured hay)	2 T
14.	Number of farmers testing seed for germination	0
15.	Total number of bushels seed so tested	0
16.	Acreage planted with pure or selected seed	0
17.	Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed	0
18.	Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay	300
19.	Number of acres grazed off	0
20.	Estimated value per acre of grazing	$ 0
21.	Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement	0
22.	Total number of acres inoculated - by Department cultures	15
23.	Total number of acres inoculated - by inoculated soil	0
24.	Total number of acres inoculated - by commercial cultures	20
25.	Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted this year to this crop due to your influence	300
26.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of summer legumes or improved cultural methods?	10
27.	Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted	3

COWPEAS.

The cowpea as a summer legume is losing prominence in this county owing to the demonstrations carried on here in 1921 of soy beans.

All of the cooperators that have seeded both soy beans and cowpeas report that soy bean hay is superior to cowpea and at the same time it is more easily cured and practically the same tonnage per acre is derived from both crops.

19

Space for agent's stamp

SUMMER LEGUMES

(Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, etc.)

Soy Bean Demonstration
(Name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1.	Number of demonstrators	10
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	5
3.	Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations	40
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels of seed)	
5.	Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons cured hay)	2 T
6.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels of seed)	
7.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured hay)	1½ T 1.5
8.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels of seed)	
9.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay)	1 T
10.	Number of cooperators	15
11.	Total acreage grown under improved methods by cooperators	100
12.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (bushels of seed)	
13.	Average yield per acre by cooperators (tons cured hay)	1½ T
14.	Number of farmers testing seed for germination	0
15.	Total number of bushels seed so tested	0
16.	Acreage planted with pure or selected seed	0
17.	Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed	40
18.	Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay	140
19.	Number of acres grazed off	0
20.	Estimated value per acre of grazing	$
21.	Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement	0
22.	Total number of acres inoculated - by Department cultures	15
23.	Total number of acres inoculated - by inoculated soil	
24.	Total number of acres inoculated - by commercial cultures	0 40
25.	Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted this year to this crop due to your influence	200
26.	On how many farms have you introduced the growing of summer legumes or improved cultural methods?	15
27.	Number of communities in which demonstrations were conducted	5

SOY BEANS.

The growing of soy bean is gaining rapidly over cowpeas with the farmers of this county. This is due to the demonstrations that were carried on in 1921, in which soy beans proved to be superior hay to that of cowpeasp

Practically all of the soy beans seeded now are inoculated either by the department cultures or by commercial cultures.

Several of my demonstrators reported that there was a very marked improvement in the growth of the bean and in all instances the demonstrators report that there could scarcely be found any nodules on the un-inoculated bean. They also report that in any crop following the bean there was a decided improvement in the yield, but mainly on the land where the bean was inoculated. This goes to prove to the farmers that it is necessary to inoculate beans if there are to be derived any benefits from the culture of same.

21

Space for agent's stamp

IRISH POTATOES

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of potato demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels) _____
6. Estimated number of acres planted with treated seed _____
7. Estimated number of acres on which foliage was treated for diseases and insect pests _____
8. How many farmers used certified seed through your influence? _____
9. Total acreage planted with certified seed _____
10. On how many farms have you introduced the growing of Irish potatoes or improved cultural methods? _____
11. Number of communities in which Irish potato demonstrations were conducted _____

Irish Potatoes are not grown for any commercial value in this county. However, I have influenced quite a good many of the farmers to treat their seed potatoes before planting as scab was very prevalent this year. I hope to be able to conduct some experiments in the treatment of seed potatoes for 1923.

22

Space for agent's stamp

SWEET POTATOES

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of potato demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels) _____
6. Estimated number of acres planted with treated seed _____
7. Estimated number of acres on which foliage was treated for diseases and insect pests _____
8. Estimated increased acreage this year over last year due to county agent's work _____
9. How many storage houses built this year? _____
10. Total capacity of these storage houses (bushels) _____
11. How many storage houses in county? _____
12. Total capacity of storage houses in county (bushels) _____
13. Total number of bushels put in storage this year (bushels) _____
14. On how many farms have you introduced the growing of sweet potatoes or improved cultural methods? _____
15. Number of communities in which sweet potato demonstrations were conducted _____

Sweet Potatoes similar to that of Irish Potatoes. They are not grown for any commercial use in this county.

23

Space for agent's stamp

ORCHARDS

1. Number of demonstration home orchards - - - - (Apple 10) Peach 5 (Other ____

2. Total number of trees in these demonstrations 1500

	Orchards	Acres	Trees
3. Orchards inspected by agent	15	____	1500
4. Orchards pruned due to your influence	25	25	2500
5. Orchards sprayed due to your influence	30	30	3000
6. Peach orchards treated for borers due to your influence	5	5	125
7. Orchards planted due to your influence	1	5	500
TOTAL	____		____

8. How many commercial orchards in your county - Apple 2 Trees 1000

9. How many commercial orchards in your county - Peach 5 Trees 800

10. How many commercial orchards in your county - Other 0 Trees 0

11. How many commercial orchards have you assisted in caring for? 7

12. How many trees did you actually spray? 15

13. How many trees did you actually prune? 250

14. How many trees did you actually worm? 25

15. Estimated value of increased production due to demonstration methods $ 20%

16. Report of special campaigns, results, etc.

17. Number of communities in which orchard demonstrations were conducted 7

ORCHARDS.

There are only two commercial orchards of any importance in this county (that is apple orchards), although I have devoted several days of my time in visiting commercial orchards in adjoining counties that are owned by Culpeper County men.

Practically every farmer in the county has a few trees, but these are used only for home consumption, and it has been quite an undertaking to get these trees pruned and sprayed.

I have sent out circular letters to the farmers urging them of the importance of pruning, spraying and cultivating their orchards. I have also published and held demonstrations in every section of the county in the interest of home orchards in the hope of bettering the condition of same.

I have been visited on several occasions by specialist from Blacksburg and there are now five orchards - two old and three young - under the supervision of the Extension Division and the County Agent. These orchards are doing nicely, and it is to be hoped that these demonstrations will prove to be of great value to the small orchard growers.

Cedar rust and blight were prevalent this year, more so than has been the case for many years. I have visited the commercial orchard growers and advised them of the importance and necessity of spraying and the eradication of the cedar tree, but little headway has been made in Culpeper County as there are a very large number of cedars and the farmers pretends to thinks and argues that the cedar is of more value to him than the apple tree.

25

Space for agent's stamp

H O R S E S

1.	How many registered stallions have been secured this year, due to your influence?	1
2.	How many registered jacks secured due to your influence?	0
3.	How many registered brood mares secured due to your influence?	0
4.	How many demonstrations in feeding horses or mules?	0
5.	How many horses or mules in these demonstrations	
	(Report results under "Remarks")	
6.	How many horses or mules fed and cared for according to methods you have advocated?	50
7.	How many pure-bred stallions in county now?	0
8.	How many pure-bred jacks in county now?	0
9.	Number of communities in which horse demonstrations were conducted	

REMARKS :

HORSES.

Horses are fast decreasing in this county due in part to tractors, trucks, and the increase in raising mules. However, there has been one registered Percheron stallion bought by a stock company composed of thirty-three farmers each one owning one $100.00 share. This I hope will improve the class of draft horses in Culpeper County as it is one of the greatest assets in power that we need for this county.

Our mules are degenerating due to the inferior quality of our mares and jacks.

Horses and mules are selling for practically nothing and it is hard for the farmer to find any sale for any surplus horses or mules.

27

Space for agent's stamp

DAIRY CATTLE

1. How many head of registered bulls have been secured this year through your influence?	5
2. How many head of registered cows or heifers have been secured this year through your influence?	18
3. How many head of pure-bred dairy cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through individual sales?	6
4. How many head of pure-bred dairy cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through group sales?	0
5. How many high-grade dairy cows have been secured this year through your influence?	100
6. How many cows have been tested by individuals at your instance to determine the profitable milk producers?	500
7. Do you carry or own a Babcock tester?	no
8. How many farmers have been induced to feed a better balanced ration to their stock?	30
9. How many head of stock so fed?	550
10. How many demonstrations in dairy work have you supervised?	25
11. How many cows in these demonstrations? (Report results under "Remarks")	450
12. How many new cream stations established this year due to your influence?	1
13. How many cream stations in county?	2
14. How many new cream routes established this year due to the influence of the county agent's work? (If creameries have been established make report)	1
15. How many cheese factories in your county?	0
16. How many cheese factories established in your county this year?	0
17. How many pure-bred dairy bulls in the county now?	40
18. How many pure-bred dairy cows in the county now?	180

24

Space for agent's stamp

DAIRY CATTLE (Continued)

19.	How many cow testing associations organized this year due to your influence? (Give report if any)	1 in 1921
20.	Number members in above Ass'ns?	20
21.	" cows tested by " " ?	650
22.	How many dairy breeders' associations established this year due to your influence? (Give report if any)	0
23.	How many dairy bull associations established this year?	0
24.	Number of members in these associations	0
25.	Number of bulls in these associations	0
26.	Total number of cows kept by members of these associations	0
27.	Total number of bull associations now in operation in your county	0
28.	Number of communities in which dairy cattle demonstrations were conducted	4

DAIRY CATTLE.

Five new dairies have been started in Culpeper County ithis year, all of which are due to the influence of the County Agent.

The dairy industry in Culpeper is fast improving due chiefly to the whole milk market and a new ice cream factory that opened in the town during the past year.

There have been five registered bulls secured from out of the county - two Guernseys and three Holsteins - These bulls were purchased by the County Agent, all of which have proven to be very satisfactory to the farmer.

Dairy products are getting to be one of Culpeper's most important farm products. There are now 35 large dairies in the county ~~raising~~ ranging from 15 to 200 cows to a dairy.

The Cow Testing Association which was organised in 1921 has proven to be very beneficial to the dairymen and they are now thinking of starting another association and a considerable number of dairymen are doing advanced registered work, and there are also other dairymen who want to come into the association and our tester can not do the work.

The Holstein breed now predominates; however, the Guernsey was introduced in the county this year by the County Agent. Nine registered Guernsey heifers were bought and two bulls. These have been placed with the boys in club work.

The new dairy barns and dairies that have been built - all of which plans have been furnished by the County Agent in cooperation with the Dairy and Food Division of the state. I have supervised the building and furnished detailed drawings and other advice relative to the equipment, water supply, etc..

Attached hereto is the County Cow Tester's yearly report for your information.

Yearly Report of Culpeper County Cow Testing Assn.

TABLE- 1-

In summarizing the year's work of the Culpeper County Cow Testing Association table have been compiled, from which each member can see how his herd compares with other members of the Association. A total of 501 cows competed this year. (Only cows that were tested six months or over were counted)

The following is a list of the leading cows in the Association;

OWNER	NAME	MILK(LBS)	BUTTER(LBS)	BREED
1-H.L.Butler & Sons-Prilly-18001			739.3	H
2-J.O.Sullivan-	Caltha	15701	726.3	H
3-J.O.Sullivan-	Norman	16366	694.3	H
4-H.L.Butler&Sons-Mid Brook-		16463	669.3	H
5- " "	Meade	13404	618.6	Gr. H
6-J.C.Miller	Myrtle	12873	589	Gr. H.
7-Mahoney Bros	Viola	10569	591.3	Gr. H.
8J.C.Miller	Flirt	12216	570.6	Gr. H.
9. "	Bird	12659	561.5	Gr. H.
10-Mahoney Bros	Louise	13447	560.5	H
11-J.C.Miller	Loretta	8459	552.9	Gr. G.
12-J.C.Miller	No.34	10942	550.6	Gr. H
13- Mahoney Bros	Nancy	13801	541.9	H
14-J.C.Sullivan	DeKol	10929	522.8	H
15-H.L.Butler& Sons	Brady	10709	517.4	Gr. H.
16- J. C. Miller	Maggie	10416	515.9	Gr. H.
17-Mahoney Bros	Pet	11557	506	H
18-Mahoney Bros	Sylvia	12409	500.5	H

Number of cows producing over 600 lbs of butter-6
Number of cows producing over 15000 lbs of milk--4
Number of cows producing over 10000 lbs of milk--38
The best yearly average was made H.L.Butler & Sons. Their average for the year was:Milk, 946.3 lbs; Fat,36.8 lbs, Test,3.8%

J.C. Sullivan and M.A.Mahoney Bros made second and third places respectively

TABLE- 2-

This table includes all the cows completing year, also cows producing over 360 lbs butter, 5000lbs milk, and 200 lbs butter fat. Names are in order in which tested.

Owner	No. Cows Completing Year	No. cows over 360 lbs Butter	No. cows over 5000 lbs Milk	No. cows over 200 lbs Fat
1- R.P.Williams	32	7	18	22
2- Mahoney Bros	25	22	23	24
3-D.P. Slaughter	25	0	23	23
4-H.L.Butler & Sons	13	11	13	13
5-J.C.Hiden	47	15	36	38
6-C.P.Clark	41	2	37	35
7-J.C.Sullivan	16	12	14	16
8-F.D.Griffith	18	2	18	17
9-H.L.Graves	16	5	16	16
10-A.C.Willis	43	26	43	42
11-J.C.Miller(Brandy)	104	15	95	94
12-J.C.Miller	99	6	58	44

71.2 % over 5000lbs of milk
68.2 % over 200 lbs fat
20.6 % over 360 lbs butter(over 100 cows)

32

Space for agent's stamp

BEEF CATTLE

1. How many head of registered bulls have been secured this year through your influence? 5
2. How many head of registered cows or heifers have been secured this year through your influence? 0
3. How many head of pure-bred beef cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through individual sales? 0
4. How many head of pure-bred beef cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through group sales? 0
5. How many head of high-grade cows have been secured through your influence? 0
6. How many beef breeding herds were started this year due to your influence? 0
7. How many head of feeding cattle have been brought into the county this year through your influence? 0
8. How many beef feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 0
9. How many cattle in these feeding demonstrations? 0
10. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 0

    (Give methods, dates, and results in dollars, gains made, cost of gains, total profit, etc., under "Remarks") 0

11. Estimate the number of beef cattle cared for according to methods which you advocated - where methods were wholly followed 0
12. Estimate the number of beef cattle cared for according to methods which you advocated - where methods were partially followed 0

    (Give results of these methods and special campaigns along beef cattle lines under "Remarks") 0

13. Number of beef cattle breeders' associations or clubs formed 0
14. Number of members of such associations or clubs 0
15. Number of pure-bred beef bulls in county now? 60
16. Number of pure-bred beef cows in county now? 75
17. Number of communities in which beef cattle demonstrations were conducted 0

BEEF CATTLE.

The breeding of pure bred beef cattle has decreased to some extent in this county owing to the rapid development of the dairy industry and the low price of registered beef animals.

There are now about 60 registered bulls in the county and 75 registered beef cows.

The beef situation in Culpeper County is getting to be a serious one, owing to the farmers not keeping their beef calves but vealing them and then shipping the cream. The farmer claims that he gets more money out of his cows by doing this way than if the calves were kept.

The stock cattle that are kept in this county are usually secured from the adjoining counties at a more reasonable price than they could be raised for here.

Space for agent's stamp

34

H O G S

1. How many head of registered boars have been secured this year due to your influence? 12
2. How many head of registered sows or gilts have been secured this year due to your influence? 15
3. How many head of pure-bred hogs have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through individual sales? 20
4. How many head of pure-bred hogs have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through group sales? 25
5. How many herds of pure-bred hogs have been started through your influence? 12
6. How many hog feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 0
7. How many hogs in these demonstrations? 0
8. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 0
9. How many farmers used self-feeders secured at your suggestion? 22
10. How many farmers have you induced to start the growing of grazing crops for hogs? 7
11. Estimate number of hogs fed or cared for according to methods which you advocated 300 (300)
12. Give number of pure-bred boars in county now 200
13. Number of communities in which hog demonstrations were conducted 0

H O G S.

Swine production in Culpeper County is increasing from 15% to 20% each year. This is due in part to the pig club work that has been conducted in a most successful way; also to the low price of corn, which forced the farmers to harvest practically all of his grain through his hogs, and from all reports the farmers are getting from $2.00 to $4.00 more per barrel when utilized this way.

Practically every farmer in the county of any importance is keeping pure bred sires, and a great many have registerdd sows.

The swine producers are practicing hogging down all of their crops. This is, of coures, another reason for the increase in swine production.

The principal breeds that now exist in the county, are Poland China and Duroc.

There have been twohbreeding associations organized, both are active and have conducted one consignment sale of 25 head.

CULPEPER WINS AT STATE FAIR

Takes Second in Holstein County Herd; Also Has Grand Champion Bull.

By R. P. WILLIAMS
County Agent.

Messrs. D. T. Painter, G. W. Miller and Gladstone Butler returned the first of the week from the State fair at Richmond, with a carload of exhibits consisting of cattle, pigs, poultry and corn.

Culpeper county should feel proud of the showing she made at the fair; having won second place in the Holstein county herd, premium $100.00. This herd is composed of 10 animals. The following are the exhibitors who had animals in the county herd:

J. W. Albert, aged bull.

C. E. Gaujner, aged cow.

C. E. Gardner, 2-year and under 3 heifer.

C. E. Gardner, junior yearling heifer.

M. A. Mahoney, cow, 3 years and under four.

H. L. Butler and Son, junior bull calf.

H. L. Butler and Son, senior heifer calf.

H. L. Mahoney, junior yearling bull.

Sam Sullivan and Son, senior yearling heifer.

James Quaintance, junior heifer calf.

All these animals, composing the county herd, were also entered in open classes at the fair. The following are the winners:

J. W. Albert, aged bull, second place, $17.50.

H. L. Butler and Son, bull calf, first place, $25.00.

H. L. Butler and Son, junior champion bull, first place, $25.00

H. L. Butler and Son, grand champion bull, first place, $25.00.

In the Holstein calf club, the following were winners:

James Gardner, third place, $15.00.

James Quaintance, fifth place, $10.00.

Sam Sullivan, Jr., sixth place, $9.00.

Lee Butler, tenth place, $6.00.

There were also two Guernsey calves in club work in the county belonging to Mr. J. W. Albert's boys. These calves won tenth and twelfth place, $7.00.

Two county club pigs were also taken to the fair at Richmond. One Poland China, belonging to Yager Hume, won fifth place, $4.00. A Duroc Jersey belonging to Walter Early won fifth place, $4.00. Both of these pigs were grand champions at the Culpeper fair of their breed.

Katherine Walker, a poultry club member, won first place on Rhode Island Red pullet, prize $2.00. Katherine Walker also won second place on a pen of Rhode Island Reds, $2.00.

L. B. Dulin, a corn club member, won ninth place on best 10 ears of white corn, $4.00.

The exhibitors having entries at the State fair should certainly feel proud of the good showing that they made.

The cattle, poultry and pigs arrived in Culpeper in excellent shape, and those in charge report a most pleasant, enjoyable and profitable experience and hope to return another year and bring back some more laurels.

36

Space for agent's stamp

P O U L T R Y

1. Number of poultry demonstrations		94
2. Number of each kind of poultry grown and cared for according to methods which you advocated	(Chickens	7000
	(Ducks	
	(Guineas	
	(Turkeys	250
	(Geese	
	TOTAL	7,250
3. On how many farms has poultry management been improved as a result of your work?		65
4. How many birds on these farms?		5000
5. How many communities have adopted a standard variety of poultry?		0
6. On how many cream routes are poultry products collected?		0
7. How many flocks culled through your efforts?		88
8. Number of birds in flocks culled		7000
9. Number of birds eliminated through culling		2000
10. How many farmers were induced to raise standard bred poultry this year?		200
11. How many demonstrators were induced to practice early hatching?		180
12. How many winter feeding demonstrations?		5
13. Number of birds in these demonstrations?		250
14. Number of new poultry houses erected at your suggestion		4
15. Number of poultry houses remodeled at your suggestion		25

16. Report on reverse side of this sheet any work done on poultry diseases.

17. Number of communities in which poultry demonstrations were conducted 5

POULTRY.

The Poultry industry in this county is ~~xxx~~ similar to that of the dairy industry, it is on a rapid increase owing to the very large club enrollment in Poultry clubs. This, of course, has influenced the farmer to pay more attention to better bred chickens and care of same.

There has been held 75 demonstrations in practically every section of the county. The flocks of birds would average any where from 50 to 400. A good many of the flocks culled for egg production were also culled for purity of standard. This I hope will go a long way towards the standardization of poultry.

There are now five demonstrators enrolled in the State Egg-laying Contest, one of which now leads the state in egg production. On practically every farm where there was a culling demonstration conducted, the farmer was also influenced in the better feeding and housing of his poultry. This has increased the egg production at least 30%. I have never culled a single farm flock in which I did not sooner or later get a report from the farmer advising me of the good results he had received through this demonstration. I am frank to say that the poultry club work, which I have been doing for the past year, has been very successful in every phase.

38

Space for agent's stamp

LIVE STOCK DISEASES AND PESTS

1. How many demonstrations have been conducted through your influence in treating or testing livestock for the control of the following: _____

		Demonstrations	* Animals treated
CATTLE	(Blackleg	2	20
	(Anthrax or charbon	1	200
	(Digestive and other troubles	0	0
	(Tuberculosis	9	175
	(Ticks	0	0
	(Lice	1	2
HOGS	(Cholera (single treatment)	0	0
	(Cholera (simultaneous treatment)	0	0
	(Digestive and other troubles	2	25
	(Worms	1	12
	(Lice	5	30
	(Mange	0	0
SHEEP	(Stomach worms	0	
	(Digestive and other troubles	0	
	(Grubs	0	
	(Scab	0	
	(Ticks	0	
HORSES	(Spinal meningitis	0	
	(Digestive ailments	0	
	(Anthrax or charbon	0	
	(Distemper	0	
	(Accidents	0	
	(Other troubles	0	

2. State in how many of the above demonstrations you actually treated livestock to demonstrate the method of treatment and the number of animals actually treated by you:

	Demonstrations	Animals
CATTLE, for Blackleg	1	20
CATTLE, for Tuberculosis	0	0
CATTLE, for Anthrax or charbon	0	0
HOGS, for Cholera	0	0
HORSES, for Anthrax or charbon	0	0

3. Have you instruments for such demonstrations? NO

4. Report results of treatments and of campaigns for eradication or control of diseases or pests under "Remarks".

*Include all animals treated through your influence.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES AND PESTS.

Live stock diseases have not been very prevalent during the past year, due in part to the better care and precaution that the farmers are now using to avoid these diseases. However, there has been one outbreak of anthrax, but this was checked before it made very much headway.

There has been no hog cholera, but quite a good deal of digestive troubles, worms and lice found among the hog producers.

Tuberculosis is being eradicated very rapidly in the county. All dairy herds are under the B.A.I. supervision and there have also been several beef herds enrolled to take up this work.

Out of 1200 cows tested for T.B. only about 15 were found to be tubercular, and most of these cows were not raised in the county but purchased in adjoining counties.

40

Space for agent's stamp

FERTILIZERS

1.	How many farmers consulted you regarding the use of fertilizers?	115
2.	How many fertilizer demonstrations are the farmers conducting with you?	none 0
3.	Total acreage in these demonstrations	0
4.	How much fertilizer used on such demonstrations? (tons)	0
5.	How many communities have you influenced to buy fertilizers cooperatively?	0
6.	Quantity bought cooperatively (tons)	0
7.	Value of fertilizer bought cooperatively (actual price paid by cooperative purchase)	$13 per T
8.	Total amount saved by cooperative purchases	$500
9.	Number of farmers home-mixing fertilizer on your advice	3
10.	Estimated number of tons home-mixed	25
11.	Estimated saving to farmers (per ton)	$5.00
12.	Number of communities in which fertilizer demonstrations were conducted	0

F E R T I L I Z E R S.

The use of commercial fertiliser has decreased to some extent, due to the high cost of fertiliser and the low price the farmer receives for his crop.

The ppincipal fertilizer used by the farmer is 16% Acid Phosphate. I advocate to the farmers that 16% Acid Phosphate used in connection with lime will give much better results than some of the higher grade fertilizers. This is now being practiced to a large extent.

Over 50% of the fertilizer used by the farmers is furnished by the Farmers' Union, and the farmers have been able to save at least $1.00 per ton by buying it this way.

47

Space for agent's stamp

M A N U R E S

1. [illegible] induced to take better care of farm manure? 15

2. How many have provided manure sheds at your suggestion? 2

3. How many are composting farm manure and waste products? 3

4. How many manure spreaders have been secured this year through your influence? 6

5. How many farmers are using phosphate or other material for reenforcing farm manure? 10

6. Number of communities in which manure demonstrations were conducted 0

37-SRS

MANURE.

The care of farm manure has been greatly neglected by farmers. However, they are now beginning to think more of the value of their farm manure and a few pits have been built and the farmer does not now leave his manure in piles for months at a time, but gets it out on the land as soon as possible.

Practically every farmer of any importance has a manure spreader, a great many of which have been bought due to the County Agent's influence.

44

Space for agent's stamp

S I L O S

1. How many silos have been constructed in your county this year? 7
2. How many silos constructed this year as a result of your advice? 7
3. How many silos are in county now? 200
4. Of the number of silos in county now there are:

Tile	25
Cement	15
Stave	160
Stone	
Pit	
Other	
TOTAL	200

5. Number of communities in which silo demonstrations were conducted 0

4J

LIME.

A few years ago silos were not thought very much of by the farmers owing to the knocks that they received from adjoining counties where there was no agent present. There are now quite a number of the farmers using silos for wintering and fattenning cattle.

Every dairy farm has a silo and in many cases two or more, and the dairymen are just now realizing the importance of having a sufficient amount of ensilage to feed them for twelve months instead of six months as heretofore has been the practice.

46

Space for agent's stamp

L I M E

1. Number of demonstrators — 25
2. Number of demonstrators reporting — 15
3. Total number of acres in lime demonstrations — 300
4. How many farms, other than demonstrators, used lime or limestone this year due to your influence? — 80
5. Quantity of burned lime or limestone used (tons) — 80
6. Total number of acres treated this year — 100
7. Number of local sources of lime developed — 0
8. Number of lime crushers installed as a result of your work — 0
9. Number of lime kilns built as a result of your work — 0
10. Number of lime sheds constructed as a result of your work — 0
11. Number of carloads shipped into your county — 150
12. Number of farms on which soil was tested for acidity — 0
13. Number of communities in which lime demonstrations were conducted — 6

L I M E.

The use of lime has ceased to be a demonstration in this county, for lime has been talked and advocated for the past ten years and the farmers all realize the necessity of the use of lime to improve the soil fertility.

There is scarcely a farm in the county on which lime is not used. About the only information that the County Agent has furnished the farmer relative to the use of lime is the different forms and kinds of limes and relative values of each. This information I consider has saved the farmers many dollars.

48

Space for agent's stamp

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

THINGS DONE WITH AGENT'S ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE

	Dwelling	Other	
1. Number of buildings erected	2	3	
2. Number of farm buildings improved	0	0	
3. Number of new building plans furnished	2	0	
4. Number of farm buildings painted or whitewashed	3	0	
5. Number of home water systems installed this year			7
6. Total number of such systems in county now			250
7. Number of home lighting systems installed in county this year			50
8. Total number of such systems in county now			250
9. Number of windmills erected this year			1
10. Number of home grounds improved			3
11. Number of farm and home sanitary conditions improved			2
12. Number of homes screened against flies and mosquitoes			25
13. Number of sanitary privies erected			30
14. Number of sewage disposal systems installed			0
15. Number of telephone systems installed			0
16. Number of farmers furnished plans and induced to adopt systematic crop rotations			20
17. Total acreage of such rotations			200
18. Number of new pastures established			5
19. Total acreage of new pastures established			90
20. Number of old pastures renovated			3
21. Total acreage of old pastures renovated			40

Space for agent's stamp

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS (Continued)

22. Number of drainage systems planned and adopted 53

23. Number of acres drained - by tile 30

24. Number of acres drained - by ditch 60

25. Number of farmers induced to remove stumps 0

26. Number of acres from which stumps were removed 0

27. Number of farmers induced to terrace their sloping lands 1

28. Total acreage so terraced 5

29. Number of home gardens planted or improved 0

30. Number of road improving demonstrations assisted in 1

31. Number of miles of improved roads resulting therefrom 15

32. Number of farmers who planted cover crops to be turned under 60

33. Number of new implements and tools bought:

Binders	25	Plows	30
Hay presses	6	Hay loaders	6
Gas engines	40	Farm levels	0
2-horse cultivators	25	Grading machines	5
Tractors	20	Hay rakes	20
Motor trucks	40	Ensilage cutters	12
Corn planters	30	Cream separators	50
Ditching machines	1	Spraying machines	2
Mowers	60	Manure spreaders	40
Grain drills	20	Small tools	unknown
Disk harrows	60		
1-horse cultivators	15		

34. Number of communities in which farm and farmstead improvements were conducted 6

50

Space for agent's stamp

MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK

1. Number of visits by agent to - - -
   - (Demonstrators - - - - - - - - - 42
   -)Cooperators - - - - - - - - - 140
   - (Other farmers - - - - - - - - - 220
   -)Business men - - - - - - - - - 458
   - (Boys' and girls' club members 1168
   - TOTAL _____

2. Number of miles traveled - - - - -
   - (Railroad - - - - - - - - - - - 2165
   -)Team - - - - - - - - - - - - - 150
   - (Automobile - - - - - - - - - - 12380
   - 'Otherwise - - - - - - - - - -
   - 14695
   - TOTAL _____

3. Calls on agent at office and home relative to work - Personal 165

4. Calls on agent at office and home relative to work - Telephone 750

5. Number of farmers' meetings held under auspices of agent or Extension Division 4

6. How many meetings of all kinds, including field meetings, did you take part in? 14

7. Total attendance at these meetings (approximate) 1000

8. How many field meetings held by you? 2

9. Total attendance at these meetings 350

10. Number of days spent at office work? 78
    How divided?
    - (Correspondence 30 %
    - (Conference 34 %
    - (Miscellaneous 36 %
    - TOTAL 100 %

11. Number of days spent in field work? 90
    How divided?
    - (Supervising regular demonstrations 21 %
    - (Other farm visits 30 %
    - (At meetings 20 %
    - (Assisted in short course work 5 %
    - (Organization and marketing 24 %
    - TOTAL 100 %

51

Space for agent's stamp

MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK
(Continued)

12.	Number of official individual letters written	780
13.	Number of articles relating to your work prepared and published	8 or
14.	Number of different circular letters prepared by you and sent out	17
15.	Total number of copies of such letters (Give list and copy of each, if possible)	did not keep copy
16.	Number of bulletins or circulars of U. S. Department of Agriculture distributed	975
17.	Number of bulletins or circulars from State college or State department of agriculture distributed	700
18.	Number of visits to schools relating to work	350
19.	In how many schools did you assist in outlining an agricultural course?	none
20.	How many extension schools or short courses did you assist in?	one
21.	Total attendance at these schools	16
22.	Total number of days you were engaged in these schools	7
23.	Number of farmers who attended short courses at colleges as a result of your effort	none
24.	Number of club boys who entered college for first time this year	none
25.	How many times have you been visited by specialists from college or the Department?	17
26.	Was there a county fair held in your county?	Yes
27.	How many demonstrators, cooperators and club members had exhibits?	700
28.	How many of these won prizes?	540
29.	How many demonstrations have you in truck or small fruit?	0
30.	How many were successful from a financial standpoint?	0
31.	How many farm account books distributed to farmers?	2
32.	How many farmers in your county did you assist to keep cost production records?.	2

52

Space for agent's stamp

MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK

(Continued)

34. How many farmers in your county are practicing fall plowing as a result of county agent's work? 0

35. How many wood lots have been improved at your suggestion? 0

36. How many farmers in your county have been influenced to grow sugar cane or sorghum for syrup? 0

37. How many farmers began keeping bees this year or improved their methods at your suggestion? 0

38. Number of hives involved in previous questions 0

39. How many farmers induced to transfer from old to improved hives? 0

40. Number of hives involved in these transfers 0

41. How many new queens introduced? 0

42. How many honey extractors purchased? 0

43. List in following table work done in connection with seed improvement.

CROP	Improved seed secured		Improved seed offered for sale	
	Farms	Bushels	Farms	Bushels
Corn	45	92½	4	12½
Wheat	4	8	12	500
Rye	2	40	4	150
Cotton	0	(lbs) 0	0	(lbs) 0
Oats	2	16	2	16
Potatoes	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	(oz.) 0	0	(oz.) 0
Other	0	0	0	
____				

53

Space for agent's stamp

SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKINGS

Each county agent will be expected to report three (3) important pieces of extension work attempted and successfully accomplished by him during the year. Details of your plan, method of procedure, and results, together with any other interesting facts and observations concerning each piece of work, should be included.

This sheet and as many additional sheets as are necessary should be used for this purpose.

RECORD OF CROPS REPORTED BY BOYS' CLUBS

Kind of club	1. Total enroll-ment	2. Total number of members completing demonstra-tions and reporting	3. Number of acres in demon-strations completed and reported	4. Total production (bushels or pounds)	5. Average yield per acre (bushels or pounds)	6. Average cost per bushel or pound	7. Total cost of produc-tion	8. Total value of crop	9. Total profit
Corn	45	20	20	Bu. 1787	Bu. 64.35	$.29¢	$533.00	$900.00	$367.00
Peanuts				Bu.	Bu.				
Peanut hay				Tons	T.				
Irish potatoes				Lbs.	Lbs.				
Sweet "				Lbs	Lbs.				
Grain sorghum				Bu.	Bu.				
Wheat				Bu.	Bu.				
Oats				Bu.	Bu.				
Peas				Bu.	Bu.				
Pea hay				Tons	T.				
Soy beans				Bu.	Bu.				
Soy bean hay				Tons	T.				
Velvet beans				Bu.	Bu.				
Seed cotton				Lbs.	Lb.				
Miscellaneous									

Only twenty of the boys have reported, due to the fact that they have not finished shucking their corn. Forty of the boys made exhibits at the Co. Fair & all won prizes. Consequently reports will come in at a later date.

Number of bushels of pure bred seed corn distributed to club boys 12 bu

Number of bushels of other pure bred seed distributed to club boys none

How many club members planted catch crops (beans, peas, etc.)? 75%

97-SRS

54

RECORD OF LIVESTOCK REPORTED BY BOYS' CLUBS.

Kind of club	1. Enrollment in clubs.	2. Total number of members completing demonstrations and reporting	3. Total number of animals	4. Total initial weight (pounds)	5. Total final weight (pounds)	6. Average cost per pound	7. Total cost	8. Total value	9. Total profit
PIGS				986			$	$	$
Fattening demonstrations	60	40	60	[illegible]	6360	1.8¢+	[illegible]	[illegible]	136.41
Growing for breeding	28	28	28	887	5510		388.24	674.65	286.41
Sow and litter									
SHEEP									
Demonstrations									
BEEF CATTLE									
Fattening demonstrations									
Growing for breeding									
Cow-calf									
DAIRY CATTLE									
Growing for breeding	18	18	13	2584	4445		166.79	1950	283.21
Cow-calf									
MISCELLANEOUS									
Demonstrations									
		Number with birds	starting with eggs	Produced mature birds	Produced Doz. eggs				
POULTRY								2920	1814
Demonstrations	275	0	275		0		1106.19	2914.26	1808.26

Number of pure bred PIGS distributed to club boys ---------- 28
" " grade " " " " " ---------- 60
" " pure bred CALVES " " " " ---------- 18
" " grade " " " " " ----------
" " pure bred SHEEP " " " " ----------
" " grade " " " " " ----------
" " pure bred POULTRY " " " " ----------
" " EGGS from pure bred poultry distributed to club boys (doz.) 1031

97-SRS

56

SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKINGS BY COUNTY AGENT.

T H E C A L F C L U B.

As stated in the Dairy Cattle Report, the development of this industry is increasing rapidly due primarily to the marketing facilities to which the farmers have access.

There were 18 dairy calves put out with the boys and girls - 9 Holsteins and 9 Guernseys - the Guernsey calves were all purchased out of the county at an average cost of $130.00 each. Our local banks financed this project, in that they loaned the boys or the girls money to buy the calf for one year on note endorsed by parent or guardian with the privilege of renewing this note for two years longer for the price of the calf. The object is to take the off-springs from club members and distribute them among other club members, and in this way the boy or girl growing a calf will be able to take up his or her note at the expiration of three years and then have the cow to the good.

When calf club work was started in this county two years ago, all of the Holstein calves were purchased in Pennsylvania. This year the Holstein calves were all purchased from the fathers and club members in the county and were bought at $100.00 each.

At the present time there are 45 club members raising dairy calves, all of which are doing well.

Culpeper County now owns the State Champion Holstein Junior Two-year Old, 7 day record. This heifer was purchased by the County Agent at a cost of $115.00 and is owned by a club member. The off-spring - a bull calf - also won at the Culpeper County Fair first place in its class as a Junior Calf, also won first place as bull under two-year old, and Grand Champion of all ages at the State Fair, Richmond.

There were two Guernsey calves and three Holsteins taken to the State Fair at Richmond, all of which won premiums.

COUNTY FAIR.

As stated in my annual report of 1921, Culpeper held its first fair. This fair was organized and run by the County Agent. This year the fair proved to be one of the most successful and educational fairs in the state of Virginia. There were over 8000 exhibits made at the Fair, all of which were due primarily to the development of Extension work in the county. I am frank to say that the largest proportion of exhibits were made by demonstrators and cooperators.

In our Poultry Department there were 1400 birds exhibited and over 1000 of same were exhibited by club members. The judge of this department said that this was one of the largest poultry displays that he had ever seen in Virginia. This past year we had 275 club members enrolled in the poultry club; all of the eggs were purchased and distributed to the various clubs by the County Agent at an average cost of 50 cents per setting.

On Children's Day at the Fair a pass was issued to all club members, on this day a large parade was held. In this parade there were 300 or more blub members marching; each club was led by its club leader and officers, and as they passed in review before the grandstand the respective clubs gave their yells. This created more interest at the Fair than any other one feature. Following the parade of club members, there was a grand parade of all club exhibits of such animals as could be led as well as those in open classes, and this parade was over one mile long.

Our agricultural exhibits were of superior quality and much larger than in 1921. There were 4 single farm exhibits and each exhibitor happened to be a demonstrator. These exhibits created as much if not more interest than any other one exhibit at the Fair.

Large premiums were paid in all classes, and several new buildings were erected this year.

C E R T I F I E D S E E D.

There has been a great deal of interest in Culpeper County in the growing of certified seed. This is the first year that this project has been in the county. There were 3 corn growers, 4 wheat growers and 2 oats growers, all of which have completed their years work and reports show that this project has been very successful in that there have been 50 or more applicants wanting to get in the certified seed growing project for another year, but owing to insufficient help from the Extension Division and the lack of certified seed to distribute among the farmers there have been no new demonstrators taken on in this work.

Reports from the demonstrators in the various crops what that there was from 10% to 20% increase in yield over the ordinary seed and all of superior quality.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

This Cow and her calf are owned by Lee Butler Jr. -calf c ub member for the past two years.

The Virginia St

Published by The Star Publishing Co. of Culpeper, Incorporated

Culpeper, Virginia, Thursday, June 1, 1922.

"Dijkstra," Prize Cow of State, Owned by Culpeper Man

There were 611 cows tested during the month of April in the Culpeper County Cow Testing Association. Twenty-five cows were on the "Honor Roll" and 74 cows produced over forty pounds of butterfat.

The best record for the month was 2269.0 pounds of milk, with 79.42 pounds of butterfat, made by a wonderful Holstein cow, shown here, owned by H. L. Butler & Sons, of near Culpeper.

The best herd average per cow for the month was 1212.0 pounds of milk with 48.79 pounds of butterfat, made by the herd belonging to H. L. Butler & Sons.

The average production per cow of the association was 808.1 pounds of milk with 31.81 pounds of butterfat.

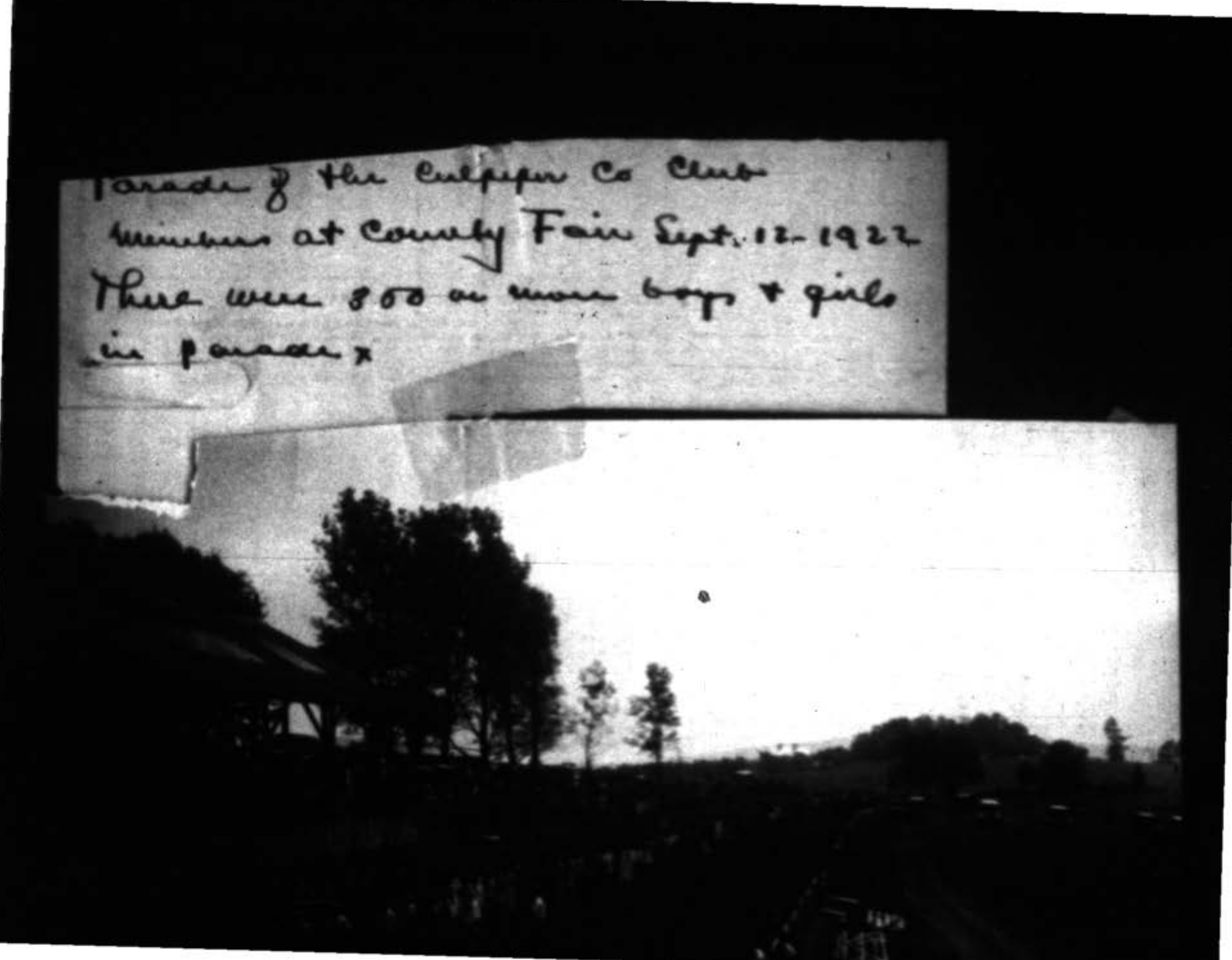
There were 6 "Boarder" cows sold by members of the Association.

BEST 10 COWS FOR APRIL, 1922. (Statistics furnished by the Culpeper County Cow Testing Association.)

OWNER.	COW.	BREED.	MILK.	FAT.
H. L. Butler & Sons,	Dijkstra	Holstein	2269.0	79.42
H. L. Butler & Sons,	Maud	Gr. Holstein	2031.0	66.02
J. O. Sullivan,	Norma	Holstein	1961.0	66.67
M. A. Mahoney,	Beauty	Holstein	1883.0	64.67
J. C. Miller,	Bird	Gr. Holstein	1418.0	63.51
J. O. Sullivan,	Caltha	Holstein	1662.0	61.59
M. A. Mahoney,	Pet	Holstein	1497.0	61.36
H. L. Butler & Sons,	Madbrook	Holstein	1775.0	60.35
H. L. Butler & Sons,	Prilly	Holstein	1772.0	59.48
M. A. Mahoney,	Genevieve II	Gr. Holstein	1609.0	57.54

JUNIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL OWNED BY H. L. BUTLER & SONS

This husky youngster, property of H. L. Butler & Sons of Culpeper, won first prize as Junior and Grand Champion Holstein Bull at the Virginia State Fair this fall. He is a son of the State Champion Junior two-year-old, Dijkstra Vale Pontiac Girl No. 596114, with a seven-day record of 20.8 pounds of butter and 497.6 pounds of milk. His grand-dam holds the State Champion Senior three-year-old record of 800.08 pounds of butter and 17,435.8 pounds of milk.


Parade of the Culpeper Co Club
Members at County Fair Sept. 12-1922
There were 800 or more boys & girls
in parade x

Lignum Agricultral Club

The Lignum Agricultural Club was reorganized January 26, 1922, with forty two members enrolled in the four main club projects. In membership the Lignum Agricultural Club ranks second in the county. This Club has also over 50 per cent. of the total school enrollment in club work. This club has held regular monthly meetings since it was organized, with a live program and good attendance at each meeting.

The success of this club is due to its capable leader, Mrs. John Walker, and the co-operation and interest each member has taken in the work. The Lignum community can expect big results from this club when their exhibits are put on at the Fair.

Officers—Mrs. John Walker, club leader; Francis Walker, president; Mary S. Jones, secretary; Myrtle Myers, vice-president; Mary S. Jones Treasurer.

Members

James T. Jenkins, pig; Robert Dowdy, pig and poultry; Colin Crouse, pig; Myrtle Myers, pig; R. Gordon, pig; Gordan Harris, calf; Francis Harris, calf; Everett Myers, corn; William R. Walker, corn; John Myers, corn; Harry Musselman, corn; Mary S. Jones, poultry; R. L. Crouse, Jr., poultry; Roy H. Brown, poultry; Sadie I. Jones, poultry; Marie Gordon, poultry; Hazel Brown, poultry; Flossie Allison, poultry; Willie Mae Allison, poultry; Polly Brown, poultry; Jamephar Jones, poultry; Dorothy Brown, poultry; Elsie Brown, poultry; Harold Curtis, poultry; Thomas Jones, poultry; John J. Davis, poultry; Elsie Mae Jones, poultry; Eugene Myers, poultry; Maxy Myers, poultry; Margaret Willis, poultry; Hazel Nash, poultry; Georgie Nash, poultry; Cornelia Dowdy, poultry; Mont Musselman, poultry; William Myers, poultry; Anna T. Allison, poultry; Swanson Musselman, corn; John Curtis, poultry; E. Frances Walker, pig; Ethel Brown, poultry; John Harris, pig; G. G. Harris, pig.

Oakland Agricultural Club

The Oakland Agricultural Club was organized by the County Agent March 16 with twenty-two members enrolled. Oakland Workers is a very appropriate name for this club, as the word work seems to be the middle name of each club member. This club has held regularly monthly meetings each [illegible] club an interesting program [illegible] club member, with the very able assistance of their club leader, Mrs. Susan J. Henshaw.

The people of Reva and Novum are expecting the Oakland Club members "to bring home the bacon" during the Fair, so don't fail them!

Officers—Mrs. S. J. Henshaw, club leader; Louis Hitt, president; Ethel L. Sisk, secretary.

Members

James E. Sisk, poultry; Ruth Clatterbuck, pig; Ethel Lee Sisk, poultry; Marie Yowell, pig; Paul Hitt, pig; [illegible] Clatterbuck, pig; Luther S. Hitt, Sisk, pig; Alfred Mason, corn; Carrol Mason poultry; Landrum Sisk, poultry; Frank Spicer, poultry; Ruth Henshaw, poultry; Ruby Hoffman, poultry; Chas. Hawkins, poultry; Hubert Hoffman, pig; Russell Yowell, pig; Roy Hawkins, corn; Elizabeth Aylor, poultry; Helen Henshaw.

Colvin Agricultural Club

The Colvin Club was organized March 14 with twelve club members enrolled. This is one of themost wide-awake new clubs in Culpeper county. The club has been holding regular meetings each month with fair attendance. All of the members are working hard to make their projects the best in the county. This club is very fortunate in having a good club leader and active club officers. The Fair Assocfation expects the members of Colvin Agricultural club to carry off some of the best prises offered at the Fair to club members.

Officers—Miss Corinne White, Club leader; J. R. Corbin, president; Jeter Corbin, vice-president; Bertha Hoffman, secretary.

Members

Gladys Corbin, poultry; Jeter Corbin, corn and pig; Olney Corbin, poultry; J. R. Corbin, poultry and corn; Thurman Corbin, poultry and corn; Ward Corbin, poultry and corn; Mildred Cross, poultry; Bertha Hoffman, poultry; Florence Lewis, poultry; William Lewis, poultry; Lottie Walton, poultry; Paul Hoffman.

PRIZE ESSAYS

Three special prizes were offered at the Culpeper and Adjoining Counties Fair this fall by the Culpeper Produce Company, a concern which is vitally interested in the advancement of the poultry and egg business of this section. Mr. W. B. Clark, the proprietor, offered $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00 for the first, second and third best essays by poultry club members telling of the way in which they handled their flocks. The winning essays follow. Spelling and punctuation have not been changed.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY
"Story of My Chickens."
By Margaret Wiseman.

MR. WILLIAMS brought my eggs to Mitchells High School on a real cold day and I had to take them home in the school wagon. I set the eggs March 28th.

My chickens were hatched in April. From 45 eggs I got 31 chickens, all of them thrifty and hardy except two. One of them was blind and the other had crooked feet. I had the eggs hatched under an old hen, which mother gave me. They hatched on the 18th of April. I left them on the nest for several days, until they were strong enough to take off. The day I took them off the nest the day was cold and windy. I put them in a box to get them acquainted with their mother. She seemed to be proud of them and they got along all right at first. I wondered how one old hen was going to keep all of them warm and keep them from freezing. The coop I put them in had a wire front. I had to put an old sack over the front of the cop to keep out the cold. I fed them meal and chick feed, but in a short time they were too large for that.

Eight of my chicks were caught by the old hawks. I just saved one from being drowned. When I found it it could hardly cry aloud. I pulled it out of the water and wiped it off an put it in the sun to dry. It soon was as frisky as the rest of the chickens.

When about eleven weeks old they began to feel that they could not get enough to eat. They were too big or at least they thought they were to go to bed at a decent time, but ran around until after dark to keep me from fastening them up. At fourteen weeks old they would get up before the sun and fuss around until, I would come and let them out and feed them. Four of them two roosters and two pullets, thought it their duty to march up to the back door every morning and scold me until I gave them something to eat. One morning I did not go and get them anything and they were so highly insulted that they never came back any more.

When I took a visit during vacation this summer my chickens were scraggly and awkward. I was gone seven weeks and when I came back I had to look at them twice before I was sure they were mine. All summer they had the range of the whole farm.

When I got ready to pick them out for the Fair the same old hen that raised them was still standing by them. She did not seem able to give them up because she made an awful fuss. I was certain they would lose their good reputation and come home from the Fair without a prize. However, I won first on four pullets and one rooster. I also won second on a [illegible] I named him "Frisky" be[illegible]cause he was so frisky. I won third on a pullet. When they came home they were so tame. I could walk rietly up to them and pick them up. "Frisky" seems to know his name because everytime you call him he stands right up and listens.

I have twenty Barred Rock chickens—nine roosters and eleven pullets. All the roosters have long yellow legs and the pullets have very short yellow legs. This is my first year at raising chickens. I have never had any experience but I have helped my mother raise hers. Father is going to build me a home to keep my chickens in this winter and I expect to join the poultry club next year and have lots of success.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY
"My Poultry Club Chicks."
By Mary Stevens Jones.

I BOUGHT three sittings of eggs from Mrs. Guinn last March and set them under an old speckled hen. She hatched thirty-three chickens on March, 31st. I put them in a nice sunny part of my hen-house, where they grew nicely and ate enough for twice as many chicks.

A few days afterwards, I set one setting of my own eggs, and I was very much afraid that they were going to fool me, and not hatch as they were set on April, 1st, but they fooled me the other way, and fourteen of them hatched on April, 21st.

The other chickens had gotten a start on the young ones, which I called my April Fools; but the young ones seemed ambitious and tried very hard to catch up with the others. Both seemed to be chasing the others; so by the time of the Fair, they were almost as large as the ones I sent last year. I sent some of both lots to exhibit and got the blue ribbon on a pen.

I expect to keep my best pullets and a rooster, and use entirely my own eggs next year.

I have found that the Poultry Club is certainly well worth your while, if you choose to make it so, which I entend to do, every year.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY
"Story of My Chickens."
By Catherine Wayland.

THIS being my second year in the Brown Store Agriculture Club, naturly I took Poultry as Project. So Mr. Williams, brought me 3 setting of Pure breed Rhode-Island Red Eggs.

He brought them to the School Building on March 22, 1922: and our club did not know he was coming and we had to carry them home in paper bags.

So I set hem on March 2[illegible] in the afternoon after I came home from school. Mother showed me how to fix the nest. So I sets 2 of my hens that I raised last year. And they set fine and I fed and watered them and taken the most of care of them.

So I never had any more hens to go to setting till a week later. So finily one more decided to set. I was so glad and I set her on March 29, 1922. But she was a bad old hen and did not set good. So I never got but 8 little chicks. My first hen hatched 10 little chicks and my second hen hatched 14 little chicks.

So I put them all with 2 hens which was 16 little chick with each hen. I put them in a nice little cubs, where they lived Happily. So I fed them 3 times daily. I fed them meal untill they grew fast and then I fed them chack corn and the leavings from the table. So they grew fast. But one day old Mr. Crow got one of my pretty little chicks. So then with 31 little chicks I had left and when that hard rain came the second Sunday in June 6 of my pretty little chicks got drowned. I surely was sorry. I could of cried.

So then with 25 little chicks left I done my best with them. I fed them wheat and whole corn and plenty of clabber and water twice daily. So they grew fast and was great big chicks by the time the County Fair. I had a job picking them out for to carry them to the County Fair. So finily I dicided to carry the Best Pullet and the Best Cockrell and the Best Pair which contains 1 Pullet and 1 Cockrell and 1 Settings of Pure Breed Eggs which was laid by my last year's pullets which I saved. But I did not use my ticket but one day which was Thursday which was Childrens Day. I surly did like it and would of like to of seen the fire works but could not.

I could hardly wait till I got these to see whether or not I got a prize on my chicks and eggs. When I got there I went right straight to the Club Dept. to look up my chicks. I found them and found that I got First Premium on my dozen of Rhode Island Reds Egg, and First Premium on my pair which contains 1 Pullet and 1 Cockrell. And first Premium on my Best Pullet and First Premium on my Best Cockrell. I surly was proud of my prizes.

I think I will try again next year and I hope I will have as good success.

Hoping all Agriculture Club members the most of success for the coming gyear, and thanking the Country Agent for kindness toward our Club.

Other Special Prizes.

Other special prizes were awarded by Culpeper business men to poultry club members, as follows:

Special prizes awarded by J. E. Sclater for largest per cent of chickens raised:

Nora Jones, Richardsville, 1st prize, $5.00.

Leah Gore, Rixeyville, 2nd prize, $3.00.

William Rixey, Culpeper, 3rd prize, $2.00.

Special prizes given by Culpeper Hatcheries for largest per cent of chickens hatched:

Louise Kilby, Norman, 1st prize, brooder stove.

Christina McGee, Rapidan, 2nd prize, oat sprouter.

Richard Read, Norman, 3rd prize, brooder stove.

Otis Thurman Kilby, 4th prize, oat sprouter.

BOYS' CLUB WORK

Furnish at least three human interest stories, with pictures if possible. Use separate sheet if necessary.

Also furnish the name and address of the club member in each crop or animal demonstration who made the best record for the year, and a statement of the record to include, variety of seed planted, yield per acre, cost, net profit, value of prizes won, and for livestock the number of animals involved, original and final values of the same, net profit, and value of prizes won.