1926 Extension
Specialists' Projects
and Plans

VIRGINIA

EXTENSION SPECIALISTS' PROJECTS AND PLANS

1926.

Enclosed herewith are, briefly outlined, the projects of each of the specialists departments. They have been assembled in this form for the use of the county agents. Each county agent is therefore urged to look over these projects at once and to determine as nearly as possible just what assistance he will need during 1926 from each specialist and to notify the head of the department concerned. It is, of course, realized that it will not always be possible to give the exact dates when help will be needed from specialists, but it will help the specialist greatly in making out his annual plan of work if the approximate dates and the kind of help needed are given.

Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute
and the United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating,
Extension Division, Jno. R. Hutcheson, Director,
Blacksburg, Virginia.

No. 6473

PLAN OF WORK FOR THE AGRONOMY EXTENSION SERVICE

(Project No. 16)

FOR THE YEAR 1 9 2 6

I. ORGANIZATION:

Two men give full time to Agronomy extension work and a small amount of help is to be had besides this.

II. METHODS:

A well known educator has said that there were five steps in any extension project, namely:

1. Survey to determine the greatest needs.
2. Selecting the problem on which to work.
3. Recommendations.
4. Demonstrating the practibility of the recommendations.
5. Spreading and maintaining the demonstrated solution by methods such as the following:

   a. Field and other kinds of meetings.
   b. Extension schools
   c. Tours
   d; Lectures with slides, pictures, charts, etc.
   e. Campaigns
   f. Special days
   g. Fairs
   h. Personal visits
   i. Publicity through newspapers, circulars, letters, bulletins, posters and other means after repeated.

Note: We believe that only by and through demonstrations may the most effective extension work be done.

III. PHASES TO BE EMPHASIZED:

1. Soil Fertility

Object - To preserve and increase the fertility of the soil in such a way as to cheapen the cost of production and increase yields at the same time.

Subdivisions -

a. Legumes - Object - Increase the acreage successfully sown to legumes.

b. Commercial fertilizer - Object - To show that larger applications and higher analyses than in common use pay when used intelligently.

c. Lime - Object - Increase its intelligent use and work on a standard of fineness for carbonate material.

2. Good Seed

Object - Production and distribution of adapted seed of high quality and yielding ability.

Subdivisions -

a. Breeding work and standardization of varieties with the various crops.

b. Inspection of crops conducted through the Virginia Crop Improvement Association.

c. Development of community seed organizations.

3. Farm Crops-Culture

Object - To increase yields per acre and reduce the cost of production by improved cultural methods.

Subdivisions -

a. Corn
b. Cotton
c. Small grains
d. Peanuts
e. Legumes
f. Grasses
g. Tobacco

4. Permanent Pasture Improvement

Object - Improvement of established permanent pastures by topdressing with lime and acid phosphate and the establishment of permanent pastures.

5. Miscellaneous

Subdivisions -

a. Fairs - Educational exhibits and judging.
b. Short Courses - Instruction in Agronomy subjects.
c. Publicity - Educational in nature.

d. Club Work - Keep Club Work subject matter in Agronomy up-to-date and assist otherwise.

IV. SOIL AND CROP DEMONSTRATIONS:

1. Corn
   a. Ear-to-row breeding
   b. Selection of seed

2. Cotton
   a. Cotton selection work.

3. Small grain
   a. Head selection breeding

4. Legumes
   a. How to get a crop of red clover
   b. How to get a crop of sweet clover
   c. How to get a cropof alfalfa
   d. How to get a crop of soybeans
   e. Which variety to grow.

5. Lime
   a. The importance of lime as an aid in getting crops of red clover, alfalfa and sweet clover.

6. Fertilizer
   a. To show the value of larger applications of higher analysis fertilizer.

7. Good Seed
   a. Production of good seed
   b. Value of good seed in economic production.

8. Pasture Improvement
   a. Improvement of permanent pastures by toodressing with lime and acid phosphate.

   b. Establishment of permanent pastures.

Note: All <u>demonstrations</u> secured should be a part of a definite project.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS V. P. I.

C. L. Pickard, Specialist.

Specialist help is available to County Agents on the following extension projects for 1926.

I. FARM MANAGEMENT.

Name of Project: Model Farm Exhibit.

Season: August, September, October.

Object: To acquaint farmers with the principles and best accepted practices of farm organization and management.

Method: The specialist meets with the Agent and a half dozen of his best farmers for the purpose of planning completely an ideally managed farm for conditions in the county, using the practices and methods in use by the best farmers and recommended by the Agricultural Council. Reasonable costs and yields are estimated and a net return is calculated.

A committee is appointed to construct a small model farm 4 x 6 feet by planting the actual crops in a dirt frame three weeks before the opening of the fair where the model is to be exhibited. The initial meeting must be held at least one month previous to the fair.

Duties of the Agent:

1. Secure the cooperation of the fair.
2. Secure sufficient attendance of the right men at the initial planning meeting.
3. See that the model is planted early and will make a good exhibit.
4. Cooperate with specialist in putting the exhibit in place and caring for it during the fair.

Duties of the Specialist:

1. Conduct the initial farm planning demonstration.
2. Prepare a statement showing in detail the layout, crops, livestock and calculated net return, and have same for distribution at fair.
3. Furnish miniature buildings, placards and charts necessary.
4. Assist the agent in setting up the exhibit.
5. Remain for the principal days of the fair to demonstrate principles of farm organization and management.

Name of Project: Summarizing Farm Accounts.

Season: January.

Object: To assist individual farmers in summarizing and analyzing their farm accounts in order to determine what changes, if any, the records indicate might add greater profits.

Method: The county agent arranges a date and has the farmers who wish assistance come in to some central place, usually his office, by appointment, one at a time during the day. The specialist gives individual assistance to each farmer.

Duties of the Agent:

1. Ascertain if farmers need and want specialist assistance in summarizing their records.
2. Arrange a date.
3. Arrange the time for each farmer to come in.

Duties of the Specialist:

1. Meet the date agreed upon.
2. Give assistance to individual farmers in the order they are called in by the agent.

Name of Project: Farm Accounting Schools.

Season: January and February.

Object: To assist groups of farmers in starting individual farm accounts.

Method: When a sufficient number (10) of the farmers have signified their intention to attend a meeting, the county agent arranges with the specialist for a meeting date and notifies the farmers of the time and place.

Duties of the Agent:

1. Secure an advanced enrollment of interested farmers.
2. Arrange time and suitable place for meeting and notify farmers.

Duties of the Specialist:

1. Furnish agent with circular letters and enrollment cards.
2. Prepare publicity articles for use in the agents' territory.
3. Meet the appointment and demonstrate the keeping of a farm account.
4. Furnish free account books and pencils.

Name of Project: Follow up Work with Farmers Keeping Accounts.

Season: Spring and summer.

Object: To assist and encourage farmers to complete their year's record.

Method: There are two alternatives. (1) Where thought best by the agent, a meeting may be called where the specialist will meet with the farmers for the purpose of giving assistance. (2) By arranging with the specialist to come to the county and drive with the agent to the farmers, who have been previously notified by the agent of their coming.

Duties of the Agent:

1. Keep on file in his office a list of the names and addresses of the farm account keepers.
2. Ascertain two or three times during the year how each man is coming along with his accounts and call for the assistance of the specialist when it seems advisable.

Duties of the Specialist:

1. Meet demand of the agent as far as his time will permit and give his services in accordance with the method chosen by the agent, as outlined above.

GENERAL

The following miscellaneous services of the specialist in Agricultural Economics may be had as far as his time will permit.

1. Make economic surveys for the proposed cooperatives.
2. Advice and suggest on economic problems.
3. Assistance to agent and his county agricultural economic committee, in formulating their program and in working out their problems. In the counties where there is no such committee, specialist assistance is available to the County Council in its dealing with economic problems.

ORGANIZATION:

Assistance in organizing and incorporating new business concerns of the farmers.

ASSISTING EXISTING COOPERATIVES:

1. Give assistance to existing cooperatives in membership drives, re-sign-ups, where the broader outlook of the specialist is desired for its educational value to the members.

2. Meeting with the officers of cooperative associations for the purpose of giving any advice or suggestions that may be called for.

3. Cooperate with the field service department of the existing cooperatives in the holding of local meetings where the services of the specialist are desired for educational purposes.

4. Cooperate with the existing cooperatives in conducting demonstrations in grading, packing and standardizing.

The above specialist's services are subject to the time limitations imposed by one part-time specialist.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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Plan of Work, 1926

OBJECT: To make the farms of the State more productive, efficient and prosperous, and the farm homes more attractive and more fit places in which to live.

To offer technical information and assistance to any taxpayers of the State who are interested in the development and the increase in the efficient use of the agricultural resources of the State.

To promote a better understanding of the value of the science of engineering as applied to agriculture.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The methods of teaching the subject matter under Agricultural Engineering are by:

A. Short Courses and Meetings, which are given when scheduled, and consist of illustrated lectures, moving pictures, laboratory work and talks at meetings.

B. Publicity and Propoganda, which is handled through correspondence, bulletins, circular letters, newspapers and farm journal articles, and exhibits at fairs.

C. Field Projects and Demonstrations, which consist of supplying technical information and service to individuals, communities, and organizations of the state.

Individuals, county or home demonstration agents, or community organizations make application to the department for the services of the specialists. The individual project is visited, in company with the county agent, surveys and other notes are made and a detailed report, plans and suggestions furnished. Demonstrations consist of visits and meetings at projects under construction and at finished projects, in order to instruct on methods and show results obtained. The specialist endeavors to instruct in such a way that those in attendance at the demonstration can carry out the practice recommended without further assistance. Many of the projects are self-advertising, such as improved farmsteads, farm home or other buildings, new operating equipment, water systems and other conveniences in the home and reclamation projects, such as drained fields, terraced hillsides and cleared land.

The following listed sub-projects are to be emphasized during the year, 1926.

Sub-Project - 1 - Farm Drainage Demonstrations.
Sub-Project - 11 - Terracing Demonstrations.
Sub-Project - 111 - Land Clearing.
Sub-Project - 1V - Farm Water Supply and Sanitation.
Sub-Project - V - Farm Structures and Farmstead Planning
Sub-Project - VL - Meetings.
Sub-Project - V11 - Short Courses

Farm Power & Equipment

Outlines of these sub-projects are appended hereto.

Miscellaneous

PROJECT # 1, FARM DRAINAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

OBJECT: 1. To demonstrate the right methods of draining farm lands by the use of tile and open ditches.

2. To impress upon farmers the value of their marsh or other lands too wet to cultivate.

3. To guide land owners in the steps leading up to the organization of drainage districts for the drainage of large areas.

IMPORTANCE: Practically every farm has some cultivated land that could be greatly increased in productive value and made safe by drainage. Farmers loose thousands of dollars annually by working land improperly drained. Tile drainage increases the productive value of land at least $20.00 per acre.

2. Virginia has 1,038,000 acres of land unfit for cultivation without drainage improvements, and 1,446,000 acres in need of community drainage. In addition to the above, there are thousands of acres under cultivation that should be tile drained if economical production is to be secured.

PROCEDURE: Promote drainage through demonstrations, meetings, bulletins, circulars. and other publicity methods.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Furnish County Agents with educational publicity material for use in their county papers; supply the agent with drainage circulars, bulletins and other material for distribution.

2. Send an engineer to the county to make a survey of the land to be drained. Furnish a map showing the proposed drainage system, prepare a report on the project, giving indtructions, amount of tile, estimate of cost, etc; stake out the system and demonstrate the proper methods of construction when the tile has been delivered.

3. In counties where there is sufficient interest in drainage, help organize a ditching machine company or secure a contractor with ditching machine to do ditching work in the county.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Promote the project in his county by distributing the publicity material, bulletins, etc, furnished by the Department.

2. Select reliable farmers in different sections of his county who have land in need of drainage and who agree to follow instructions.

3. Arrange for holding drainage demonstrations when the engineer makes the second trip to stake out the system and start the ditching work; advertise these demonstrations.

4. Obtain a record of the results gotten in his county due to the work of this project.

RESULTS: 1. Results will be measured by number of acres drained as a result of demonstrations; increased returns from the land after drainage, as compared with the return before the land was drained.

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PROJECT - 11 - TERRACING DEMONSTRATIONS.

OBJECT: 1. To demonstrate the method of preventing soil erosion by the use of the broad base, or magnum, terrace.

IMPORTANCE: Soil erosion occurs to some extent in every county of the state and in some counties it constitutes a very serious problem. Soil erosion results in a tremendous loss of fertility as well as the soil itself. If not checked in time, it will necessitate the ultimate abandoment of the land.

In twelve of the Southern Piedmont counties, erosion occurs extensively on about 10% of the farm land, or on 300,000 acres. The value of terracing improvements can be figured at from $5.00 to $50.00 per acre. Figuring conservatively at $10.00 per acre, the value of the project should be estimated at $3,000,000.00 in these twelve counties.

PROCEDURE: Promote terracing through demonstrations, meeting, bulletins and other publicity methods.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Furnish county agents with educational publicity material for use in their local papers; supply bulletins and other material on terracing for distribution; furnish agents with complete instructions on methods of handling projects.

2. Send an engineer to the county to assist the agent in making surveys for and laying off terracing systems; construct one model terrace on each farm laid off; instruct interested persons in the use of the level in laying off terraces; give talks at meetings.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Promote the project in his county by distributing the publicity material etc, furnished by the Department.

2. Select reliable farmers in different communities who have land in need of terracing, and who agree to follow instructions.

3. Make all the necessary arrangements for holding the terracing demonstrations, such as having terrace drags ready, advertise the demonstrations, arrange for at least three demonstrations, one each day.

4. Obtain a record of the results gotten in his county due to the work of this project.

RESULTS: Results will be measured by number of feet of terraces laid out and constructed; number of acres terraced; number of farmers attending demonstrations; spread of influence, etc.

SUB- PROJECT - ~~111~~ IV - LAND CLEARING

OBJECT: To demonstrate the use of explosive in clearing land (Distribution of Government Explosive).

IMPORTANCE: There are, in the aggregate, great areas of good cut-over land in Virginia farms, lying idle, not growing farm crops, timber, or anything else of value. Practically every farm has fields in cultivation which contain stumps, rocks, etc. Such land cannot be worked efficiently. The clearing of this cut-over land and the removal of stumps, rocks, etc. on the cultivated land is an important factor in the Agricultural Economics of many farms, yet probably no feature of farm life is so little understood or so blindly pursued.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Send agents complete information as to the use of explosive in clearing land and the method of distributing the Government Explosive.

2. Send a specialist to the county to give demonstrations in blasting stumps.

3. Furnish order blanks for explosive.

4. Order this explosive from the government and arrange for the distribution of it at cost to the farmers.

THE COUNTY AGENTS WILL:

1. Arrange for and advertise the demonstrations through the papers and by posters, etc.

2. Advise the farmers as to cost, amount of material needed for clearing land, how to order.

RESULTS: Results will be measured by the number of stumps removed, acres cleared, value of land before and after, increased yield per acre, etc.

PROJECT - 1V - FARM WATER SUPPLY SANITATION

OBJECT: 1. To demonstrate the most practical methods of securing running water and other conveniences in the farm home.

To improve the sanitary conditions around the home and thereby help the health of the whole family.

As the ultimate object of Extension work is to improve the farm home life, this project should be the most important in Extension work.

IMPORTANCE: According to the best figures available, only approximately 10,000 of the 182,242 farms in the State have running water in the home. The lack of water and other conveniences entail great hardships on the farm women. By installing inexpensive water and sewage disposal systems, the women can be relieved of a lot of drudgery and the health and happiness of the whole family improved. Good helath in fundamental to progress in all activities.

PROCEDURE: Promote the project in the county by means of meeting, demonstrations, bulletins, newspaper articles and other publicity means. As this project deals directly with the farm home, it should be handled by the home demonstration agent where one is available.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Furnish the agent with instructions on methods of handling this project ; supply bulletins, plans, etc. for distribution on water supply, sanitation and home conveniences; furnish educational publicity material for use in the county papers.

2. Send an engineer to the county to visit the farm homes and advise on the most practical water system, sewage disposal system or other home conveniences; give an estimate of the cost of installing such conveniences and advise where equipment can be secured, etc.

THE COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WILL:

1. Promote the project in the county by distributing the publicity material, etc. furnished by the Department.

2. Select a number of farmers or farmers' wives who are interested in getting home conveniences; arrange for the engineer to visit these homes (Several visits can be made in one day)

3. Obtain a record of the results gotten in the county due to the work of the project.

RESULTS: Results will be measured by number of water systems, sewage disposal plants, conveniences, etc. installed in the county.

PROJECT - V - FARM STRUCTURES AND FARMSTEAD PLANNING

OBJECT: 1. To demonstrate the use and value of modern farm buildings.

2. To demonstrate the value of proper arrangement of buildings, fields, etc., so as to conserve labor.

IMPORTANCE: The farmers of the State have $268,000,000.00 invested in farm buildings, or more than the combined value of implements and livestock. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by farmers for new buildings. In most cases, these buildings are constructed without plans and the farmer often finds, after he has finished the building, that it is not what he wanted. By using a good plan, he can usually save money and get a building suitable to his needs.

PROCEDURE: Promote better buildings through the distribution of standard building plans, bulletins, etc.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Furnish the agent with educational publicity matter for use in local papers; supply bulletins on farm buildings, concrete constructions, etc.

2. Furnish the agent with blue prints, specifications and bills of material for any farm building needed by any of his farmers; prepare new plans when requests cannot be filled from plans on hand.

3. In cases of community buildings, such as packing houses, county fair buildings, etc. send an engineer to the county to lay off the grounds, buildings, etc.

4. Answer all requests for information on the farmers' building construction problems.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Promote the project in his county by distributing the publicity material, etc. furnished by the Department.

2. Select farmers who intend to build and send to the department for plans and other information relating to the proper construction of the structure in question.

3. Obtain a record of the results gotten in his county due to the work of this project; cost of structures and changes made in plans, if any.

RESULTS: Results will be measured by number of new buildings constructed, old buildings remodeled, value of new structures constructed, rearranged farmsteads, etc. and the spread of influence.

PROJECT - V1 - MEETINGS

OBJECT: To promote a better understanding of some of the more important agricultural engineering subjects.

PROCEDURE: Promote and spread information on certain subjects by means of meetings.

FOUR SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR MEETINGS

1. Water Supply and Sanitation: Methods of getting running water in the home. Types of water supply systems. A discussion of the selection, arrangement and cost of various fittings. Improving lighting and heating systems and other home conveniences. Lantern slides and moving picture films will be used when possible. From one to two hours will be required for this talk.

2. Concrete Construction on the Farm: A discussion of aggregates, quantities and proportions of materials; construction of forms; mixing and handling; principles of reinforced concrete; surfacing and water proofing and typical applications of concrete on the farm, where possible, this lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. One to two hours required for this talk.

3. Land Reclamation: A general discussion, covering the general principles of practical farm drainage, terracing or land clearing as applicable to the community; benefits to be derived from drainage, terracing, or land clearing; costs, construction etc. This talk will be illustrated with lantern slides and movie films whenever possible. Time required, one to two hours.

4. Farm Structures and Farmstead Arrangement: The need for better planned and arranged building on the farms; standard types of construction; materials; estimating; costs; laying out field and buildings so as to conserve labor, Lantern slides will be used when possible. One hour required for this lecture.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Provide the lecturer.

2. Furnish all charts; lantern slides, etc. needed for the lecture.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Advertise the course and provide place of meeting.

2. Obtain a record of the number of farmers attending meetings.

RESULTS: Results will be measured by number of farmers attending lectures and number applying what they have learned.

PROJECT - V11 - SHORT COURSES

OBJECT: To give instructions in the operation, care and overhauling of farm power and operating equipment.

IMPORTANCE: The farm power and operating equipment projects are best handled through short courses. The farmers of Virginia have over $50,000,000 invested in farm machinery. Thousands of dollars worth of new equipment is purchased annually, and there is need for still more use of labor-saving farm machinery. Thousands of dollars can be saved the farmers of the State by more intelligent care and operation of their equipment, which can best be learned at short courses.

PROCEDURE: Short courses (one to four days) will be given as scheduled and will consist of chalk talks and illustrated lectures, moving pictures and practical work on the following general subjects as desired by communities:

Single Cylinder Gas Engines:
Farm Tractors:
Automobiles and Trucks.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT will:

1. Provide and instructor.

2. Send a complete set of teaching equipment, such as charts, sectional models, tools and all necessary supplies.

3. Send out mimeographed programs and, when desired, assist with the publicity.

THE COUNTY AGENT will:

1. Make arrangements for a well lighted, warm room for handling the course. (It is suggested that these courses be put on in cooperation with the Agricultural High School Instructors and the school shop be used).

2. Provide for demonstration a used engine, tractor, automobile or truck, according to the course given.

3. Advertise the course and sign up the required number of farmers.

4. Obtain a record of the results gotten in his county due to the short course.

RESULTS: Results will be meaured by number of farmers attending the course: number applying what they have learned to the operation of their own equipment, etc.

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROJECTS

1. Better Sires Project

11. Half-Ton Calf Club Project

111. Ton Litter Project

1V. Parasite Treatment (Swine) Project

V. Disease and Parasite Control (Swine) Project
McLean County System

V1. Market Lamb Improvement Project

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

BETTER SIRES PROJECT - 1926.

OBJECT:

1. To improve the beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and hogs bred in Virginia by getting scrub sires of these classes of livestock replaced with purebreds and by replacing common purebred sires with better ones.

ORGANIZATION:

1. The organization of this project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Extension Department, county agents and local, district and state breed associations and other organizations.

PROCEDURE:

1. The project begins January 1, 1926 and ends November 15, 1926. (Replacements made between Nov. 16, 1926 and Jan. 1, 1926 will be given credit for and may be reported on separate blank covering that period).
2. The use of better sires will be encouraged through publicity, better sires campaigns, personal solicitation of scrub sire owners, sales of purebred sires, meetings, etc.
3. As a means of measuring the progress made in this project in the different counties the following point system of credits will be used:

   Each scrub boar replaced with a purebred will count 4 points.
   " " ram " " " " " 5 points.
   " " bull " " " " " 10 "
   " undesirable purebred replaced with a better one, ½ above points will be given.
4. Points of credit:
   (a) Points of credit will be given only for the replacing of sires of breeding age.
   (b) A scrub sire is replaced when the scrub is <u>castrated</u> or <u>slaughtered</u> and an interest in a purebred sire is purchased.
   (c) Community ownership:

2 owners	2 credits
3 or more owners	3 "

   (d) A scrub sire shall be defined as a sire that is not registered or eligible to registry.
   (e) Purebred sires to count in replacements must be registered and transferred.

THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Supply publicity material to county agents carrying on the project.
2. Assist in planning and organizing work in the counties and in holding special meetings.
3. Aid in locating and selecting purebred sires.
4. Assist in managing sales of purebred sires.
5. Supply report forms.
6. Get out reports of progress of the work.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Organize his county for most effective work and promote the project in the county.
2. Arrange for local distribution of publicity material.
3. Be responsible for holding special meetings and demonstrations.
4. Assist farmers in locating and selecting purebred sires.
5. Assist in managing local sales of purebred sires.
6. Forward at the end of each month to the Animal Husbandry Extension Department a report of replacements made during the month and at the close of the project furnish a certified report of all replacements made during the period. This report to give names and registration numbers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HALF-TON CALF CLUB PROJECT

OBJECT:

1. To encourage better feeding and management of Beef Cattle, especially in the production of purebreds raised for breeding purposes.

ORGANIZATION:

1. The Half-Ton Calf Club Project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Division, County Agents, Beef Cattle Breeders'Associations, and other interested organizations.

PROCEDURE:

1. Breeders of Beef Cattle will be encouraged to enroll in the project thru personal solicitation, publicity, etc. Enrollment is made by filling out blank provided for that purpose and forwarding same to the Animal Husbandry office.
2. After enrollment is made one or more calves may be nominated on special blanks for that purpose.
3. When calves are 12 months old, they are to be weighed and weights reported to the Animal Husbandry Department.

THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT WILL:

1. Supply report blanks for enrollment, nomination and reporting final weights of calves.
2. Furnish detailed outlines of project for farmers.
3. Assist with inspection and weighing of calves when practical.
4. Assist in supplying those enrolled in the project with information concerning the best methods of feeding and management.

THE COUNTY AGENT WILL:

1. Enroll cattle breeders' in the project and forward enrollment cards to the Ahimal Husbandry office.
2. Assist with inspection and weighing of calves.
3. Assist in supplying those enrolled with information concerning the best methods of feeding and management of both cows and calves.
4. Assist in getting reports on the methods of feeding cows and calves

RESULTS -

1. Results will be measured by the number enrolled and by the extent to which approved practices are followed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

TON LITTER PROJECT -

Object:

1. To encourage better methods of feeding and mangement in pork production.

Organization:

1. The Ton Litter Project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Division, the county agents, swine breed associations and other organizations.

Procedure:

1. Thru publicity, circular letters and personal visits, farmers will be encouraged to enroll in the project. The names and addresses of those enrolled in the project shall be in the office of the Animal Husbandry Department before May 1, 1926.

2. After enrollment is made, one or more litters farrowed between February 1 and April 30, inclusive, can be selected for the project.

3. At the age of 6 months (180 days) the litters are to be weighed and the weights reported to the Animal Husbandry Department.

The Animal Husbandry Department will:

1. Supply report blanks for enrollment, nomination and weighing of litters.
2. Assist with inspection and weighing when possible.
3. Supply publicity material to county agents who are active in the project.
4. Assist in supplying those enrolled in the project with information concerning the best methods of feeding and management of the sows and litters.

The County Agent will:

1. Enroll hog growers in the project and forward enrollment to the Animal Husbandry Department.
2. See that litters farrowed between February 1 and April 30, inclusive, are properly ear-marked.
3. Assist with inspection and weighing of litters.
4. Assist in supplying those enrolled in the project with information concerning best methods of feeding and management of the sows and litters.
5. Assist in getting reports on the methods of feeding both brood sows and litters.

Results:

1. Results will be measured by the number enrolled and by the extent to which the practides found profitable are followed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Parasite Treatment (Swine) Project

Object:

1. To control the losses due to internal and external parasites by treatment.

Organization:

1. This project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Division, county agents and interested organizations.

Procedure:

1. Through educational publicity, circular material and demonstrations, hog growers will be gotten to treat their herds for internal and external parasites and encouraged to use methods of prevention.

The Animal Husbandry Department will:

1. Furnish the county agent with educational publicity material for use in county papers.

2. Supply the county agent with circulars on the treatment for internal and external parasites for distribution among hog raisers in his county.

3. Assist the county agent in giving demonstrations in treating hogs for parasites.

4. Assist the county agent in holding meetings and assist in getting suitable moving picture films and other educational material for such meetings.

The County Agent will:

1. Promote the project in his county.

2. Arrange for local distribution of educational publicity and circular material.

3. Be responsible for holding demonstrations and meetings in the county.

Results: Results will be measured by the number of hogs treated and the extent to which the preventative measures recommended are carried out.

Animal Husbandry

Disease and Parasite Control (Swine) Project
(McLean County System)

Object: To encourage the use of the McLean county system in the control of disease and parasites among young pigs.

Organization: This project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Division, county agents and interested organizations

Procedure: Thru publicity, circular letters, meetings and personal visits farmers will be encouraged to handle their brood sows and litters according to the McLean county system of swine sanitation.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Extension Division will:

1. Furnish the county agent with educational publicity for use in his county papers.

2. Supply the county agent with circulars on the method of carrying out the McLean county system.

3. Assist the county agent in visiting prospective demonstrators and in assisting those who have signified their intentions of carrying out this system.

4. Assist with meetings and provide moving picture films or other educational material for such meetings.

The County Agent will:

1. Promote this project in his county.

2. Arrange for the distribution of educational publicity and circular material in his county.

3. Assist in getting demonstrators and assist them in carrying out the system.

4. Arrange for meetings if found advisable.

Results: Results will be measured by the number of demonstrators secured and by the increased number of healthy pigs grown as a result of the system.

Animal Husbandry

Market Lamb Improvement Project

Object:

1. The object of this project is to improve the quality of Virginia market lambs.

   a - By the use of good purebred mutton type rams.
   b - By prevention of loss caused by stomach worms.
   c - By encouraging the docking of all lambs and the castration of all male lambs raised for commercial market purposes.
   d - By better care and feeding methods.

Organization:

1. The organization of this project will be promoted by the Animal Husbandry Extension Department, county agents, livestock shipping associations and other interested departments and organizations.

Procedure:

1. Thru educational publicity, circular material, meetings, docking and castrating demonstrations and stomach worm treatment demonstrations to encourage practices that will tend toward the improvement of market lambs.

The Animal Husbandry Extension Department will:

1. Furnish county agents with educational publicity material for use in their county papers.
2. Supply and give assistance in the distribution of educational circular material to sheep raisers.
3. Assist in locating good purebred rams.
4. Assist in establishing purebred flocks where conditions warrant.
5. Assist the county agent in giving stomach worm treatment demonstrations.
6. Assist the county agent in giving docking and castrating demonstrations.

The County Agent will:

1. Promote the project in his county.
2. Arrange for local distribution of educational publicity and circular material.
3. Arrange for establishment of purebred flocks on famrs suitable.
4. Arrange for the holding of docking and castrating and stomach worm treatment demonstrations.
5. Arrange for holding meetings where advisable.
6. Arrange for the shipping of straight carloads of docked and castrated lambs as far as it is possible to do so.

Results:

1. Results will be measured by:
   a - The number of purebred rams placed in the county.
   b - " " " " lambs docked and castrated.
   c - " " " " sheep regularly treated for stomach worms.
   d - " " " " flocks where improved feeding methods are practiced.

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DAIRY PRODUCTION - PROJECT I

Subject: Cooperative Cow Testing Association
(Reference - "Five-Year Program" - pages 28 to 30)

Object: The organization of local cooperative associations of dairy farmers for the purpose of employing a tester who shall keep "records of production" on their dairy herds, for the period of at least one year.

Cooperation: Extension agents, local dairy organizations, and individual dairy farmers.

Requirements:

1. At least 20 farmers with herds averaging at least 15 cows each, all within a radius of 25 miles.
2. A definite plan of organization with a contract membership form.
(See Extension Bulletin No. 92 for suggestions)

Procedure:

1. The County Agent will send circular letters and Extension Bulletin No. 92 to a list of all prospective members of the association to be organized.
2. The County Agent will determine from among the leading dairy farmers the desire for such an association.
3. If there are sufficient prospective members in the territory as well as a demand for the project, the County Agent will request help from the Dairy Extension Office. A thorough canvas will then be made of the dairy farmers, and also a complete "sign-up" for the association.
4. When sufficient membership contracts have been secured a meeting will be called of all members and the organization completed.
5. See Bulletin No. 92, pages 25 to 29 for details of organization plans.

The Dairy Extension Office:

1. Will assist in the "sign-up" canvas of the dairy farmers.
2. Assist in perfecting the organization.
3. Assist in selecting the cow tester.
4. Assist in supervising the work of the tester - see Project II.

DAIRY PRODUCTION - PROJECT II

Subject: Supervision of Cow Testing Association Work.

Need of Project: The need of setting forth this as a definite project is to clarify the responsibilities of the Extension Service to the Cow Testing Associations.

The County Agent:

1. The organization and operation of a cow testing association in your county is and should be one of your own extension projects and not just something that happens to be in your county.
2. If this project is <u>your</u> project, then the success or failure of it rests with you, assisted by the Dairy Extension Office.

The Success of a Cow Testing Association Depends on:

1. The efficiency of the tester employed.
   a. The County Agent should at all times know whether or not the tester is rendering efficient service. The project is yours, the members are your cooperators, so why not keep up with both?
   b. If the tester needs subject matter instruction, request help from the Dairy Extension Office.
   c. More often, however, the failure of a tester is due to carelessness or indifference. If you cannot inspire him to better service, he should then be replaced by one better qualified for the job.
2. Publicity of the results in your C. T. A.
   a. Each month the testers are required to make up a monthly report. A copy of such reports will be furnished you either by the tester or the Dairy Extension Office. Such material will furnish data for a regular news article.
   b. Every association should endeavor to have a printed annual report. The work of getting up such a report will require the combined efforts of the County Agent, Cow Tester, Members, and the Dairy Extension Office.
3. New Members.
   In certain counties a C. T. A. is started with a minimum number of members, thus not allowing the tester a full month's work, which, of course, is no encouragement for him to do his best work. When such conditions prevail the county agent should feel the responsibility of securing new members for the association and efforts to fill the association should continue until the association has a full month's work (26 days). When there occurs a loss of members during the year, the membership should be built up for the same reason as above mentioned.

DAIRY PRODUCTION - PROJECT III.

Subject: Better Dairy Sires (Reference - "Five-Year-Program" pages 28 to 30).

Object: To improve the dairy cattle in Virginia by the use of purebred dairy sires to replace "scrub" sires and by the use of better dairy sires where inferior sires are now used.

Procedure: The plan of this project will be based on the "Better Sires Project for 1926" as conducted jointly by the V. P. I. Dairy Extension Office and Animal Husbandry Extension Department.

Methods: The use of better dairy sires will be encouraged through - publicity, better bull campaigns, personal solicitation of scrub sire owners, sales of purebred dairy bulls, etc.

The County Agent: For best results the County Agent should plan for some definite work with this project. If an intensive campaign is desired it will be necessary to make plans several months in advance. Ask for assistance from the Dairy Extension Office as well as other cooperating agencies, as soon as you decide on your plan of work.

The Dairy Extension Office:

Will assist the County Agent in planning his work for this project.

Will assist during any intensive campaign for promoting the project.

Will furnish publicity.

Will aid in selecting purebred dairy bulls.

Let us know your plans for this project as soon as you can. We will try to be of service to you during 1926.

DAIRY MANUFACTURES - PROJECT I

Subject: Cream Scoring.

Object: To improve the quality of raw material furnished for butter making. To assist in bringing the methods of manufacture in the creamery to the highest state of efficiency.

Procedure:

This project requires from six to ten monthly visits, not exceeding three days each, to the creamery beginning early in the year, preferably in March.

Where possible and advisable a meeting of the patrons should be called in order to explain the work thoroughly. When a meeting is not possible the patrons will be acquainted with the nature of the work by other means available.

Monthly visits will be made to the creamery by the specialist for the purpose of scoring cream and giving assistance in methods of manufacture when desired or necessary.

Records will be kept by the County Agent only, no patrons name will appear on the record. Each patron's record will be kept according to number and the creamery will hold the key to these numbers.

The County Agent will return the score cards to the creamery for distribution to the patrons.

Necessary score cards will be furnished by the Extension Service.

The specialist will prepare a form letter to accompany each score card. Newspaper copy and high scores will be prepared at each scoring and published whenever possible.

The creamery will be urged to establish a list of prizes for the highest averages.

Any Virginia Creamery using the approved State plan of grading may enter their patrons in the project by signing an agreement to follow the approved plan for the period of the contest, provided the total time required does not exceed the time which the specialist has available.

The contestants must deliver their cream at intervals not exceeding four days.

Contestants having an average score of 92 or over will be awarded certificates of merit by the State College of Agriculture Dairy Department.

Cooperators:

Creamery.
County Agent.
Dairy Manufactures Specialist.

The Dairy Extension Office:

1. Organization of New Associations.
   Help will be furnished from this office at the request of the County Agent.

2. Supervision of C. T. A. work.
   It is very much desired that all visits to the counties from this office for the purpose of supervising the C. T. A. work be made only at the request of the County Agent. Visits should be made, if possible, at regular intervals (about every 3 months). The County Agent should plan a definite itinerary for the time that the specialist is there, such as visiting the tester at his work, or visiting certain members. It may be well to have a regular meeting of all members at such times as the specialist can be in the county.

The Members of the Association:

1. The tester is responsible to the members for his salary and all other conditions of employment.
2. The officers of the association should hire and "fire" the tester.
3. Complaints from the members as to the service of the tester should be reported to the Secretary of the Association and he in turn notify the County Agent.

Remember:

1. Do not wait for your C. T. A. to get "on the rocks" before giving it the necessary attention.

2. If the specialist can help you, ask for his services as far ahead as possible.

3. Make your C. T. A. a definite organization with officers who execute and give it a definite purpose for existing.

An efficient Cow Testing Association is the best service organization you can have in your county.

If you have one now - make it better.

If you do not have one, but have enough prospective members, make plans to organize one during 1926.

DAIRY MANUFACTURES - PROJECT II

Subject: IMPROVED CREAMERY MANAGEMENT

Object: To assist in increasing the average price which dairymen receive for their product and to make manufactured milk producst more profitable.

Reasons for Project: There were nearly 4½ million pounds of butter made in creameries of this State in 1923. Most of this butter was made by men who have had no technical training. Many of them are willing and anxious to learn how to do this work better. An increase of price of 1¢ a pound for this butter would mean an increase of value of $41,000.
This increase and more can be secured by increasing the score of the butter.

Cooperators: Extension Agents, Creamery Operators, and Specialist.

Procedure: Extension Agents can be of great assistance to the Specialist by helping to secure the cooperation of the local creamery owners and operators. This can be done by the agent showing an interest in local factories. The cooperation of the plant managers can be secured by notifying them of and inviting them to meetings of dairy farmers. The Extension Agent can further cooperate by encouraging production and directing possible cream shippers to the creameries. By becoming interested in the creameries in this way opportunities will come for calling in the manufactures specialist.

Creamery operators can assist in this project by:

1. Improving quality by
   a. Grading of cream and separate churning of grades.
   b. Making price differential for grades of cream.
   c. Standardizing all products.

2. Increased efficiency in plant operation by:
   a. Elimination of mechanical losses.
   b. Use of fuel, water, and refrigeration economically.
   c. Organization of plant workmen to secure most work in shortest time.
   d. Keeping complete records of plant operation.

   The Specialist can assist the operators by:
   1. Planning rearrangement of old plants for efficiency.
   2. Training of workmen.
      a. Winter short courses.
      b. Personal instruction in plant.
   3. Helping operators with individual problems.

DAIRY MANUFACTURES - PROJECT III

Subject: FARM BUTTER MAKING.

Object:

1. To improve the quality of farm butter. No attempt will be made made in this project to increase the amount of farm butter made.

2. To train Extension Agents in farm butter making.

Cooperators: Extension Agents, Local Organizations and Specialist.

Reasons for Project: There are approximately 25,000,000 pounds of farm butter made in this State annually. It is, however, difficult to secure country butter that is suitable for consumption. Much of the farm butter as now made sells for less than creamery butter on account of inferior quality and lack of uniformity. The greater part of the country butter now sold is used for packing stock and is made into ladled butter. Farm butter can be profitably made only when the price secured is equal to or greater than the price for butterfat as paid by creameries.

Procedure: Brief lectures on composition and care of cream by Specialist.

Demonstrations: The Extension Agent will organize two or more farm buttermaking demonstrations on consecutive days, which will be attended by the Dairy Manufacturing Specialist. The preliminary work of saving the cream properly and securing the necessary equipment for the demonstration must be attended to by the Extension Agent, with help and suggestions from the Specialist.

At these demonstrations the farm women of the neighborhood will be invited. For the first demonstration the Specialist will conduct most of the instruction, assisted by the Extension Agent. After one or two demonstrations of this project, the Extension Agent will be expected to carry on the demonstration under the guidance and instruction of the specialist

The demonstrations will consist of preparing the cream for churning, churning and working the butter and packaging the butter.

Follow up work: Investigation will be made to determine the advisability of selling cream to creameries instead of making butter at home. A farmer's wife can make 1 to 4 or 5 pounds of butter in from 2 to 3 hours. The butter maker in the creamery can make 1000 pounds in the same length of time. It is apparent then that in the creamery butter can be made more economically. On account of pasteurization in the creamery, creamery butter has better keeping quality and goes on the market in better condition. Quality and low price encourage consumption.

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TIMBER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT 1926

OBJECT (1) To increase the rate of growth in dense stands by removing the excess trees, thus making available to the remainder the space, food and moisture necessary for their existence. Also to utilize such material before it dies or deteriorates.

(2) To improve the composition of developing stands by removing the less desirable species and defective individuals of all species, leaving the more valuable ones to form a final crop.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: County Agent will locate suitable areas and people interested enough in the well being of their timber to make the demonstration possible. Extension forester will explain the principles involved and mark at least enough of the area to serve for the demonstration. The owner will carry out the project and keep records of the cost of the operation and the quantity and value of the material removed. A check plot on which no cutting will be done will be retained as a means of measuring the benefits of the operation.

NOTE: This project is particularly suited to the bright tobacco section where large quantities of wood are used for firing, to the vicinity of cities and communities where cord wood finds a ready market and to the territory near tidewater where tall, slender trees are in demand for pound poles.

TIMBER ESTIMATING PROJECT 1926

OBJECT (1) To assist the farmer-timberland-owner in determining the amount of standing timber in his woods, as a means of enabling him to handle that part of his farm to better advantage and of enabling him to deal with a possible purchaser on more even terms.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: The County Agent will arrange for a meeting of interested people at a suitable wood lot (one on which a sale is contemplated is suggested). The Extension forester will explain the various standard methods of procedure in estimating standing timber and, after giving a demonstration, have those present go through the operation in order to familiarize them with the details.

NOTE: Advantage will be taken of the merchantable timber to discuss the means and advantages of cutting in such a manner as to encourage replacement of the mature stand with young growth of the most desirable species.

PLANTING PROJECT 1926

OBJECT (1) To control or prevent erosion on areas too steep or too poor for economical cultivation or permanent pasture.

(2) To supply wind breaks or shelter belts for truck crops, live stock or homesteads.

(3) To secure a full stand of desirable species on idle land where natural reproduction of valuable species is not successful, or only partly so.

(4) To arouse interest in trees, teach people that trees can be transplanted economically and will grow rapidly on their land.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: Will consist of (1) County Agent to locate suitable areas and interested people, (2) Extension Forester to advise with the owner as to feasibility, proper species, costs and prospects; also to supervise the initial planting, (3) Land owner to supply the labor and permit access to the area for demonstration purposes.

NOTE It is suggested that perhaps where the land owner is reluctant to undertake the work, he would be willing to turn over to his boy from a half to two acres which can not be successfully farmed and let him do the planting; the grove to be his.

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Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Extension Division

J. R. Hutcheson, Director

PLAN OF WORK FOR PLANT DISEASE CONTROL PROJECT - 1925-26

Subproject I. - The Control of Root, Stalk and Ear Rot Diseases of Corn

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

During the years of 1922, 1923 and 1924 demonstrations of seed corn testing have shown that at least 15% of the corn planted by the average grower should have been discarded as unfit for planting. Root, stalk and ear rot diseases of corn exact an annual toll of 4 - 6% of the crop.

2. Procedure - advisory and educational, by the use of:

(1) Recommended "modified rag-doll" method.

(2) Recommended methods for crop rotation and seed selection.

(3) Seed corn which has been properly cured and stored.

(4) Field observations and yield data.

3. Available literature.

Extension bulletin No. E-148 - A New Corn Germinator; Farmers bulletin No. 1176 - Control of the Root, Stalk and Ear Rot Diseases of corn; Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin No. 255 - Corn Root, Stalk and Ear Rot Diseases, and Their Control Through Seed Selection and Breeding. A new Extension bulletin will be published during the year on this. An illustrated lecture has also been prepared by the Plant Pathology Department.

Subproject II. - The Control of Wildfire and Blackfire Diseases of Tobacco

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

The loss in Virginia during 1920 from blackfire and wildfire diseases amounted to over $5,000,000. In the years following 1920 the loss from these two diseases has been severe in several counties of the State.

2. Procedure - a continuation of the work of 1924 and 1925 along the following lines:

(1) Cleaning, treating and testing the seed (January, February and March)

(2) Advising the practice of plant bed and field sanitation.

(3) Inspecting plant beds and fields for the presence of those diseases and checking up on recommended practices.

(4) Educating and encouraging farmers to treat their own beds with the aid of county agents and local tobacco organizations.

3. Available literature.

Extension bulletin No. 90 - Tobacco Diseases in Virginia and Their Control; Extension circular No. E-233 - Directions for Control of the Blackfire and Wildfire Diseases of Tobacco; Experiment Station bulletin No. 228 - Blackfire and Wildfire of Tobacco and Their Control; Experiment Station technical bulletin No. 25 - Blackfire or Angular-Leafspot of Tobacco.

Subproject III. - The Control of Tomato Diseases

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

The average annual yield of Virginia tomato fields is low. This condition is due in a large measure to inroads from injurious insects and diseases.

2. Procedure - Demonstrations of the control of tomato diseases and insects in the plant bed by the use of standard copper lime dust. In the elevated areas of Virginia demonstrations in spraying or dusting the tomato fields will be staged for the control of late blight. Standard copper lime dust or Bordeaux mixture 4-5-50 may be used for this work but the latter seems to give better results for late blight control.

3. Available literature.

Extension circular No. 5788 - Growing Tomatoes for Virginia Canneries; Experiment Station bulletin No. 230 - Experiments in Spraying and Dusting Tomatoes.

Subproject IV. - The Control of Cereal Smuts

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

Loose and stinking smuts of wheat combined caused a loss of over $600,000 to Virginia during the 1925 season.

2. Procedure - Demonstrations of the control of loose smut of wheat and barley by means of the hot water treatment. Demonstrations of the control of "Bunt" of wheat by means of the copper carbonate dust method.

3. Available literature.

Extension circular E-210 - Loose Smut of Wheat and Its Control; Extension circular - How to Control Stinking Smut of Wheat.

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Subproject V. - Eradication of the Native Barberry Bush

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

Black stem rust is a serious factor in wheat production in southwest Virginia counties. The native barberry bush propagates and spreads the disease in this section of the State.

2. Procedure - Demonstrations in the eradication of the barberry bush by means of salt shall be continued in Wythe and adjacent counties.

3. Available literature.

United States Department of Agriculture Department Circular No. 332 - Chemical Eradication of the Common Barberry.

Subproject VI. - The Use of Wilt-Resistant Strains of Cabbage Seed.

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

Wilt or "Yellows" is the most serious disease of cabbage in southwest Virginia counties.

2. Procedure - Seed of resistant varieties of cabbage are being annually procured through the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for distribution among the growers of southwest Virginia. Study of the resistant sorts as compared to the non-resistant sorts will be continued during 1926.

3. Available literature.

Experiment Station bulletin No. 226 - The Yellows Disease of Cabbage in Southwest Virginia; Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol XXX, No. 11 - Fusarium Resistant Cabbage; Progress with Second Early Varieties.

Subproject VII. - Raspberry Anthracnose Control

1. Facts determining the work undertaken.

Anthracnose is the most serious disease of raspberries in the State, expecially of the black varieties.

2. Procedure - Spray demonstrations of the control of this disease have been carried on in Montgomery and Loudoun Counties during 1925. The work will be continued in these two counties during 1926 and additional counties if the work is warranted.

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3. Available literature.

A spray calendar for the control of raspberry diseases will be furnished on request.

Subproject VIII. - Plant Disease Survey

A continuation of the survey conducted in previous years to determine in an approximate way the percentages of economic diseases in the field. Special attention will be given to the cereal and field crop diseases. We will again colloborate this work with the office of the Plant Disease Survey at Washington.

N. B. Plans for the control of local plant disease problems will be worked out upon request in so far as possible or practicable.

I. Phases of Poultry Husbandry being emphasized during 1926.

1. Standard Bred Poultry.

   (a) Standard Bred Breeding Stock.

   (b) Standard Bred Eggs and Chicks.

2. Early Hatching.

   (a) Artificial Incubation or Breeding on Farms.

   (b) Early Hatched Day Old Chicks.

3. Housing.

   (a) Remodeling Old Poultry Buildings.

   (b) Construction of New Poultry Buildings.

   (c) Construction of Portable Brooder House.

   (d) Construction of Large Brood Coops.

4. Feeding.

   (a) Developing Early Hatched Pullets.

   (b) Fattening Fowls on Farms.

   (c) Feeding for Winter Egg Production.

   (d) Feeding Turkey Poults.

5. Farm Flock Management Demonstrations.

6. Farm Flock Improvement Contest.

7. Organization of County Branch of State Poultry Federation.

8. Marketing.

   (a) Cooperative Shipping of Live Poultry in Carload Lots.

   (b) Preparation of Market Eggs.

   (c) Cooperative Killing, Packing and Shipping of Dressed Turkeys.

   (d) Community Custom Hatcheries.

HOW COUNTY AGENTS CAN GET ASSISTANCE WITH POULTRY PROJECTS.

Poultry work is one of the few lines of extension work that is undertaken by both farm and home demonstration agents on a large scale, so the work has to be planned very carefully in order for the specialist to render the maximum assistance where most needed. At the present time, the field specialists staff consists of one part-time worker and two full-time workers.

The projects outlined for 1926 are practically the same as those that have been carried on during the past several years. Better breeding is being encouraged through the Standard Bred Poultry, Early Hatching, Farm Flock Improvement, and County Poultry Association projects. Better feeding and management are being encouraged through the Early Hatching, Better Feeding, Flock Management, and Marketing projects. Any agent who does not fully understand the object and method of procedure in these projects can secure full information in regard to the same by writing to the Poultry Department at Blacksburg.

It is earnestly requested that each agent notify the Poultry Department at once of the kind of assistance which he will need during 1926 and the approximate date when such assistance will be needed.

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TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF PROJECTS - VEGETABLE GARDENING

I. Potato Project

A. The Production of Early Potatoes in Eastern Virginia.

1. Demonstration Plots.

a. Source of Seed.

b. Seed Treatment.

c. Soil Improvement

2. County Tours.

B. The Production of Potatoes in Other Parts of State.

1. Club Work.

a. Use of Good Seed.

b. Identification of Varieties.

c. Identification of Insects and Diseases.

d. Control of Insects and Diseases.

e. Demonstrations in Roguing.

2. Home and Market Production.

a. Use of Good Seed.

b. Identification of Varieties.

c. Identification of Insects and Diseases.

d. Control of Insects and Diseases - Spraying and dusting demonstrations.

e. Fertilizer Demonstrations.

f. Grading Demonstrations.

g. Storage and Storage Houses.

C. Production of Certified Seed Potatoes.

1. In Mountains of Virginia.

II. Sweet Potato Project.

A. Seed Production.

1. Demonstrations in Seed Selection and Seed Treatment.

2. Inspection of Seed-beds, Fields and Storage Houses.

3. Obtaining Certification for Seed.

B. Crop Production and Storage.

1. Use of Disease-free Seed.

2. Demonstrations in Seed Treatment, Fertilization, Harvesting and Grading.

3. Identification of Varieties.

4. Construction of New Storage Houses.

5. Remodeling Old Houses.

6. Disinfecting Storage Houses.

III. Tomato Improvement Project.

A. Canning Crop.

1. Community Seed-beds.

2. Use of Reliable Seed.

3. Demonstrations in Transplanting, Soil Improvement, Wilt Resistance, Identification of Diseases, Control of Diseases and Cultivation.

4. Grading Demonstrations.

5. Selection of Plants from Which to Save Seed.

6. Club Work.

B. Production of Green Wraps.

1. Variety Demonstrations.

2. Seed-bed Disinfection.

3. Hot Bed Construction.

4. Soil Improvement and Fertilization Demonstrations.

5. Demonstrations in Seed Saving.

6. Club Work.

IV Mexican Bean Beetle Control.

A. Work with Outside Agencies.

1. Insecticide Companies to Furnish Materials.

2. Community Stores to Handle Materials.

B. Work with Communities.

1. Meetings and Talks.

2. Distribution of Printed Material on Control of Pest.

3. Demonstrations in Recognition of Pest and Control Demonstrations in Dusting.

V Special Projects.

A. Dusting Demonstrations with Cantaloupe Growers.

B. Home Garden Work.

C. Garden Club Work.