

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, SOUTH.
FARMER COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION WORK.

REPORT OF WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT.

CALENDAR YEAR 1917 . . .

DUE DECEMBER 31, 1917

STATE, Virginia

COUNTY, Russell

REPORT OF Ernest Wayne Coffindaffer COUNTY AGENT.

April
FROM JANUARY 1, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1917.

APPROVED:

STATE AGENT.

DATE FORWARDED.

DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION WORK.

ANNUAL REPORT FORM AND INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

The agent's annual report should be a complete summary of all the work performed during the year. This is the only record that the officials of the Extension Division of the State and the Department have of the agent's activities.

The only means of making such a report is to keep field notes or a field diary of everything that is done each day. It is well to not only keep notes of things actually done, but to make some brief observations of general conditions as found from time to time. Many things which seem of minor importance to the agent may be very valuable to the head Offices when asked for detailed information regarding certain localities.

An agent's efficiency and the success of his work is necessarily judged from this Office by what is contained in his report. Your District and State Agent may know that you are rendering efficient service, but it is absolutely essential to have something on record to show that the work has been done, when outside parties who can not possibly inspect your work desire definite and accurate information in regard to the results that are being accomplished in local territory.

Every agent in the work has been instructed, by circular letter and by the supervising force at agents' meetings, as to the importance of keeping systematic records throughout the year. If this advice has been followed you should have no difficulty in rendering your annual report upon the forms which are herewith attached. These are broad enough to include the activities of the agents in the entire territory covered by the Extension Work in the South. Some of the questions will not apply to your local territory, and these, of course, need not be answered.

In some instances you will observe that the same form is used for several crops. Be sure to use separate sheets for each crop named under the heading. For example, take the sheet headed "Small Grains", under which are included oats, wheat, barley and rye. In this case all the demonstrations in oats should be included on one sheet, all the demonstrations in rye on another, and so on for all the crops included under this heading.

Be sure to answer the questions in the order in which they are asked, and see that you give the information called for. If this is done, all the reports will be uniform when they are sent in to the State Agent's office, and in like manner the State Agents' reports will be uniform when sent to the Director's office in the State and then to the Washington Office.

It should be distinctly understood that these forms are only to summarize the statistical part of the report, and under each crop or heading such remarks, observations or points of interest as may be useful should be briefly

written out. The back of the respective sheets may be used for remarks on the crops reported on. No doubt many interesting features will be called to mind, which, if written up and sent in to the State Agent's office along with the replies to these definite questions, would be very valuable in giving the report that personal touch which proves of great value and interest in all reports of this nature.

In collecting the replies to the questions of a personal nature, the agent will have to depend on his tact and good judgment in approaching the farmer. A few, no doubt, will be averse to furnishing you with some of the information asked for, but if reliable data could be collected with reference to these points, it would enable the Department to get a rather definite idea as to the beneficial effects of the demonstration work in your section.

The forms that we are sending out include the following crops, groups of crops, and other miscellaneous work of the County Agent:

CROPS:

Corn
 Cotton
 Tobacco
 Small Grain
 Hay & Forage
 Cover Crops
 Summer Legumes
 Potatoes (Irish, & Sweet)
 Truck Crops & Gardens
 Sugar Cane
 Orchards

LIVE STOCK:

Horses
 Dairy Cattle
 Beef Cattle
 Hogs
 Sheep & Goats
 Poultry
 Live Stock Diseases & Pests.

OTHER WORK:

Fertilizers
 Farm Manures
 Silos
 Dipping Vats
 Seed Selection
 Lime
 Rotations
 Pastures
 Organizations
 Farm Buildings
 Drainage
 Farm Machinery & Tools
 Clearing Land, Stumps, etc.
 Timber & Wood Lots
 Miscellaneous Demonstration Work
 Effect of Demonstration Work on
 Community, and Human Interest
 Features.
 Boys' & Girls' Clubs

If there is anything in any of these forms that is not thoroughly understood, discuss the matter with your District or State Agent or write to this Office for a more specific explanation.

C O R N
 (INCLUDING KAFFIR, MILLS, PTERISIA)
 SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH.

W. F. COFFELBATTER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA

1. Number of demonstrators 35
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 16
3. Total acreage of corn grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 225
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) 72
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods 22
6. Number of cooperators 175; Acreage 1775; Yield per A. 60 bu.
7. Number who planted pure or selected seed on their demonstrations 85
8. Number of farmers you have influenced to select seed for next year's crop 245; Estimated amount of seed selected 1250 bu.
9. Number who fall plowed their demonstration acres 10
10. Number who turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres 7
11. Number of acres harvested for silage 80; Yield per acre 13 (tons)
12. Number of acres "hogged down" _____; Value per acre when utilized this way \$ _____
13. Number of acres treated for diseases or insect pests _____
14. How many farmers have you influenced to use better methods in growing corn this year? 350
15. Estimate total number of farmers in county who have been influenced to use better methods in corn growing since county agent work started 1150
16. What per cent is this of total number of farmers in your county? 46

(FOR REMARKS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

CORN (See page)

Corn is "King" in Russell County

Until in the last few years the farmers of Russell county practiced farming after the Old time methods. The Bull tongue plow and the Double foot plow as they were called were the implements used in growing the King crop of the county. Many farmers would sit back and tell what their fathers had done in growing corn in the past and what yields had been made by the old method. It seemed very hard for many of them to give up the old way and take hold of a better way in the work. Former demonstrators in the county sounded the key note to improved methods of cultivating corn and the results of the work were almost unbelievable. In traveling about over the county early in the year one could scarcely find a man using the Bull tongue or Double foot plow. In case such tools were used it was in rocky or rooty ground that in many cases was too rough for other kinds of tools

We started out to increase the corn acreage this year and to advise better methods of cultivation of corn. The farmers responded in a way most gratifying to a new comer or to anyone else. It is a safe estimate to say that the corn acreage was increased 40 per cent above last year. With the increase in acreage and the employment of better methods of cultivation the increase in bushels was very large.

Farmers have come to the conclusion that deep plowing is even worse than no plowing at all in cultivating corn. They have learned that the time to plow deep is when the ground is being prepared in the fall or spring.

Russell county has dry times and farmers have come to the conclusion that it is better to conserve the moisture when it is

CORN

plentiful and in the ground. So shallow and frequent cultivations have given them the thing they were after.

One trouble with the corn growers is that they have failed to select seed corn at the proper time, besides they have not kept their seed corn pure. It is hoped that the few demonstrators this year and in other years will be living examples to those who have failed to select and keep pure bred seed corn. Many inquiries have already come to the men who have selected seed corn for next year to divide up and it is possible that a lot more men will be trying the newer and better method of selecting and keeping pure seed.

Several hundred bulletins were sent out to the farmers on corn cultivation and a great deal of good has come from the work. Many requests came to the office for similar bulletins from men who were not on the mailing list.

The demonstrator went into a section of the county in which the former demonstrator had not been. It was up against the side of big A-Mountain. The farmer was plowing his corn for the first time and was using the double foot plow. It was in a piece of sod land and the plow was rolling up the sods to the surface, there to dry out and be in the way of cultivation. He was advised to get at least a five-footed cultivator. At first the man talked as though he were mad but when told that if he would go to town and get the plow and after giving it a fair trial and then was not satisfied that the plow would be given free. He got the plow and was satisfied that it was useless to plow deep in cultivating corn.

The early spring failed to reach Russell county and the corn was very late. It is estimated that 75 percent of the corn was damaged by early frost. "The men who did get corn planted early were the few who will have corn fit to plant next year.

It is hoped that the work in getting a few farmers to use better methods in cultivating and keeping close records, and the co-operators doing their part, that in a few years many men in the county will be doing the same thing and instead of having an average of 25 bushels per acre as an average for the county it will be 50 bushels per acre as an average .

Many demonstrations in the proper selection of seed corn in the field were held in the county and while the crowd consisted of only a few, it will have a good effect on the other farmers in an indirect way.

COTTON.

E. W. COFFIELD, JR.,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

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 (pounds seed cotton) _____
 5. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods _____
 6. Number of cooperators _____; Acreage _____; Yield per acre in pounds seed cotton _____
 7. Number of demonstrators who planted pure or selected seed _____
 8. Number of farmers you have induced to field select seed for next year's crop _____
 9. How many fall plowed their demonstration acres? _____
 10. How many turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres? _____
 11. Number of acres treated for diseases or insect pests _____
 12. How many farmers have you influenced to use better methods in cotton growing this year? _____
-
13. Estimate the total number of farmers in your county who have used improved methods since county agent work was started _____
 14. What per cent of all the farmers of your county have been reached? _____
 15. Have you been able to get the farmers in any community to grow but one variety of cotton? _____; Give particulars _____

TOBACCO.

NAME FOR AGENT'S USE
 E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in demonstration _____
4. Average yield per acre (pounds) _____
5. Increased yield of demonstrations over ordinary methods _____
6. How many farmers have you induced to plant pure selected seed? _____
7. How many farmers have you induced to field select seed for next
year's crop? _____
8. How many fall plowed their demonstration acres? _____
9. How many turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres? _____
10. How many tobacco farmers did you influence to adopt a rotation system? _____
11. State the number of acres treated for insect pests _____
12. Estimate the total number of acres in your county which were worked by
improved methods due to the county agent's influence _____

(FOR REMARKS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

SMALL GRAINS.
(OATS, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT.)

OFFICE FOR AGENT'S USE
E. W. COFFINDAFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

Oats

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP. SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH.

1. Number of demonstrators 2 Spring oats.
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 2
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 10
4. Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels) 54
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels) 20
6. Number of cooperators 13; Acreage 160; Yield per acre (bushels) 40
7. Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain 5
8. Number of demonstration acres cut for hay _____
9. Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons) _____
10. Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods, tons _____
11. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre \$ _____
12. Number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____
13. How many acres were treated for insect pests? _____
14. How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc? _____
15. How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time? _____
16. Estimated total number of farmers in your territory who have been influenced to sow this crop since county agent's work started 100
17. What per cent is this of the total number of farmers in the county? 3

*NOTE. UNDER REBARKS STATE THE NATURE AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE FROM INSECT PESTS. USE OTHER SIDE OF SHEET FOR THIS.

DATE

Most of the oats grown in the county are used in a mixed feed and are grown as winter oats. The oats are not threshed but fed as hay or in the sheaf. Many of the farmers use it in the rotation following corn, and since the corn is usually late in maturing, it does not give the farmer time to prepare a good seed bed.

Winter oats sowed with wheat is the kind mostly grown in the county but as last winter was very severe on small grain many fields failed to have a stand and this spring the land was prepared and re-sowed. Many wheat fields were plowed up and seeded to spring oats where it was not used for corn again.

Spring oats were far the best yielder this year, but ordinarily winter oats do the best.

The demonstrator had many opportunities to show the farmers that smut was doing a great damage to their oat crop. Many farmers were taken into the field and shown the effects of the damage.

During the threshing season the demonstrator had an opportunity to be around the machine and see the crop as it was threshed. In a few instances information was given regarding the treatment of oats for smut and talks about rust in wheat and oats were made.

The farmers were advised to have their oats cleaned and treated with formalin before planting in the fall or spring.

The farmers will continue to grow oats for hay and for feeding in the sheaf to stock. Some will have their oats threshed and ground and used as a grain feed to stock.

SMALL GRAINS
 (OATS, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT)

NAME OF COUNTY AGENT
 E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

Wheat

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH.

1. Number of demonstrators 11 for the year 1918.
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 110
4. Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels) _____
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels) _____
6. Number of co-operators 25; Acreage 275; Yield per acre (bushels) _____
7. Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain _____
8. Number of demonstration acres cut for hay _____
9. Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons) _____
10. Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods, tons _____
11. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre \$ _____
12. Number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____
13. How many acres were treated for insect pests? * _____
14. How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc? 7
15. How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time? _____
16. Estimated total number of farmers in your territory who have been influenced to sow this crop since county agent's work started 175
17. What per cent is this of the total number of farmers in the county? 1

*NOTE. UNDER REMARKS STATE THE NATURE AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE FROM INSECT PESTS.
 USE OTHER SIDE OF SHEET FOR THIS.

WHEAT

Wheat is used in the rotation with corn and clover and the grain is threshed out for human food. The farmers plant also a piece of land in mixed grain using wheat and oats. The wheat crop has been rather low in the county and especially this year, due to the bad freezing weather last winter.

Of the varieties used in the county the prolific seems to be the better yielder. A few men who had grown the prolific last year had many calls for seed wheat this fall. Most of the farmers were supplied in the county by the farmers. Farmers are very careless in selecting the proper seed. A lot of the seed wheat has been sowed as a mixed feed so long that it is all mixed up with oats and cheat seed. Many farmers were induced to have their wheat seed cleaned before sowing.

It has been a practice of some of the farmers to use bone meal in the fall with the seeding and in the spring to use Nitrate of Soda, but since the two fertilizers are out of sight in price the farmers have been advised to use 16 and 20 per cent Acid Phosphate instead. In the application of the phosphate many are putting half of the amount in the fall and in the spring the other half as a top dressing when they are harrowing the wheat in the spring. A few men have already tried the application and are very well satisfied with the results.

The price of wheat has stimulated many farmers to grow it that had not grown wheat for some time. The late fall gave the farmers a chance to get the wheat sowed. October was a bad month and most of the wheat was sowed in November. It is estimated that the increase in acreage for this year over last will be 20 per cent.

At least fifty farmers have agreed to harrow the wheat in the spring and apply Acid Phosphate at the same time.

SMALL GRAINS.
(OATS, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT.)

MADE FOR COUNTY'S USE
E. W. COFFINDASTER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

Rye

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH.

1. Number of demonstrators 3 for 1917-18
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 12
4. Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels) _____
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels) _____
6. Number of cooperators 8; Acreage _____; Yield per acre (bushels) _____
7. Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain _____
8. Number of demonstration acres cut for hay _____
9. Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons) _____
10. Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods, tons _____
11. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre \$ _____
12. Number of acres turged under for soil improvement _____
13. How many acres were treated for insect pests? * _____
14. How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc? _____
15. How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time? 2
16. Estimated total number of farmers in your territory who have been influenced to sow this crop since county agent's work started 13
17. What per cent is this of the total number of farmers in the county? _____

*NOTE. UNDER REMARKS STATE THE NATURE AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE FROM INSECT PESTS.
USE OTHER SIDE OF SHEET FOR THIS.

RYE

Few farmers have attempted to grow rye in the county alone but with other crops. It is a crop that pays well and should be grown in a great many cases. The farmers like some place to have the sheep run in early spring before the grass gets a start and the rye field serves that purpose very well. The few farmers that did grow rye last year had many calls for seed. The farmers who are on the demonstration will probably cut the rye for hay, since hay is a thing that is needed badly in the county.

A few men were induced to try a piece of rye on a run down plat of ground as a means of getting some humus in the soil and then follow that with an application of lime and a legume crop.

BARLEY

Two men in the county are growing barley this year, and so far as is known it is the first to be grown in the county. In one plat six bushels was sowed and in another four bushels were sowed.

The men who are trying out barley are planning to use it as a grain feed, and plan to have it threshed. One man on a very small plat last season got good returns and was so much pleased with his results that he sowed a larger amount. The men will expect to get some early spring pasture from the barley.

If the crop proves a good yielder more will try it next year.

BUCKWHEAT

After looking over the situation in the early summer and seeing the possibility of a short wheat crop 600 letters were sent out to the farmers advising that they sow a plat of buckwheat. Buckwheat seed was very scarce in the county and many had to send to various places to get seed and in addition pay a big price for the seed. It is estimated that at least 75 farmers in the county grew buckwheat.

One man in the county was seeing what he could do with the stubstuff and grew the second crop off the same land by the application of fertilizer and early sowing of the first crop.

The buckwheat crop was good in every case and it will be possible to supply a large number of families this winter.

Some of the farmers sowed in the last working of the crop others cleaned out a plat of new land and some sowed in wheat stubble, and in one case a piece of meadow land was plowed for the crop of buckwheat. Since the crop proved a success many farmers will try the crop next year, especially in the new land that is being cleaned up.

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS.

W. W. COFFINBAFFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

(NOTE: - This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bar and Sweet Clovers, 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.

GIVE HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH

- Number of demonstrators 5 for 1917-18
- Number of demonstrators reporting _____
- Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations 50
- Average yield per acre on demonstrations _____ (tons of cured hay)
- Number of acres cut for hay _____
- Increased yield of demonstrations over ordinary methods _____ (tons cured hay)
- Number of acres grazed off _____
- Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
- Number of cooperators _____ Acreage _____ Yield per acre cured hay (tons) _____
- How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? 50
- How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from the Dept? 5
- How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes? _____
- Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice 30
- How many acres were sown this fall? 50
- Estimate acreage grown in county before county agent's work started 0
- What is your estimate of the increased acreage of this crop in the county as the result of the agent's influence? 100 per cent

First year's increase	<u>10</u>			Give increase by year if possible.
Second " " "	<u>25</u>	-	<u>10</u>	Third year's increase
				Fourth " "

(FOR RECORDS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

ALFALFA

Until in the last three years few people in the county knew the value of alfalfa as a feed and as a soil builder. People had never tried but the crop to see what it would do,.

One man put out a field of 14 acres two years ago and this year has our 30 acres more. Four other men in the county are trying the crop for the first time. The demonstrator secured the inoculation for the men and gave definite information as to the preparation of the seed bed and method of seeding.

It is the opinion of the demonstrator that the life of the alfalfa is rather short in the blue grass. The plats that were already sown are now either plowed up or are almost taken with blue grass. The men who have tried the crop are satisfied with the results and are going ahead with the work on a very small scale except the one man who has an addition of 30 acres on his farm this year.

We are in sympathy with the crop and advise that it be grown but it will have to be re-seeded in at least the third year.

After the demonstrators had seeded their land the County Agent visited them and found a good stand in every case.

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS.

E. W. COFFINBAUER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

(NOTE:— This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, 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.)

Red Clover

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH.

1. Number of demonstrators 35 for 1917-18
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations 250
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations 12 2/3 (tons of cured hay)
5. Number of acres cut for hay 250
6. Increased yield of demonstrations over ordinary methods 1 (tons cured hay)
7. Number of acres grazed off _____
8. Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
9. Number of cooperators 150 Acreage 1500 Yield per acre cured hay (tons) 11 1/2
10. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? _____
11. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from the Dept? _____
12. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes? _____
13. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice 245
14. How many acres were sown this fall? _____
15. Estimate acreage grown in county before county agent's work started 1500
16. What is your estimate of the increased acreage of this crop in the county as the result of the agent's influence?

First year's increase 300
Second " " 500

Give increase by year if possible:
Third year's increase 800
Fourth 1200

Red Clover

Taken as a whole Red Clover is the one kind that will stay longer with the farmers of Russell county than any other kind. As a means of getting hay Red clover is the best. Farmers complain that they have been unable to get good stands of Red clover of late years, but with all that trouble it is the best in use in the county.

It is only a matter of a little time until the farmers will get to the use of lime and the trouble of getting good stands of clover will cease.

Farmers have been seeding their wheat land in the spring with clover and in many cases the clover did not come up due to a drouth. Many are practicing the seeding of clover after the wheat crop has been taken off the land. This year the spring-sowed clover was very good and in many instances the farmers mowed it, or at least topped it late in the fall.

Red clover is used largely in the rotation with corn, wheat and clover. The first crop is being cut for hay and the second crop is being turned under again for corn.

Clover is used in the different mixtures for meadow grass. Clover with timothy gives the farmers good returns.

Since many of the farmers are harrowing their wheat in the spring and adding some fertiliser at the same time it is going to be a great temptation to sow clover in the spring ahead of the harrow.

Red Clover

In the thinner lands in the county a great deal of sapling clover as it is called is grown. The farmers will get probably better tonnage in the thinner lands from the sapling clover than from the red clover. Probably a hundred farmers in the county this year seeded their wheat stubble to clover this fall, August.

The thing that will do the most to better the clover problem will be the addition of lime to the soil. This year 100 farmers have planned to have lime put on their lands.

Crimson Clover.

Crimson Clover was very much in evidence in the county a year or two ago, but now very little is grown at all. Farmers found that in following corn with crimson and back to corn, that the land could hardly be turned at all. The Crimson clover is late about getting up ready to be turned under in the spring and the land could hardly be plowed at all. It is at present useless to try to get the farmers to try Crimson and follow it with corn. It will do very well to follow it with some other crop.

NAME OF AGENT'S OFFICE
E. W. COFFINBAUER,
 County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS.

(NOTE:- This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, Leapedasa, 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.)

Clover and Timothy

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH

1. Number of demonstrators 5 report 1918.
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations 100
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations _____ (tons of cured hay)
5. Number of acres cut for hay _____
6. Increased yield of demonstrations over ordinary methods _____ (tons cured hay)
7. Number of acres grazed off _____
8. Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
9. Number of cooperators 65 Acreage _____ Yield per acre cured hay (tons) _____
10. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated?
11. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from the Dept? _____
12. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes? _____
13. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice _____
14. How many acres were sown this fall: 100
15. Estimate acreage grown in county before county agent's work started 1200
16. What is your estimate of the increased acreage of this crop in the county as the result of the agent's influence: 25%

	Give increase by year if possible.
First year's increase _____	Third year's increase _____
Second " " " _____	Fourth " " " _____

Clover and Timothy

For the permanent meadows, if we have such in the county, are the result of sowing clover and timothy and clover together. We do not mean exactly together but by first sowing the timothy with the wheat in the fall and in the spring when the wheat land is harrowed sow the clover.

Timothy does not last but a short time in the county and by adding the clover we are able to maintain the meadows for a longer period.

If it is a matter of getting a stand the use of lime will correct that trouble together with Acid Phosphate. Still another trouble with getting a stand of grass is due to the right amount of seed. Seedcosts so much that farmers are rather reluctant in putting on a lot, and by so doing the seeding is too thin.

On another page we stated that better results from seeding grasses and clovers were found in the late summer, but it does not always hit. This year the best stands of grass were obtained in the spring sowing. Ordinarily, however the better plan is to sow in the fall and use fertilizer, and lime.

In regions where they have permanent meadows the timothy comes one year and clover the next and so on down the years. But in this section there is a limit to the seeding.

We are looking forward to the time when permanent meadows will be in evidence by the use of clover and timothy.

Sorghum, Millet and Peas.

In the early spring the meadows looked like they were going to be a complete failure and many farmers in the county wanted advice as to the kind of hay crop they could grow, in order to have plenty of roughage. They were advised as an emergency crop to grow the mixture given above.

The mixture afforded a large amount of roughage and took the place of the hay that did not grow.

The few men who tried the mixture as given out under directions had heavy yields. Many other farmers used slightly different mixtures and in some cases did not use peas at all. One man used Kafir corn, millet and sorghum and got a heavy yield.

SUMMER LEGUMES.
(COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, VELVET BEANS, PEANUTS, ETC.)

SPACE FOR AGENT'S NAME
E. W. GOFFINDAFFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

Cowpeas and Soy Beans

DEMONSTRATION

ENTER HERE THE NAME OF CROP - SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH

1. Number of demonstrators 7
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 4
3. Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 300
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) 3.75
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) .75
6. Number of cooperators 16, Acreage 320, Yield per acre - 3
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) 2
7. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____
8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay 300
9. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
10. Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement: _____
11. Total number of acres inoculated 100 by Department cultures 100
by inoculated soils _____
12. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted to this crop due to your influence 150
13. If possible give the increase by years -
First year's increase 25 acres Third year's increase 300 acres
Second " " 50 acres Fourth " " 300 acres

(FOR REBARK, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC. USE OTHER SIDE AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

Cowpeas and Soy Beans.

These crops have been grown in the county for some time on a rather small scale and even yet the acreage is small. Most farmers are a bit slow to take hold of a new thing when it comes around, but the farmers after seeing the thing tried out are willing to make a stab at the new thing.

Instead of sowing this crop for a soil builder most of the farmers use it as a hay crop, and in a few instances the crop was cut and put in the silo or at least a part of the crop.

No farmer tried the peas or beans alone but together this year. The reports from the crop were fairly good but not so good as might have been. The dry weather injured the crop in a few instances and a storm damaged a field or two.

There are a few reasons why the crop is not grown in the county on a larger scale and one is the lack of the proper harvesting weather, another, the interference with the regular rotation in the county, and a third, the matter of caring for the crop by way of sheds.

On another page we discussed the different mixtures with the use of cowpeas, soy beans and grasses; but none of any particular note were used to such an extent that a report was made on the crop.

It is hoped that a greater acreage will be grown another year of the summer legumes alone or together,

SUMMER LEGUMES.
(COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, VELVET BEANS, PEANUTS, ETC.)

SPACE FOR COUNTY AGENT.
E. W. COFFINBAFFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

DEMONSTRATION.

ENTER HERE THE 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 demonstration farms _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
6. Number of cooperators _____, Acreage _____, Yield per acre -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
7. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____
8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay _____
9. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
10. Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____
11. Total number of acres inoculated _____ by Department cultures _____
by inoculated soils _____
12. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted to this crop due to your influence _____
13. If possible give the increase by years -
First year's increase _____ acres Third year's increase _____ acres
Second " " _____ acres Fourth " " _____ acres

(FOR RABBERS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC. USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

SUMMER LEGUMES.
(COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, VELVET BEANS, PEANUTS, ETC.)

SPACE FOR AGENT'S NAME
E. W. COFFINLAFFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

DEMONSTRATION

ENTER HERE THE 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 demonstration farms _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
5. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
6. Number of cooperators _____, Acreage _____, Yield per acre -
Seed (bushels) _____, Cured hay (tons) _____
7. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____
8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay _____
9. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing \$ _____
10. Total number of acres tanned under for soil improvement _____
11. Total number of acres inoculated _____ by Department cultures _____
by inoculated soils _____
12. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted to this crop due to your influence _____
13. If possible give the increase by years -
First year's increase _____ acres
Second " " _____ acres
Third year's increase _____ acres
Fourth " " _____ acres

(FOR REBARS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC. USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

POTATOES.

(Sweet or Irish)

E. W. COFFINDAPPEN,
County Agent,

LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. Number of demonstrators 4
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 4
3. Total acreage of potato demonstrations 8
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) 195
5. Estimate number of acres treated for diseases, insects and pests, due to your influence 40
6. Estimate number of acres worked by improved methods due to your advice 50
7. Estimate number of acres in potatoes when agent's work started _____ Now _____
8. Estimate number of acres increased due to county agent's work 35
9. How have you been able to assist in marketing the crops? Not marketed.

(FOR REMARKS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

Irish Potatoes

This year was the best year for potatoes in the County in many years. Everybody increased the acreage of potatoes and the increase in bushels was far above the average.

Early in the spring a circular letter was sent out to 500 of the farmers in the county urging them to get busy and put out a large plat of potatoes. Definite information was given as to the kind of potatoes to use, the preparation of the seed bed and manner of planting. It was surprising indeed to see how well the farmers responded. Many farmers who had been in the habit of planting a very small plat got busy and put out as much as an acre or half-acre.

One of the demonstrators dug 250 bushels from an acre and sold them as soon as they were dug in the field for a good price. He declared that he made more from that acre of potatoes than from any ten acres of stuff he had on the place.

More attention was paid to spraying the potatoes this year than for common. In a few instances the seed was treated for scab.

In gathering the potatoes a large amount of seed was saved for next year. Many farmers had to buy their seed this year at a very high price and in order to save themselves of the trouble again next year seed has been looked after.

ORCHARDS.

SPACE FOR AGENT'S SIGNATURE
E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. Number of demonstration home orchards _____
 Kind: Apple _____ Peach _____ (etc.)
 2. Total number of trees in these demonstrations _____
 Give statement of results on reverse side.
 3. Number of orchards inspected _____ No. trees _____
 4. Number of orchards pruned due to your influence _____ No. trees _____
 5. Number of orchards sprayed due to your influence _____ No. trees _____
 6. Number of peach orchards wormed due to your influence _____ No. trees _____
 7. Number of orchards planted due to your influence _____ No. trees _____
- TOTAL _____
8. How many commercial orchards have you assisted in caring for? _____
 9. How many trees did you actually spray? _____, prune _____, worm _____.
 10. Report of special campaigns, results, etc.

(FOR REMARKS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

RECORDS

We got into the county most too late to do much in the pruning and spraying business. There is a great need for spraying and pruning in the county and we have planned to devote a lot of time this winter to such work.

Only in a few instances were we able to prune any trees at all. No spraying was done of any notice, and the fruit that was exhibited at the fair was proof of the fact.

There are many diseases in the different orchards and the trees are in very bad condition.

Information was given to a few farmers regarding the cultivation of young orchards and the rejuvenation of many old ones.

Apples are in great demand and the price warrants farmers in getting busy and growing the right kind of fruit.

HORSES.

E. W. COFFINDAFTER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

1. Give number of pure blood stallions 3, and jacks 4, brought into the county this year due to your influence.
2. Give number of brood mares brought in due to your influence _____
3. Give number of demonstrations in feeding horses or mules _____
4. Give number of horses or mules in these demonstrations _____
(Give results under "Remarks".)
5. Give number of horses or mules fed and cared for according to methods you have advocated 150
6. Give number of pure blood stallions in county when demonstration work started None, Number now 4
7. Give number of pure blood jacks in county when demonstration work started 2, Number now 4

HORSES

The saddle horse was very much in evidence a few years ago and not until the automobile came around did the business of breeding and handling the saddle horse cease.

Farmers are now paying more attention to raising draft horses and mules in the county.

Mules are used almost exclusively in the farming and team work on the roads.

The breeding mares are not as good as they might be, but are better than they were formerly.

Since the farmers have gotten rid of the light saddle horse the farms are not so heavily stocked with horses.

STATE OF VIRGINIA
E. W. GOFFINDAVER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

DAIRY CATTLE.

- 1. How many head of pure bred dairy stock have been brought into the county through your influence? Bulls _____, Cows or Heifers _____.
- 2. How many grade dairy cows have been brought into the county for breeding purposes through your influence? 30
- 3. How many cows have been tested at your instance to determine the profitable milk producers? _____
- 4. Do you carry or own a Babcock tester? Yes
- 5. How many farmers have been induced to feed a better balanced ration to their stock? 1. How many head of stock so fed? 25
(Give results under "Remarks")
- 6. How many demonstrations in dairy work have you supervised? 1
- 7. How many cows in these demonstrations? 25 (Give results under "Remarks")
- 8. How many new creameries established this year due to your influence? _____
- 9. How many pure bred dairy bulls in the county when county agent work was started? _____ How many now? _____
- 10. How many pure bred dairy cows in the county when county agent work was started? 25 How many now? 28
- 11. How many new cream routes established this year due to the influence of the county agent's work? _____
- 12. How many cow testing associations established under your influence? _____
- 13. How many dairy breeders? " " " " " _____

(FOR REMARKS, INCIDENTS SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE, AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

DAIRY CATTLE

The business of dairying in the county is new and only in a few cases are the farmers attempting the work at all.

Only along the railroad will it be possible to do any work of the kind and that will be on a very small scale.

One man in the county put up two silos for use in producing milk and another man put up a small silo for that purpose.

Information regarding the feeding and care of dairy herds has been given by the demonstrator.

No tests have been made so far of the milk and cream but will be later in the work.

Information was given to one man regarding the purchase of dairy animals.

STATE OF VIRGINIA
 E. W. COFFINDRAPER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

BEEF CATTLE.

1. How many head of pure blood beef cattle have been brought in this year through your influence: Bulls 8, Cows or heifers 5.
2. How many head of grade cows have been brought in for breeding purposes through your influence: 6
3. How many beef breeding herds were started, due to your influence? _____
4. How many head of feeding cattle have been brought in through your influence? _____
5. How many beef feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 45 for 1917-18
6. How many cattle in these demonstrations? 3000
7. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 45
 (Give methods, dates and results in dollars, gains made, cost of gains, total profit, etc., under "Remarks")
8. Estimate the number of beef cattle cared for according to methods which you advocated.
 Number of cattle where methods were wholly followed 3000 for 1917-18
 " " " " " " " " " " " " 5000 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 (Give results of these methods and special campaigns along beef cattle lines under "Remarks")
9. Number of beef cattle breeders' associations or clubs formed 2
 Number of members 125
10. Number of pure blood beef bulls in county when demonstration work started 8; Number now 68
11. Number of pure blood beef cows in county when demonstration work started 14; Number now 40
12. Give increase in shipments of beef cattle from the county by years since demonstration work started: _____

BEUF CATTLE

One would expect a county like Russell to have a very fine grade of beef cattle, since it is a grazing section in the main. Not until in the last two years have there been any attempts to better the breeding herds in the county. Most of the larger cattle men went out of the county to get their feeders and stockers and but little attention was paid to the raising of high grade calves.

Many of the farms are large and a few men own such a large area that close cooperation was difficult. The larger land owners usually had a pure bred sire and used it almost exclusively on their own land, and the little farmers had to use a scrub for their herds. For that reason one could pick up a car load or two of scrub bulls in the county at anytime in the year. These men will keep such scrubs probably a season and sell or castrate them and by the next season will have another one coming on.

The Russell County Stock Breeders Co., Inc. a few years ago brought into the county 60 pure bred or high grade bulls and distributed them over the county. The results of such work was good, because it left a lot of good calves in the county.

After a year or two of this pure bred stock in the county we find a lot of farmers that have a sort of indifferent attitude toward the work. Even a lot of the stockholders as individuals seem to be very inactive about the work. They come in grabbing about not getting something out of the business and declare that they are going to get out of it, and many have offered to sell out to the Association. There is no reason for such action by any members of the Association because the thing they are doing will reflect credit to them in years

BEEF CATTLE

to come and as time goes on all will see more clearly just what the work is really doing. In many respects the work is still in the experimental stage, and is in very good shape. Several of the old bulls have been sold and new ones purchased for next year; three of these are already in the county and more will come from Gov. Stuart in the spring.

In selling the old bulls the county agent tried as far as possible to turn the price of the old bull into a young one. Practically all the old bulls were shipped out and not sold to the local dealer and in that way more money was received for them.

There are a lot of men in the county enthusiastic about the Live Stock Association and are doing all they can to help the thing along. In many instances such men have taken it upon themselves to purchase scrub bulls and sell them out of the county. The Association did not think it advisable to purchase the scrub bulls as had been done in the past. The reason for not doing so was because the people who had been keeping such scrubs looked to the Association to buy their scrub and pay a good price in order to have it out of the county.

The county demonstrator was in the lower end of the county and visited a man who was keeping a pure bred bull of the Association's. On the adjoining farm there was a scrub Holstein bull and people who have not yet learned the value of good calves were driving to the scrub. The man was asked why he kept such a scrub and the reply was, "For the benefit of my neighbors". Similar incidents could be cited over the county.

There is one thing about the whole thing and that is, the farmers are not working together on anything and all seem to be dubious

BEEF CATTLE

of each other. There is here less natural cooperation than in any place known to the county agent.

It is best to give both the bright and the black side to the situation in order that the facts may be known.

The keepers of the bulls have not reported the results of the year ending but a safe estimate of the cows bred to the Association sires will reach 3500, and of course that will mean a fine lot of good calves in the county.

Many farmers that are getting these calves are building up a good breeding herd and some are attempting to keep the bull calves from the Association sires and from ordinary cows for bulls. That is going to be the tendency with some of the small farmers.

A very close tab will have to be kept on the Association by some one or it will gradually go down and out.

Outside of the Association bulls there are only a very few of other than Shorthorn bulls in the county. Two or three Herefords have recently been brought into the lower end of the county from Lee county.

In the spring of 1918 many of the bulls will have to be exchanged, and it is going to be a difficult matter to please all the keepers of the bulls. Not every farmer in the county knows how to keep a bull.

E. W. GOFFINDAVER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

DIPPING VATS.

1. How many dipping vats have been built through your influence this year? _____
2. How many have you helped to construct? _____
3. How many have you helped to fill with the solution? _____
4. For how many have you tested the solution? _____
5. Total number built in county by all forces during the year _____
6. Total number in the county at this time _____
7. Estimate the total number of cattle dipped during the year _____
8. Give yearly increase in vats in county _____

1st year's increase _____	3rd year's increase _____
2nd " " _____	4th " " _____

HOGS

NAME FOR AGENT'S USE:
E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. How many head of pure blood hogs have been brought in this year due to your influence? 12 Boars 7 Sows or gilts 5
2. How many extra head of pure blood and grade sows have been bred, due to your influence? 20
3. How many herds have been started? 7
4. How many hog feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 10
5. How many hogs in these demonstrations? 50
6. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 7
Reports will be made next year.
 (Give results in dollars, rate of gain, amount and cost of gain, total profit, detailed statements of production, etc., and attach hereto.)
7. Give number of farmers, number of hogs and results of "hogging off" or grazing of crops, in same manner as above.
8. How many hog pastures have you induced farmers to start? 5
9. Give number of farmers induced to start the growing of grazing crops for hogs 5
10. Estimate number of hogs fed or cared for according to methods which you advocated 150
11. Give number of pure blood boars when demonstration work started 35 " " 60
12. " " " hogs in county " " " " 8000 Now 9000
13. Give increase in shipment of hogs from the county by years since demonstration work started 5 per cent

HOGS

In Russell county the hog business is a very good business. The hogs follow cattle on corn and gather up the waste. The year ending in December showed an increase in the sale of hogs, and the prices were far the best ever received in the county. It is estimated that \$75,000 worth of hogs went out of the county during the year. Farmers are making an effort to get hold of as many pigs as can be had for the year.

The breeds used are Duroc and Poland China. One of the troubles in the breeding of hogs is that too many let the stock run down to almost a scrub.

Since the silo is coming into the county, it is very doubtful that as many hogs will be kept in the future. However, it will not do away with the hog business by any means.

One man brought in the spotted Poland China hogs, and he is expecting to establish the breed in his part of the county.

The greatest stimulus to the hog business will come from the Boys Pig Clubs in the county. At the fair this fall most of the hogs shown were by the boys. Plans for the pig club work will be set on foot early in the year. Many of the members are going ahead with the work from this year.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SPACE FOR AGENT'S NAME
E. W. COFFINBAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

Sheep

DEMONSTRATION

SPECIFY IF SHEEP OR GOATS. SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH

1. How many head of pure bred rams have been brought into the county through your influence? 7; How many ewes? 10
2. How many grade ewes have been brought into the county for breeding purposes due to your work? _____
3. How many flocks have been started? _____
4. How many sheep feeding demonstrations did you supervise? _____
5. How many sheep in these demonstrations? _____
6. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? _____
 (Give statement of production in dollars, rate, amount and cost of gain, profit, etc., attach hereto)
7. Give results of grazing of crops in same manner as above.
8. Number of farmers induced to grow grazing crops for sheep 8
9. Estimated number of sheep fed or cared for according to methods which you advocated 1000
10. Number of pure blood rams in county when demonstration started _____, Now _____
11. " " " " sheep " " " " " " _____, Now _____
12. Give results of campaign for more sheep, eradication of dogs, etc., under "Remarks".
13. Give increase in shipments of sheep from county by years since work started

SHEEP

The high price received for lambs and wool this year has stimulated the sheep industry in the county. Farmers who had gone out of the sheep business have come back and are building up a herd.

It is very important that the farmers have their lambs to come early and get the lambs off by July on account of the Stomach worm.

The coming into the county of silos will have a tendency to help the sheep business. Ensilage and cottonseed meal will be a good ration for the breeding ewes.

Some very good rams have been brought into the county in the last year and more interest is being shown in the better breed of sheep than before.

POULTRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

E. W. COFFINLAFFER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. How many poultry demonstrations? 5
2. Number of each kind of poultry grown and cared for according to methods which you advocate.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|-------|
| Chickens | <u>100</u> | Turkeys | _____ |
| Ducks | _____ | Geese | _____ |
| Guiness | _____ | | |
3. On how many farms has poultry management been improved as a result of your work? 1 Number of birds on these farms _____
4. Do you give advice on poultry diseases? Yes (Give results under "Remarks")
5. How many farmers have you induced to produce non fertile eggs? _____
6. Give number of eggs produced _____; Average price (doc.) _____\$
7. How many communities are raising same kind of poultry? _____
8. Are poultry products collected on cream routes? No.

POULTRY

Many farmers' wives were troubled very much with the young chicks dying with gapes and cholera. The demonstrator gave out definite information on the treatment of gapes and the care of poultry with cholera.

Only one house was built according to modern plans.

In traveling about over the county one would find as many different colors as there were chickens. Very little interest has been shown in the poultry business in the past except in the turkey business. This year the highest price ever received for turkeys and chickens was received by the farmers. Turkeys sold for 26¢ and chickens 25¢ per pound.

It will be through the poultry club work that increased interest will be shown in the future.

LIVE STOCK
DISEASES AND PESTS.

STATE OF VIRGINIA
E. W. COFFINDAPPER,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. How many head of stock have you or other extension workers induced farmers to have treated for diseases or pests?

Cattle treated for blackleg 2400, anthrax or charbon _____
 " " " tuberculosis _____, ticks _____, lice 50
 " " " digestive and other troubles 100
 (Give results under "Remarks")

Hogs treated for cholera (single treatment) - - - _____
 " " " (simultaneous treatment) - - - _____
 " " " worms 25, mange _____
 " " " digestive and other troubles - 15
 (Give results under "Remarks")

Sheep treated for stomach worms _____, grub _____, scab _____
 " " " ticks _____, Digestive and other _____
 (Give results under "Remarks") troubles _____

Horses treated for spinal meningitis 10, distemper _____
 " " " digestive ailments 10, accidents _____
 " " " anthrax or charbon _____, other _____
 (Give results under "Remarks") troubles _____

2. How many of the above did you actually treat or test?

Cattle: Blackleg 2400, Anthrax or Charbon _____
 Tuberculosis _____
 Hogs: Hog cholera _____
 Horses: Anthrax or Charbon _____

3. Have you instruments for such treatments? Yes
4. Give results of campaigns for eradication or control of diseases or pests.
5. Have you assisted in any way in the control of foot-and-mouth disease;
 if so, how? inspected a trouble that looked like the disease.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES AND FEATS

Since there are no Veterinary surgeons in the county, the county agent is called upon to do all the work with stock. If the county agent would go at every call it would take all his time at that work.

2400 head of cattle were treated for blackleg and enough vaccine for 500 head of cattle was given out by the demonstrator. The disease is very much in evidence in the county and the losses are rather large.

Only in a very few cases have any cattle died after being treated for blackleg. Two men lost two steers each after treatment and then tried the pills put up by Park Davis Co., and after that two more died.

Directions for the treatment of cattle for digestive troubles were given by the agent. The agent after traveling all day and until after night was called to see a cow sick with milk fever. He stayed most of the night with the cow treating her, but it was not milk fever she had.

A number of pigs were found to be dying with some strange disease and upon examination I found that they had contracted pneumonia from sleeping in a dusty barn. Four out of the eight pigs were saved by treatment.

One man had a horse to get badly snagged in the pasture and the agent was asked to see it. Medicine and directions for using same were given.

A number of cows have been treated for digestive troubles and in almost every case the animal got well.

A mule in the lower end of the county contracted tetanus and the agent was asked to see it. A veterinary was prescribed and in that case the animal got well.

Information for the treatment of poultry was given out, in a number of cases.

FERTILIZER.

MADE FOR COUNTY USE
 E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. How many farmers have you advised regarding proper use of fertilizer? 600
2. How many fertilizer demonstrations are the farmers conducting with you? 10
3. How much fertilizer used on such demonstrations? 25 (tons)
4. How many communities have you influenced to buy fertilizers cooperatively? Was unable to get satisfactory prices this year.
- Quantity bought cooperatively - - - (tons)
- Value of fertilizer bought cooperatively - \$ _____
- Amount saved - - - - - \$ _____
5. Number of farmers home-mixing fertilizer on your advice _____
6. Estimated saving per ton to farmers \$ _____
7. Number of farmers who top-dressed crops with fertilizer at your suggestion 26

FERTILIZER

Many of the farmers in the county are still buying bone meal to use on their land and paying a great price for it. They contend that it is the cheapest thing they can use as fertilizer.

More acid phosphate was used this year than at any other time, in the small grain sowing. Farmers have come to the conclusion that it will pay as well to use phosphate and lime and thereby cut down on the expense.

The Agent tried to get some reduced prices on fertilizer but the prices did not justify the cooperative buying this year. So many of the farmers however did buy in car lots and then let the farmers around order with them.

Out-side of the bone meal Acid Phosphate was used almost altogether in the county. Potash is already in the soil and with the application of lime and legumes all the desired elements aside from phosphorus will be found.

A number of farmers are going to top dress wheat in the spring with acid phosphate. The few who did use it last year in that way were well pleased.

Farmers are using more fertilizer with small grain rather than with corn.

MANURE

The coming into the county of the silo will add greatly to the tonnage of the manure. The few farmers who had silos last year were able to use the manure to a great advantage.

Many of the farmers have purchased spreaders and will use them in taking care of the manure this winter. Some plan to scatter it as it is made, others will use sheds for their manure and will put it on the land next year.

Heretofore the cattle were allowed to run on pasture and no manure was saved for the cultivating lands.

It is very doubtful whether or not the farmers have received good returns from the old method of distributing manure on the pasture land by the stock.

MANURE.

NAME OF COUNTY AGENT
 E. W. COFFINBAKER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA

1. How many farmers have you induced to take better care of farm manure? 200
2. How many have provided manure sheds at your suggestion? 45
3. How many are composting farm manure and waste products? _____
4. How many manure spreaders are in the county? 75
5. How many have you helped to place? _____
6. How many farmers are using phosphate or other material for reinforcing farm manure? _____
7. Estimated quantity of farm manure now being saved in your territory 90,000 (tons).

FORM NO. 202.

SILOS.

NAME FOR AGENT'S USE
E. W. COFFINBAFFER,
County Agent,

LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

1. How many silos built in county this year? 37
2. How many silos built as a result of your advice? 35
3. How many silos were in county when county agent's work was started? 8
How many in county now? 45
4. Of the number of silos in county now there are:
Tile _____, Cement _____, Stave 45, Stone _____, Other _____
5. Give growth in number of silos by years:
First year 1 (19)
Second year 2 (19)
Third year 5 (19)
Fourth year 37 (19)

SILOS

The silo business in Russell county is not a new thing, and one need only to travel about over the county to see the wooden square structures long since abandoned. Twenty-five years ago the best-to-do farmers put up wooden silos in the county and in a few cases stone ones. It was while the silo business was in its experimental stage. The thing did not prove very successful and they were all abandoned.

To get the farmers to start the thing up again was a problem, but by a slow process by demonstration work a few farmers agreed to try the thing out again.

This year we have succeeded in getting 37 put up in the county and we were on the job and managed the construction of 14 of the 37; not only managed the thing but worked like a trooper.

There are now 45 in the county and cattle-feeding experiments are planned for all. Reports will be kept carefully and at the end of the year a general report will be made that will be of material worth to the farmers. It is no longer in the experimental stage and it is only a matter of time until a hundred more farmers will have the silo.

One trouble with the ordinary man feeding ensilage is that he feeds too heavy, and wants to feed cottonseed meal with it to wintering cattle. The farmer must not feed above his grass and so long as the silage is fed properly no one need fear the use of it,

Record books are being sent to the farmers to be used in the feeding work, and it is hoped that careful records will be kept by the farmer.

E. W. COFFINDAFFE,
County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

LIME.

1. Number of farmers using lime due to your influence 150
2. Quantity used due to your influence _____ (tons)
Burned lime 10,000 (tons), Limestone or its equivalent 8,000 (tons)
3. Number of acres treated first year of demonstration work 800 (19__.)
4. " " " " second " " " " 9000 (19__.)
5. " " " " third " " " " 10,000 (19__.)
6. " " " " fourth " " " " 12,000 (19__.)
7. " " " " fifth " " " " _____ (19__.)
- Total - - - 31,800
8. Number of local sources of lime developed 10
9. Number of lime crushers installed as a result of your work 7
10. Number of lime kilns built as a result of your work 125

LIME

Farmers used lime in Russell county many years ago but when the different kinds of fertilizer came into use many preferred buying the fertilizer rather than spend time in building lime kilns. Lime was used in the cultivating fields and in a few instances on meadows and sod land. Since the fertilizer problem is getting to be a big thing in the county many farmers are getting back to the use of lime. It is a very good thing for many of the farmers that the price of fertilizer has gone up; it will cause the use of more lime.

While Russell county has a lot of lime stone in it, still the land shows to be acid. Farmers complain that they are unable to get good stands of clover, like they used to get. The use of lime will in many instances remedy that trouble.

The trouble of getting the lime ground is partly the cause of farmers using less of it. Farmers are now grouping together and are purchasing lime-grinding outfits to be used on their land. It will be a means of solving the labor problem by so doing.

We had a large number of samples of lime stone analyzed for the farmers and in no case did the carbonate run lower than 80%. So it is only a matter of getting the lime crushed or burned and the results will be far better than the use of so much fertilizer alone.

One of the problems of getting lime burned is the lack of coal. In the last year slack coal has gone up in price, so that if the farmers have to haul the coal very far it makes the lime cost too much, as they see it. Slack coal that was formerly obtained for 50¢ per load cannot be had for \$2.50 per load; and then counting the distance in hauling it will make the lime cost rather high.

LIME

We are advising the use of ground lime and after the farmers have tried it out they will purchase more lime grinders. The few men in the county that grind lime for the farmers as a business charge \$1.5 per ton and do all the work, or \$1.00 and let the farmer get out the rock.

There is no need for any farmer in Russell county to go out of the county to buy lime. He has it all around him and it is up to the man to use what he has and not go searching for something that he has at home.

More lime and less fertilizer will make the land rich and the farmer prosperous, but no lime and all fertilizer will make both the land and the farmer poor.

SPACE FOR AGENT'S NAME
E. W. GOFFINDAFTER,
 County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA

ORGANIZATION.

1. How many farmers' clubs have you assisted in organizing? 3
2. Give total membership of these clubs 75
3. Give the name and address of each club and state briefly the object of each.
 (Use other side if additional space is necessary)

Farmers' Club, Honaker, Virginia

Elk Garden Club, Elk Garden, Virginia

Farmers' Club, Lebanon, Virginia

4. Is there a central county organization composed of delegates from the local clubs? Not in the sense of a central club, but we plan to organize and have a central club at the county seat.
5. Is there any central county organization supporting your work? Live Stock Association.
 If so, what is it called? _____
 Who may be members of the central organization? _____

6. What other organizations of farmers or business men cooperate with or support your work? _____

7. State the quantity of each farm product bought or sold by these organizations and the approximate saving to the farmer. Planning to buy fertilizer, salt, seeds, binder twin and sugar this spring.

8. Have you attempted to keep a bulletin board in your office, listing things for sale and things wanted? No.

(FOR REBARKS, INCIDENTS, SPECIAL REPORTS, ETC., USE OTHER SIDE AND ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

FARM AND FARMSTEAD
IMPROVEMENTS.E. W. COFFINBAFFER,
County Agent,
LERABON, VIRGINIA.

THINGS DONE WITH AGENT'S ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE.

1. Number of buildings erected 12
2. Number of farm buildings improved 25
3. Number of new building plans furnished 3
4. Number of farm buildings painted or whitewashed 20
5. Number of home water systems installed or improved 4
6. Number of home water systems in county before demonstration work started 300
Number now - - - - -
7. Number of home lighting systems installed 10
8. Number of home lighting systems in county before demonstration work started 150
Number now - - - - - 375
9. Number of home grounds improved 6
10. Number of farm and home sanitary conditions improved 150
11. Number of homes screened against flies and mosquitoes _____
Number of fly traps installed _____
12. Number of sanitary privies erected _____
13. Number of telephone systems installed _____
14. Number of farmers furnished plans and induced to adopt a systematic rotation 95
15. Total acreage of such rotations 8000
16. Crops commonly used in these rotations:
Corn, wheat and clover
Corn, wheat, cowpeas, clover.

17. Number of new pastures established 40
18. Number of old pastures renovated 35 Acreage 4000
19. Number of drainage systems established in county 6
20. Number of farmers induced to drain all or part of their farms 10
21. Number of such acres drained - by tile 50 - by ditch 230
22. Number of farmers induced to remove stumps _____ Acreage _____
23. Number of farmers induced to terrace their sloping lands _____ Acreage _____
24. Number of home gardens planted or improved 24
25. Number of farmers induced to save surplus farm products for winter use 200
26. Number of road improving demonstrations assisted in _____
27. Number of miles of improved roads resulting therefrom _____
28. Number of farmers who planted cover crops to be turned under 100
29. Number of acres in each kind of cover crop:
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Crop <u>Crimson clover</u> | Acreage <u>100</u> |
| Crop <u>Rye</u> | Acreage <u>350</u> |
| Crop <u>Clover</u> | Acreage <u>125</u> |
| Crop _____ | Acreage _____ |

30. Number of new implements and tools bought:

Binders _____	Mowers _____	Hay rakes _____
Hay presses <u>3</u>	Grain drills _____	Ensilage cutters <u>11</u>
Gas engines <u>12</u>	Disk harrows <u>13</u>	Cream separators <u>4</u>
Cultivators: two horse _____	one horse <u>50</u>	Small tools _____
Spraying machines _____	Etc. _____	

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

Russell county is not so bad off for improvements in some ways as many of the homes are modern in a great many ways. The electric lighting system and the manufactured gas light have been installed in a number of homes.

Sanitary closets are rather numerous and bathrooms in the farm houses are becoming plentiful. There is a lot to be done yet in a sanitary way amongst the poorer class.

The county is well supplied with springs and a lot of the farm houses have a good water system already installed.

We are advising the less expensive farm buildings for stock but sheds that will serve the purpose of keeping the stock from the cold winds are as efficient as the large and costly barns. The new buildings that have been put up this year are planned to be used in connection with the silo.

There are a lot of the low lands in the county that need a drainage system. The open ditch has been used in many cases, where the farmer was not able to buy tile. In one case the engineer from Blacksburg was called out to lay off a system of drainage for a farmer who is draining 25 acres of low swampy land. A number of other men in the county plan to have some draining done the coming year.

A thing that has been overlooked about the farm home is the home garden. So many farmers plant the garden once and then let it go the rest of the time. We induced the farmers in many cases to use a rotation in the garden and make it produce all the year. So far as taking care of the garden after planting, there is great need.

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

The growing of tomatoes is a problem in the county. The county demonstrator sprayed a number of tomato plants and gave directions to use the spraying solutions. To make sure that the tomato could be grown, we planted a good plot and treated the plants during the summer and not a plant died from the effects of blight. We hope to do a lot of work with the growing of tomatoes this year.

In the way of using a rotation on the farms it is not such a task as it was in the beginning. Many farmers are seeing the effects of a good rotation and are adopting one for their own use.

The purchasing of ensilage cutters and engines was the most important thing this year. Since a number of men went into the silo business it was necessary to have a cutter and engine. The farmers grouped together and made the purchases. The engines will be used to grind lime also.

We got into the county too late to do much in the way of spraying, but a lot of the work will be done the coming year.

NAME OF AGENT'S OFFICE
E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

ORGANIZATION.

	DEMONSTRATIONS	150
	LECTURERS	645
	OTHER FARMERS	139
	COOPERED MEN	40
	BOYS & GIRLS CLUB MEMBERS	
1. Number of visits by agent to		
2. Number of miles traveled	(Railroad)	4000
	(Team)	200
	(Otherwise)	5150
	Total	9350
3. Calls on agent relative to work at office or home	(Personal)	325
	(Telephone)	135
4. Number of farmers' meetings held under auspices of Agent or Extension Division		32
5. How many meetings of all kinds did you address?		45
6. Total attendance at such meetings (approximate)		3120
7. How many field meetings held by you?		4
8. Total attendance at these meetings		45
9. What per cent of time spent at office work?	16	HOW (CORRESPONDENCE) 11% (BUSINESS) 3 (MISCELLANEOUS) 2
10. What per cent of time spent in field work?	84	(SUPERVISING REG. DEM.) 27% (OTHER FARM VISITS) 50% (AT MEETINGS) 5% HOW DIVIDED (ASSISTED IN SHOW) 2% (COURSE WORK) (ORGANIZATION)
11. Number of official letters written	1560	2%
12. Number of articles relating to your work prepared for publication		25
13. Number of circular letters prepared by you and sent out (Give list and copy of each if possible)		1925
14. Number of bulletins or circulars of U. S. Department of Agriculture distributed		1000
15. Number of bulletins or circulars from State College or State Department of Agriculture distributed		250
16. Number of visits to schools relating to work		12

17. In how many schools did you assist in outlining an agricultural course? 4
18. How many Extension schools or short courses did you assist in? _____
19. Total attendance at these schools _____
20. Total number of days you were engaged in these schools _____
21. Number of farmers who attended short courses at college as a result of your effort? 7
22. Number of boys attending Agricultural or other schools or colleges as result of club work? 3
23. How many girls attended industrial or other schools as result of girls' club work? _____
24. How many times have you been visited by specialists from college or the Department? 6
25. Was there a county fair held in your county? Yes.
26. How many demonstrators, cooperators and club members had exhibits? 95
27. How many prizes won? 160
28. How many demonstrations have you in truck or small fruit? _____
29. Were they successful from a financial standpoint? _____
30. How many farmers in your county are keeping cost records at your instance? _____

Complete 35 Partial 75

31. How many farmers in your county are practicing fall plowing as result of county agent's work? 450
32. How many farmers are selecting seed? 425
33. How many farmers are growing any kind of improved seed for sale? 135
34. How many wood lots have been improved at your suggestion? _____
35. How many farmers in your county have been influenced to grow sugar cane or sorghum for syrup? 950

MISCELLANEOUS DEMONSTRATION WORK

The reader will note that the demonstrator did not begin work in the county until April 1 and ended it December 31. In that time six days per week were given to the work, and every section of the county was visited. If we got into a section where the roads were bad and the car could not get over, we either walked or got a horse from some farmer and made the trip. We are pleased to state that in traveling over the county many farmers were visited that had not up to that time beheld the "likes" of a county demonstrator. Demonstration work has been carried on in the county for five years.

Among other things not mentioned in the report, the county demonstrator is rather obliged to take a part in the county fair. We did not ask for an office in the fair association but were made assistant secretary of the fair. The getting up of the exhibit and all the field work was turned over the assistant secretary. Our county fair was a decided success and since the real secretary did but little of the outside work, and since the exhibits were good, if not the best in the history of the fair, we got the praise from the people.

The care of the live stock association was given over to the demonstrator and carried through the year. The selling off of the old bulle and the purchase of the young ones was left with the demonstrator.

When a campaign for Liberty Loan, Y.M.C.A. war funds, or anything that had any work about it was to be done, the county demonstrator was always solicited to assist in the work.

We take an active interest in promoting good schools and in assisting the teachers in their work as we go about over the county. In many instances we take corn or some other farm product and give talks

MISCELLANEOUS DEMONSTRATION WORK

to the pupils in the schools. We find little agriculture talked in the schools and of course it is not always an easy task to get the boys and girls interested in the things we talk about.

We made an effort to get the boys in the mining camps to do some form of agriculture work this summer, but because of a lack of ground close enough to their homes we failed to get many interested in the work. We hope to get better results the coming year since we are here at the beginning of the year.

NAME OF AGENT: **E. V. SUFFINLAPPIN,**
 County Agent,
LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

**EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION
 WORK ON THE COMMUNITY AND
 HUMAN INTEREST FEATURES.**

(The data called for on the other sheets are mostly statistics. The replies to the following questions are intended to furnish a basis from which to make an estimate of the general effect of the demonstration work on the individual and the community. The agent should not restrict his general information to the questions asked, but should give any additional facts that will bring out prominently the good effects of the influence the agent's work has exerted over any individual or over the county in general. Each agent should give at least one human interest story. It would be much better if such stories could take up the work with the individual and follow it through for several years.)

HOW MANY OF YOUR DEMONSTRATORS AND COOPERATORS ARE:

1. Raising practically all their home supplies: All
2. Have opened new bank accounts since beginning demonstration work? _____
3. Have increased their bank deposits since beginning demonstration work? 250
4. Own their farms? All
5. Have mortgages on their farms? 36
6. Have paid off their mortgages since beginning demonstration work? _____
7. Trading on a cash basis since beginning demonstration work? _____
8. Do the bankers and merchants favor demonstration farmers in placing business, such as in the loaning of money and extension of credit?
 If so, give examples. The banks in the county loaned some money to the Live Stock Association to purchase bulls.

One bank loaned about \$3000 to farmers who were men doing improvements on their farms.

WHAT PER CENT OF YOUR DEMONSTRATORS AND FARMERS ARE:

9. Decreasing their indebtedness along various lines? 80
10. Showing increased interest in agricultural meetings? 100

- 11. Showing a desire to study their farm business and progress? 100
- 12. What additional industries have been established in your territory since demonstration work was begun? _____
- 13. What other signs of progress are apparent as a direct, or indirect, result of demonstration and extension work? _____
- 14. In how many instances among your demonstrators and cooperators have labor saving devices for the home been installed? 75
- 15. Name some of the more noticeable effects on the farmers' home and family, of his greater earning power due to better methods; such as increased opportunities for social intercourse, amusements, entertainments, greater contentment with farm life, increased interest in church work, etc. Give instances:

See other page

THE BROADER EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION WORK

In the short time that we have been in the county we are able to close our eyes and see the entire county and the people living there studying and planning to make things better and working to the limit to be better and more prosperous farmers.

To meet and talk with these people who have been on the farm all their lives and to tell them something they had not heard before, was an inspiration. As in all farming regions, a lot of men are farming because their fathers farmed, and not because they themselves have a taste or knack for farming. There are many misfits in the farming world as well as in the other various occupations. Some one has called such a class of folks, "Square pegs in round holes". Call them what you may, there is still a human side to their lives.

Sometimes it is a blessing to visit some people even if you never say a word about what your business is, until they have had a chance to unload the burden from their minds. To visit some good old man or woman and talk with them and hear them talk is an inspiration to any sane-minded person. As one good old man said, "It is such a rare thing to have some one bring us something, we should like to have you stay while you are here." Such remarks are true from the farmers' standpoint, because visits by strangers often took something or all away and left nothing, and for someone to come about that really and truly wants to tell them something that will be of use to them in their struggle for existence, no doubt inspires them.

The demonstrator is the direct agent of the government to the farmers; it is through him that a closer relationship is brought about between the two great forces. We met a large number of farmers who had never even received a bulletin from the government.

THE BROADEN EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION WORK

The business of farming until recently was looked upon as a poor business, and the oft repeated remark about the farmer as the "Old Hay-seed" no doubt caused many a young man to get away from the farm and enter a less progressive business. To visit the farmer and tell him that the state and national government are interested in his work causes the farmer to think more of his job than he had been in the habit of thinking. We are glad that the time has come when the farmer's business is as much a profession as any other line of business and that to be a farmer some preparation is demanded. In this preparation we find the farmers' boys and girls finding themselves and in the end there will be less of the "Square pegs in round holes."

This thing of finding one's self is a big problem, so big that the common schools have so far failed to solve it, and will continue to fail until this industrial and vocational education is brought to the schools. If the teachers of the present day do not help the boy or girl find himself or herself, then it is up to the man working with the farmers' boys and girls to help them find themselves. If the county demonstrator in his travels in the county can assist one boy or girl to get started in the right way to knowledge, his work has been as success.

The demonstrator serves to get the farmers interested in the state institutions, especially in the state Agricultural school and Experiment Station. Many of the publications from the state school put into the hands of the farmers gives them information and shows the farmer that there is a lot of good to be derived from the work that is being conducted at the Agricultural college. While attending the County Agents meeting at Blacksburg, a number of late bulletins were received and sent to the farmers. The bulletin was the result of a

THE DESIRED EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION WORK

feeding experiment similar to the thing we are trying to carry on in the county. The man who received the bulletin found that it was the thing they were looking for and many expressed their opinion that it was just what they were looking for.

Another way in which the demonstrator is useful to both the farmer and the Agricultural College, is in getting farmers to attend a short course and the state farmers institute. We had only seven men in attendance at the farmers institute this year, but it has done some good, because the sons of two of the men are at V. P. I. this year taking agriculture.

This year we succeeded in getting up a crowd of farmers from the county to attend the International Stock Show at Chicago. These men learned many things about stock and of course it will have a tendency to instill in their minds better stock.

If only we are good enough and big enough to do the things that we are asked to do, we will inspire confidence in the farmers to do and act at our suggestions. Farmers are only human, but somewhat superstitious in many things, and if the county agent is able to batter down the wall that obstructs the vision of the farmer in the big and broader sense, and cause him to get on the right road to better farming the work of the demonstration will not be in vain.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

MADE FOR COUNTY'S USE
 E. W. COFFINDAFFER,
 County Agent,
 LEBANON, VIRGINIA.

How long has the Club Work been in your county? 4

List the various kinds of clubs organized, and state the enrollment in each, number reporting, average yield, number and value of prizes.

KIND OF CLUB	ENROLLMENT	NO. REPORTING	AVERAGE YIELD	NO. OF PRIZES	VALUE OF PRIZES
Corn	30	20	97	20	\$45.00
Pig	15	10		7	\$ 30.00
Poultry	5	3		3	\$ 5.00
Potato	5	3			\$ No prize
					\$
					\$
					\$
					\$
					\$
					\$
					\$