V I R G I N I A

ACCOMACK COUNTY COUNTY AGENT 1928 ANNUAL REPORT

Index

ANNUAL
NARRATIVE REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK
IN
ACCOMACK COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1928

W. O. Strong
W. L. Adams
County Agricultural Agents
Onley, Virginia.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS (Continued)

STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

There has been practically no change in the status of our organization during the past year, with the exception of one or two additional members to our Advisory Board. We have had two full time workers, County Agent and Assistant County Agent, conducting the extension work, with the assistance of a full time secretary and some extra secretarial work. The members of the Advisory Board are showing increased interest in extension work from year to year. In other words, we are beginning to assume more responsibility for the upbuilding of agricultural conditions in the County.

The general policy of the Extension Organization has been to cooperate with all County-wide organizations in all movements leading to the general improvement of rural life conditions. A special effort has been made to lower the cost of production, encourage sane and orderly marketing, and promote a better standard of living by encouraging the production of home supplies.

Through the organized effort of local baby chick associations the poultry conditions are improving very rapidly, as well as increasing in volume throughout the County. Several of the hatcherymen are devoting their energies exclusively to certified and blood-tested poultry.

Through the activities of our Extension Staff there has been a marked improvement in the quantity and quality in livestock at our County Fair, the 4-H Club work showing up wonderfully with their exhibits.

The Annual Potato Tour, which is growing in interest and importance from year to year was conducted again.

There has been close cooperation between the Extension work and the local County Chamber of Commerce, the County Agent being Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Committee is composed of practically all of the members of the Extension Advisory Board, with additional members from Northampton County, the Chamber of Commerce belonging both to Accomack and Northampton Counties.

There was an effort to coordinate the marketing activities by the organization of the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association. The Agents have cooperated with this Organization and the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, which is the only cooperative marketing organization in the County. Frequent conferences and councils are held with the officers of both the above named organizations.

Due to difficult financial conditions in this section, we were able to get only one farmer to attend the State Farmers' Institute, as it is a long and expensive trip from here to the State College.

Potato Seed Source demonstration work required a great deal of our time and attention for about three months in the early part of the year, and ended with a very successful tour, which was attended by a large delegation of State Officials and potato specialists from as far West as South Dakota and as far North as Prince Edward Island.

The County Agent attended the Eastern States and Provinces Pathologists' and Potato Officials' Annual Conference at Freehold, New Jersey, and the Maryland and Long Island Potato Tours in order to keep up with the latest developments in potato diseases and improvements. The New Jersey conference, which lasts two days, is the most important function of this kind connected with the potato industry.

The Cooperative Education Association has a number of quite well organized Community Leagues scattered throughout the County. Many of these Leagues are doing good work, and the Extension Force has been able to use these organized groups to good advantage in promoting our agricultural program. The County Agents attend a large number of the meetings of these local Leagues during the year, and to the Leagues we give much credit for the success of our 4-H Club work, as a number of the Leagues take special interest in this phase of our work and offer awards for the most efficient work.

The members of our Advisory Board did much work to promote and assist in the sign-up for the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association, and were able to get about eighty-five per cent of the acreage signed up to be marketed through only affiliated dealers.

PROGRAM OF WORK.

The following program is very similar to last year, but special emphasis will be given to those phases which lead to a safer and saner farming program, which will include the encouragement of more live-stock and the production of soil improvement and food and feed crops.

OUTLINE OF EXTENSION WORK FOR ACCOMACK COUNTY, VA.

1928.

Make survey to determine greatest needs of County.

(A) SOIL IMPROVEMENT

More green manure and cover crops.

Intelligent use of Commercial fertilizers and lime:

1. Quantity to apply.
2. Method of application.
3. Demonstrations with "high analysis" fertilizers.

More farmyard manure:

1. Where to use it - top dressing on whites or turned under sweets or top dressing and cut in.

(B) FARM CROPS

Diversity:

1. Keep safe farming program before the public.
2. Emphasize need and value of increasing number of livestock.
3. Produce feed and food crops for family and stock.
4. Increase and improve pastures.

Irish Potatoes:

1. Seed source and seed treatment demonstrations.
2. Potato tour.

Sweet Potatoes:

1. Varieties, fertilizers - more storage houses needed- 20,000 barrels for 1929.
2. Emphasize seed selection, treatment sanitation in bedding and crop rotation.
3. Investigate advisability costs, etc. of putting sweet potato demonstration and exhibit at State Fair, Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and other Northern Fairs and Expositions.
4. Careful handling for market and storage.
5. Finish digging by October 20th-25th.

Corn:

1. Have early seed field of Reid's Yellow Dent, or Boone County White.
2. Seed selection in field, cut whole stalk.

Strawberries:

1. Variety tests - mulching and fertilizers.
2. Fertilize old bed as soon as picked with 5-8-5.
3. Plant in low land.
4. Plant on land manured previous year.
5. Better handling and packing.
6. By-products - juice and preserving.

Onions:

1. Fertilizer tests.
2. Plant on land manured previous year.
3. Advise set growing.
4. Diseases and insect control.
5. Investigate reason for decrease in acreage.

Greens:

1. Turnips, kale, broccoli, etc. tests.
2. Demonstrate better grading and packing.

Beans:

1. Snaps, Pordhooks. Encourage small acreage.
2. Bean Beetle control.

Peppers:

(C) HORTICULTURE

Home Orchards:

1. Variety of bush and tree fruits for home use.
2. Pruning and spraying.
3. Demonstration and information where possible.

Home Garden:

1. Spring and Fall work up list of vegetables for each.
2. Greater variety and more of it.

Beautification of home, school and church grounds:

1. Have one demonstration of each.
2. Encourage planting of flowers and shrubs about the home.

(D) FORESTRY

Treat timber as standard crop.

(E) RODENTS AND INSECTS

Emphasize Tuber Moth control suggestions.
" Bean Beetle " "

(F) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Emphasize value of pure bred sires.

Cattle:

1. Beef and veals for upper Accomack waste land.

Sheep:

1. Encourage more yard and waste land flocks.
2. Encourage castration and docking lambs.

Hogs:

1. More for family use and to sell.
2. At least one brood sow per family - cholera immuned.
3. Pure bred sires.
4. Market hogs - Spring and Fall. Possibilities in sausage making.
5. External and internal parasite control.
6. Use cull potatoes and pastures.

(G) DAIRY

1. Work on milk route and cooling station ideas.
2. Two good cows per family - Guernsey or Jersey.
3. Pure bred sires.
4. Dairy herd records.
5. Advanced registry work.
6. Dairy barn improvement and construct silos.

(H) POULTRY

1. 75 to 100 hen flock of standard bred poultry for each family.
2. Early hatching.
3. Better houses - remodeling and building new - allowing three to four square feet per bird.
4. Feeding and management for egg production.
5. Culling for egg production - selection for breeding flocks.
6. Better roosters. Bring in new blood lines.
7. Sanitation, disease and parasite control.
8. Farm flock management demonstration.
9. Organize County Poultry Association.

(I) RURAL ENGINEERING

1. Farm building service.
2. Land drainage. Tile and open ditches.
3. Sweet potato curing and storage house construction.
4. Irish potato storage house construction.
5. Better dairy barns.
6. Build silos.
7. Water and sewerage disposal system installed.

(J) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1. Encourage marketing cooperatively.
2. Encourage buying cooperatively.
3. Encourage better farm management.
4. Farm accounting demonstration with 20 new demonstrators.
5. Have model farm exhibit at Fair.

(K) CLUB WORK

1. An organized club in each school of three or more teachers.
2. An average increase of 25% membership in each club.
3. A total enrollment of 600.
4. Records turned in 100%.
5. Records completed 100%.
6. Projects to be conducted corn, pig, poultry, potatoes, sweet potatoes, garden, guernsey calf.

7. Other Club activities:

(a) Club exhibits at County Fair.
(b) Members exhibiting 60%.
(c) Every organized club either having an individual picnic or in combination with one or more nearby clubs.
(d) Representatives at State Short Course 25
(e) " " District " " 50
(f) Demonstration teams trained 8

(L) EMPHASIS WILL BE MADE ON SUCH PHASES OF WORK AS WILL TEND TO:

1. Produce more food and feed crops for the family and livestock.
2. Make production more economical.
3. Control the potato tuber moth.
4. " " Mexican bean beetle.
5. Develop boys and girls Agricultural Club work.
6. Emphasize need and value of reducing acreage of Irish potatoes; reduction of speculation credit; coordinate marketing activities with other sections; and above all use "Outlook" potato information.

SAFER FARMING CAMPAIGN

The Advisory Board kept the needs of the County constantly before it, and the Agents were requested to put out as much publicity in various forms as possible along this line. In other words, we have followed up the Food and Feed Campaign of last year.

It is gratifying to note that some progress has been made in this respect, for there is an increasing demand for information concerning the planting of more forage crops, including alfalfa, and information for more and better home gardens.

Over 3500 circular letters giving timing information on home garden topics were sent out to people especially interested in home gardens.

Further results show that there are more and better poultry houses being built each year, and the quality as well as the quantity in our poultry is improving very rapidly. There has also been an increased demand for cows and pigs.

More corn was cut and shocked this season than ever before in the history of the County.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Soils.

As indicated in the statistical report, there were 55 method demonstrations, consisting of plowing under cover crops, use of lime, deep plowing, use of high grade commercial fertilizer, and use of concentrated fertilizer materials. The demand for lime requirement test of soils is increasing from year to year. More cover crops are being used, including Abbuzzi rye and legumes.

Farm Crops.

(a) CORN: Corn is the chief cereal crop grown in the County, and in most cases it is grown after early Irish potatoes. In this way the corn gets the advantage of the residual fertilizer left from the potato crop, which is responsible to a large extent for the good yield produced on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which averages 40 bushels or more per acre. We are endeavoring to get our people to abandon the practice of "cutting tops" and "stripping fodder". This past year more corn was harvested and shocked than ever before. There were three silos built and filled with corn.

(b) WHEAT: There was a slight increase in the acreage of wheat this last year in the Northern part of the County. Much of the wheat which is grown throughout the County is grown in connection with vetch and oats and used for hay.

(c) OATS: There is only a small acreage of oats grown, and this acreage is either for a cover crop or for hay.

(d) RYE: Thousands of acres of Abbruzzi rye are planted each year, largely as a Winter cover and soil improvement crop. A few acres are grown in the Northern part of the County for seed purposes, and we are encouraging seed production in the outlying parts of the County, as there is a good home demand for it.

(e) BARLEY: This crop is only grown to a very limited extent, as a forage and cover crop.

(f) ALFALFA: The acreage to this crop has increased materially during this past year. However, no large acreages on a single farm are being encouraged, but nearly every farm can afford planting a small acreage for home use. When putting out new acreage to alfalfa we are stressing the importance of carefully determining the lime requirement of the soil and planting Utah grown, innoculated seed in a well prepared and firmed seed bed.

(g) SOY BEANS: This crop is increasing in acreage each year as a source of feed and soil improvement crop. The County Agent interceded each year for the purchase of several hundred bushels of seed, most of which is grown in the nearby counties of Maryland. Maryland seed is used because the transportation is so much less than on Virginia grown seed.

(h) SWEET CLOVER: The planting of this crop is being encouraged, as it is considered to be superior to most of the other legumes as a pasture and soil improvement crop.

(i) CRIMSON CLOVER: Many acres of this crop are planted each year, chiefly as a Winter cover and soil improvement crop. In a few cases it is harvested and used for hay.

(j) RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER: As we increase the acreage of hay and forage crops we are using more and more of these varieties of clover in the seeding mixture, and we are putting out publicity from time to time concerning the importance and value of American grown seed.

(k) COW PEAS: Cow peas are one of the minor leguminous crops planted, and they are used almost exclusively as a soil improvement crop.

(l) VETCH: The use of this crop is being encouraged, in combination with the cereals for both soil improvement and feed crops.

In every case where legumes are used they are trying to stress the importance of better seed bed preparation, intelligent use of lime (by having soil tested), using known origin seed, and innoculating the seed with pure culture.

(m) IRISH POTATOES: The use of high grade, selected and certified seed is increasing. Inasmuch as this is the chief cash crop of the County, it is receiving the larger part of the time and attention of the Extension workers. A large number of result and method demonstrations were conducted along all phases of the culture and handling of the crop. These demonstrations included strain tests, seed treatment, use of new fertilizer materials, etc.

Irish Potato Seed Treatment.

Planted: 4/2/28 Harvested: 7/18/28

Single rows - 210 feet long.

Plot No.	Treatment	Lbs. Primes	Lbs. Culls	Bbls. per acre.
1	Bichloride	194	48	
2	Dip Dust	234	50	
3	Check (dry)	154	35	
4	Semisan Bel	228	36	

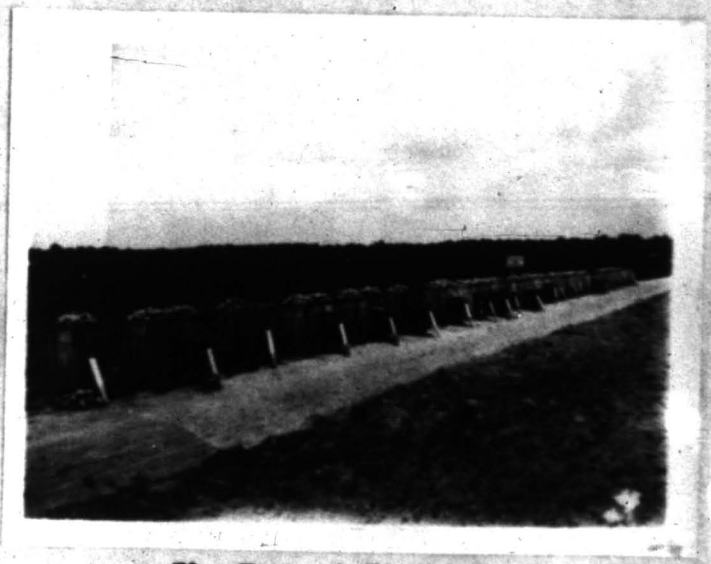
Dip Dust and Semisan Bel treatments were the first up, and always had the largest tops.

Seed source demonstration studies were very intensive, as is shown by the data which follows in the circular which was given out at the day of our tour.

Planting G. C. Bonniwell's Plat.

Digging G. C. Bonniwell's Plat.

Picking up the Plat.



The Harvest Finished.

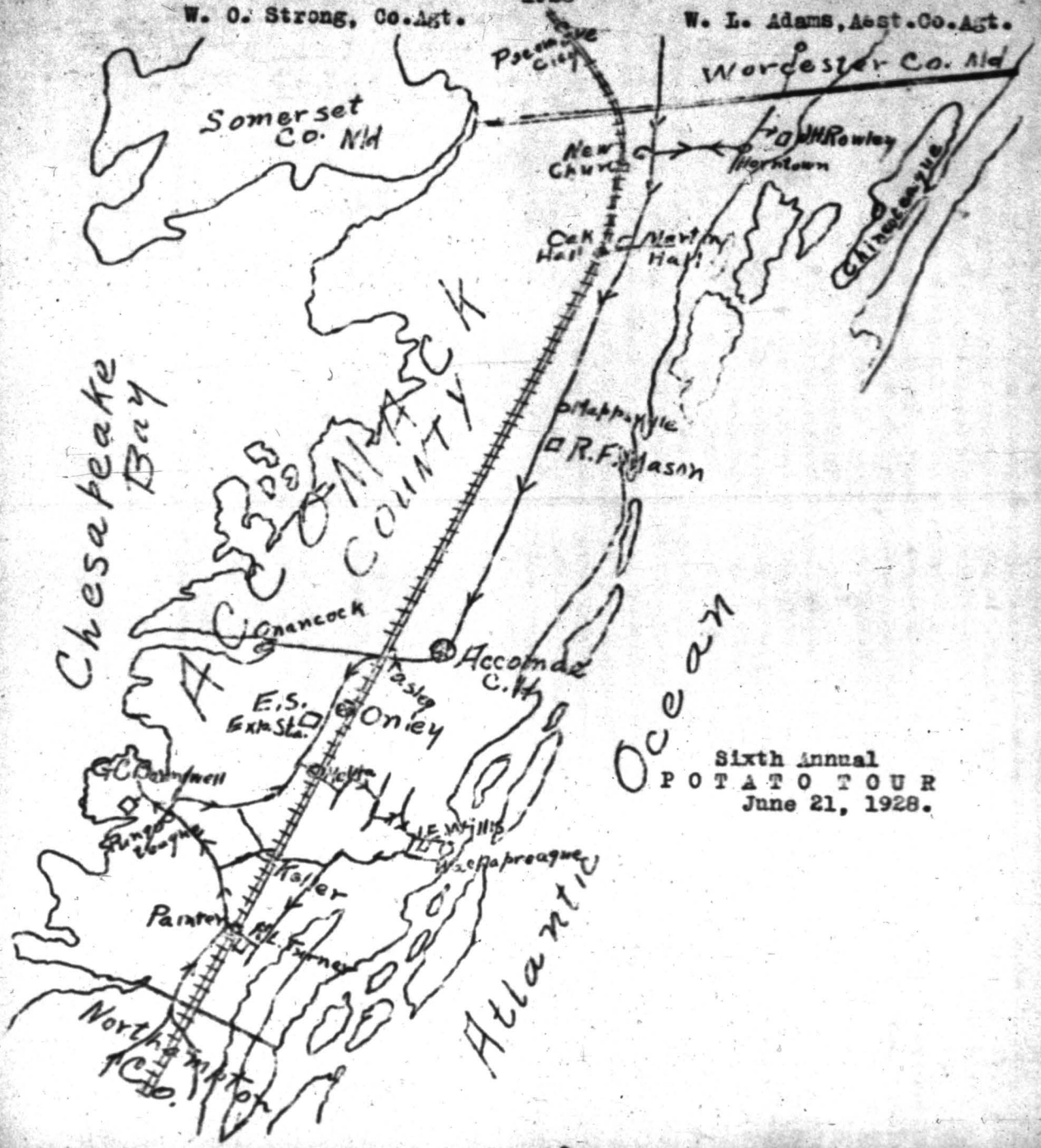
At the Close of a Perfect Plat.

Careful records and observations were made of the plats throughout the growing season, and on June 21st an inspection tour was conducted, which was attended by about 250 Eastern Shore farmers and potato officials from South Dakota, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine and the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Inspecting the Plat.

COBBLER SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION
ACCOMACK COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1928

W. O. Strong, Co.Agt. W. L. Adams, Asst.Co.Agt.



Sixth Annual
POTATO TOUR
June 21, 1928.

COBBLER SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION
ACCOMACK COUNTY
VIRGINIA

1928
Introduction

Each strain is represented by two rows in each plat except Martin Halls. H. L. Turner's plat has double length single rows. Four check rows are used in each plat.

The specified number of pieces (sets) were used in each plat so that at harvest the weight per plat would be equivalent to barrels per acre.

A special effort has been made to determine the cause of the missing hills so each one was dug up and the reason indicated. After studying the enclosed data and the plats you will be impressed how good Certified Seed , intelligent useof fertilizer and careful cultural practices will influence the stand and yield which lowers the cost per unit of production the first step in successful marketing.

None of the seed was treated before planting as it is not customary with our local growers. It was thought desirable to handle this work as near like average farm practice as possible. However in an effort to improve the stand the stem and eye of the potato was discarded when cut.

The disease counts were made June 12th. and 13th. and an earnest effort was made to correctly identify the various diseases.

Brown stem column in missing hills data refers to those hills apparently killed by rhyzoctonia before sprouts came through the ground.

Large amount of rhyzoctonia this season due to soil inspection.

Disease counts made June 12th and 13th.

Study the plats and summaries.

_____ooo*ooo_____

SOURCES OF STRAINS

Strain	Grower or Source
1. P.E.I.	Cert. No. 2529 Grower No. 3110
2. P.E.I. Home Grown 1 Yr. *	J.N. Belote, Onancock, Va.
3. P.E.I. " " 4 Yr. *	J.N. Belote, Onancock, Va.
4. Maine	John Prescott, Island Falls, Me.
5. Maine	Fred R. Corliss, Sherman Mills, Me.
6. Maine Home Grown	Martin Hall, Horsey, Va.
7. South Dakota	David Sour, Hayti, S.Dak. (500 bu.p.a.)
8. South Dakota Ho. Gr. *	W.B. Pitts, Onancock, Va.
9. Minnesota	O.A. Plaat, Fisher, Minn.
10. Michigan	Geo. H. Harrison, Manton, Mich.
11. Vermont	W.A. Joslyn, East Hardwick, Vt.
12. New Brunswick	S.R. Ray, Petit Rocher, N.B.
13. New Brunswick	J.J. Campbell, Hartland, N.B. R.F.D. 5
14. New Brunswick	Hoyt, Hartland, N.B.
15. Maryland 2800 ft.	C.E. Llewellan, Midland, Md.
16. Maryland 2000 ft.	J. A. Morgan, Frostburg, Md.
17. Maryland Worcester Co.	A.C. Holloway, Newark, Md.
18. New Jersey	C.F. Harrison, Elmer, N.J.
19. New Jersey	Jay. C. Garrison, Elmer, N.J.
20. New York (Upland)	Wilson Farms, Gainesville, N.Y.
21. New York	Wilcox & Jones, Kirkville, N.Y.
22. New York (Upland)	R.L. Arnold, Chateaugay, N.Y. R.F.D.
23. New York (Upland)	Bruce Cottrell, Homer, N.Y.
24. New York (Muck)	A.A. Grinnell Co. Elba, N.Y.
25. New York "	W.R. Rogers, Williamson, N.Y.
26. Iowa (Peat) **	Potato Exchange, Des Moines, Ia.
27. Iowa " ***	Sam Kennedy, Clear Lake, Ia.
28. Iowa	William Rockstrom, Fosston, Minn.
29. Stem	Commercial Lot S. Dak.
30. Spaulding Rose	A.E. Midgarden, Hoople, N.Dak. R.F.D.

* Uncertified

** Third prize in Iowa Potato Show Grown on Peat at Ankeny, Ia.

*** First Prize in Iowa Interstate Potato Cooking Contest, all Varieties, 34 samples.

15

DESCRIPTION OF SEED JUST BEFORE PLANTING
March 17, 1928.

Strain	Size	Sprout Length	Mature	Immature	Firm	Extra	Medium	Air Crack	Date Recd.	Dry Storage
P.E.I. **	M	1/4	-	x	-	-	x	-	11/ /27	Onley, Va.
P.E.I. 1 Yr.	S-M	Tr	-	x	-	-	x	-	3/15/28	Onancock, Va.
P.E.I. 2 Yr.	S-M	Tr	-	x	-	-	x	-	3/16/28	Onancock, Va.
Me.-Corliss	L	1/8	x	-	-	-	x	Tr	2/16/28	Maine
Me.-Prescott *	L	1/4	x	-	-	-	x	x	2/15/28	Maine
Me. Home Grown	S-M	Tr	x	-	x	-	-	-	3/21/28	Horsey, Va.
S. Dak.	L	1/2	x	-	-	-	x	-	11/ /27	Onley, Va.
S. Dak. H. Grown	M	Tr	x	-	x	-	-	-	3/21/28	Onley, Va.
Minn.-Float **	M-L	1/8	x	-	-	-	x	-	11/ /27	Onley, Va.
Minn.-Beckstrom	M-L	+1/8	x	-	x	-	-	Tr	3/13/28	Iowa
Mich.	S	None	x	-	x	-	-	-	3/21/28	Mich.
Vt.	M	+1/8	x	-	-	-	x	-	11/ /28	Onley, Va.
N.B.-Roy	M-L	+1/8	x	-	x	-	-	-	2/24/28	N. B.
N.B.-Campbell	M-L	1/8	x	-	-	x	-	-	2/29/28	N.B.
N.B.-Hoyt	M	Tr	x	-	-	x	-	-	2/29/28	N.B.
Md.-2800	M	+1/8	x	-	-	-	x	-	3/ /28	Md.
Md.-2000	M	+1/8	x	-	-	-	x	-	3/ /28	Md.
Md.-Eastern Shore	M	Tr	x	-	-	x	-	-	3/ /28	Md.
N.J.-C.F.Garrison	S-M	Tr	x	-	-	x	-	-	3/25/28	N.J.
N.J.-J.C. Garrison	S	Tr	x	-	-	x	-	x	3/12/28	N.J.
N.Y.-Wilson	S	Tr	x	-	-	x	-	Tr	3/ 1/28	N.Y.
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	M	+ 1/8	x	-	-	x	-	-	3/ 1/28	N.Y.
N.Y.-Arnold	L	Tr	x	-	-		x	x	3/21/23	N.Y.
N.Y.-Rogers	L	None	x	-	-	-	x	Tr	3/17/28	N.Y.
N.Y.-Grinnell**	L	None	x	-	x		-	-	3/17/28	N.Y.
N.Y.-Cottrell	L	1/8	x	-	-	-	x	Tr	3/22/28	N.Y.
Iowa-Kennedy (Peat)	L	Tr	x	-	x	-	-	x	3/13/28	Iowa
Iowa-Ankeny (Peat)	L	1/8	-	-	-	-	x	x L	3/13/28	Iowa
N.D.-Spaulding Rose	M	1/8	-	-	-	-	x	-	3/ 1/23	N.Dak.

* Trace of frost on one side of sack when received.

** Trace of Rhyzoctonia sclerotia.

Note:- Minn. Float seed showed about 5 % dead eyes when cut; these sets were discarded.

Jas. H. Rowley, Horntown, Va.
85 Hills per Row Planted 3/29/28 with
McWhorter Picker Planter
32 " x 14 "

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills						Weak	Injury
	Total	Rot	Dead	Eye	Woak	Sprout	Lost	Br.Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	S.P.T.	B.L.	Phyz		
Check *	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. E. Island	14	2	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	6	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Maine-Prescott	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maine-Corliss	5	1	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Maine-Ho. Gr.	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	48	25	18	6	-	-	1	3	-
South Dakota	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	12	1	-	-	-	11	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Check *	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa Ankeny *	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Minn-Beckstrom *	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Michigan *	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spalding Rose	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Tr	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2800	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2000	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey J.C.G.	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	45	10	31	4	-	-	-	4	-
Check *	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New York-Wilson	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
New York-Arnold	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-
New York-Grinnell	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York-Cottrell	6	1	-	-	3	2	-	28	1	25	1	-	-	2	-	-
P.E.I. 4 yr. Ho.Gr.	5	1	-	-	4	4	-	33	-	17	13	-	-	3	-	-

* Single rows
Check - New Brunswick - Hoyt
Plot showed severe insect injury during season

Martin Hall, Horsey, Va.
Planted 3/29/28 With Iron Age Planter
82 Hills per row 33" x 14"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills							
	Total	Rot	Dead Eye	No Eye	Sparkout	Lost	Br. Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spot	B.L.	Rhyz.	Weak	Injury
Guard row P.E.I.															
P.E.I.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
Maine-Prescott	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Corliss	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maine Ho. Gr.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	13	7	2	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	8	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
Check	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.-Flaat	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.-Campbell	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2800	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
U.S. Maryland	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	4	8	2	-	-	-	-
New Jersey C.F.G.	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
New York-Wilson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
New York-Arnold	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa-Clear Lake	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	2	2	-	3	-	-
Minn-Beckstrom	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Iowa-Ankeny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
New York-Grinnell	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
New York-Cottrell	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
New York-Rogers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	4	-	1	-	-
P.E.I. 4 yr. Ho.Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Spaulding Rose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tr	-	-	-	-
Bichloride S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dip Dust S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semesan S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Caused by tuber sprout
All single rows
Check-New Brunswick-Hoyt
Tops cut off by frost May 14

R. F. Mason, Mappsville, Va.
Planted 3/28/28 With Iron Age Planter
88 Hills per row 31" x 14"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills						Weak	Injury
	Total	Rot	Dead Eye	No Eye	WS sprouts	Lost	Br. Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Sp. T	B. L	Rhyz		
Check	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Prescott	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Maine-Corliss	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Maine Ho. Gr.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	48	32	8	8	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	2	-	-
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Check	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Minn-Plant	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
N.B.-Campbell	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2800	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2000	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	4	8	-	-	-	-
New Jersey C.F.G.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	47	9	33	5	-	-	-	-
Check	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-
N.Y.-Wilson	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	8	-	1	-	-
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
New York-Arnold*	10	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dip Dust S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spaulding Rose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tr	-	-	-	-

* Five Tuber Sprouts
Check-Single Rows-New Brunswick-Hoyt

Eastern Shore Experiment Station
Onley, Va.
Planted 5/24/28 by Hand
91 Hills per row : 30" x 14"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills						Weak	Injury
	Total	Rot	Lead Eye	No Eye	Wsoprko uts	Lost	Br. Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	S.Pt	B. L	Rhyz.		
Check	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
P.E.I.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	-	1	3	2 1 W
P.E.I. No. Gr.	18	-	-	-	-	1	17	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	- -
Main-Prescott	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	1	4	2	-	4	-	- -
Main-Corliss	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1 -
Main No. Gr.	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	58	41	16	1	-	-	5	- -
S. Dak.	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- -
S. Dak. No. Gr.	44	-	1	-	-	-	43	16	4	-	12	-	-	3	- -
Check	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	- -
Minn. Plant	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	-	-	5	-	1	2	- -
Michigan	55	-	-	-	-	1	54	10	-	-	10	-	-	3	- -
Vermont- [illegible]	73	-	-	-	-	2	71	13	-	3	4	-	6	3	- -
N.B.-Roy	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	10	-	4	6	-	-	3	- -
N.B.-Campbell	51	-	1	-	-	2	47	9	-	2	6	-	1	4	1 -
Maryland 2000	49	-	-	-	-	2	47	9	-	-	9	-	-	6	- -
Check	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	-	5	-	-	3	- -
E. S. Maryland	86	-	-	-	-	-	86	3	1	-	2	-	-	6	2 -
N.J. C.P. G.	73	-	-	-	-	-	73	43	5	30	6	-	2	4	- -
New York-Wilson*	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	- -
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	3	2	-	-	1	- -
New Arnold	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	- -
Iowa-Clear Lake	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	47	3	41	3	-	-	2	- -
Check	7	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	-	1	1	3 -
Iowa-Ankeny	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	2	3	2 -
Minn.-Beckstrom	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	- -
Spaulding Rose	18	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Storms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -

* Full bloom 6/10/28 - Largest tops in plat
Check Single rows-New Brunswick-Hyt
W - - Wilt.

J. E. Willis, Wachapreague, Va.
Planted 3/26/28 By Hand
91 Hills per row 30" x 14"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills						Weak	Injury	
	Total	Rot	Dead Eye	No Eye	Wsepark ount	Lost	Br. Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Sp. T	B. L	Rhyz.			
P.E.I.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
Maine-Prescott	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	1	-	-	7	1	4	
Maine-Corliss	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	1
Maine Ho. Gr.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	74	42	27	5	-	-	-	1	
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	8
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Minn. Flaat	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	
Michigan	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Vermont	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
N.B.-Roy	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	
N.B.-Campbell	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	-	4	-	-	1	1	6	
Maryland 2000	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	4	9	1	-	-	-	2	
Check	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
N.S. Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	9	12	-	-	-	-	1	
N.B.-Hoyt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	3	-	-	-	2	
N.Y.-Wilson *	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	5	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	
N.Y.-Arnold	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
N.Y.-Rogers	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	8	1	-	-	-	1	

* Large vigorus latest in plot
Check-Single Rows-New Brunswick-Hoyt
W = Wilt.

H. S. Turner, Painter, Va.
Planted 3/27/28 By Hand
162 Hills per row 30" x 14"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills							Diseased Hills						Weak	Injury
	Total	Rot	Damp Off	No Eye	Sprout	Lost	Br. Stem	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Sp. T	B. L	Rhyz.		
2 Guard row	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I. Ho.Gr.	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Prescott	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Corliss	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maine Ho. Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	3	59	5	-	-	2	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Check	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn-Plaat	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	13	-	6	6	1	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.-Roy	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
N.B.-Campbell	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Maryland 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Check	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	3	4	-	1	-	-
E. S. Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	10	6	8	-	1	2	-
N.J.-C.E.S.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	50	1	41	8	-	-	2	-
N.Y.-Wilson *	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Wilcox & Jones	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	-	4	-	-	1	2	-
N.Y.-Arnold	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
N.Y.-Cottrell	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	17	1	-	7	2	-
N.Y.-Grinnell	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
N.Y.-Rogers	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
Iowa-Ankeny	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.-Beckstrom	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
P.E.I. Ho.Gr. 4 Wr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	23	7	-	-	-	-
Spaulding Rose	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	-
Stems S. Dak.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Arnold-Bichl.	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Arnold-DipDust	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Arnold-Ck.	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Arnold-Semesan	6	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 rows Turner seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Largest tops and most bloom in plot
Check-Single Rows-New Brunswick-Hoyt

G. C. Bonniwell, Harborton, Va.
Planted 3/26/28 By Hand
91 Hills per row 30"x18"

Source of Seed	Missing Hills: Total	Rot	Dead Eye	No Eye	Separkout	Lost	Br. Stem	Diseased Hills: Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Sp. T	B. L	Rhyz.	Weak	Injury
Check	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Prescott	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maine-Corliss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-Ho. Gr.	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	78	62	5	11	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.-Flaat	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	5	-	2	-	-
Michigan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
N.B.-Roy	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
N.B.-Campbell	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland 2000	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.S. Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	6	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-C.F.G.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	43	3	29	11	-	-	-	-
New York-Wilson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Wilcox& Jones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York-Arnold	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Iowa-Clear Lake	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	26	-	20	6	-	-	-	-
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Spaulding Rose	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Tr	-	-	-	-	-
Stems S. Dak.	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 rows S. Dak. Pot.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Check - Single rows - New Brunswick - Hoyt

GERMINATION COUNTS
1927

Source of Seed	Total No. Hills	% Missing Hills	Causes for missing hills					
			% Rot	% Dead Eye	% No Eye	% Weak Sprout	% Lost	% Br. Stem
P.E.I.	1156	2.33	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.78	1.04	0.35
P.E.I. Ho. Gr.	1156	3.03	0.17	-	-	0.35	1.04	1.47
P.E.I.4 yr. H.Gr.	434	1.15	0.23	-	-	-	0.92	-
Me.-Prescott	1156	2.15	-	-	-	-	1.55	0.60
Me.-Corliss	1156	1.99	0.09	-	-	0.26	0.68	0.96
Me. Ho. Gr.	1156	2.86	-	0.17	-	0.26	0.61	1.82
S. Dak.	1156	0.78	0.17	-	-	-	0.52	0.09
S. Dak. Ho. Gr.	1156	5.88	0.17	0026	-	0.17	1.47	3.81
Minn-Flaat	986	2.63	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.71	1.42
Minn-Beckstrom	531	2.64	0.19	-	0.19	-	0.94	1.32
Michigan	1071	5.60	0.28	-	-	0.09	0.19	5.04
Vermont	810	9.88	-	-	-	-	1.11	8.77
N.B.-Noy	728	7.00	-	0.27	0.41	-	0.55	5.77
N.B.-Campbell	986	6.28	-	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.81	4.77
N.B.-Hoyt	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Md. 2800	428	2.34	0.23	-	-	-	2.10	-
Md. 2000	1156	5.19	0.17	-	-	-	0.95	4.07
Md. Eastern S	810	11.11	0.12	-	-	-	0.37	10.62
New Jersey-Garrison	804	10.32	0.12	-	-	-	1.12	9.08
N.J.-J.C.Garrison	170	2.35	0.59	-	-	-	1.76	-
N.Y.-Wilson	1156	3.46	-	-	-	-	0.68	2.78
N.Y.-Wilcox & J *	1156	2.42	0.09	0.17	-	0.43	0.52	1.04
N.Y.-Arnold **	1156	3.68	0.09	0.35	-	0.43	0.86	0.52
N.Y.-Rogers	446	0.67	-	0.45	-	-	0.22	-
N.Y.-Grinnell	434	1.15	-	-	-	-	1.15	-
N.Y.-Cottrell	434	1.61	0.23	-	-	0.46	0.92	-
Iowa-Clear Lake	446	2.24	-	0.22	-	0.45	1.57	-
Iowa-Ankeny	531	0.75	-	0.19	-	-	0.37	0.19
Spaulding Rose	795	3.02	0.50	-	-	0.50	-	2.02
Stems	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check	2139	2.38	0.19	0.05	-	0.05	0.65	1.44

* 17 % Tuber sprout
** 43 % Tuber sprout

2K

DISEASE COUNTS

1928

Source of Seed	Total Plants	% Diseased Hills	% Mosaic	% Leaf Roll	% Sp. T.	% Black Leg	% Rhyz.	% Weak Hills	% Injury
P.E.I.*	1156	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.17	0.78	0.52
P.E.I.H.Gr.	1156	1.30	0.26	0.35	0.60	-	0.09	0.43	0.35
P.E.I.4 Yr.H.G.	434	4.58	-	3.03	1.38	-	0.17	-	-
Me.-Prescott	1156	2.76	0.35	0.68	0.68	-	1.05	0.17	0.35
Me.-Corliss *	1156	1.48	0.17	0.35	0.52	-	0.35	0.17	0.60
Mo. Ho. Gr.	1156	35.46	21.62	10.55	3.29	-	-	0.68	0.09
S. Dak. **	1156	2.15	-	0.60	0.52	-	0.35	0.17	0.68
S.Dak. Ho.Gr.	1156	4.67	0.35	0.68	3.55	-	0.09	0.26	-
Minn.-Plaat	986	4.16	-	1.32	2.23	0.10	0.51	0.20	0.51
Minn.Beckstrom	531	2.44	-	1.13	1.31	-	-	1.51	-
Michigan	1071	2.24	-	0.84	1.40	-	-	0.37	0.28
Vermont	610	3.94	-	2.59	0.49	-	0.86	0.37	-
N.B.-Roy	728	2.61	-	0.82	1.51	-	0.28	0.41	0.14
N.B.-Campbell	986	3.14	-	1.12	1.72	-	0.30	0.51	0.71
N.B.-Hoyt	182	3.84	-	2.20	1.64	-	-	-	2.10
Md. 2800	428	2.33	-	0.93	1.40	-	-	-	-
Md. 2000	1156	4.67	0.43	2.25	1.49	-	-	0.52	0.17
Md. E. S.	610	9.63	4.08	3.21	2.22	-	0.12	0.99	0.37
N.J.-Garrison	804	24.13	2.24	17.54	4.10	-	0.25	0.74	-
N.J.-J.C.B.	170	26.47	5.88	18.24	2.35	-	-	2.35	-
N.Y.-Wilson	1156	1.38	-	0.17	1.12	-	0.09	0.17	.09
N.Y.-W. & J.	1156	1.82	0.09	0.96	0.60	-	0.17	0.35	0.35
N.Y.-Arnold	1156	1.55	-	0.35	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.35
N.Y.-Rogers	446	3.81	-	2.24	1.12	-	0.45	-	0.67
N.Y.-Grinnell	434	2.30	1.15	0.69	0.46	-	-	-	-
N.Y.-Cottrell	434	14.74	0.23	11.52	0.92	-	2.07	0.92	0.46
Iowa-Clear Lake	446	17.93	0.67	14.13	2.46	-	0.67	0.45	-
Iowa-Ankeny	531	1.51	-	0.38	0.75	-	0.38	0.56	-
Spaulding Rose	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Check	2139	1.91	-	0.37	1.40	-	0.14	0.61	0.38

* Wilt 0.09 %
** Wilt 0.68 %
Check-New Brunswick-Hoyt

1927 Yields For
COBBLER SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION
Yields-U.S. No.1 Barrels per Acre *

Source of Seed	Plat 1	Plat 2	Plat 3	Plat 4	Plat 5	Plat 6	Plat 7	Av.
P.E.I.	135	132	65	118	92	118	94	107.7
P.E.I.No.Gr.	143	130	86	96	77	90	88	101.4
Me.-Berce(1)	142	118	89	106	99	139	108	114.4
Me.-Sands	139	133	84	96	79	132	107	110.0
Me. No. Gr.	135	119	86	105	96	116	96	107.7
S. Dak.	135	86	102	100	98	139	111	108.7
S. Dak. No.Gr.	124	117	76	93	74	119	92	99.2
Minnesota	75	13	88	80	54	116	85	73.0
Michigan	129	76	68	85	60	103	78	85.6
Vt.-Brigham	15	116	-	-	-	97	-	76.0
Vt.-Young	-	-	35	93	33	-	51	53.0
N.B.-Campbell	-	126	101	94	-	-	-	10.7
N.B.-Roy	-	-	-	-	88	111	-	99.5
Va.3000 (cold)	127	136	86	92	79	109	82	101.5
Va.3000 (ort)	76	90	87	88	75	109	69	84.8
Md.2800	110	131	88	84	74	117	96	10.0
Md.Eastern S	138	143	87	96	63	100	112	105.6
N.J.-Kandle	138	125	81	104	85	109	106	106.8
N.J.-Ott	104	117	75	89	63	79	80	86.7
N.Y.-Wilson	146	140	92	89	105	100	111	111.5
N.Y.-Wilcox &	145	134	103	84	90	97	104	108.1
N.Y.-Allen	146	140	101	106	91	103	102	112.5
N.Y.-Upland	-	139	78	89	-	-	104	102.5
N.Y.-Mrok	-	127	90	98	-	-	98	103.2
E.S.-Spring C.	135	134	89	56	81	111	92	101.1
Md. 2000	-	135	-	84	67	-	153	109.7
Stems	114	77	-	49	-	-	161	100.2

* Barrel= 3 bushels

Plat No. 1 = J. H. Rowley
Plat No. 2 = Martin Hall
Plat No. 3 = R. F. Mason
Plat No. 4 = E. S. Exp. Sta.
Plat No.5 = J. E. Willis
Plat No.6 = G. C. Bonniwell
Plat No. 7= H. S. Turner

ACCOMACK COUNTY
1928
COBBLER SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION
Yields - Pounds per Plat

Source of Seed **	J.H. Rowley P.	J.H. Rowley C.	Martin Hall P.	Martin Hall C.	R.F. Mason P.	R.F. Mason C.	E.S. Exp.Sta P.	E.S. Exp.Sta C.	J.E. Willis P.	J.E. Willis C.	G.C. Bonniwell P.	G.C. Bonniwell C.	H.S. Turner P.	H.S. Turner C.
1. P.E.I.	56	8	92	8	146	29	137	31	182	27	401	33	254	17
2. P.E.I.H.Gr.	60	13	101	6	196	16	131	23	184	21	345	29	254	15
3. P.E.I."4yr.	90	14	74	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	15
4. Me.-Prescott	85	15	94	6	171	34	125	36	209	30	382	34	250	21
5. Me.-Corliss	79	18	123	8	172	26	127	32	210	24	406	34	230	20
6. Me.-H.Gr.	60	13	87	8	98	25	99	18	155	20	220	33	155	18
7. S.Dak.-Sour	105	15	119	7	143	34	133	33	203	21	426	30	255	20
8. S.Dak-H.Gr.	96	15	94	4	131	29	81	18	212	21	390	28	194	8
9. Minn.-Plant	-	-	92	12	129	40	114	29	174	25	396	30	160	20
10 Mich-Harrison	53	9	105	6	121	37	88	21	277	25	443	32	250	15
11 Vt.-Joslyn	-	-	112	10	9	-	71	26	197	24	363	24	254	21
12 N.B.-Carroll	-	-	99	9	122	45	79	20	212	30	353	25	215	18
13 N.B.-Foy	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	25	215	25	388	28	242	21
14 N.B.-Hoyt*	74	12	204	20	152	24	110	24	202	21	370	31	380	26
15 Mi-2300	108	12	111	9	159	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Mi-2000	99	15	101	8	151	35	105	23	207	33	360	47	250	20
17 Mi-Worcester	-	-	65	8	-	-	63	11	159	20	338	34	165	15
18 N.J.-C.P.G.	-	-	65	7	117	22	60	10	-	-	258	29	168	13
19 N.J.-J.C.G.	67	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 N.Y.-Wilson	102	14	70	10	169	26	98	17	209	23	309	54	235	25
21 N.Y-Wilcox& J	106	19	96	13	189	34	107	28	220	19	361	55	218	21
22 N.Y.-Arnold	115	20	101	14	197	25	108	25	210	26	354	47	255	17
23 N.Y.-Cottrell	92	20	82	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	17
24 N.Y.-Grinnell	120	18	92	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	23
25 N.Y.-Rogers	-	-	98	10	-	-	-	-	235	24	-	-	202	25
26 Iowa-Enc.	37	9	92	12	-	-	105	49	-	-	-	-	290	25
27 Iowa-Kennedy	-	-	77	12	-	-	85	22	-	-	270	36	-	-
28 Iowa-Minn.	54	6	84	10	-	-	99	34	-	-	-	-	221	18
29 Stem	-	-	102	10	-	-	52	10	-	-	105	22	220	15
30 Spaulding R.	63	14	54	7	69	11	73	31	-	-	85	15	180	4

Note:- Divide yields by 2 to get barrels per acre.
Numbers 24, 25, 26, 27, seed grown on Muck Land.
* Used in Check rows in all plats.

** P = U.S. No. 1
C = Culls

...PROGRAM...

Thursday, June 21st, 1928

TOUR ACCOMACK COUNTY

At Each Stop A Whistle Will Be Blown 5 Minutes Before Starting

NORTH SECTION

8:00 A. M.—Assemble at James H. Rowley's Farm, near Horntown.

9:00 A. M.—Stop 1—Martin Hall, near Oak Hall. Explanation of seed source test work.

9:45 A. M.—Stop 2—South of Demonstration plat. Inspection and discussion of concentrated Fertilizer tests.

11:00 A. M.—Stop 3—R. Finney Mason, South of Mappsville. Discussion.

12:00 M.— Stop 4—Eastern Shore Experiment Station, one mile south of Onley.

SOUTH SECTION

8:30 A. M.—Assemble at J. E. Willis' farm, Wachapreague. Explanation of seed source test work.

9:40 A. M.—Stop 1—H. L. Turner's, Painter. Discussion.

10:20 A. M.—Stop 2—George C. Bonniwell, one mile west of Pungoteague. Discussion.

11:45 A. M.—Stop 3—Eastern Shore Experiment Station, one mile South of Onley.

12 O'clock—Dinner and refreshments will be sold by the ladies of the Onley Community League.

1:15 P. M.—Address of Welcome—Director T. C. Johnson.
Potato Certification Work in Canada—Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, Canada.
The Agricultural Situation—J. R. Hutchinson Director, Virginia Extension Service.
Potato Marketing Problems—Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Farmer's Quotation Committee.

3:15 P. M.—Inspection of Demonstrations and Experiments.

7-6-5 Fertilizer Brand Test. Cutting and seed treatment tests.

Irish Cobbler strain tests. Virginia Mountain grown seed potato test work.

Irish and Sweet Potato Irrigation tests.

Triangulation Fertilizer work on Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and corn. No stable manure or woods mould used in 10 years. Humus derived from cover crops only.

Nitrogen and Potash tests on Irish potatoes. U. S. D. A. cooperating.

Onion experiment to determine best fertilizer analysis.

Sweet potato plant treatment test to control Blue stem.

Strawberry variety tests in an effort to get a berry of superior qualities.

Notice the third cutting of alfalfa coming on. Every Eastern Shore farmer should have 1 acre of alfalfa for each two horses or mules.

Make Yourself at Home **Ask Questions** **Come Again**

ATTEND THE FOLLOWING:

Worcester County, Md., Potato Tour, June 22nd.
New Jersey Seed Potato Conference, June 25th and 26th
Long Island Potato Tour, June 27th, 28th and 29th

Sixth Annual

POTATO TOUR

Accomack County, Virginia

June 21, 1928

...on the...

"Peninsula of Plenty"

PURPOSE:

To bring about a better understanding between the seed producer, the dealer, the farmer who grows table stock from them and related agencies, also to observe and study the work at the Eastern Shore Experiment Station.

Extension Service of Virginia, Eastern Shore Experiment Station, Accomack County Farm Bureau and the Eastern Shore Chamber of Commerce Cooperating

The purpose of the tour, which was the Sixth Annual affair, focused its attention on promoting a better understanding between the seed producers, dealers, the farmers who buy the seed, and related agencies. Besides the above mentioned potato officials, the tour is attended by a large number of fertilizer dealers and railroad men.

Among the result demonstrations were tests made with some of the new and concentrated fertilizer materials. The concentrated materials are increasing in importance and popularity. These tests are made in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils and Fertilizers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The irrigation result demonstration conducted at the Experiment Station proved very interesting and profitable in spite of the abundance of rain during the season. The irrigated plat showed an increase of over 46 bushels per acre over the check plat.

As in the past, the tour was divided into two sections, so as to accomodate more of the people of the County and give the afternoon over to the program and inspection of the work on the Eastern Shore Experiment Station. The program of the tour is included in this report.

The potato situation has been very bad during the season of 1928 due to increased acreage, speculative credit, lack of coordination in marketing and exceptionally favorable weather conditions. These conditions brought about a large yield, which has resulted in low prices and a large supply throughout the County. As a result of this condition a conference on the early potato situation was called by the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission at Norfolk, November 8th-9th. At this conference representatives from Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina gathered to see what could be done by working together on this regional potato problem. As a result of this conference a central Steering Committee was organized and four sub-committees in each state were organized, namely:

Committee on Advance Market Information,
" " Credit Stabilization
" " Substitute Crops and Enterprises
" " Market Coordination.

The first three committees have met and studied the situation and have made the following recommendations:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBSTITUTE CROPS AND ENTERPRISES

The Committee on Substitute Crops and Enterprises held its first meeting on December 27 1928, at the Chesapeake Hotel, Cape Charles, Virginia. All members of the committee were present with the exception of Prof.T.B.Hutcheson, of Blacksburg, and Mr. J. H. Quisenberry, District Agent, of Fredericks Hall, Va.

Director John R. Hutcheson of the Extension Service, State College, outlined the potato situation which led to the appointment of various committees in connection with an attempt which is to be made to ameliorate the present unfavorable financial conditions. In view of the large quantity of old potatoes available for use within the next few months, it was felt that a heavy curtailment of potato acreage in the spring crop for 1929 was imperative. The committee was of the opinion that the potato acreage thus released by the curtailment could be profitably used in one of the three following ways:

(1) The production of feed and food crops for farm maintenance purposes.

(2) The use of supplementary cash crop enterprises.

(3) The use of soil improvement crops.

The following recommendations were made under each of the above headings:

(1) Feed and Food Crops.-

(a) In view of the fact that the census figures show that there is only nine-tenths of a cow per farm in Accomac county and one cow per farm in Northampton county, it is believed that sufficient cows should be kept to supply the farm with an abundance of milk and dairy products, with a slight excess for sale.

(b) Every farm should have an adequate farm flock of poultry. In many farms the amount of chickens now kept is entirely too small to justify the expenses incident to their care. A larger number of chickens might be kept on most of these farms without greatly increasing the expense.

(c) The survey shows that the two counties are at the present time producing an insufficient quantity of pork. The committee believes that the number of hogs on many farms should be augmented. It is further of the opinion that the hogs should be marketed under one year of age. Experience has shown that the most profitable hogs are those marketed at an age of eight or ten months and at a weight of approximately 250 pounds.

(d) Each farm should have a year-round supply of fresh vegetables. The spring and early summer supply is generally sufficient but from mid-summer on the supply is frequently inadequate. It is strongly recommended that attention be given to the fall and winter garden.

(e) Sufficient corn and forage crops for all the livestock should be provided. It is recommended that in lieu of corn fodder

which is usually provided for livestock, that alfalfa and hay crops be grown. The growth of such crops as alfalfa, soybeans, clovers and both annual and perennial grasses should be encouraged.

(2) Supplementary Cash Crops.-

(a) The milk route idea as being developed in the northern end of Accomac county should be given considerable attention. This promises to be a very profitable means of disposing of the surplus. The use of better cows is strongly recommended. Census figures show that the annual milk yields of the cows in most of the eastern Virginia counties is rather low but it is believed that by proper feed and care and selection of cows, the milk yield could be doubled. In the opinion of the committee, the production of alfalfa and other forage crops to be marketed through the production of milk and livestock is certainly promising.

(b) Large quantities of abruzzi rye and other varieties of rye are now being used for seeding winter cover crops. It is believed that a large portion of this rye could be grown on some of the farms at a considerable profit.

(c) It has been suggested that the production of cotton offers a good substitute for potatoes. It is undoubtedly true that certain portions of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and adjacent counties are well adapted to the cultivation of this staple crop, but it is recommended that a careful study be made of the conditions of producing cotton in both Northampton and Accomac counties.

(3) Soil Improvement Crops.-

(a) The use of rye, rye and vetch, and crimson clover as winter cover crops was strongly recommended. Sorghum, cowpeas, soybeans, and a mixture of sorghum and soybeans were suggested for summer cover crops. The committee further suggests that careful attention be given to a rotation in which at least one cover crop should be turned under between each two crops of potatoes. This cover crop may consist of any of those just mentioned. Experience has shown that by proper use of cover crops and of wider rotation that the acre-yield of potatoes may be greatly stimulated. In a series of experiments conducted a few years ago in which potatoes and corn were grown in annual rotation as compared with potatoes grown with a cover crop turned under each year, the yield of the former was 52 barrels per acre while that on the latter was 73 barrels per acre.

9430 REPORT OF Committee on advance market inform

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADVANCE MARKET INFORMATION

Committee Urges Drastic Cut In Potato Acreage

New Crop Faces Heavy Handicap

Drastic reduction of acreage is the chief hope of the Eastern Shore potato farmer, it was declared in a statement issued by the Virginia committee on advance market information and acreage stabilization following a meeting held at Norfolk, Virginia, on December 28,1928.

The growing of foodstuffs for the home and farm on those acres cut off from potatoes was held up as the natural sequence if prosperity is to return to the growers of potatoes.

With 60,000 cars of old potatoes already available in store houses, the new crop is facing a handicap that it will be impossible to overcome unless drastic cuts are made in the acreage, the committee asserted.

The recent report of the United States department of agriculture that growers in the early producing states will cut their acreage nearly 29 per cent was declared by the committee to be much too small a reduction if potatoes are to be sold at profitable prices. The committee made no definite estimate as to what the per cent of reduction should be. The statement says in part:

"The outlook for early potatoes is discouraging in view of the estimated surplus next spring of 60,000 cars of old potatoes.

"The 1928 potato crop, the largest on record, amounted to 430,000,000 bushels, nearly 100,000,000 bushels above the average crop and 60,000,000 bushels greater than the 1927 crops.

"The recent report of the United States department of agriculture shows that growers in the early producing states plan to decrease their 1929 acreage nearly twenty nine per cent under the 1928 acreage but in the opinion of this committee, a reduction of only 29 per cent does not indicate profitable prices because the intended acreage will still be up to the average of the past five years and with average yields the production will be more than the already overloaded market will take at profitable prices.

"This committee strongly recommends that Virginia growers consider these facts and make a larger reduction in their acreage than is now indicated.

"In view of the unfavorable outlook for potatoes, growers should produce other crops or livestock and should grow their own supplies of food and feed crops."

The meeting at Norfolk, called by the chairman, H.M. Taylor, of Richmond, is the first of several that will be held at different points in the potato area in the near future.

In addition to Mr. Taylor, the meeting was attended by Dr. J.R. Hutcheson, Blacksburg; L.B. Dietrick, Blacksburg; T.V. Downing, Holland; F.S. Farrar, Franklin; A.A. Richards, Accomac; W.H. Porter, Tasley; H.P. Jones, Eastville; G.E. Coulbourn, Cape Charles; C.S. Ralston, Onley; F. L. Portlock, Norfolk; T.K. Wolfe, Richmond; John Wallace, Norfolk; Dr. T.C. Johnson, Norfolk, and W.O. Strong, Onley.

9431

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDIT STABILIZATION

At the call of Geo. H. Powell, Esq., Chairman, a meeting on "Stabilizing of Speculative Credits" was held on December 20th, 1928, at the Farmers & Merchants Trust Bank, Cape Charles, Virginia.

The following members, in addition to the chairman, were present: Thos.J. Dixon, T.Wallace Jones, R.A.Parsons, Frank B.Bell, W.C.Parsons, W.T.Phillips, M.E.Bristow and John E. Nottingham.

After the meeting was called to order by the chairman, John E. Nottingham was elected secretary

The following visitors were also present: John Wallace, of Southern Produce Company, Norfolk, Virginia; W.A.Burton, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Virginia; and Upshur Wilson, Esq., President of the Farmers & Merchants Trust Bank, Cape Charles, Virginia.

Mr.W.A.Burton, speaking in the place of and for Mr.C.R.Waters, gave a full account of the meeting held in Norfolk, Virginia, a short while ago, of the potato growers and operators, which said meeting was called by the chairman of the Conservation Commission of Virginia. Mr. Burton also spoke of the meeting held in Chicago, at which meeting operators and growers of Irish potatoes from forty-four states of the United States were present. He stated, among other things, that at this meeting it was clearly shown that this country is producing too many Irish potatoes and that it was determined to put on an educational campaign covering the entire country to show the public the need of reducing the acreage to such an extent as to grow a crop to meet the normal demands of the country; that this campaign should not apply only to the year 1929 but should be a continuing campaign; that at this meeting it was determined that it was absolutely necessary for the entire country to reduce the acreage to be planted in Irish potatoes from 10% to 20%.

Mr.M.E.Bristow, a member of this committee and also deputy commissioner of insurance and banking of the state of Virginia, addressed the committee and read a letter he had issued to the bankers of the Eastern Shore of Virginia urging them to use their influence among the growers of Northampton and Accomack counties to reduce the acreage to be planted in Irish potatoes.

Mr.W.T.Phillips reported that the operators and dealers in seed Irish potatoes in the Norfolk section had used their influence to reduce the acreage to be planted in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida; that it was assured that in South Carolina, North Carolina and that section of Princess Anne county in Virginia, would reduce its acreage from 15% to 30%.

Mr. Wallace reported that there would be a decrease in acreage in the section around Norfolk of at least 33⅓.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

9431-2

The members of the committee from the Eastern Shore of Virginia that were in a position to know, reported a decrease in this section of at least 15%.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "That it is the opinion of this committee that it is absolutely necessary to reduce the acreage to be planted in Irish potatoes on the Eastern Shore at least 20%, and that an educational campaign be at once put on to bring to attention of the growers the reasons for this necessary reduction; that a meeting of the farmers of Accomack and Northampton counties be called, one to be held at Accomack and the other at Eastville, at which meetings the chairmen of this committee secure a speaker, or speakers, to present these matters fully and the reasons for same.
>
> "That every member of this committee pledge himself to use his influence to accomplish this result. That the assistance of the bankers of the Eastern Shore be solicited and that a copy of this resolution be presented to said bankers at their annual session tomorrow at Cape Charles by T.Wallace Jones, a member of this committee.

There being no further business the committee adjourned to meet at call of chairman.

John E. Nottingham

Secretary

This conference and work on the above mentioned committees has taken a great deal of my time and attention.

Similar conferences to the above have been held in several different regions throughout the United States, which resulted in a National Potato Conference held in Chicago December 4th-5th. I was requested by many of our larger farmers and Board of Supervisors to attend this conference and bring back any information of interest to our potato growers.

3K

NATIONAL POTATO CONFERENCE
URGES ACERAGE REDUCTION IN 1929.

Chicago Dec. 5 1928

Favors Licensing of Dealers Increased Tariff,
Compulsory Branding, Shipping Point Inspection,
Government Grading.

Irish Potato Growers, Dealers and Officials from 44 states and Dominion of Canada were present at the meeting in Chicago and discussed all angles of the situation concerning the industry. It was undoubtly the most important meeting ever held by potato men. The meeting was called by the Agricultural Council of the western shippers Advisory Board and Mr. R. E Shepherd of Gerome, Idoho was appointed chairman and conducted the meeting in a very capable manner.

It was soon admitted that the industry needs assistance or stablizing. There was no side stepping the issue throughout the entire conference. Everyone was keen and to the point, and everyone showed a disposition to give the matter their earnest support. After analizing the present situation it was evident that over production is the domineering factor. Methods by which the acerage can be decreased and methods by which the surplus can be disposed of were offered. Standarzation and Education, Harmonizing of Interest, all came in for a share of discussion.

Out of this came the creation of a National Potato Committee composed of practical potato men from 18 states. This committee will be responsible for the task of putting into effect the resolutions of the conference.

The first speaker on the program was W. F. Callander, Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, United States Dept. of Agriculture who told that there was a tendency amoung the potato growers to increase their potato acerage and he showed by actual statistical data that the yield per acre was increasing at the rate of 3 bushels per acre since 1888. This increase is due largely to certified seed, more intelligent cultural pract-

ices and better use of fertilizers, and that more potatoes are being grown in commercial areas. In addition to the normal expected increase 23,000,000 bushels were added in 1928 by especially favorable weather conditions and the remaining over production was due to extra acerage. Elaborate data covering production and prices was presented to prove the ability of the crop reporting board to forecast expected conditions. We all can remember the warning given to potato growers last spring. Mr. Callander further indicated that there will not be enough reduction next year unless very favorable weather conditions exist.

N. A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics discussed how the Department of Agriculture could help the potato situation. He showed very conclusively how most growers work on facts at hand or in the immediate past. Figures were presented to show that the cycle of prices and acerage are very regular in all farm products. The increased efficiency in agricultural methods, etc. have increased agricultural production 50% during the past 25 years and the adjusting of supply to demand is taking place much slower. Distribution has not kept pace with production in respect to agriculture. Production and marketing go hand in hand. Both require a careful study of demand. We should therefore be careful in bringing new lines in production. Mr. Olsen recommended a careful analysis of the distribution side and endorsed the idea of determining what reaction consumers had to different price levels, quality, grade and other factors which may effect consumption and prices. Therefore the market should be fed in a orderly way and in as much as late potato consitute 90% of the supply the early potato growers should watch the size and location of the supply when they make their plans to plant.

Mr. Olsen told us that producers must begin to think in economic terms and must be guided by economic principals, and every leader

should do all in his power to guide the public along these lines. Competetion is no longer localized in the potato industry, in fact it is Nation and even World wide. Therefore every grower should shape his program on intellegent facts which may be obtained from the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau should analize the facts and point out their significance. This was very cleverly demonstrated by the warning to the potato industry last spring.

Outlook reports attempt to analize the evidence as shown in production and prices on the commodity. They are now very close averaging about 94% correct. Industrial concerns are not working blindly. They keep us with progress and development of their industries. In agriculture we have weather, insect and disease damages to consider, but acerage is the big factor.

Price situation reports issued monthly and if studied may help you to determine what to do with your supply and eliminate a lot of guess work. Mr. Olsen pointed out that if these "aids are applied and localized it would help to determine what to do." He further stated "Time will come when a sufficient number will use the government reports so that the peaks will be cut down."

Dr. F. M. Surface of the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce discussed what their department can and will do. He stated that the "inlet side" of marketing is covered by the United States Dept. of Agriculture, The Bureau of Agriculture Economics by the "outlet side" which deals with the phase of marketing by the dealer and the consumer is where they can help in the potato industry. They have the Bureau of Standards which is a technical of institution, the Bureau of Census which collects facts and assists the Department of Agriculture, and they also have in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic commerce a branch which promotes foreign trade, but is not so important in the potato industry. Dr. Surface emphasized the fact

that we have lagged behind in the field of distribution and he blamed the middle men largly for this fact. It was also pointed out that the large spread between the producer and consumer was not so much the question of profiterring as a problem of waste. The Bureau has nine surveys now under way to outline methods of outlets.

Dr. Surface stated that there are many studies on the cost of production. But in the field of distribution there is little information available.

Dr. Sherman of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics was the next speaker and he emphasized the fact that potato standards were different in each section of the country and he strongly emphasized the fact that we should not "feed a poor potato market with poor potatoes."

John S. Welch, Commissioner of Agriculture of Idaho endorsed the idea that "producers must begin to think in economic terms and must act on economic principals." Mr. Welch sited the fact that Idaho stands third place in car load shipments of potatoes and has the largest transportation costs. They have had many "conference and controversies" and are applying the principals of standardization under "state-federal inspection." Idaho growers have found they must know what the markets want, and they have no way of reaching a conclusion unless the demand is interpreted in the form of specific grades. If a grower cannot compete with U.S.No.1 stock he should switch to some other crop or enterprise. He held that high grade potatoes will tend to reduce the spread between the consumer and grower. He further pointed out that orderly marketing requires financing and storage, this is espeically true in late potatoe districts. It was found true with the Eastern Shore Growers last summer. Idaho has definitely established grades and this year only U.S.No, 1's are allowed to leave the state. By having all growers adhere-to and use the same standard is a great help with

the potato problem. To many growers are "satisfied with low standards and try too often to get by the inspector." It was further pointed out that all states would profit by using the same standard for grade, brand and package.

POTATOES AS STOCK FEED. The value of potatoes as food for livestock was presented by Prof. F. W. Christensen, Fargo, N.D. The average potato contains about 79% water and 21% dry matter or solid material which is equivelent in food value to corn.

Potatoes should be used in rations properly balanced by protein feeds, such as tankage, fishmeal etc. Cattle and sheep can handle raw potatoes to a good advantage. Pigs prefer them steamed or cooked. Fattening cattle can be fed 50 lbs. of raw potatoes per 1000 lbs. of live weight; sheep 2 1/2 lbs. per 100 pounds live weight; horses 3 to 5 lbs. per head; milk cows may be fed 25 lbs. of raw potatoes per day and in this connection it was pointed out that potatoes are nearly equivelent to corn silage for milk production.

If hogs are to be fed potatoes it is much more profitable to steam or cook them and add about 1/2 lb. salt to each 100 lbs. of cooked potatoes. The Va. Agrl. Experiment Station At Blacksburg found that 3 or 4 bushels of potatoes when cooked are equivelent to 1 bushel of corn. In other words 1 pound of corn for each 3 or 4 lbs. of cooked potatoes balanced with tankage make a very economical hog feed.

Thomas L. Herrin, Pres., Mont. Potato Assn., Helena, Mont. told of the success their farmers are having with steamed potatoes. They prefer steaming the potatoes by using a small boiler and putting the potatoes in a covered barrel and the steam is turned into the barrel through a hose. This method requires only about 15 minutes, to thoroughly cook the barrel of potatoes. Careful feed records have shown the Montana

people that they can realize 75¢ per 100 lb. of potatoes.

During the past summer the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station realized a little more than 25¢ per bushel for cooked cull potatoes when fed to hogs.

PRODUCTS: Mr. L. E. Dawson, Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture discussed other ways of disposing of low grade and surplus potatoes. The manufacture of potato starch, glucose, dextrose, flour and industrial alcohol were discussed. He told how Germany produces three to five times as many potatoes as this country and how the Germans substitute potatoes for corn in the manufacture of various products. He pointed out that the manufacture of potato starch in this country is confined to a few factories in Maine and Minnesota. In 1927 24,000,000 pounds of starch were imported while only 7,000,000 pounds were produced here.

ORGANIZATION: Mr. H. G. Zuckerman, of Berkeley, Calif. was the next speaker and emphasized the fact that the dealer and producer must meet on a common ground. He recommended a state or district board in each commercial area, with these state boards in three regions. One for the Atlantic states, one for the Lake and Northern States, and one for the Pacific States, with these regional boards tied into a National Board working in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The National organization would collect and analize crop information gathered by the state of regional boards, and could in turn give a clear picture of crops at the time of planting and during the season, together with suggestions during the marketing period. Mr. Zuckerman favors a campaign for limiting acerage. He also suggested the enactment of flexible grading laws, and that there be four grades established and controled by the federal board. During periods of limited production only the highest

grade, and in normal years all but the two lowest grades could be marketed. In this connection he sighted the possible danger of legislative action, expressing the belief that the enactment of laws might prove detrimental rather than beneficial.

Mr. Zuckerman pointed out in his paper that -"he was of the opinion that if the potato industry really decides to cooperate with Mr. Hoover and make it possible for Mr. Hoover to help the potato industry, it will be necessary for the potato industry to organize on National lines so as to be able to articulate to the administration just what the industry needs." He also pointed out in view of the present over supply of potatoes that the southern states should cut their acerage on account of their position on the market."

Perrin Miller, of Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, questioned in a very tactful way the advisability of taking any action which might virtually assure the farmers of a satisfactory return of his potatoes by saying,"when you get down to a proposal of this sort you will naturally encourage further production. The ramifications are endless." The car lot operator might be controlled but the trucker nearer the cities cannot be reached and he would profit at the expense of the legitimate grower. Mr. Miller read portions of an analysis recently completed by the Public Standard Statistics Company which might be summed up as follows: "Natural resources are chronically in a state of over production. The price level at which no one wants to produce has never been reached." There was much open discussion by Mr. Zuckerman and others on this point.

Ben Picha, of Hollandale, Minn., emphasized the fact that the farmers will not heed a warning of a board concerning over-production. The only thing that will make him stop growing potatoes is when it becomes unprofitable. He also stressed the importance of utilizing the surplus

at home.

Mr. D. W. Aupperle, President of the Potato Growers Exchange, Grand Junction, Colo. presented facts and figures concerning his organization that in 1926 their members received $1.76 per 100 net when the production was 356,000,000 bushels. In 1927 the production was 406,000,000 bushels in the United States and the Colorado growers only received 80¢ a hunired and his suggestion for a cure of this problem was "Education", "And" he added "I would make its application very general." He was imphatic in stating that we need the facts presented in a understandable way. "Tell the farmer that if he had 2- acres of potatoes this year he would produce about 2200 bushels which at the present prices would bring him 50¢ a bushel or $1100.00. If he had planted 16 acres he would have had 1760 bushels which would bring him1.00 a bushel or $1760.00". He added, "We have been betting that the other fellow will quit because of the low prices- and we do not know whether we have reached the limit or not. About two months ago, we happened to know, there were negotiations on from North Carolina trying to get money advanced they guessed again that because of the low price this year, it will be a good speculation to plant largely in 1929. Mr. Aupperle admitted that he was at a loss to know how to meet this question of educational work. He further pointed out that the application of the intellegence of the people has gone into the production end of the potato business alone and that they have not given the marketing end the proper intelligent consideration that it requires. He further stated that "I think the time to begin selling the crop is the October proceeding planting time for the crop." Hope was expressed that out of this conference that there might be brought about a better balance between production and consumption.

Next the resolutions were read and discussed. The section referring to reduction of acerage brought on a spirited discussion. Some

sentiment favored specific reduction while there were those who clung to the belief that human nature cannot be altered by resolutions, and that if some growers hear there is to be a reduction they will take advantage and increase their planting. It was largely through the influence and discussion of Mr. W. A. Burton that the specified 10 to 20% reduction of acerage for 1929 was agreed upon.

The committee on resolutions and recommendations submitted the following resolutions:

1. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record as urging the increase of the existing duty on potatoes imported from any foreign country to the United States to $1.00 per 100 pounds, with a provision for an advalorem duty in excess of a stipulated minimum."

2. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record as endorsing a Federal license law regulating and supervising wholesale produce dealers, the principles of which are outlined in Senate Document S-1294, commonly known as the 'Borah Bill'."

3. "RESOLVED, that this meeting urge a reduction of ten to twenty percent potato acerage for 1929 through the National and State Department of Agriculture, and all other existing agencies, including banks, fertilizer companies, and related interests."

4. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record as being in favor of the grades for potatoes now known as United States Grades.

5. "RESOLVED, that this meeting endorse National shipping point inspection of potatoes to conform to the grades already established by the United States Dept. of Agriculture."

6. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record as urging the increase of the existing duty on potato starch imported into the United States from foreign countries to $3.00 per100 pounds, and on dextrine to $4.50 per 100 pounds."

7. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record as in favor of compulsory branding or tagging of all potatoes shipped, showing weight and grade in accordance with the grades now established by the United States Department of Agriculture."

8. "RESOLVED, that the National Potato Committee appointed by this meeting, be asked to confer with the Crop Reporting Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agrl. relative to improvements that might be made in the service."

9. "RESOLVED, that the most appreciative thanks of this meeting be ex-

tended to The Agricultural Council of the Central Western Shippers' Advisory Board for their generous labors in sponsoring, organizing and conducting this constructive and important conference."

10. "RESOLVED, that the heartfelt thanks of this meeting, and each individual thereof, be extended in sincere appreciation to our kindly, able and efficient chairman, Mr. R. E. Shepherd."

11. "RESOLVED, that this meeting go on record urging the U. S. Dept. of Agrl., State Dept. of Agrl., County Agents, Agrl. Instructors, and every organization represented here to learn and disceminate all facts possible concerning the value and practices of feeding potatoes to live stock, especially hogs."

(Signed) COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
By J. C. Briggs, Chairman.

The following is a personnel of the permanent National Potato Committee:

DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS
1. New England,	C. A. Powers,	Fort Fairfield, Maine.
2. New York,	Daniel Dean	Nichols, Tioga Co. N.Y.
3. New Jersey	Barclay,	Cranberry, New Jersey
4. Pennsylvania,	Miles Horst,	Harrisburg, Pa.
5. Ohio, Tenn. Ky. Ind. Ill,	Perrin C. Miller,	Chicago, Ill.
6. Michigan,	F. P. Hibst,	Cadillac, Mich.
7. Wisconsin	J. F. Jardine,	Waupaca, Wis.
8. Minnesota,	Chas. Hechtman,	Osseo, Minn.
9. Va.-Md.	C. R. Waters,	Onley, Virginia.
10. N.C.? S.C. Ga., Fla.	Homer L. Robinson,	Hastings, Florida.
11. Miss. Ala. La. Texas	K. H. McDavitt,	Brownsville, Texas.
12. Kans. Okla. Mo.	R. T. Payne,	Muskogee, Okla.
13. Nebr. Mont. Wyo.	F. M. Harrington,	Bozeman, Montana.
14. N.Dak. S.Dak.	P. F. Trowbridge,	Fargo, N. Dak.
15. So. Idaho, Utah	C. F. Carlson,	Idaho Falls, Idaho.
16. No. Idaho, Wash. Oregon	R. H. Kipp,	Portland, Oregon.
17. Colorado,	D. W. Aupperle,	Grand Junction, Colo.
18. Cal. Arizona, Nevada.	H. G. Zuckerman,	Berkeley, Calif.

(n) SWEET POTATOES: Sweet potatoes are the second largest cash crop in the County, and for this reason we give this crop a great deal of time and attention. 200 method demonstrations were given during the past year. Most of the result demonstrations were given showing the value of various fertilizers. Other method demonstrations included a large number on seed treatment and sanitation in bedding, as well as many cultural practices. Several hundred copies of the following page, giving "The Four Essentials in Producing a Good Crop of Sweet Potatoes" were handed out to interested parties. This sheet was also left at many of the stores which handle corrosive sublimate for treating sweet potatoes.

As the result of the cooperative work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture engineering officials, last Winter in the Melfa Sweet Potato storage house suggestions for operations were worked out.

The information was summarized, as indicated on the following sheets, and sent out to all storage house operators.

OPERATION OF SWEET POTATO STORAGE HOUSE

STORING

If sweet potatoes are stored in crates stack them at least four inches off the floor and not less than 12" from outside walls so as to permit free circulation of air around them. Allow at least two inches of ventilating space between the rows of crates.

If stored in barrels allow ample alley space for easy removal of barrels. At least two feet are required for side alleys and not less than 3 feet for main alleys. In large houses cross alleys must be used to aid in circulation of air.

Do not stack potatoes to ceiling; allow 2 feet or more above the potatoes for air circulation.

Store shipping stock separate from seed so as to permit removal without disturbing the seed. Eating stock for family use should also be easy of access.

Divide the house into compartments of a size that may be readily filled in one week or less. As compartments are filled store in small scattered blocks to retard sweating until curing is started.

Divide space into numbered or lettered sections so that the location of each owner's stock may be readily recorded and easily found.

Avoid close stacking in corners where air circulation generally is poor.

CURING

Employ a competent and dependable operator.

Maintain uniform control of temperature and moisture.

As soon as a compartment is filled raise the average room temperature to 80 or 85° and maintain as uniformly as possible. Ventilate the house freely so as to keep the humidity low. A relative humidity of 60 to 65 per cent will insure the rapid drying of the potatoes which is desirable during curing. It should not go above 85 per cent. Dampness on walls and in barrels is likely to result at higher humidities.

Potatoes give off moisture rapidly during curing. Under average conditions it requires from 3 to 5 thousand cubic feet of air to remove a pound of moisture. A flue area of 1 square inch per barrel will usually provide sufficient ventilation. The total inlet area should be about the same with openings scattered to insure distribution of air. Adjust openings in accordance with outside temperature and the velocity and direction of the wind.

If the average room temperature is maintained at between 80 and 85 degrees the curing usually will be completed in from 6 to 10 days depending upon the condition of the potatoes. When the potatoes have a velvety feeling or the eyes or buds on the potatoes throughout the house show signs of sprouting, they have been properly cured.

After the potatoes have been properly cured reduce the temperature gradually to between 50 and 55°. Avoid sudden change of temperature. If change is too rapid barrel covers will become wet. It will usually require 2 or 3 days to cool the house down depending upon the weather.

After cooling to 50 to 55° maintain a steady temperature. Do not permit rapid fluctuations. Do not allow the temperature to go below 45° at any time.

Install in each compartment at least three dependable high grade thermometers, one at the ceiling and one near the floor, connected by a stout cord running through a staple (for convenience in reading), and one at eye-level in another location; these should not be hung on an outside wall.

Changes in air temperatures are more readily observed in ceiling and floor thermometers than at eye-level and give better warning of approaching but less rapid changes in barrel temperatures. Comparison of the average of the ceiling and floor thermometer readings with the eye-level instrument affords an indication of average room temperature.

If the storage temperature falls restrict the ventilation by closing first inlets and then outlets. If not sufficient apply heat. In a well constructed house heat usually will not be required until the average of the maximum and minimum outside temperatures of the day falls below 40°. Two outside thermometers should be employed, one on each side of the building.

Close the house when the outside temperature is higher than the desired storage temperature and keep closed until the outside temperature falls.

Reduce high storage temperature by opening the house during the night or early morning, when the outside temperature is comparatively low, and closing it during the day. High storage temperature with low humidity causes excessive shrinkage of stock.

Stop all air leaks at plates, sills, rafters and elsewhere. Damp walls and roof are often due to insufficient insulation as well as to poor ventilation.

Read thermometers at regular intervals, morning and evening and oftener if weather is changing.

Study daily weather reports from newspaper or radio.

Clean and disinfect the house as soon as all stock is removed.

Do not allow diseased potatoes to remain on the premises.

Control fires so as to give steady temperature.

FOUR ESSENTIALS IN PRODUCING A GOOD CROP OF SWEET POTATOES

I. Selection of disease free seed
II. Treatment of seed
III. Sanitation in bedding
IV. Crop Rotation

These control measures are all simple and within reach of ever grower.

I. IN SELECTING YOUR SEED:-

1. Use healthy, uniform disease free potatoes of the desired type.

2. Split stems and examine for stem rot. If stems are blackened inside do not use for seed.

3. Throw out all potatoes with nearly round sunken black spots on the surface or rotten ends.

II. IN TREATING THE SEED:-

1. Dissolve 3 oz. Corrosive Sublimate in a quart of hot water and add to 24 gals. of water in a barrel or other wooden container.

2. Immerse potatoes for 10 minutes by the clock "NOT BY GUESS". Using hamper or basket.

3. For a large quantity of potatoes, use 3 barrels and the process will not delay the bedding work. After treating 10 to 12 bushels in each barrel add 1 oz. Corrosive Sublimate and enough water to bring up to 24 gals. again to keep up the original strength.

4. Bed potatoes at once.

CAUTION:- Corrosive Sublimate is a deadly poison. Keep away from children and live stock. Have druggist weigh it out in 1 and 3 oz. lots.

III. SANITATION IN BEDDING:-

1. Use care in the selection of the manure that refuse sweet potatoes have not been incorporated in it as sweet potato disease may be transmitted in this way.

2. Obtain the bedding soil or sand from the woods or sand pit. Pure sand is to be preferred.

3. Use fresh sand or soil for bedding each season.

4. Don't place seed nearer than three-fourths to one inch apart so sprouts will have room to develop into sturdy plants.

5. Don't cover seed with over one inch of sand or soil. (To be sure use a one inch board on potatoes as a guide). When plants begin to break thru well, apply two more inches of sand or woods soil.

6. Keep the bed well watered but not puddled.

IV. THE CROPS SHOULD BE ROTATED EACH YEAR. SEVERAL OF THE SWEET POTATO DISEASE LIVE OVER IN THE SOIL AND INCREASE IN SEVERITY FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

For further information write or call W.O.Strong, County Agent, Onley, Va.

47

(o) ONIONS: The importance of the onion crop is decreasing, due to the fact that a large tonnage of foreign onions come into this County, so the acreage of this crop is gradually decreasing.

(p) BROCCILLI: The growing of broccilli is increasing in popularity each year, although the price has not been very attractive during the past year or two. The main type of broccilli grown in this section is the turnip green type. The true broccilli does not seem to be able to stand our Winters, so more attention is being devoted to the turnip type, and this year we are cooperating with Maryland and Delaware in testing a number of strains of the turnip and mustard type.

One of the chief problems with this crop is not being able to get it to the market in good condition, so much time is given to teaching our farmers the best method of cutting and packing the crop. This necessitates the farmers bunching the plant stems and packing them in hampers or crates, which are covered with crushed ice. This method insures the broccilli arriving at its destination in a fresh and edible condition.

HORTICULTURE

(a) Tree fruits: 45 method demonstrations were conducted, chiefly in spraying, pruning, fertilizing and culture of the orchard. As a result of these demonstrations during the past two years there is a marked increase in the production of better fruit for home use. There is an increasing interest in planting home orchards of a good selection of tree fruits to provide the family with fresh fruit from mid-summer on through the winter.

(b) SMALL FRUITS: Figs, grapes and bush fruits are cultivated chiefly for home use, and an effort is being made to encourage planting for this purpose in order to provide the family with better home supply of fresh and canned fruits.

(c) NUTS: The culture of pecans and walnuts is receiving some attention, and many farmers are devoting some attention to nut culture. Several hundred trees were planted throughout the County during the past Winter, and many requests are coming in from time to time for information along this line.

(d) STRAWBERRIES: This is one of our first cash crops, and is planted quite extensively throughout the County. A large number of result demonstrations are being carried on to determine more suitable varieties of berries for this region. A few years ago the improved Heflin and Kellogg's Premier were the two leading varieties, but now Heflin seems to be losing its popularity and is being replaced by Campbell's Early and a few other varieties. During the past year there has been a strong tendency among the growers to put out several varieties. This work will be followed up rather closely during the coming fruiting season.

A Few Eastern Shore Guernseys at the Keller Fair.

SPRAY CHART FOR ROSES
EASTERN VIRGINIA

What To Spray For	Time to Spray			Material
Scale	When plants are dormant			Lime Sulfur 1-8 or oil Emulsion
*Mildew	1st spray when leaves are half grown	2nd when buds appear	3rd when color is shown in bloom	Hyposulphite of Soda 1 oz. to 1 gal. water or **Bordeaux 4-4-50 or Sulfur (dust)
Leaf Spot) Anthracnose	When the Roses start blooming	20 days after 1st Spray	20 days after 2nd Spray	Bordeaux 4-4-50 or Sulfur Dust
Aphids (Plant Lice)	Repeat as often as necessary			Black Leaf "40" 1 tablespoonful Laundry soap 1 cubic inch Water 1 gallon
Leaf eating insects	Repeat as often as necessary			1 1/2 pounds arsenate of lead 4 pounds lime, 50 gal. water.
Canker	When dormant and during growing season			Cut to healthy wood Disinfect knife Put Bordeaux paste on cut surface

* Mildew may be controlled by severe pruning and spraying with Bordeaux mixture. However Bordeaux mixture discolors the foliage and if the roses are near the house it will damage the paint. Hyposulphite of soda will not discolor the foliage or woodwork.

Among climbing roses Dorthy Perkins and Crimson Rambler are very subject to Mildew.-American Pillar, American Beauty, Silver Moon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Mary Wallace, Etc. are more resistant.

Rose diseases are prevented not cured.

**Recommended by American Rose Society.

For further information write or phone W.O.Strong, Co. Agt.Onley,Va.

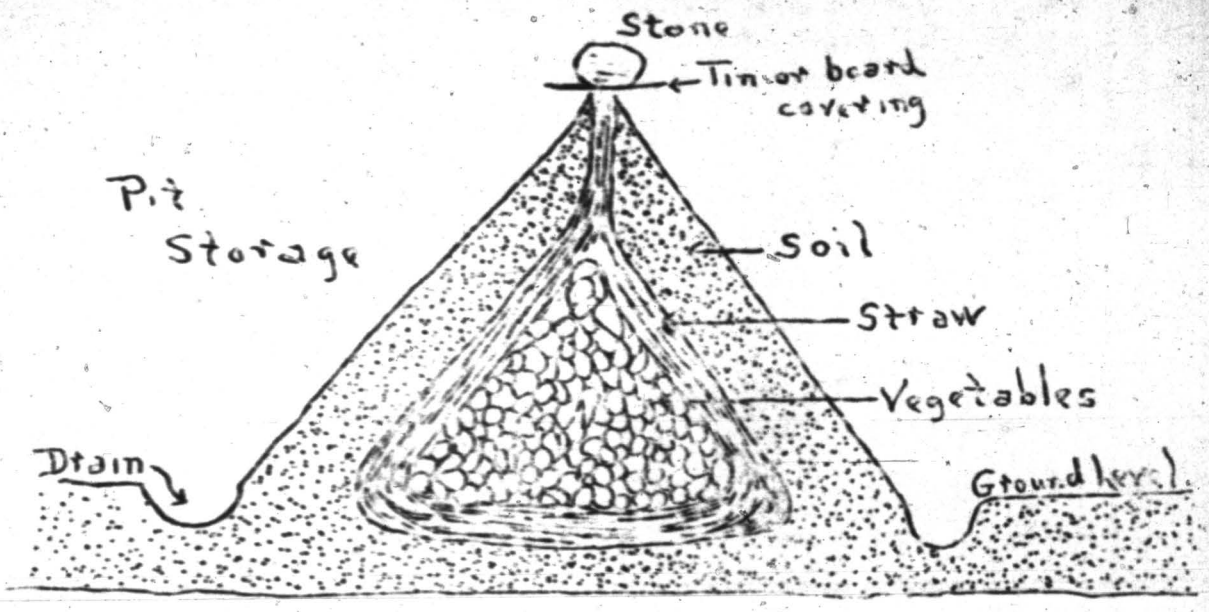
49

TSII

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Garden Club Member:

Thousands of people will lack vegetables in their diet during the winter months. Will you? Store now and feast later. There are two chief types of storage—cellar storage and pit storage. Most gardeners lack a good storage cellar and have to resort to pit storage.



If pit storage is to be used, select a well-drained place in the garden or in some place convenient to the house. Dig out the soil to a depth of one foot over an area sufficiently large to accommodate the vegetables to be stored. Place about two inches of straw in the bottom of this pit and put the root crops on this. The vegetables are generally piled to form a mound about two and one-half feet above the surface of the ground, or a pile three feet high. This is then covered with another layer of straw two inches deep and over the top of this is spread dirt to the depth of from four to six inches, according to local conditions. The colder localities require a deeper covering of soil than those which have a milder winter temperature.

Among the vegetables that can be stored in pit storage are Irish potatoes, beets, turnips, rutabagas, salsify, carrots, chicory, etc. If you desire additional information on the storage of any vegetable, write to the Extension Division, Blacksburg, Va., for Farmers' Bulletin 879, Home Storage of Vegetables.

Yours for fresh vegetables in the winter time,

Agent

50

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U. S. D. A. Cooperati
EXTENSION SERVICE

March 8, 1928

Dear Garden Club Member:

Your success in raising plants will depend upon the careful management of the hot bed. A soil thermometer should be used to determine the temperature. During the first few days the temperature should reach from 100 to 130 degrees F. It will then gradually lower and seed may be planted when it is from 80 to 90 degrees F. Sow in rows--do not broadcast.

It is important to give some ventilation every day. Ventilate by raising the sash on the side opposite the wind. On extremely cold days the sash should be raised and lowered immediately; on warmer days the sash should be raised for an hour or so; on very warm days it should be removed entirely

Hot beds dry out quickly because of the heat. Watering should be frequent and thorough. Allow the water to run into the soil between the rows of seedlings. Do not pour water directly on the plants.

As the plants grow, they should be hardened off. By this term is meant the gradual accustoming of plants to the change from the warm air of the hot bed to open weather. The ideal way is to shift the plants from the hot bed to the coldframe and then to toughen the plants gradually by lengthening the periods that the sash are removed. The same process, however, can be followed in the hot bed.

Yours for better plants,

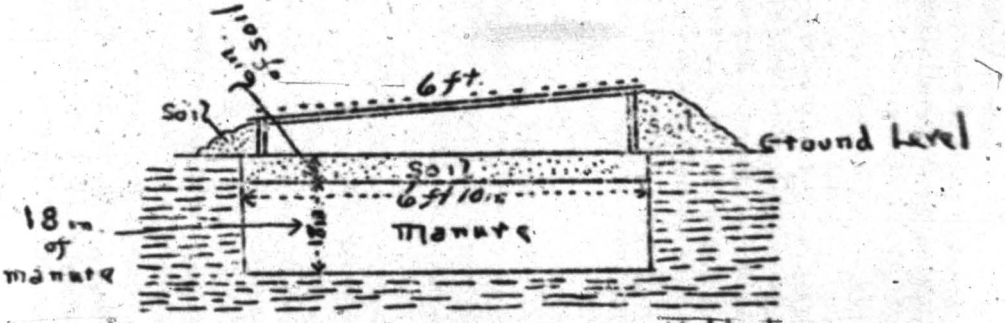
County Home Demonstration Agent

51

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U. S. D. A. Cooperating.
EXTENSION SERVICE

March 1, 1928

Dear Garden Club Member:



Cross Section of a Hotbed

Are you struggling along without a hot bed or coldframe? If so, you are missing much of the pleasure and profit of gardening. Build one now. Hot beds for the home garden are usually constructed to accommodate two standard 3 ft. x 6 ft. sash. The frame consists of a box-like structure 12 inches high in the back and 6 inches to 8 inches high in the front. The sides taper in height from 12 inches at the back to 6 or 8 inches at the front. The difference in height allows for drainage. Two-inch lumber is best but any scrap lumber may be used. The above diagram will show the details of construction.

Dig the pit 10 inches longer and wider than the frame. This will permit the frame to set on the manure and soil in the bed. Fresh horse manure is one of the best materials for heating the hot bed. It should contain about its own bulk in straw. Place the manure in cone-shaped piles and turn every three or four days during a two-weeks' period to prevent burning and to cause even heating. If the manure is excessively dry, it should be moistened to start fermentation. After the manure has started to heat it should be placed in 6-inch layers in the hot bed pit and each layer should be well tramped down unt there are 18 inches of packed manure in the pit. This should then be covered with 6 inches of good soil.

Place the frame on the bed and cover with the sash to prevent rain from getting into the pit. Soil should be banked around the frame to check the entrance of cold winds.

Cold frames are constructed in the same manner as hot beds, but no bottom heat is supplied.

Yours for successful gardening,

County Home Demonstration Agent

52

8846 Va. A. & M. COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INST. AND
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING, EXTENSION DIVISION

Dear Garden Club Member:

Are you trying to grow good vegetables without supplying them with plant food? It can't be done. It is assumed that you applied manure to the garden before plowing. In addition, give the garden a liberal application of a high analysis fertilizer (5-8-5 or better). Use 4 or 5 pounds to each 100 square feet of garden space.

This fertilizer may be put in the rows or broadcast. A good general rule is to put it in the row for deep rooted crops and broadcast for crops with shallow spreading root systems. The important thing is to get the fertilizer thoroughly mixed with the soil. No seed or plant roots should come in direct contact with fertilizer.

It may also be applied in two or three applications. The first application should be made before sowing the seed or setting the plants. The second application should be made after the plants are well up and growing nicely. In topdressing be sure that the fertilizer is not put directly on top of the plants. Don't starve your plants--feed them!

Yours for better garden fertilization,

Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
[illegible]te of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. &. U. S. D. A. Cooperati
EXTENSION SERVICE

March 17, 1928

Dear Garden Club Member:

Why Gamble?

Thousands of dollars will be lost in Virginia, this year through the use of poor seed. Can you afford to take this chance? Poor seed will lose you money; good seed will make you money. The difference in the initial cost is little. Just because seed bears the name of a good variety is no guarantee that it is good seed. It may be only cheap seed, and diseased stock at that. Don't risk it. Time, labor and fertilizer are wasted on poor seed. Cheap seed is always dear seed in the long run. Why gamble? Good seed can be obtained from reliable seed houses at a reasonable price. Drop in the office and talk over the varieties of vegetables best suited to your needs and the sources of good seed for these varieties.

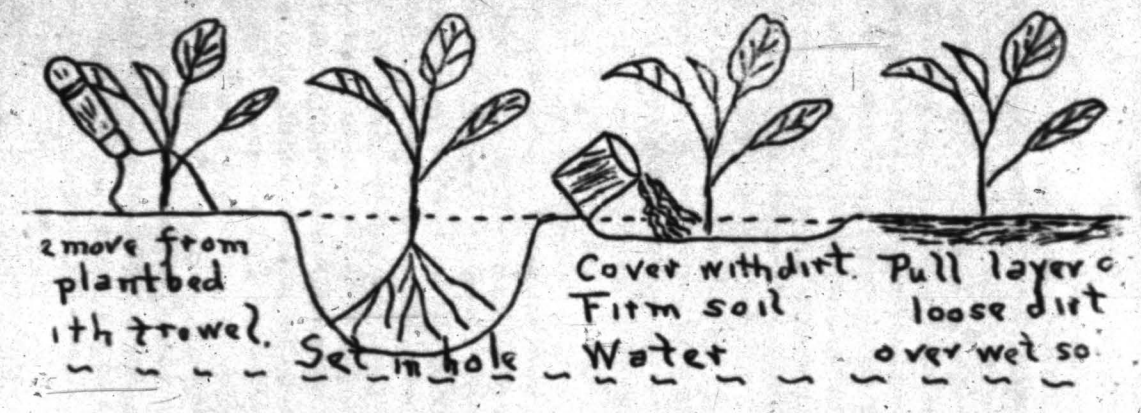
Yours for a better garden,

County Home Demonstration Agent

6888

VA. A. & M. COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,COOPERATING, EXTENSION DIVISION

Dear Garden Club Member:



Thousands of plants will soon be transplanted to the home garden. heir performance during the coming months will depend considerably on how t re handled now. Transplanting is a shock to the plant which it has to over - come before it becomes acclimated to its new environment. The less the shoc the more quickly will the plants start off and grow vigorously. Certain pre- cautions tend to reduce this shock. First, wet the plants before removing t from the plant bed. This causes the dirt to stick to the roots, saves the ro from exposure, and helps to prevent breaking the small feeder roots. As much dirt as possible should be left on each root in transplanting. Use a trowel o spade in removing the plants from the bed. Do not pull them up by hand. Usual ly, the best time for transplanting is late afternoon. Cloudy days are especi ly good. In the home garden, it will often pay to shade the plants for a day or two after transplanting. This is especially true if the days are bright and hot Set the plant in the hole and firm the dirt around the roots. Pour a cup of cold water on the firmed soil and then pull some loose dirt over the top of thi moist soil. The firmed soil will bring the water into contact with the plant roots; the loose soil will prevent the evaporation of this moisture into the ai

Yours for proper transplanting,

Agent

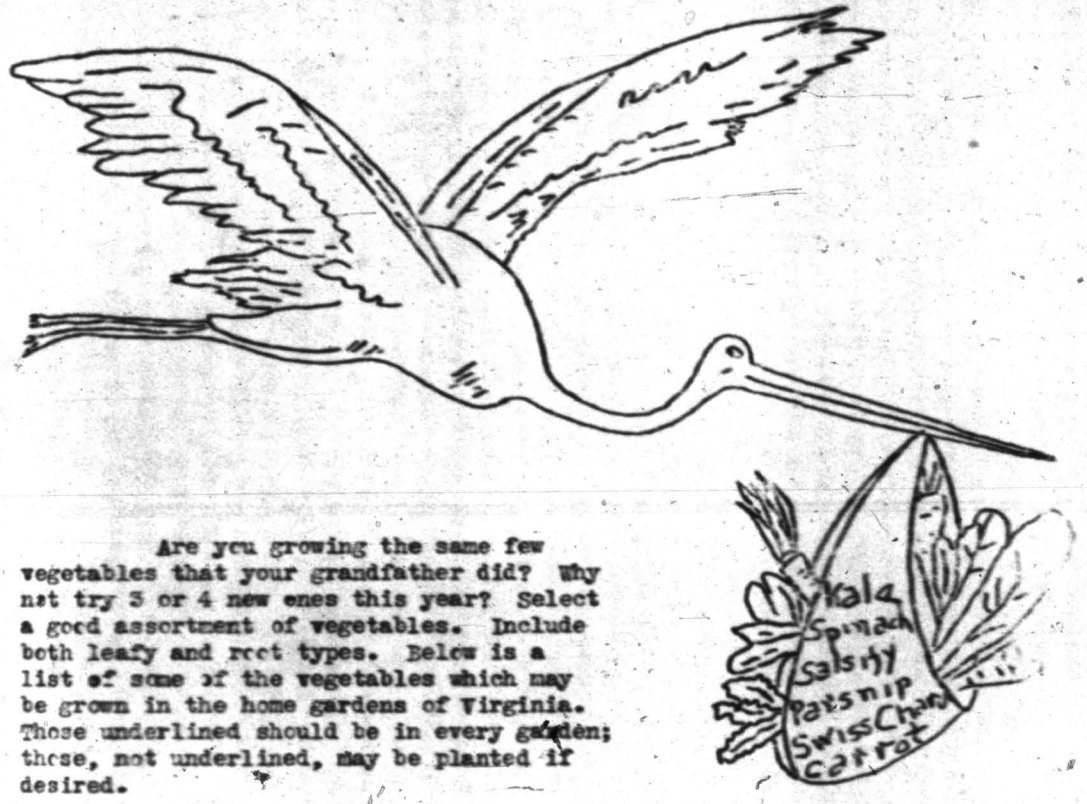
55

8810

VA. A. & M. COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INST. AND
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING, EXTENSION DIVISION

Dear Garden Club Member:

WHY NOT ADD THESE MEMBERS TO YOUR GARDEN FAMILY?



Are you growing the same few vegetables that your grandfather did? Why not try 3 or 4 new ones this year? Select a good assortment of vegetables. Include both leafy and root types. Below is a list of some of the vegetables which may be grown in the home gardens of Virginia. Those underlined should be in every garden; those, not underlined, may be planted if desired.

Beans	Cucumber	Okra	Potatoes	Swiss Chard
Beets	Kale	Onions	Pumpkin	Sweet Corn
Cabbage	Kohlrabi	Parsnips	Radish	Sweet Potatoes
Carrots	Lettuce	Peas	Salsify	Tomatoes
Cauliflower	Melons	Peppers	Spinach	Turnips
Celery			Squash	

Grow several of the above and increase the delicacies on your table!

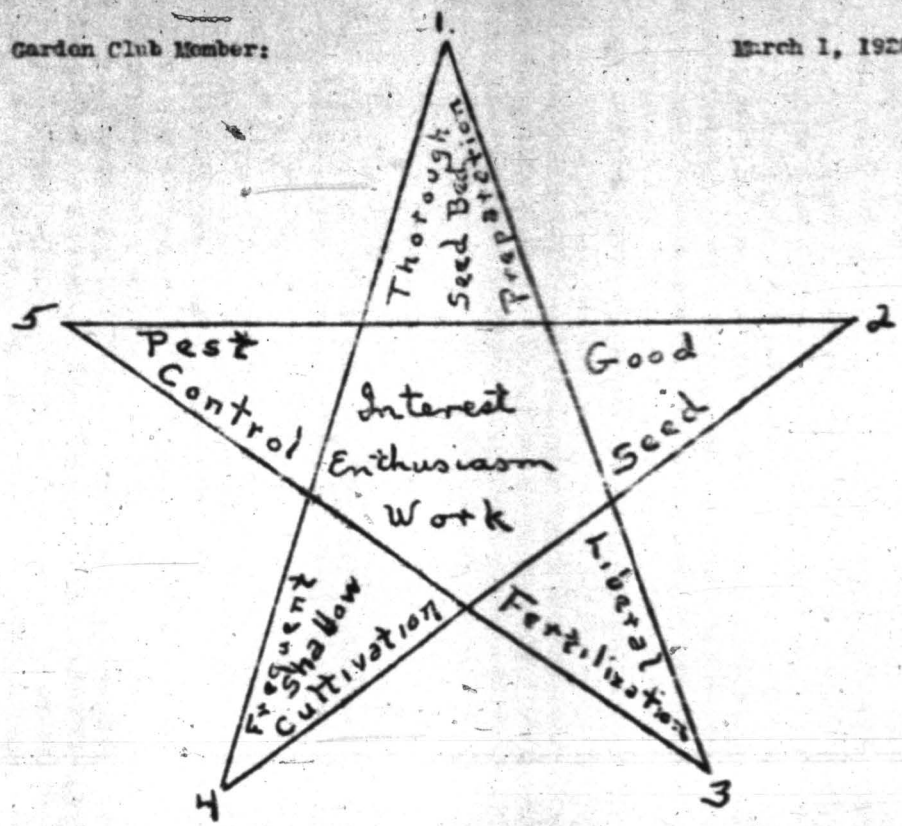
Yours for more and better vegetables,

W. O. STRONG,
County Agent,
Agent Onley, Va.

56

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U. S. D. A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Garden Club Member: March 1, 1928



Do you want to have a successful garden this year? If so, remember the five essentials for a successful garden. Each of these demand particular attention at various times throughout the year. The first is extremely important right now. Every day's delay means poorer chances for a good garden. Cover your garden with well-rotted manure and plow at once. Turn up one-half inch of subsoil. This will tend to deepen and improve your garden soil from year to year. Plow now--not tomorrow. After plowing, harrow the land thoroly, four or five times if necessary. Final preparation should be made with a rake. The soil is the home of the vegetable. You cannot get it too well prepared. The ideal is a finely pulverized soil with no clods or lumps. Do not give planting a thought until you have attained this ideal.

Yours for a successful garden,

County Home Demonstration Agent

57

VA. A. & M. COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INST. AND
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING, EXTENSION DIVISION

Dear Garden Club Member:

Keep a close watch in the garden now for insect pests. Be prepared to control them. They won't wait for you. Remember that insects are of two types; chewing and sucking. Chewing insects such as the potato beetle, the cabbage worm, etc. eat portions of the leaves and, therefore, can be controlled by a stomach poison. The standard stomach poison for garden use is arsenate of lead used in the following proportions:

Arsenate of Lead (powder)	-	8 teaspoonfuls
Water	-	1 gallon

Since most of the insects feed, at first at least, on the under side of the leaves, it is essential that the spray cover the entire foliage. Otherwise both the labor and the materials will be wasted.

Sucking insects such as aphids or plant lice, injure the plant by sucking the juice from the leaves, causing the leaves to twist and curl. Since their feeding parts penetrate beneath the surface of the leaf, a stomach poison will not control them. They have to be controlled by a contact spray, one that kills by hitting. The standard contact spray for the home garden is nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) used in the following proportions:

Nicotine Sulphate	-	1-1/2 teaspoonfuls
Soap	-	1 inch cube
Water	-	1 gallon

Remember, it is necessary that the spray hit the insect to kill it. Thoroughness as well as timeliness is essential.

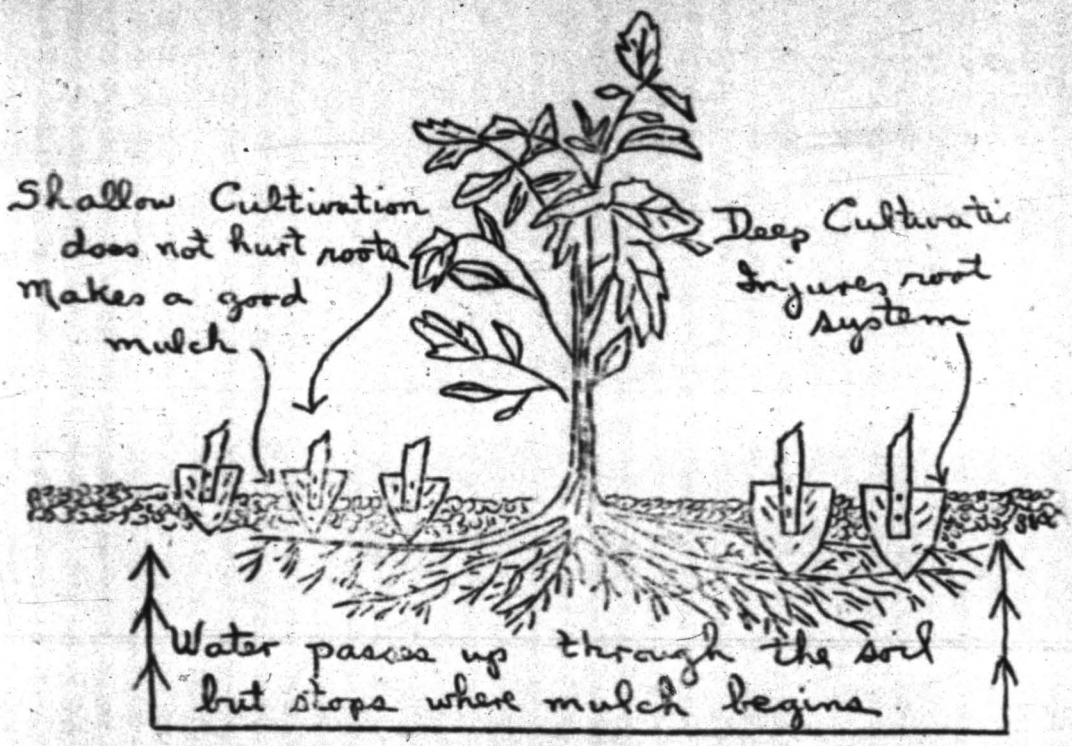
Enlist now for the war on insects.

Yours till the battle's won,

Agent

8993 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Polytechnic Inst. & U.S.D.A.
Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Garden Club Member:



Fresh vegetables contain from 75% to 95% water. For example, if you raise a 200-bushel tomato crop per acre, the fruit alone will contain over 10,000 lbs. or five tons of water. In addition, the plants will contain an enormous amount. Other vegetables are also correspondingly high in water content. Where do the plants get this water? Nature puts it into the ground in the form of rain. You cannot increase the rainfall, but you can help to save it for the plants by thorough, shallow cultivation. Don't cultivate deep or you will destroy many of the feeder roots. The ideal is a layer of dust-like soil, one to two inches deep. To secure this, it will be necessary for you to cultivate every week or ten days if the weather permits.

Yours for shallow cultivation,

Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

July 11th, 1928

Dear Garden Club Member:

75% of the home gardeners in Virginia have no fresh green vegetables during the fall and winter months. Are you content to drift along with the majority and deprive your family of the benefits of green vegetables in their diet? Order your fall garden seed at once from some reliable seedsman. BUY GOOD SEED! Poor seed is always a costly investment. Refer to the following lists for vegetables which you can plant.

Vegetables	Variety	Planting Dates Tidewater and Middle Va.	Piedmont and Western Va.
Beans	Stringless Green Pod	August 1-15	August 1-10
Beets	Crosby Egyptian	August 1-10	July 15 - Aug. 10
Cabbage	All Seasons (Wakefield)	September-Oct.	Set plants July 15
Carrot	Chantenay	August 1-10	July 15
Chicory	Witloof	August 1-10	
Collard	Carolina	August 1-10	July 15
Celery	Self Blanching	July	Set plants July 15
Corn	Howling Mob		July 15
	Country Gentleman	August 1-15	
Endive	Curled	August-Sept.	August 1-10
Kale	Curled Siberian	September	July 15-Aug.30
Lettuce	New York (Head)	Aug.-Sept.	Aug. - Sept.
	Grand Rapids (leaf)		
Onion	Potato	October	October
Peas	Thomas Laxton	August 15	July 15-Aug.1
	Alaska		
Radish	Scarlet Globe		
	White Icicle	September	August
	Black Spanish		
Rutabaga	Purple Top	August	August 1-10
Spinach	Savoy	Aug.15-Nov.15	August-Sept.
Swiss Chard	Long White	August 1-10	July 15
Tomato	Stone	Sept.plants-Aug.15	Set plant July 15
Turnip	Yellow Aberdeen	August	August 1-10
	Purple Top Globe		
Turnip Salad	Seven Top	August-Sept.	August-Sept.

60

9188

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College, Agr. Ext. Dept. & U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Garden Club Members:

75% of Virginia children will lack green vegetables in their diet during the winter months. Will yours?

Greens are the most important crops of the fall garden. Plant a goodly supply of kale, lettuce, spinach, mustard, cabbage, turnip salad, etc. In addition, plant carrots, beets, radishes, turnips, beans, etc. Refer to the last garden letter for planting dates.

Sow the fall garden seed thickly. It is easier to thin than to replant. August is the real fall garden month. Work now and rest later.

The average garden from August first on is a weed patch. You can't grow vegetables and weeds. Cultivation is as important as ever. If conditions permit, cultivate the fall garden every week or ten days.

Feed the fall garden now and it will feed you later. Use a high analysis fertilizer (8-5-5 or better) at the rate of five pounds per one hundred square feet of garden surface.

Spray to control pests. "The bugs ruined my garden" is the lazy man's excuse. For chewing insects, spray with eight teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead powder to one gallon of water. For sucking insects, use one and one-half teaspoonfuls of Black Leaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate) to one gallon of water in which has been dissolved a one-inch cube of soap.

Yours for plenty to eat in the winter time,

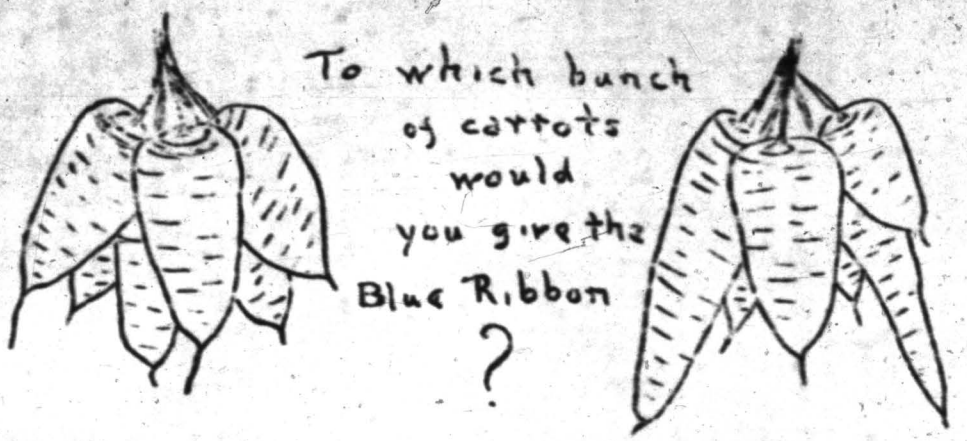
H. O. Stanley

Agent

6/

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia, Va. A. & M. College & Poly.Inst. & U.S.D.A.Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Garden Club Member:



Fair time is here. You should exhibit at your county fair and, if possible, at the state fair. A few suggestions are made here to help you select a prize-winning exhibit.

First of all, read carefully the General Rules of the fair at which you are going to exhibit. These will be found in the front of the fair catalog. Then read carefully the rules for the Class in which you are to exhibit. These will be found in the fair catalog at the head of each Class listed for competition.

Select your vegetable exhibit according to the following outline:

1. Form - The form of any vegetable exhibited should be regular and typical of the variety. Do not exhibit freaks.
2. Size - Specimens should be large, but not overgrown or coarse. For potatoes, medium sized tubers are best.
3. Uniformity - Specimens should be uniform in:
   - A. Size - It is far better to exhibit six carrots of medium size than to exhibit three large carrots with three medium sized or small ones.
   - B. Form - All specimens of any one vegetable in an exhibit should be as nearly the same form as it is possible to obtain them.
   - C. Color - Color should be as nearly uniform as possible. Do not exhibit tomatoes of a deep red color with tomatoes of a pinkish or green color.
   - D. Maturity - All specimens of any one vegetable in an exhibit should be at about the same stage of maturity. Do not exhibit cucumbers in the proper stage for eating with cucumbers which have yellowed and matured for seed.
4. Condition - All specimens exhibited should be clean, bright, fresh, free from mechanical, disease and insect injury.
5. Color - Color should be typical for the vegetable and variety exhibited.

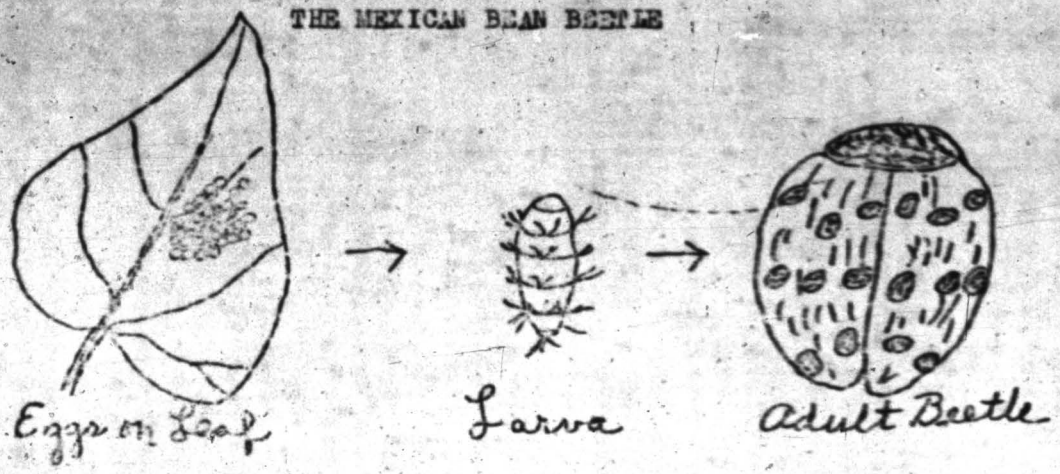
Yours for a blue ribbon exhibit,

Agent

P. S. You still have time to plant spinach, kale, turnip seed, lettuce, radishes, etc. If you haven't planted any fall garden, plant at once. Better a few vegetables than none at all.

VA. A. & M. COLLEGE & POLYTECHNIC INST. AND
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING, EXTENSION DIVISION

THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE



The Mexican Bean Beetle has been reported in practically every County of this state. If control measures are not taken, your entire crop may be lost.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSECT: The adult insect is about the size of a pea, yellowish or copper colored, with 16 small dark spots upon the back of the wing cover, eight on each wing cover. The larvae are bright yellow, one-eighth to three-eights inches in length and covered with spines.

CHARACTER OF INJURY: Both the adult and the larvae feed mostly on the undersides of the leaves. The injury is characteristic in that the larger veins and much of the upper leaf surface is left untouched, thus giving the leaf a lace-work appearance.

CONTROL: Dusting with the following mixture is recommended:
1 part calcium arsenate 7 part hydrated lime Use 15 or 20 lb per Acre

Since the pest feeds largely on the undersides of the leaves, it is essential that the material be applied to the undersides of the bean foliage. It is a waste of material and energy to dust only the upper sides of the plant.

Calcium arsenate may also be applied as a spray as follows:

For Large Mix.	calcium arsenate	-3/4 lb.
	hydrated lime	-1-1/2 lbs.
	water	-50 gals.
For Small Mix.	calcium arsenate	-1 level tablespoonful
	hydrated lime	-2 " "
	water	-1 gal.

Apply as soon as the beetle appears and repeat at intervals of from a week to ten days as long as the beetle is present.

Do not use lead arsenate or Paris green on beans, as these poisons burn the foliage severely.

For further information consult W.O.STRONG, COUNTY AGENT, ONLEY? VIRGINIA.

(e) HOME GARDENS: More and better year around home gardens are being encouraged, and as a result many demands are made upon the Agents along this line. Several thousand circular letters were sent out to interested farmers and their wives on timely topics. Many of the Accomack County farmers have two or three varieties of vegetables planted along by the side of the Irish or sweet potato field. The greatest objection to this type of vegetable garden is that it lacks variety, which is offset to a certain extent by its economy in cultivation.

(f) BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS: People are becoming more and more interested in this type of work, and requests have come in for suggestings and planting plans for home, school and public grounds, and as a result of work along this line several school grounds have been beautified, and a number of private homes.

(g) FORESTRY: Very little attention has been given this subject, as most of the Eastern Shore farmers are practicing rather good forestry, and seed trees are abundant enough to keep the cut-over areas re-seeded.

We are constantly on the lookout for outbreaks of the Southern Pine Beetle, and during the past year assistance was given in controlling the three outbreaks. One of these outbreaks was in a tract of nearly 1,000 acres of Loblolly pine.

One farmer planted eight acres of pine trees with seedlings purchased from the State Forester.

(h) LIVESTOCK:

1. Dairy Cattle.

This phase of our Extension work is increasing each year, due to our efforts to get our farmers to practice a safer and saner method of farming. During the past season 50 method demonstrations were conducted and five result demonstrations were completed. More small dairies are being built up to supply the local towns, and more cows are being kept on the individual farms for home use. During the past year nearly 100 cows have been imported into this County.

Now there is a movement on foot to encourage our farmers to make milk one of their farming sidelines for a cooling station in Maryland, from which the milk would go to Philadelphia. The outlet for milk in this direction seems very promising. Although the cash returns are not as much as some of our people would like, yet by careful and economical production it will result in a good profit to the farmer, as it will be a way through which thousands of barrels of cull potatoes and thousands of tons of corn stover can be utilized at a profit, both of which now go to waste to a large extent.

2. Beef Cattle.

A few beef cattle are kept in the Northern part of the County on farms which have large areas of marsh and untillable land.

With both the dairy and the beef cattle we are encouraging the use of pure bred sires, and several were imported during the past year.

3. Sheep.

Sheep seem to be one of the most profitable types of livestock we can keep. They are good scavangers and lawn mowers, and for this reason are kept very economically through the year. The lambs and wool both command a good price.

Much time has been given to demonstrations on pastures, eradication of worms, etc.

4. Hogs.

There is a noticable increase in the number of hogs throughout the County which are kept chiefly for home use. We are encouraging the increase of these animals, as there is still a large amount of pork and pork production imported each year. We are encouraging more farmers to keep brook sows, especially the farmers on large farms which have natural pasture and marshland available.

As a result of the potato feeding experiment which has been conducted at the Williamsburg Experiment Station during the past two years, hog raising for Accomack farmers seems more promising, as cooked cull potatoes can be used as a substitute for a large amount of corn.

We have done a great deal of work on the area plan of eradicating T. B. in cattle, and this work will be instituted by our County within the next month or two.

A great deal of attention has been called to hog cholera eradication, and we are encouraging everyone to immunize all young pigs.

POULTRY.

The poultry industry throughout the County has been increasing very rapidly and a great deal of the Agents' time has been spent on this project in conducting many demonstrations and giving out all sorts of information and aid on the subject.

Many of the flocks are being increased in number until we now have several flocks of laying hens of 1,000 or more. Many new laying houses of the improved type have been built during the past year, and the farmers who have a good number of hens are enjoying the profit from them, as the truck crops did not pay at all well during the past year.

The general farm flocks have also increased slightly in size and number. This phase of the work has been emphasized perhaps a little more than the commercial phase, for we are endeavoring to get every farm to keep enough hens to supply the family and have a few eggs to apply on the grocery bill.

Early Broilers.

More and more interest is being taken in early broilers, as this work brings in some early money. The local Baby Chick Association, which was organized about a year ago, is aiding very much in this work, as several of the hatcherymen in this Association operate as certified hatcheries, using only eggs from blood-tested stock. We were able to get the blood testing done this year early in the season, so it will be of greater benefit than it was last year. Several of the broiler men have capacities for 10,000 or more baby chicks each. A marked improvement is noticed along the baby chick raisers in their methods of conducting their work, especially along sanitary feeding and general management lines.

Capons.

Many of the poultry raisers are interested in this phase of the poultry industry, and each year more cockerels are caponized and fed up for the holiday and mid-winter markets.

White Leghorns.

White leghorns are the predominating breed in the County, especially in the Northern part of the County where they are kept for egg production.

Barred Rocks are the next largest in number and are largely kept to supply eggs for the hatcheries for broilers and capons. Most of the general home or farm flocks are either Barred Rocks or Rhode Island Reds. However, there are a few of the other breeds kept, such as Orphingtons, White Rocks, etc.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

During the year we conducted 150 method demonstrations and 6 result demonstrations. The result demonstrations were along various lines of rural engineering, such as farm building alteration and construction. There was also much work done with farm machinery, especially sprayers and dusters, as insect control on the various truck crops is very important. During the past year the Mexican bean beetle arrived in our County and this necessitated many demonstrations in handling and adjusting spraying and dusting machinery to combat this insect.

Silos.

There were three steel silos built in the County, and much attention and service was given on this work.

The result demonstrations were on irrigation. This work was started a year ago and two new projects were put out in 1928 on Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and gladiolas.

Irrigation Outfit at Eastern Shore Experiment Station.

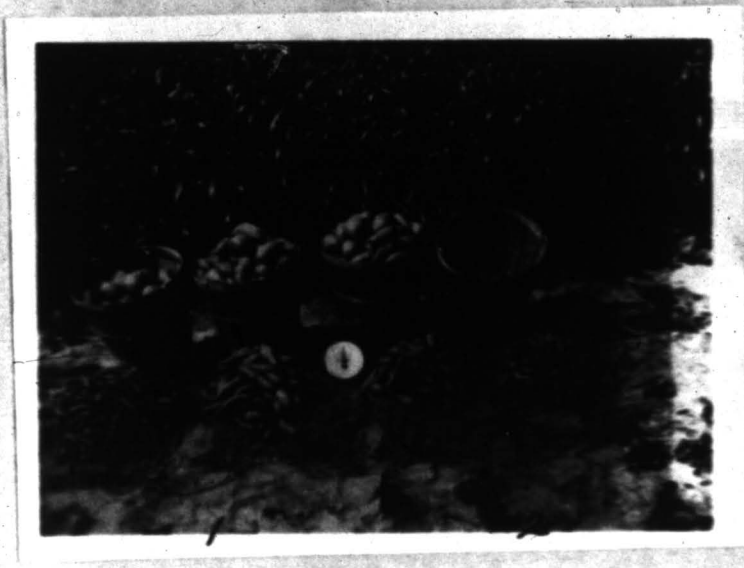
R. M. Dunton's Irrigation Outfit.

Front of Pumphouse, showing flume and 4 wells in rear.

Rear of Pumphouse.

It was thought by many that we had sufficient rain this season for nearly all crops, especially Irish and sweet potatoes. However, we made a marked increase in yields and quality of the potatoes in both cases, as is indicated by the following data:

Irish Potato Yield
(1) 100 hills irrigated.
(2) " " check.



Sweet Potato Yield
(1) 100 hills irrigated.
(2) " " check.

SWEET POTATO IRRIGATION DEMONSTRATION.

100 hills in each plat. (226 feet of rows)
Potatoes Counted and Weighed in Lots of 50 Potatoes-Field Run.

First Harvest August 23, 1928						Second Harvest September 10, 1928					
IRRIGATED			CHECK			IRRIGATED			CHECK		
Lbs.	Oz.	No.	Lbs.	Oz.	No.	Lbs.	Oz.	No.	Lbs.	Oz.	No.
9	4	50	11	6	50	14	-	50	11	-	50
9	1	50	11	6	50	13	12	50	11	8	50
7	6	50	11	2	50	12	4	50	16	-	50
14	14	50	14	1	50	9	-	50	13	4	50
10	5	50	10	9	50	11	4	50	12	-	50
10	10	50	10	8	50	13	-	50	13	-	50
10	-	50	10	8	50	12	12	50	11	8	50
12	4	50	8	12	50	9	-	50	12	4	50
9	4	50	6	8	50	12	4	50	2	8	13
10	14	50				5	-	18			
10	8	50									
7	1	35									
181	7	585	94	12	430	127	4	518	103	0	413
20	-	(No.2s)	11	8		16	12		15	-	
18	12	(Culls)	13	12		16	0		10	8	
82	11	(U.S.1)	69	8		94	8		77	8	

Total Weight of 4 Rows
Length 300 feet, Width 30 in.
Harvested 8/23/28

	IRRIGATED	CHECK
U. S. No. 1	397	299
Seconds	129	126
Culls	61	47

Total Weight of 3 Rows
Length 300 feet, Width 30 in.
Harvested 9/10/28

	IRRIGATED	CHECK
U.S.No.1	445	350
Seconds	97	76
Culls	36	32

IRISH POTATO IRRIGATION DEMONSTRATION.

Planted March 23, 1928. Harvested July 17, 1928

One hundred hills in the center of each plat were counted out. The tubers were counted and weighed.

Plat	Lbs. U.S. No. 1	Lbs. Culls.	Total Lbs.	Number Tubers	Bu. per acre.
Irrigated	141	15	156	647	235
Check	121	15	136	590	208

27 bu. increased yield per acre.
12.9% increase in yield
4.8% increase in relative size of tubers.

Total yield of plat 8 rows, 32 inches wide and 300 feet long.

Plat	Lbs. U. S. No. 1	Culls.
Irrigated	2276	273
Check	2041	314

Giving the sweet potatoes their first drink.

"Skinner line" over gladiolas.

Tile Drainage.

Not so much work along this line was done during the past year on account of financial conditions throughout the County. However, many of our people are becoming more and more interested in this work and the Agents are encouraging it wherever practical.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Three days were spent in January conducting farm accounting schools and 35 farm account books were distributed. Many of these farm account keepers have been assisted from time to time throughout the year and the interest in keeping farm accounts is increasing. Many favorable comments have been received as a result of the information these farm account keepers have gotten from their records.

There are a number of well organized Community Leagues throughout the County, and the Agents have made an effort to use these organized community groups in developing the agricultural program for the County. These Leagues have given material assistance in the way of prizes and awards in 4-H Club work in many of the communities, and we are hoping to soon have each organized Community League offering such recognitions in good 4-H Club work.

The Eastern Shore Farmers' Association.

The Eastern Shore Farmers' Association is composed of 2400 members who agreed to market their Irish and sweet potatoes only through affiliated dealers. Much time and attention has been given in the interest of this Association, and many hundreds of circular letters of information have been sent out to these farmers.

The Agents have made special effort to cooperate with the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, which is our only cooperative farmers' organization in the County.

[illegible] FARM

[illegible] actual farm in Accomac county (owner's name not revealed) [illegible] being exhibited in miniature size at the Keller Fair, Aug. 27 [illegible] shows a more profitable system of farming for Accomac county. The record [illegible] profits are shown. They are above average for the following several reasons:

1. Diversified crops are grown
2. A good rotation of crops with legumes
3. High corn yields
4. Keeps 3 cows
5. Keeps 12 hogs
6. Keeps 150 chickens

Profits could be further increased by keeping sheep, raising more feed crops and poultry and less potatoes.

25 Acres Woods	5 A. W.Pot. (corn) (rye) (sw.pot)	5 A. W.Pot. (corn) (Cr.Cl.) (soys)	5 A. Mixed Grass Pasture		4 A. W.Pot. (corn) (rye) (sw.pot.)	5A. W.Pot (corn) (Cr. Cl.)	10 A. Sw.Pot. (rye) Red Cl. W.Pot Soy beans (rye) W.Pot
10 Acres W. Pot. (corn) (rye) (Sw.Pot)	4 A. Sw.Pot. (rye) (berries)	5 A. Sw. Pot. (rye) (sw.pot.)	10 A. W.Pot. (corn) (rye) (Sw.Pot)		10 A. Sw.Pot. (rye) (W.Pot.)	5 A. Ber- ries (ber- ries)	

Financial Summary of This Farm

Income

39 A. white pot. = 3500 bbl. @ $2.35 =	$8250
29 A. sw. pot. = 2425 " @ 1.50 =	3665
5 A. S. berries = 325 crates @ 1.50 =	485
5 A. Soy beans = 10 Tons Hay (fed)	—
5 A. Red Clover = 7½ Tons Hay (fed)	—
Milk and calves from three cows	300
Gain in value 2 heifers	50
54 Pigs sold from 5 Sows @ $5	270
150 chickens returned	250
Home-used food, fuel and house rent	$1080
Total Income	$14,350

Expenses

Fertilizer 60 T. @ $32	$1920
Seed Pot. 200 bbl. @ $5.50	1100
Seed rye 150 bu. @ $1.75	262
Seed soybeans 50 bu. @ $2.25	113
Seed clover	75
Barrels and crates	2900
Labor @ $1.50 day	2200
Feed grain	100
Taxes and insurance	240
Repairs	200
Depreciation: Mules, machinery, bldgs.	430
Other expenses	160
Total Expense	$9700
Net Income	4650
Deduct interest on investment	1000
Net wages earned by operator	$3650

75

NARRATIVE REPORT OF 4-H CLUB WORK FOR 1928.

1. Introduction

The beginning of this year -1928- saw the beginning of Accomack County's third successive year of Club work. Since the work began three years ago it has made a steady improvement. In 1926 there were 86 members enrolled in 4-H Club work. In 1927 there were 159 members, and in 1928 there were 393 members.

2. New Schools Reached

There were 11 organized 4-H Clubs in this county last year. These 11 clubs came from the 12 high schools in the county. Only one high school did not have club work. This school does not have 4-H Club work due to its location on Chincoteague Island, where practically every person gets his income directly or indirectly from the water. Still another reason is that they do not have enough land available to carry on Agricultural work.

In addition to the 11 organized clubs in the high schools there were 9 new clubs organized in the grammar schools where there were two teachers or more. This brings the total number of organized clubs up to 20 for the year 1928.

3. New Projects Offered.

In 1926 there were only three projects offered to 4-H Club members. These three projects were corn, pig and poultry. In 1927 Irish and sweet potatoes, garden and Guernsey calf were added to the above three. In 1928 onions, strawberries, watermelons and sheep were added to the above list.

4. Accomack County 4-H Club Council Organized.

The Accomack county 4-H Club Council held its first meeting in the Accomack county Court House April 27th. Sixteen clubs out of nineteen organized clubs were represented with their leaders and officers. Fifty-three officers and leaders were present.

Mr. J. H. Quisenberry spoke on "The Greatness of 4-H Club work in the Rural sections of Virginia." Mr. Quisenberry brought out in his talk the ways and means by which 4-H club work makes better citizens. He also stated this was one way of keeping the boys and girls of today from going through what their fathers and forefathers had to go through in raising and marketing their agricultural products. Mr. Gordan Elcan spoke on "The Purpose and Organization of a 4-H Club Council."

After Mr. Elcan's talk, the following officers were elected: John Mapp (Accomack Club) President; Edwin Mason (Onancock Club) Vice-President; Madeline Core (Onley Club) Secretary; Dorothy Paradee (New Church Club) Treasurer; Grayson Mears (Accomac Club) Reporter; Kathryn Martin (Pungoteague Club) Song & Cheer Leader.

Followering the election of officers, Mr. Strong, County Agent, announced that New Church won the banner which was offered by the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. On this banner was written "New Church 4-H Club Champion Accomack County 1927." This is a large banner with the club colors. A similar banner is offered by the Agricultural Committee for the Year 1928. A number of small prizes are also offered by different concerns on the shore.

The program of work for this year was then outlined and the following objectives were set:-

1. Short Courses-, To send at least two delegates from each organized

club to the State Short Course at Blacksburg, and not less than four members from each club to the District Short Course which will be held near Williamsburg.

2. That a county wide Picnic be held August 16th. at Silver Beach. Every club member is expected to attend and bring his parents.

3. That each organized 4-H club hold at least one meeting per month for the purpose of receiving instructions and rendering programs given by the members of the clubs; also to report on progress made on project each month.

4. That every member be required to carry a demonstration in one or more of the following projects.-Poultry, Garden, Corn, Fat pig, Breeding pig, Potato, Sweet potato, Sheep and Dairy calf. That a complete record be kept on each project and the same turned in to the club leader at time called for. That we set our goal for 100% complete record books.

5. That 20 4-H Community Clubs be organized during the year.

6. Fair Exhibits,- We are asking for 60% of the members to exhibit at the local fair, and 20% to exhibit at the state fair. A Committee of one member from each club will be appointed at the next meeting to have the responsibility of to see that each member exhibits at the fair.

7. That the county wide picnic on August 16th answer for that months meeting.

8. To raise money enough to build two permanent buildings on the District Short Course grounds.

5. School Field Day

On May 11th the schools of Accomack county held their Annual Field Day in the buildings and on the grounds of the County

Agricultural Fair Association. Every school in the county was represented. Most of the parents and friends of the children were there along with the school officials.

This day is set apart each year for the schools of the county to display exhibits and carry on athletic events in competion with each other.

Through permission of the school officials the 4-H Clubs of the county were allowed to give a parade immediately after lunch. The parade was staged with about 300 members present. Each club was grouped together with a banner giving the name of their club. The parade was led down to the lower end of the grandstand where it made a turn doubling back making a double line in front of the grandstand. The members then turned and faced the grandstand. Several songs and yells were given. Much appreciation was received from the patrons and friends by their generous applause.

This picture shows the members of the parade assembled in front of the grandstand singing,"Hail Virginia Hail." The Leader is seen facing the group.

6. Demonstration Teams

There was only one demonstration held in connection with the 4-H Clubs this year. A team of girls was trained to give an egg grading demonstration at the District Short Course. These two girls were members of the New Church 4-H Club. A team of boys was trained to give a pig feeding demonstration at the State Short Course. These boys did not give their demonstration, because their schedule was filled during the entire stay at the Short Course. No demonstrations were given at the Potato Tour and Picnic due to the fact that the 4-H District Short Course convened at the same time.

7. Short Courses.

Monday morning, June the 18th. thirty-five 4-H Club boys and girls, Rev. H. M. Nichols, Mrs. Frank Gladding, Miss Willie Evans, Mr. W. O. Strong and the Asst. County Agent left for the Jamestown District Short Course which was held about six miles from Williamsburg on the bank of the James River.

This 4-H Club camp was made possible by the efforts of Mr. C. J. Jehne, the General Agricultural Agent of the C. & O. Railroad Company. Mr. Jehne matched dollar for dollar for all monies each county in the District gave. Along with several other counties, Accomack county gave $300.00 the exact cost of each cottage. Accomack's cottage was dedicated to the county along with the other cottages and with the cottages given by the Southern Planter and the C. & O. Railroad.

After spending a week in camp, Accomack county boys and girls departed from camp with practically all the honors. The boys won the atheletic trophy. They were also considered by the Judges the best house keepers in camp, by keeping the neatest cottage while there.

Crossing the Chesapeake on the "S. S. Maryland".

Transferring from boat to bus enroute to Jamestown 4-H Camp.

Our first bath at the camp.

On July 21st. the Asst. County Agent left the county with 16 4-H Club boys and girls, a lady chaperone, and a truck driver. After having some trouble the party reached Washington about 7:00 P.M. instead of 2:00 P.M. as was planned. As the weather was bad a tent was rented from the tourist camp owners, for Saturday night. Saturday night and part of Sunday was spent in Washington sightseeing. About the middle of Sunday afternoon the party rode out to the Endless Caverns where they spent the night. Everyone was up early Monday morning and we were soon on the last lap of our trip. We reached Blacksburg about 5:30 Monday afternoon.

Three members from the county were recommended for the All-Starr Organization. Stewart Deitrick from the Parksley Club was the only member to have the distinction of being made an all-star member from the county.

After spending several days in Blacksburg the party started on their homeward journey Saturday morning at 7:30. Many things of interest were seen enroute to and from Blacksburg. After considerable trouble with the truck our party reached home early Monday morning.

8. County Club Meeting and Picnic.

On August 16th the county 4-H Clubs held their second annual meeting and picnic, at Silver Beach. The day was very disagreeable for the occasion, but in spite of the rain there were about 250 club members present, and about 150 parents and friends.

After lunch the group assembled in a large building where the meeting was called to order, in the absence of the 4-H Club Council President by one of the members of the Council. After a short business session, Mr. James Quisenberry spoke to the group on "The

Organization of 4-H Club Work and its Success."

9. Fairs.

The County Fair began Monday August 27th, and closed September 1st. Much interest was displayed in the Fair by the 4-H club members. There were 109 members who exhibited. Each exhibitor was admitted to the grounds, grandstand, and quarterstretch free of charge on Wednesday 29th. This day is known as 4-H Club Day.

After the 4-H Club exhibits were judged the best of each class were entered in the open or free for all classes. The club exhibits won most of the first money offered in the classes in which they were entered. Total money won in the open class was $111.00

There were six entries of sweet potatoes, one of Irish potatoes and two of poultry at the State Fair from this county. The six exhibits of sweet potatoes won the first six monies offered. The peck of Irish potatoes won fourth place. By the way, this peck of potatoes won both the Open and Club classes at the County Fair. This same peck of potatoes won $21.00 total premiums at both fairs. This was more profit than was made on the entire crop. The two entries of poultry won, one second and one third premium. The total money won at the State Fair on exhibits was $31.00

10. Summary.

Accomack County 4-H Clubs for the year 1928 finished their work with a very large number of completions, 80.6 percents out of 393 members who were enrolled in club work during the year turned in a complete record of their work. This is a much higher percent than has ever been turned in before. This goes to show that 4-H club work which was started three years ago in this county is on a solid found-

ation. There were 86 4-H Club members in 1926, 159 Four H Club members in 1927, and 393 in 1928.

There were 165 members enrolled in poultry project, 124 of these members completed their work. The total profit after all expenses for labor, feed etc. were taken out was $3,669.02. Premiums won on exhibits at the Keller and State Fairs were $159.75 making a sum of $3,828.77 on poultry alone.

There were 93 members enrolled in garden projects. 71 of these members completed their work. The total profit after cost of labor, seed fertilizer and rent were taken out was $839.44. Premiums won on exhibits at Keller Fair was $20.00. The sum value of garden projects were $859.44.

In the fattening pig project there were 77 members enrolled, 66 of these members completed their work. There were 9 members who carried on breeding pig projects. All 9 of these members completed their work. Total value of both fattening and breeding pig projects after feed and labor cost was deducted was $657.05. Premiums won on exhibits were $138.75. The total value of pig projects was $795.80.

There were 5 members enrolled in sweet potato project and 5 of them completed their work. Value of sweet potatoes after rent, labor, fertilizer, etc were taken out was $287.26. Premiums won on exhibits at Keller, State and Peterburg Fairs was $53.00. Total value of sweet potatoes $340.26.

Irish potato club members give a very good example of what the farmers made on their Irish potatoes this year. There were 17 members enrolled and 17 members completed their work. After expenses were taken out there was only $160.18 profit, with 26.00 won on exhibits at the Keller and State Fairs. This gives a total of $186.18 profit on Irish potatoes.

The corn club members show a very good profit. There were 19 members enrolled and 17 of these completed their work. Profit after expenses were removed was $199.94. The value of premiums won on exhibits were $16.00 total value $215.94.

Two members carried on onion projects. Their profit was $16.87 after all expenses were removed.

There were 6 members who carried on sheep projects. Their profit was $106.38. Value of premiums won on exhibits was $43.00. Total profit on sheep was $149.38.

One boy has a dairy calf project which he started anew this year. His profit was valued at $9.50 with $6.00 won as a premium at the Keller Fair. Total value was $15.50.

The total value of all 4-H Club projects not including premiums was $5,945.64. The total value of premiums won at the three above mention fairs was $462.50. Total profit won by the 80.6 percent of 4-H Club members who turned in their records were $6407.14 including premiums on exhibit.

FIRST PERMANENT 4-H CLUB CAMP IN VIRGINIA

Attractive Location On James River Used First Time By Two Hundred and Thirteen Boys and Girls

Courtesy C. & O. Employee's Magazine

On a permanent camp site on the shores of the James River, less than a mile away from historic Jamestown Island, the second 4-H Club short course, sponsored in part by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, was in progress for the entire week, June 18-23. There were in attendance 109 boys and the same number of girls, 23 men and 24 women, leaders and instructors, making a total of 265, representing young people from the Counties of Accomack, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Fluvanna, Goochland, Henrico, James City, King William, Lancaster, Louisa, New Kent and York. They ranged in age from twelve to seventeen years. Each county's delegation of boys was in charge of the County Agent and the girls in charge of the Home Demonstration Agent.

The first of these camps was held a little more than a year ago on St. George's Farm six miles from Williamsburg, and it was so successful in every way that it was determined to buy a camp site and erect buildings in which to house all the activities, these to take the place of tents which had been used at the start. Five acres of land were purchased on a beautiful river location, with a clean sandy beach forming its water frontage. This was financed through contributions from different counties and other sources, among them the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Southern Planter, Liberty, Lime & Stone Co., Virginia Seed Service, T. W. Wood & Sons, Hon. Westmoreland Davis and K. T. Crawley. The land, buildings and equipment cost $5,600, on which there is an indebtedness of $2,400.

Plain but substantial wooden buildings were erected about one hundred yards from the water's edge at the highest point of the gently sloping land. In the center is a large mess hall and auditorium, with a detached kitchen at the rear. On either side in a wide semi-circle are four screened lodges, those occupied by the girls being on the right of the mess hall and those for the boys on the left. Each lodge has accommodations for from twenty-four to thirty-six people, being equipped with comfortable spring cots and mattresses. In the center of the semi-circle, directly in front of the main building, stands a high flag pole from which fly the Stars and Stripes and underneath it the 4-H Club banner. The wide entrance to the mess hall is easily converted into a stage and delightful entertainments of various kinds were rendered there each evening while the campers sat grouped around on canvas which covered the ground. This was preceded by a short vesper service, with the reading of the Bible and singing of familiar hymns.

C. J. Jehne, Agricultural Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio was Camp Director, he having also managed the first camp a year ago. Under his direction everything went smoothly and delightfully during the week. He understands boys and girls and they gave loyal support to every suggestion he made them.

Five of the lodges have been assigned, one to the Southern Planter and others to four counties which have given $300.00 or more. Painted signs over the doorway bear the name of the lodge. The counties which have lodges named in their honor are Accomack, James City, Louisa and Henrico. The designation of the lodges and their formal christening were made the occasion each time for an interesting little ceremony in which all the campers participated. A speaker from the country presented the county banner to the camp, it being accepted by the Big Chief and run up on the flag staff by the Little Chief while the onlookers cheered.

Under the direction of a score of trained men and women workers the

(Over)

Courtesy C. & O. Employee's Magazine

young people were given expert instruction in agriculture and home economics.

Tuesday morning the regular daily schedule began which was followed through the week. The schedule was as follows: Rise at 6:30, setting up exercises and a swim in the James, breakfast. After breakfast all cottages were cleaned and put in order for the day. From eight to eleven o'clock the club members were divided into groups and special instructions given. Assembly was held each day from 11:00 to 11:45, dinner at 12:00, rest period 1:00 to 2:00, competitive games 2:30 to 4:00, swimming 4:00 to 5:30, supper 6:00, vespers 7:00 to 7:30, joint games 7:30 to 8:30, evening program 8:30 to 9:30, prepare for bed 9:30 to 10:00, taps 10:00. The only change in the daily program was Thursday and Friday evenings. From 7:30 to 8:30 was devoted to dedication exercises.

All the work was of a practical nature. The boys were taken on visits to nearby dairy and hog farms and there instructed in the care of the animals, their proper feeding, the planting of crops to promote diversification and rotation and other things. They also were instructed in forestry, landscaping and camp development, practical demonstrations being given in preparing the club's camp site for occupancy and development. The girls were given special courses in painting, interior decorating, embroidering and landscaping. They began work on improving the interiors of the lodges and of beautifying the mess hall. The tables and chairs were painted, cloths and napkins embroidered, flowers arranged and other feminine touches given, which added to the attractiveness of the camp.

Practically all the work was completed in the morning hours, and the afternoon was given over to recreation and sight-seeing. After a half-hour rest period, following lunch, the campers donned their bath suits and the wide James River was quickly alive with hundreds of bathers. Swimming was one of the most popular diversions and those from the interior counties made the most of the opportunity to indulge as often as possible. There were volley ball games and an exciting baseball game one afternoon between Accomack and Louisa, with the Eastern Shore boys winning by the score of 8 to 0. There were interesting sight-seeing trips to some of America's most sacred spots —Jamestown and the Robert Hunt Shrine, Williamsburg, ancient Bruton Parish and William and Mary, Yorktown and other historic places on the peninsula of Virginia.

Three bountiful meals a day were furnished by the members of the Woman's Club of Norge, under supervision of Mrs. Nunn. There was milk in abundance, fresh vegetables, appetizing meats and chicken and toothsome delicacies for desserts. Mrs. Nunn was assisted by different committees from the Norge Club and the fact that their menus were satisfying was proven by the rapidity with which the great quantities of food disappeared. The boys and girls took turns in waiting on the tables and there was no complaint over the service.

On the opening day at a camp mass meeting, a Big Chief and a Little Chief were elected, these corresponding to the president and vice-president of the usual organization. After a warm contest Miss Helen Drinker, of Henrico, was declared elected Big Chief and James Adkins of Accomack, the Little Chief. These with various committees of the young people themselves, looked after the general conduct of the camp and splendid discipline was maintained throughout the entire week. There were no sickness and no accidents to mar the pleasure of the camp. The days passed happily and a week in the open gave all of the participants a healthy color and fine appetites. They all entered into the spirit of the affair with interest and enthusiasm and there were no regrettable incidents. Visitors from all the surrounding country came each day and there were a number of automobile parties from Richmond and other places.

W. J. Francis, Assistant Health and Recreation Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was in general charge of the athletic activities and outdoor exercises. He was very popular with the young people and fitted in most congenially with their exuberant spirits.

The agents, extension workers, instructors and special leaders were as follows:

County Agents: Accomack, W. O. Strong and W. L. Adams; Charles City and New Kent, V. B. Perry; Elizabeth City and York, H. S. Lippincott; Fluvanna, D. D. Sisler; Goochland, W. B. Gordon; Henrico, L. M. Walker, Jr., King William, J. D. Hutchinson, Jr.; Lancaster, C. C. Chase; Louisa, D. McKenzie.

Home Demonstration Agents: Miss Mabel Massey, James City County; Miss Genella McGhee, Goochland County; Miss Virginia Swink, Henrico County.

J. H. Quisenberry, District Farm Demonstration Agent; Miss Sylvia Slocum, District Home Demonstration Agent; C. A. Montgomery, State Boys' Club Agent, Blacksburg, Va.; Gordon A. Elcon, Assistant State Boys' Club Agent, Blacksburg, Va.; Miss Helen Ricks, District Agent; Miss Hallie Hughes, State Girls' Club Agent, Blacksburg, Va.; W. J. Francis, Assistant Director of Public Health and Recreation, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; W. L. Gooch, State Forester; T. K. Wolfe, Editor, Southern Planter; C. J. Jehne, General Agricultural Agent, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; Rev. H. M. Nichols, Miss Willye Evans and Mrs. Frank Gladding, Eastern Shore.

Those taking part in the course were as follows: Accomack, six girls, twenty-five boys, three leaders; Charles City, two girls, seven boys, one leader; Elizabeth City, three girls seven boys; Fluvanna, five girls, nine boys, one leader; Goochland, twenty girls, seven boys, two leaders; Henrico, seventeen girls, two boys, three leaders; James City, fifteen girls, one leader; King William, seven girls, two boys, one leader; Lancaster, twelve girls, eight boys, one leader; Louisa, six girls, twenty-one boys, two leaders; New Kent, three girls, five boys, one leader; York, twelve girls, fourteen boys four leaders; twelve Specialists.

OUTLOOK AND RECCOMMENDATIONS

Extension work has gained very much in popularity during the past year as evidenced by a ever increasing demand on the Extension workers.

The same general program will be continued with special emphasis being placed on a better balanced farming program along the lines recommended by the State Potato Committee on Substitute Crops and Enterprises.

A special list of the Poultry Raisers will be worked up and timely information sent to them hoping that they will be able to reduce some of their losses.

A Campaign will be put on among the Strawberry growers to encourage more economical production and introduce new varieties.

A Purebred Sire Campaign will be conducted this coming year and a list of sires will be obtained from the Veterinarians during the Area T. B. Eradication work.

SUMMARY

1. Many more farmers realize the value of having their soil tested for its lime requirement before seeding legumes and in an effort to improve the yield of many other crops.

2. The use of improved or certified, seed judicious use of high grade fertilizers, and the innoculation of leguminous seed is increasing.

3. Increased use of food and feed crops.

4. More care is being given the home orchard and garden.

5. More attention is being given the home public grounds, and road sides.

6. The number and quality of live stock is improving especially in hogs and sheep.

7. More dairy cows being kept for home and commercial use as there is an outlet for milk at Snow Hill, Md. Many purebred dairy cows were entered for Advanced Registery testing.

8. The quality and quantity of poultry is increasing. County now ranks second in State.

9. The Baby Chick Association has been active during the past year and four of the Hatcheries are certified.

10. Tile drainage pays and is being encouraged where ever the farm owner can afford to put it in.

11. The construction of more storage houses for sweet potatoes, and Irish Potatoes is encouraged.

12. Continue to test and demonstrate irrigation on truck crops.

13. The Canadian and North Eastern States Pathologists conference was attended.

14. Conducted a large Cobbler Potato Seed Source Demonstration and Tour.

15. Took a good number of boys and girls to the District Short Course and State Short Course at Blacksburg.

16. Held County 4-H Picnic.

Form No. 256
March 1, 1928

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, and negro agent, reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Virginia *County* Accomack

Report of H. O. Strong (Name) *County* Agricultural (Title) *Agent.*

From December 1, 1927 *to* November 30th. *, 1928.*

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK — STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

COUNTY AGENT WORK

FIRST CHECK	TRANSFER	
	MADE	VERIFIED

Approved:

Date _____ _____
State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ _____
State Extension Director.

8—2128

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results obtained by the county extension agent assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to *avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.*

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

Narrative Summary.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results obtained under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

Suggestive Outline of Annual Narrative Report.

I. Cover and title page.
II. Table of contents.
III. Status of county extension organization.
  (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
  (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
  (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed, and results achieved.
  (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
  (2) Project activities and results.
    (a) Soils
    (b) Farm crops
    (c) Horticulture, Home gardens, Beautification of home grounds
    (d) Forestry
    (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
    (f) Animal husbandry
    (g) Dairy husbandry, Home dairy
    (h) Poultry husbandry, Home poultry

(including diseases and insects).

(including diseases and insects).

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.
(2) Project activities and results—Continued.
(i) Agricultural engineering.
Agricultural engineering—home.
(j) Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing.
Home marketing.
(k) Foods.
(l) Nutrition.
(m) Clothing.
(n) Home management.
(o) House furnishings.
(p) Home health and sanitation.
(q) Community activities.
(r) Miscellaneous.
V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
   A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.
   A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

Definitions of Terms Used in this Report—Continued.

17. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home-economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.

18. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. AN EXTENSION SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time, but not exceeding two weeks.

19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

20. FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. 1

(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
W. O. Strong	Co. Agrl. Agent	12 months
W. L. Adams	Asst. Co. Agrl. Agt.	11 months

1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work. 1½

(a) Name —

(b) Number of members —

2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 21 2

3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned 20 3

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4

(a) Juniors 17

(b) Adults 40

5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5

(a) Junior 20

(b) Adult —

6. Membership in above clubs: 6

(a) Boys[1] 265 (c) Men —

(b) Girls[1] 128 (d) Women —

7. Number of club members completing: 7

(a) Boys[2] 211 (c) Men —

(b) Girls[2] 106 (d) Women —

8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8

(a) Boys —

(b) Girls —

[1] Report the total number of *different* boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

[2] Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9.	Number of junior teams trained	(a) Judging	-	9
		(b) Demonstration	5	
10.	Number entering college this year who may have been club members		2	10
11.	Total number of farm visits[1] made in conducting extension work		1157	11
12.	Number of different farms visited		-	12
13.	Total number of home[1] visits made in conducting extension work		-	13
14.	Number of different homes visited		-	14
15.	Number of calls[2] relating to extension work	(a) Office	1257	15
		(b) Telephone	1868	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office		124	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field		450	17
17½.	Number of news articles prepared for press[3]		168	17½
18.	Number of individual letters written		3080	18
18½.	Number of bulletins distributed		2025	18½
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	(a) Community	-	19
		(b) County	2	
20.	Training meetings held for local leaders	(a) Junior work (1) Number	-	20
		(a) Junior work (2) Leaders in attendance	-	
		(b) Adult work (1) Number	-	
		(b) Adult work (2) Leaders in attendance	-	
21.	Method and result demonstration meetings[2] held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)	(a) Number	252	21
		(b) Attendance	6053	
22.	Farmers' institutes held	(a) Number	-	22
		(b) Number of sessions	-	
		(c) Attendance	-	
23.	Extension schools[2] and short courses held	(a) Number	-	23
		(b) Attendance	-	
24.	Encampments held (a) Junior	(1) Number	-	24
		(2) Attendance by club members (a) Boys	-	
		(2) Attendance by club members (b) Girls	-	
		(3) Total attendance	-	
	(b) Farm women	(1) Number	-	
		(2) Attendance by club members	-	
		(3) Total attendance	-	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported	(a) Number	20	25
		(b) Attendance	887	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown	(a) Lantern slides	2	26
		(b) Motion pictures	-	
		(c) Charts	2	

[1] Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.
[2] See definition on page 2.
[3] Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

Miles Anto 25185
R.M. 1110
NO. circular letters 64
COPIES 22673

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.[1] (a)	Number of local leaders assisting.[2] (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	
[Illustrative entry] *Poultry*	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)	10	9	-		27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	16	20	63*		28
29. {Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) / Beautification of home grounds (page 26)}	15	20	-		29
30. Forestry (page 13)	2	3	-		30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)	3	5	6		31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*)	14	15	4		32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column *a*)—home dairy (page 29).	4	5	4		33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column *e*)—home poultry (page 28).	20	25	45		34
35. {Rural engineering (page 16) / Rural engineering—home (page 26)}	5	8	22		35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).	16	18	15		36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)					37
38. Nutrition (page 21)				No	38
39. Clothing (page 22)					39
40. Home management (page 23)				Record	40
41. House furnishings (page 24)					41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)					42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)					43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) [3]					44
Marketing Survey (U.S.D.A. & V.P.I.)	10	2	30		
Strawberry " " "	8	3	20		
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	209		

[1] The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.
[2] The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.
[3] Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

5—6146

* Many specialists from USDA, other states and Canada visited this county to give and to get information.

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS[1]

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	55	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	-	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	-	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year	120	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question	600	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year	25	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time	25	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	150	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time	2000	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	30000	55
55½. Number of farms adopting other improved soils practices this year. (Specify below.)	15	55½
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 55½ less duplications.)	2175	56

Demand for lime requirement test of soils increasing.
More cover crops used.

[1] For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Agricultural Engineering," page 16.

CEREALS[1]

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other.[2]	
57. Number of method demonstrations given	30	—	—	8	—	—	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
63. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	19	—	—	—	—	—	63
63. Number of members enrolled (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
64. Number of members completing[4] (1) Boys	17	—	—	—	—	—	64
64. Number of members completing[4] (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	26 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	1418 bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed [illegible]	15	—	—	2000	—	—	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection [illegible]	50	—	—	2	—	—	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
69½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	25	—	—	—	—	—	69½
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69½ less duplications.)	90	—	—	2000	—	—	70

Much more corn shocked this fall.
3 silos built and filled with corn.

[1] Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.
[2] Indicate crop by name.
[3] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
[4] Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

S—5148

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given.	30	35	5	5	5	5	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
75. Increased yield[1] per acre on demonstrations	- tons	- bu. - tons	- tons	- tons	- tons	- bu. - tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
77. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78. Number of members completing (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80. Total yield[1] of crops grown by junior club members	- tons	- bu. - tons	- tons	- tons	- tons	- bu. - tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	15	500	3	15	50	25	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	-	12	-	-	-	-	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	15	50	3	5	35	5	83
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	5	10	-	-	-	-	83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)	17	525	3	15	60	25	84

Better seed bed preparation.
Inteligent use of lime (having soil tested).
Using known origin seed.
Inoculating seed with pure cultures.
Top dressing alfalfa.

[1] Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.
[2] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

6—8148

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

	Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pasture.	(l) Other:[1] Vetch	
71.	Number of method demonstrations given	-	-	-	-	2	3	71
72.	Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
73.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
74.	Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
75.	Increased yield[2] per acre on demonstrations	- bu. - tons	- bu.	- bu.	- tons	X X X	- bu. - tons	75
76.	Number of junior clubs[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
77.	Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78.	Number of members completing (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79.	Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80.	Total yield[2] of crops grown by junior club members	- bu. - tons	- bu.	- bu.	- tons	X X X	- bu. - tons	80
81.	Number of farms planting improved seed [redacted]	-	-	-	-	2	3	81
82.	Number of farms practicing seed selection ~~for the first time~~	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
83.	Number of farms inoculating for these crops [redacted]	-	-	-	-	-	3	83
83½.	Number of farms adopting other improved practices [redacted] (Specify below.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	83½
84.	Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)	-	-	-	-	2	3	84

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.
[3] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

8—3148

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other.[1] Onions	
85. Number of method demonstrations given	850	200	-	-	25	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	319	41	-	-	36	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	319	41	-	-	36	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	15	10	-	-	1	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	? bu.	? bu.	- lbs.[2]	- lbs.	?	89
90. Number of junior clubs[3]	-	-	-	-	-	90
91. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	16	5	-	-	2	91
(2) Girls	1	-	-	-	-	
92. Number of members completing work (1) Boys	16	5	-	-	2	92
(2) Girls	1	-	-	-	-	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	18 1/2	5	-	-	1/2	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	1711 bu.	265 bu.	- lbs.[2]	- lbs.	92 Bu.	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed ~~for the first time~~	?	?	-	-	?	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection ~~for the first time~~	500	100	-	-	-	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease ~~for the first time~~	10	1200	-	-	-	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects ~~for the first time~~	3500	3000	-	-	-	98
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices ~~for the first time~~. (Specify below.)	?	?	-	-	-	98½
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page. (Include questions 87, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98½ less duplications.)	3500	3000	-	-	? 36	99

Interest increasing in high grade certified seed.
Many farmers were shown how to rogue fall Irish potatoes
Both Irish & Sweet potato seed was treated on a commercial scale.
More interest manifested in hill selection of sweet potato seed.

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
[3] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

5—8148

HORTICULTURE.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening truck and [illegible]	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given	45	120	25	45	200	20	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	-	84	-	60	-	-	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	84	-	13	-	-	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	-	3	-	1	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	- bu.	? qts.	- lbs.	- bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
106. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	76	-	106
(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	20	-	
107. Number of members completing (1) Boys	-	-	-	-	56	-	107
(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	15	-	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	-	-	X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	- bu.	- qts.	- lbs.	- bu.	11.9 bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	25	?	-	1000	?	-	110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	230	50	75	-	-	-	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	? trees	? acres	? acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	200	50	-	-	-	-	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	100 acres	- acres	- acres	- acres	X X X	X X X	114
114½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	114½
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114½ less duplications.)	230	84	-	1000	56	-	115

Home orchards as a whole are given better care.
testing 37 varieties & strains of broccoli to be harvested April 1929.
Much increased interest in broccoli and gardens.

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

6—5180

FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given	10	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	2	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	2	118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	9000	119
120. Number of junior clubs[1]	-	120
121. Number of members enrolled { (a) Boys	-	121
{ (b) Girls	-	
122. Number of members completing { (a) Boys	-	122
{ (b) Girls	-	
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members	-	123
124. Number of forest or woodland plantations established this year	1	124
125. Acres involved in preceding question	8	125
126. Number of farms assisted in forest management this year	4	126
127. Acres involved in preceding question	8000	127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year	2	128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time	-	129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question	-	130
130½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	-	130½
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page. (Include questions 118, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, and 130½ less duplications.)	4	131

One out break of Southern Pine Beetle stopped in a 1000 acre best tract of beautiful pine.

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS[2] INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests.[3]	(c) Grasshoppers.	(d) Other insects.[4] Potato tuber worm	
132. Number of method demonstrations given	10	-	-	10	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	-	-	-	-	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	-	-	-	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	-	-	-	-	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year	10	-	-	10	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question	-	-	-	35	137

[1] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
[2] Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.
[3] Indicate by name.

9—3140

LIVESTOCK.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other: Goats	
138. Number of method demonstrations given	50	10	30	15	125	6	138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	5	-	10	-	75	-	139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	5	-	10	-	70	-	140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	12	-	25	-	8000	-	141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	-	-	$250	-	?	-	142
143. Number of junior clubs[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
144. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys	1	-	72	6	72	-	144
144. Number of members enrolled (2) Girls	-	-	14	-	93	-	144
145. Number of members completing (1) Boys	1	-	61	5	48	-	145
145. Number of members completing (2) Girls	-	-	14	-	76	-	145
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	1	-	104	24	5319	-	146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	3	1	2	4	15	-	147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	5	1	8	3	4	-	148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	4	-	10	15	150	-	149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	50	-	50	75	15000	-	150
151. Number of animals discarded	3	-	6	8	200	-	151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	-	-	-	-	X X X	-	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	-	-	-	-	X X X	-	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	155

[1] Indicate by name.
[2] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

Blood tested over 8000 birds for Bacillary white Diarrhea last spring (Jan.) and about the same number again during November. Organized Hatcherymen and am working on Poultry Association.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other.[1]	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	-	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	156
157. Number of members in these associations	-	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	-	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	3	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	3	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	3	1	10	-	500	2	161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	5	1	500	15	700	2	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	5	-	-	x x x	-	x x x	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	-	-	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	x x x	x x x	60	x x x	x x x	x x x	165
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.)	5	1	550	15	1000	2	165½
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15. (Include questions 140, 145, 147, 148, 149, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 165½ less duplications.)	8	1	550 (540)	15	1000	2	166

Working on area plan of cleaning up cattle T.B.

Two dairymen influenced to build silo.

Working on Hog cholera irradication by trying to get all young pig immunized.

[1] Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

167.	Number of method demonstrations given	150	167
168.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way	6	168
169.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	6	169
170.	Number of farms installing drainage systems this year	6	170
171.	Acres drained	150	171
172.	Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year	2	172
173.	Acres irrigated	3	173
174.	Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year	-	174
175.	Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	-	175
176.	Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished	10	176
177.	Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished	2	177
178.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished	-	178
179.	Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished	-	179
180.	Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished	-	180
181.	Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished	10	181
181¼.	Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery	15	181¼
181½.	Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent	3	181½
181¾.	Number of machines involved in question 181½: (a) Cultivators	2	181¾
	(b) Plows	1	
	(c) Tractors and gas engines	10	
	(d) Sprayers	-	
	(e) Harvesters and threshers	-	
	(f) Other		
182.	Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	15	182
183.	Number of buildings involved in preceding question: (a) Barns	1	183
	(b) Hog houses	-	
	(c) Poultry houses	10	
	(d) Silos	3	
	(e) Other	1	
184.	Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year	6	184
185.	Acres of land so cleared	-	185
185½.	Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	-	185½
186.	Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181¼, 181½, 181¾, 182, 184, and 185½ less duplications.)	30	186

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187.	Number of method demonstrations given	50	187
188.	Number of farm-account books distributed this year	35	188
189.	Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year	20	189
190.	Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	4	190
191.	Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts	25	191
192.	Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations	2	192
193.	Number of junior farm-management clubs[1]	-	193
194.	Number of members enrolled — (a) Boys	-	194
	(b) Girls	-	
195.	Number of members completing — (a) Boys	-	195
	(b) Girls	5	
196.	Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year	5	196
197.	Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year	8	197
198.	Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year	15	198
198½.	Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year		198½
199.	Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page. (Include questions 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, and 198½ less duplications.)	30	199

CREDIT.

200.	Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service	-	200
201.	Membership in above associations	-	201
202.	Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit	-	202

MARKETING.

203.	Number of method demonstrations given	-	203

204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized *during this year* upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased. (c) Value.	Supplies purchased. (d) Saving.	Products sold. (e) Value.	Products sold. (f) Profit.
E. S. Va. Farmers Assn.	2400	Irish & Sweet	$	$	$ 10,000,000	
TOTAL						

[1] States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 6-5146

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised. 205

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased. (c) Value.	Supplies purchased. (d) Saving.	Products sold. (e) Value.	Products sold. (f) Profit.
E.S.Va.Pro. Exc.	5000	Irish & Sweet potatoes etc.	$	$	$	$
TOTAL					8,000,000	

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) _____ 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) Handicraft.	(c)[1]	
206. Number of method demonstrations given				206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way				207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year				208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations				209
210. Number of junior clubs[2]				210
211. Number of members enrolled (1) Boys				211
211. Number of members enrolled (2) Girls				
212. Number of members completing (1) Boys				212
212. Number of members completing (2) Girls				
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed				213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page				214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

[1] Indicate name over column.

[2] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

9—8146

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups [1]	(a) Women		215
	(b) Juniors		
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation	(a) Women		216
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
217. Number of members completing [2]	(a) Women		217
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)			218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	(a) Women		219
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women		220
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year	(a) Women		221
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year	(a) Women		222
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year	(a) Women		223
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year	(a) Women		224
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year	(a) Women		225
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time			226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.)			227

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

---

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

[2] Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

FOODS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups [1] ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Juniors ____ — 228

229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 229

230. Number of members completing ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 230

231. Number of method demonstrations given ..... ____ — 231

232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 232

233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 233

234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 234

235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 235

236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time ..... ____ — 236

237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page ..... ____ — 237

238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing: — 238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned ..... quarts			
(b) Meats and fish canned ..... quarts			
(c) Jelly and preserves made ..... quarts			
(d) Fruit juices made ..... quarts			
(e) Pickles made ..... quarts			
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried ..... pounds [2]			
(g) Meats cured ..... pounds [2]			

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preservation.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
[2] Finished product.

8—6146

NUTRITION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

239. Number of project clubs or groups[1] — (a) Women _____ (b) Juniors _____ — 239

240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 240

241. Number of members completing — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 241

242. Number of method demonstrations given _____ — 242

243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 243

244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 244

245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 245

246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time — (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ (c) Boys _____ — 246

247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time _____ — 247

248. Number of children involved in preceding question _____ — 248

249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time _____ — 249

250. Number of children involved in preceding question _____ — 250

251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page _____ — 251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to nutrition.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

252. Number of project clubs or groups[1]	(a) Women		252
	(b) Juniors		
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work	(a) Women		253
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
254. Number of members completing	(a) Women		254
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
255. Number of method demonstrations given			255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women		256
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women		257
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction	(a) Women		258
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling	(a) Women		259
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery	(a) Women		260
	(b) Girls		
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing	(a) Women		261
	(b) Girls		
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning	(a) Women		262
	(b) Girls		
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning	(a) Women		263
	(b) Girls		
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning	(a) Women		264
	(b) Girls		
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page			265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by	(a) Women		266
	(b) Girls		
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by	(a) Women		267
	(b) Girls		
268. Number of undergarments made this year by	(a) Women		268
	(b) Girls		
269. Number of hats made this year by	(a) Women		269
	(b) Girls		

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups [1] — (a) Women ____ (b) Juniors ____ — 270

271. Number of members enrolled in home management — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 271

272. Number of members completing — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 272

273. Number of method demonstrations given ____ — 273

274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ — 274

275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ — 275

276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ — 276

277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year ____ — 277

278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year ____ — 278

279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ — 279

280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time — (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ — 280

281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page ____ — 281

282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277: — 282

(a) Hand washing machines ____
(b) Power washing machines ____
(c) Fireless cookers ____
(d) Kitchen sinks ____
(e) Power vacuum cleaners ____
(f) Kitchen cabinets ____
(g) Electric or gasoline irons ____
(h) Pressure cookers ____
(i) Iceless refrigerators ____
(j) Other ____

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home management.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

8—6148

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

283. Number of project clubs or groups [1] ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Juniors 283

284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 284

285. Number of members completing ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 285

286. Number of method demonstrations given 286

287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 287

288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 288

289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 289

290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 290

291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 291

292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291 ..... (a) Bedrooms ..... (b) Living rooms ..... (c) Dining rooms ..... (d) Other rooms 292

293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page 293

[Use space below to include other important data relating to house furnishings.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups [1] ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Juniors 294

295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 295

296. Number of members completing ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 296

297. Number of method demonstrations given 297

298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 298

299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 299

HEALTH.[2]

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year 300

301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in— 301

(a) Use of health score card		(f) Care of skin and hair	
(b) Good posture		(g) Home nursing	
(c) Prevention of colds		(h) First aid	
(d) Good elimination		(i)	
(e) Care of teeth		(j)	

302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities? ..... (a) Yes ..... (b) No 302

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished 303

304. Number of homes screened for the first time 304

305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time 305

306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page 306

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
[2] It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given		307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way		308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year		309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished		310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished		311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished		312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished		313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished		314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished		315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished		316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page		317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to agricultural engineering.]

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups [1]	(a) Women		318
	(b) Juniors		
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds	(a) Women		319
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
320. Number of members completing	(a) Women		320
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
321. Number of method demonstrations given			321
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women		322
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women		323
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan			324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan			325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification			326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year			327

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME GARDENS

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups [1]	(a) Women		328
	(b) Juniors		
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens	(a) Women		329
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
330. Number of members completing	(a) Women		330
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
331. Number of method demonstrations given			331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women		332
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women		333
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations	(a) Women		334
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year	(a) Women		335
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year	(a) Women		336
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year	(a) Women		337
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year	(a) Women		338
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time	(a) Women		339
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time			340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time	(a) Women		341
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page			342

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home gardens.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records. Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups [1]	(a) Women		343
	(b) Juniors		
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry	(a) Women		344
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
345. Number of members completing	(a) Women		345
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
346. Number of method demonstrations given			346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women		347
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women		348
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by	(a) Women		349
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by	(a) Women		350
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time	(a) Women		351
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time			352
353. Number of birds in these flocks			353
354. Number of birds discarded			354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time			355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year	(a) Women		356
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year			357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year	(a) Women		358
	(b) Girls		
	(c) Boys		
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry			359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time			360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page			361

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home poultry.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records. Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups [1] ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Juniors ____ — 362

363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 363

364. Number of members completing ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 364

365. Number of method demonstrations given ..... ____ 365

366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 366

367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 367

368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by ..... (a) Women ____ (b) Girls ____ (c) Boys ____ — 368

369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time ..... ____ 369

370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year ..... ____ 370

371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year ..... ____ 371

372. Number of pounds of butter made ..... ____ 372

373. Number of pounds of cheese made ..... ____ 373

374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page ..... ____ 374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

[1] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MARKETING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 17 and 18.

375. Number of method demonstrations given ______ 375

376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized *during this year* upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold. (c) Value.	Products sold. (d) Profit.	Supplies purchased. (e) Value.	Supplies purchased. (f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets		$	$	$	$
Egg circles					
TOTAL					

377. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county *previously* organized and with which the Extension Service counseled or advised. 377

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold. (c) Value.	Products sold. (d) Profit.	Supplies purchased. (e) Value.	Supplies purchased. (f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets		$	$	$	$
Egg circles					
TOTAL					

378. Number of homes standardizing and grading products for markets: 378

(a) Poultry and poultry products ______ (d) Fruits and vegetables ______

(b) Canned goods ______ (e) ______

(c) Dairy products ______ (f) ______

378½. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations) ______ 378½

[Use space below to list the principal products handled in cooperative marketing associations reported above.]

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 18.

Use this page to include work on any other home-economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as rug making, basket making, other handicraft, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(1)[1]	(2)[1]	[1]	
379. Number of project clubs or groups[2] (a) Women				379
(b) Juniors				
380. Number of members enrolled (a) Women				380
(b) Girls				
(c) Boys				
381. Number of members completing (a) Women				381
(b) Girls				
(c) Boys				
382. Number of method demonstrations given				382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way (a) Women				383
(b) Girls				
(c) Boys				
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year (a) Women				384
(b) Girls				
(c) Boys				
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations (a) Women				385
(b) Girls				
(c) Boys				
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page				386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

[1] Indicate name over column.

[2] States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE