

Extension Service Review



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Vol. 4, No. 1

JANUARY, 1933



COUNTY AGENT AND FARMER TALK OVER THE SITUATION
ZENO MOORE, 23 YEARS COUNTY AGENT IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY, N. C., VISITS A DEMONSTRATOR. (SEE PAGE 6)

ISSUED BIMONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In This Issue

FACED WITH reduced consumption of farm products on the one hand and with the necessity of meeting fixed charges on the other, what is the future to do? T. R. Bryant, Kentucky's assistant director, finds the answer in the live-at-home program. Diversified production, reduction of production costs, home provisioning—these are some of the things that the farmer should consider. "The farm home," Director Bryant reminds us, "is an ever-present and profitable market to the extent of its needs for food products."

HOW ADJUST the extension program to meet the immediate situation and, particularly, the economic situation in the farm home? Marion Butters, assistant director in charge of home demonstration work in New Jersey, outlines how the home demonstration forces in her State are meeting this problem. "Adjustment," she contends, "in the final analysis becomes a question of relative values. The maintenance of family health and morale would seem to be underlying objectives of extension activity in relation to the home to-day."

IN THE general difficulties attendant on solving the problems of the farmer there is real encouragement in Phil Campbell's plain unvarnished account of how Georgia's farmers, working with their bankers and the Extension Service, are attempting to find a way for themselves out of the economic tangle. As Director Campbell says, "It's a simple program. On the land under production, put one-third in cotton, one-third in live-at-home crops, and one-third in crops for use in the production of livestock or for a cash market."

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THE POPULATION of all of Ohio's 88 counties freed from the health menace of bovine tuberculosis. In a simple matter-of-fact account Dr. A. J. De Fosset, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, tells how through painstaking and persistent effort this truly great accomplishment was brought about. Doctor De Fosset credits Ohio's extension agents with no small share in obtaining only through their cooperation and educational effort the final result.

On The Calendar

Annual Extension Conference, Tucson, Ariz., January 2-6.
 Annual Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., January 3-7.
 Annual Extension Conference, Laramie, Wyo., January 9-13.
 District Agricultural Workers Association, Dallas, Tex., January 9-10.
 Annual Extension Conference, Fort Collins, Colo., January 9-14.
 Farm and Home Week, Urbana, Ill., January 16-20.
 Annual Extension Conference, Urbana, Ill., January 16-20.
 Annual Extension Conference, Newark, Del., January 19-21.
 Annual Extension Conference, Reno, Nev., January 18-21.
 Farm and Home Week, St. Paul, Minn., January 23-28.
 Farm and Home Week, Athens, Ga., last week in January.
 Annual Extension Conference, Orono, Me., January 31-February 3.
 Farm and Home Week, Columbus, Ohio, January 30-February 3.
 Farm and Home Week, Madison, Wis., January 30-February 3.
 Farm and Home Week, East Lansing, Mich., January 30-February 3.
 Farm and Home Convention, Lexington, Ky., last of January.
 Farm and Home Week, Morgantown, W. Va., early in February.
 Annual Extension Conference, four district conferences, early in February, Fayetteville, Ark.
 Farm and Home Week, Manhattan, Kans., February 7-10.
 Farm and Home Week, Ithaca, N. Y., February 13-18.
 Southern Agricultural Workers Meeting, New Orleans, La., first week in February.

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, Va., supplied the scene last year for an interesting effort to organize a new county for home demonstration work. In this effort Mathilda Garner, as agent, showed the ability required of extension workers to meet the local selection as it exists and to adopt one's plan of attack to changing conditions.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued bimonthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and it is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 25 cents a year, domestic, and 45 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Editor*

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1933

NO. 1

Our Program for 1933

C. W. WARBURTON

Director of Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture

MORE buying power for the farm family, as I see it, is our present fundamental objective in extension work. Whatever we do in 1933, I believe, should be done with this objective as the underlying motive. This means that we must seek with all diligence to increase the net income of the farm and to aid the farm family in effecting economies in providing living necessities. Out of such effort, only, can we hope to aid the farm family to increase its buying power and to maintain an adequate standard of living under existing conditions. Such increased buying power for the farm family, to my mind, is the surest guaranty of the return of business activity and prosperity to the community. On the other hand, the maintenance of an adequate standard of living means satisfaction and pride in farm life on the part of every member of the farm family. Here, in brief, is the program for the Extension Service for 1933 as I see it.

Now, knowing our objective, how can we best attain it? I do not advocate any radical or revolutionary change of program or methods as we go into this new year. Rather I hope to see the continuance of substantial progress in making adjustments and obtaining practical results under existing conditions as is pictured in other contributions to this issue of the Review by Phil Campbell, of Georgia, T. R. Bryant, of Kentucky, and Marion Butters, of New Jersey.

It is urgent that the economic situation in every county be understood so that the county extension agent and the farmers and farm women of the county may know as definitely as possible which farm enterprises to expand and which agricultural industries to develop. There is hardly any problem so important under existing conditions as this matter of

determining just which farm enterprises and industries to promote. Whatever appraisal of the situation is made will influence the agricultural development of the county, not only for the coming year but for many years to come. It is highly important, therefore, that there be no misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the factors entering into the situation.

It is necessary that the farm be organized and operated to produce with the smallest expenditure of money, time, and

ardizing commodities, and in reducing losses in marketing channels, warehousing, and storage. In this issue of the REVIEW there is an account of a striking example of how information supplied through county extension agents induced growers of early potatoes along the Atlantic seaboard to hold their plantings within a definite acreage and enabled them to move their crop to market in an orderly and profitable fashion.

Supplemental sources of income must

be developed wherever possible. The sale of surplus products of the garden, poultry flock, and home dairy can contribute in no small degree to the cash income of many farm homes. Information enabling men and women on the farm to employ themselves in home industries and crafts will be in demand. Every encouragement should be given to boys' and girls' 4-H club members to increase their

The Extension Outlook in Arkansas

FIFTY-ONE quorum courts of Arkansas, the county appropriating bodies, have met and voted appropriations for continuation of extension agents' work in their counties in 1933. Six counties adjourned to later dates and two have not yet reported.

There are 93 county agents employed in these counties, including 10 negro agents. Of these 93 agents, 62 served their counties through the 1930 drought and 19 were also in their counties during the Mississippi flood and the two subsequent floods in Arkansas in 1927.

effort per unit. To accomplish this result it will be essential that we continue to supply farmers with the latest and most helpful information on the use of efficient methods in growing crops and livestock and in preventing loss from waste, diseases, and pests, and the use of improved seeds and the best cultural methods. There must be many adjustments made to allow the most economical use of farm labor, power, and machinery. We should continue to stress soil conservation and improvement. Existing buildings and equipment should be maintained in good condition and repair. The improvement of water supplies, sewage disposal, and lighting and heating systems should go forward.

After the farmer has reduced to the lowest possible point his production costs he wants to sell his products to the best advantage. We can do much to help farmers in improving such marketing processes as packing, grading, and stand-

efforts. Under present conditions a fat baby beef, one or two hogs, the produce, of a garden, home-canned fruits and vegetables, clothing, and furnishings remodeled or manufactured from inexpensive materials may well be significant items in maintaining the family standard of living.

One of the most serious problems is to find ways to enable the farmer to keep up what he knows to be good farming, in the face of lower prices for his products. Consequently, it is necessary that we impress upon farmers the importance of making annual farm inventories, filing credit statements at banks and endeavoring to make the most efficient use of sound bank credit. In every possible way expenditures should be reduced. The planned production and conservation of home-grown foods to meet adequately the current requirements of each farm family should be stimulated further. Practical suggestions as to clothing the

farm family more economically, the saving of time and energy in doing the work of the household, and the judicious use of funds available will still be very much in order. 4-H club girls should be encouraged to outdo, if possible, the enviable contribution which they made to economical and satisfying living in 1931 and 1932.

Attractive surroundings, good health, wholesome recreation, and social contacts with neighbors will continue to mean much to farm families as a source of relief from pressing problems and difficulties. Particularly should we seek to lessen the menace to the health of the farm family of illness resulting from lack of adequate nourishment and clothing. There is no more important extension activity at the present time than supplying farm families with practical recommendations for menus that will provide an adequate and properly balanced diet from the products of the farm or from foods purchased at the lowest possible cost.

The strength of the Extension Service has lain in the number of farmers and farm women throughout the country who have made the extension program their own and who are giving voluntarily of their time and effort to the carrying out of this program in their communities. Close to 300,000 men and women are serving each year as voluntary local leaders in adult extension work among their neighbors. Another 100,000 are giving a like service among the boys and girls in the 4-H clubs. As a part of the program over a million demonstrations are being carried on by men and women interested in improving their methods of production, management, marketing, and home making. Over 900,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work are availing themselves of the opportunities for self-expression and self-development that membership in 4-H club work affords them. I take it there is no time that we spend to better advantage than that devoted to enlisting such participation in the extension program.

To-day we face new problems. The restoration of sound financial conditions, tax adjustments, and controlled production are some of these. The need for reliable facts in dealing with these problems is great. The State agricultural colleges and the department are making every effort to develop such facts. It will be my purpose to see to it that in so far as the department is concerned the facts available are supplied promptly to every extension worker. We want every man and woman of the Extension Service to be equipped to give the fullest possible aid in these new fields.



J. E. Carrigan



C. A. Montgomery

J. E. CARRIGAN, acting director of extension work in Vermont since the death of Director Thomas Bradley, has been appointed director in that State. Director Carrigan has been with the extension service since 1914, serving as agent in Addison County and as assistant county agent leader until the death of Director Bradley. He was born on a Vermont farm, and is a graduate of the University of Vermont.

C. A. Montgomery has been appointed assistant director in Virginia to succeed William Poindexter Moore who died in January, 1932. Mr. Montgomery is a native of Virginia. He received an A. B. degree from Lynchburg College and B. S. and M. S. degrees from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He has served as county agent and State boys' club agent in Virginia, and will continue the latter position for the present.

THREE 4-H club members of Moffat County, Colo., have succeeded in maturing their crops of registered Colorado 13 corn, in spite of heavy early frosts, at an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level, reports T. J. Snyder, county agricultural extension agent, who assisted them in field selection of seed for next year. "We are assured of a good seed supply for another year," he says. Such seed may prove to be very valuable in this section of the State in a few years. The seed corn used by the club members was produced by W. E. Doner, of Colorado Springs.

I have stated that on the buying power of the farm family depends in no small degree the return of business activity and more prosperous times. More people need to realize this fact. It should be understood, too, that in aiding the farm family to enlarge its buying power the county extension agent is rendering invaluable service to all the people of the county in which he serves. In view of the public character of his service, the people of his county are entitled to a frequent accounting of the activities of the

agent and of the progress he is making. So, as we go into new fields of activity, it becomes even more important that the public understand why certain policies are adopted and certain things are done. To this end I trust that every extension agent during the coming year will make the fullest possible use of the opportunities offered by local newspapers, the radio, and meetings of business men and civic groups to present the farming situation in his county and to enlist public support for the program adopted. I confidently hope that in this and all other things during the coming year, we of the Extension Service will go forward shoulder to shoulder toward the accomplishment of a program which will reestablish farm buying power the country over and will guarantee a satisfying standard of living to every industrious farm family.

OF THE 460 4-H club leaders in the State of Vermont, 93 are former club members. Rutland County heads the list with 18 who have graduated from club ranks into positions of leadership. Bennington County is second with 14, and Caledonia County third with 11.

Georgia's Banker-Farmer Program

J. PHIL CAMPBELL

Director, Georgia Extension Service

THE COOPERATIVE work with the bankers of Georgia in a directed agricultural credit movement is proving of great value to both the bankers and to the extension service. The plan, as it is now being used, was adopted by the Georgia State Bankers Association in 1930 and has worked so well that it has also been utilized in distributing seed loans during 1930 and 1931.

The plan had its beginning more than 10 years ago when several Georgia bankers of vision started demonstrations of their own in the building of diversified farm programs through directed credit. Of these early experiments, one was conducted by John Graham, president of the National City Bank of Rome, Ga., among Floyd County farmers with the following results at the end of the 10-year period.

Loans for production of crops:	
Total amount of crop production loans-----	\$249,984.41
Amount of loans carried over-----	\$1,560.08
Amount of loans charged off as loss-----	\$122.42
Percentage of loans carried over-----	.0062
Percentage of loans charged off-----	.0005
Farmers' savings accounts:	
Number of accounts-----	178
Amount of accounts-----	\$177,752.52

Of these 178 farmers, we do not find one who does not raise food and feed stuffs for his own farm.

Another banker, W. C. Vereen, of the Moultrie Banking Co., pursued about the same plan among the farmers of Colquitt County, giving credit to those farmers who promised to pursue the program of balanced agriculture. After 10 years, Mr. Vereen says, "Diversification has reached such a point in this county that the failure of no one or two crops can bring depression, and the county seat provides a cash market every day in the year for every product of the farm."

Agricultural Credit

During the same years another banker of a small town, Walter Harrison, of Lavonia, Ga., in a county of 3,000 farmers with no industrial or commercial interests of note, was making an enviable record in directing agricultural credit in his county. An indication of his success is the fact that he collected 95 per cent of loans to 200 farmers in 1930. This was accomplished through a credit

policy which permitted no farmer to borrow money for the purchase of food for the family or feed for the livestock. The landowner and 39 tenants on one farm paid off a mortgage debt of \$40,000, made the farm self-sustaining, changed from an "all-cotton" system to cotton as a surplus money crop only, and to-day neither landlord nor tenants are in debt.

When these three bankers joined forces and called on the Extension Service to help put over the program which had been adopted by the Georgia State Bankers Association in 1930 in regard to directed agricultural credit, we divided the State into four districts with one member of the agricultural committee in charge of each district. Each district was divided into four sections of 10 counties each, grouping the counties according to the agricultural conditions, needs, and programs of the section, with a section chairman in charge of each. This chairman, the county agents, bankers, and editors were organized into groups for building and distributing the program. The agreement reached in each section was a general outline of a development program for the section which could be adapted to the conditions in each county. The county agents and county bankers outlined a farm program for the county, similar to the following for Candler County, which is applicable to that section of the State but not to the entire State.

Program for 2-horse farm (60 acres in cultivation)

Home supplies (3 acres)-----	Garden, 1 acre. Sweetpotatoes for home consumption and pigs, 1 acre. Sugarcane for sirup, sorghum, or millet for milk cows, 1 acre.
Corn (25 acres)-----	
Oats (10 acres)-----	Interplanted with peanuts, soybeans or velvet beans.
Tobacco* (5 acres). Cotton (10 acres). Special crops* (7 acres)-----	Followed by hay crop.
Permanent pasture (10 acres)-----	Watermelons, sweetpotatoes, truck crops, acreage to be determined in lieu of cotton or tobacco or both, or together with these crops.
A home orchard should be maintained on every farm.	Carpet grass and lespedeza. 2 milk cows, 1 or more brood sows, 50 hens.

* In the program for the main cotton belt where tobacco and special crops are eliminated, 20 acres of cotton is grown.

After the county agent and the county agricultural board, which the bankers are helping to develop, had adapted a suggested program, on a 1-horse or 2-horse unit basis for each farm, farmers were called into mass meeting to discuss the suggested program, make revisions, and adopt the same. After the adoption of the program, by a mass meeting of the farmers in the county, the bankers then printed and distributed copies of the program and announced to the farmers that they would lend money on that basis only. Any exception to that program would have to be approved by the county agent—the farmer to show that the condition of his soil, the method of farming, specialized crops, and the like, made it necessary for him to vary from the program set up for the county as a whole.

Programs Adopted

In 117 of the 160 counties in the State these programs were adopted. No other campaigns were made for reducing cotton or the readjustment of acreage of other crops. The farmers themselves had a part in working out the program and have adopted the same. The results of this movement, according to the figures of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, are as follows:

	1930	1931	1932
Total acres in all crops-----	9,453,000	9,558,000	9,477,000
Acres in cotton-----	3,863,000	3,431,000	2,874,000
Percentage of acreage in cotton-----	40.8	35.9	30.3
Acres in other cash crops-----	886,000	756,000	907,000
Percentage of acreage in other cash crops-----	9.4	7.9	9.6
Acres in feed and supply crops-----	4,704,000	5,371,000	5,696,000
Percentage of acreage in feed and supply crops-----	49.8	56.2	60.1

It was not altogether the force exercised in directed credit that brought results but also the cooperative nature of the work. Bankers, farmers, editors, county agents, vocational teachers, and business interests throughout the State got together on a program, which is briefly as follows: One-third of the acreage in cotton, one-third devoted to live-at-home crops, and one-third to other crops for the production of livestock or for a cash market. It's a simple program. In some localities the last third for cash crops or feed for livestock is simple. In other localities composed of practically all cotton farmers the adjustment is most difficult. The State as a whole

in 1931 readjusted the crop acreage to not over one-third of the total in cotton. In fact the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates gives us less than one-third of our cultivated land in cotton last year. The slogan adopted everywhere is, "Food for the family, feed for the livestock, and food for the soil," as soil building is considered a part of the live-at-home program.

When the bankers of Georgia began to advise farmers of Georgia to "live at home," cotton was selling for 16 cents per pound. To-day it is 6 cents per pound. Nobody knew then that cotton would break down. Certainly the Georgia bankers did not know it, but to-day's results of their movement and the farmers' response can make one declare that a miracle has been performed.

main features due to financial conditions prevailing. The presentation of this work considerably strengthened the project demonstrator system because it was meeting the needs of the women. Emphasis was placed upon the remodeling and methods of renovation. The making of scarfs from both old and new materials was emphasized and provided a means for the women to make some money. One club member made and sold 103 scarfs with a profit of \$76.50.

Project Demonstrators are Helpful

Meeting once every four weeks with 24 organized home demonstration clubs in the county was consuming just about all of the agent's available time. If the work developed something had to be done about it. This is what she did and how she did it as told by the agent herself, Helen Pearson, home demonstration agent, Frederick County, Md.

FOR SEVERAL years after home demonstration work was started in Frederick County, Md., it was the plan for the home demonstration agent to meet with each of the organized clubs once every four weeks. As the number of clubs increased, the time available for reaching and developing more communities, and for other work in the home demonstration agent's field, grew less and less. The schedule became very crowded, and many clubs were required to hold their meetings at night. In 1929 there were 24 organized groups in the county with which the agent met every four weeks. It was evident that development of the work demanded a change in policy.

In 1930 a decided change was made in presentation of the work. Clubs continued to hold their meetings at intervals of four weeks, but the home demonstration agent met each club only once every eight weeks. Club meetings held between visits of the agent were in charge of project demonstrators especially trained for the task.

Refinishing Furniture

In the three years that this plan of training project demonstrators has been used three different projects have been given. The first demonstrations were made as simple as possible and were planned to involve a good deal of action, so that the women would not be reluctant to serve as demonstrators. Refinishing furniture was the basis of the first project undertaken, and it was easily worked into the new plan. Six training centers were selected, and two demonstrators from each club attended a training school. Copies of the outline or work sheet were given out when the demonstrations were given by the agent to help the women in giving the demonstration to her own club. Each of these

lessons was a definite step in carrying out the project adopted in the county. Considerable aid in launching the new system was derived from demonstrations at fairs, which were started at the same time. As these demonstrations were given by members of each club and were presented in the clubs before the fair, they were a means of getting people familiar with demonstrations presented by their own club members.

Food Project

A firmer foothold for the new plan was secured in the food project which followed. This also involved considerable action. It was a baking project requiring the use of a pattern recipe for various kinds of baked products with the aim of securing better finished products, lessening the time and work employed, encouraging the use of better equipment, accurate measurements, correct oven temperatures, and methods of combining ingredients.

About this time the severe drought came and the project demonstrators proved their value in the emergency food program. They helped their club members and neighbors to obtain sufficient quantities of fruits and vegetables for use during the coming winter and showed how the monotony of using some of them over and over could be lessened or avoided by different methods of preparation.

At the close of this project it was noted that the demonstrators had developed much more confidence. They were surer of themselves and it was not difficult to find women who would serve as demonstrators. Better reports of project work resulted because the demonstrators procured the reports.

A year's clothing project followed, with construction and renovation the

During the same year the value of project demonstrators in reaching a larger number of individuals was shown clearly in a children's clothing project. Five centers were selected and names of interested mothers in the communities which were accessible to the various centers were obtained. These mothers served as project demonstrators and each was supposed to pass the information on to five other mothers. Sixty-four mothers attended the training schools and gave the suggestions to 178 other mothers, making a total of 242 women reached through five meetings. As a result of these demonstrations, 1,184 garments were made for 412 children, improved practices being used.

The greatest problem in launching the project demonstrator system was to change the attitude of the people from direct contact with the home demonstration agent and convert them to the fact that club members would accept the subject matter brought back by their own members. The value of the system is apparent in a number of respects. Home demonstration club work has been strengthened because more individuals have taken an active part. Trained leaders are developed, and are being augmented constantly, so that in the future it will be easier for the home demonstration agent to meet emergencies, which are certain to arise, by using women who have had some training. Interest in the work is keener when the individuals involved have active parts in carrying it on. The limit formerly placed upon the number of clubs a home demonstration agent could develop and serve has been removed. Together with getting the new system launched and in smooth working order, it has been possible to organize two new home makers' clubs, and more time has been available for other service in the home demonstration field.

SALES of the Pitt County curb market at Greenville, N. C., now total \$6,068.79 for the year, which is about \$1,000 above sales for last year, even though price levels for all farm produce have been lower.

The Live-at-Home Program in Kentucky

T. R. BRYANT

Assistant Director, Kentucky Extension Service

A FEW YEARS ago our cities were bursting with people. Residential space was filled to capacity, and a person having a desirable house

problem is not to be found by increasing quantity. There are fixed charges that the individual can reduce but slightly. These are such as taxes, insurance debts,

and to home provisioning. In times of prosperity it is sometimes difficult to convince large numbers of farm families of the importance of these matters and to get them to act accordingly; but under present conditions their importance is more obvious, and it seems wise that the extension service should increase its emphasis upon such points and put the resources at the command of the extension service behind such a program.

Among the recommendations included in the Kentucky programs are the following:

1. Till only the best land where the opportunity for low production costs is greatest. Devote poorer lands to pasturage, improving such pastures by sowing mixtures including lespedeza. Devote submarginal lands to forestry.

2. Provide an adequate garden, sufficient to provide the family with a year-round supply of staple vegetables of considerable variety.

3. Provide ample supplies of small fruits and orchard products.

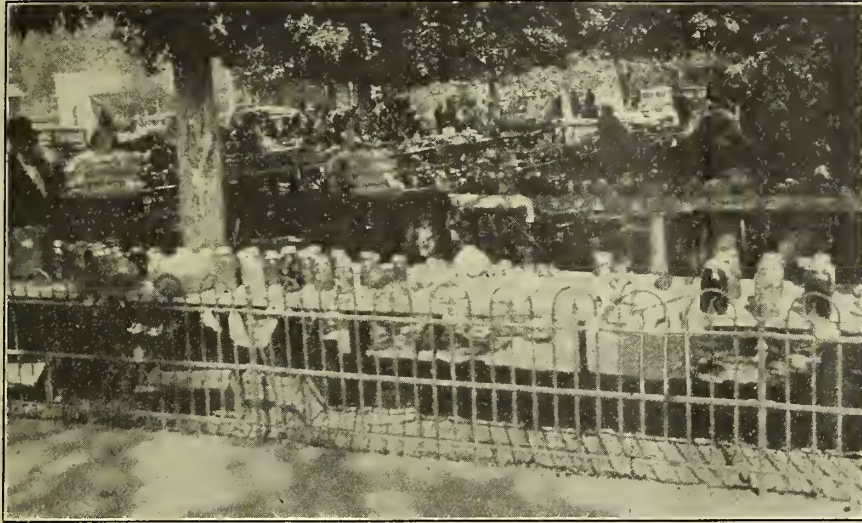
4. Can, preserve, dry, and otherwise prepare to store winter food supplies.

5. Can poultry and other meats at times when supplies are cheapest.

6. Provide supplies of cured pork and pork products.

7. Provide milk and other dairy products produced mainly from home-grown feed.

(Continued on page 6)



Food festival at McKee, Jackson County, Ky. This mountain county received Red Cross aid in 1930, but was able in 1931 to send large gifts of food supplies to other areas

or apartment for rent or sale could fix his own price.

Within a short time a great change has taken place. Multitudes of houses and apartments in the cities are now vacant. Doubtless many former city workers are now living on farms, either as actual farmers or subsisting with relatives until business improves.

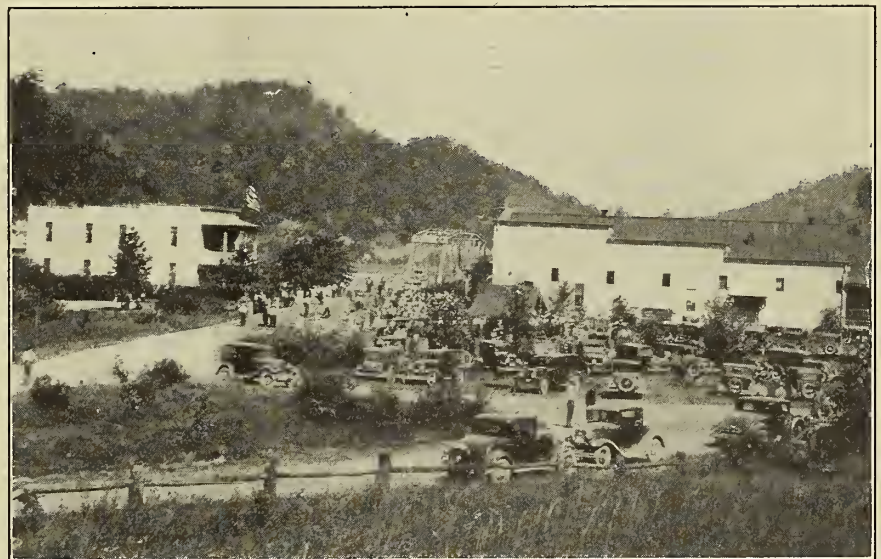
Additional thousands out of jobs have no farms to go to, nor have they any relatives on farms with whom they may subsist.

Both the unemployed and those who have gone to farms were a short time ago customers for the farmers' products.

The prices for farm products have been low since 1921, but the movement from cities to farms by thousands and the tightening of belts by other thousands have resulted in increased surpluses and the further reduction in the price of farm products. We have figures to show that aggregate farm production has not increased in the last two or three years, but the surplus appears to be worse and it seems reasonable to assign the cause to the reduced-consumption suggestion above.

What are farmers doing about it? Many of them understand that increased production would further aggravate price declines and that the solution of their

and interest. There are other needs for cash that can be reduced materially and alert, intelligent farmers are seizing the opportunity to reduce them. These are production costs and cash expenses for human food and livestock feed. Great importance has been given at all times by the extension service in Kentucky, as in other States, to diversified production



Farm and home festival at Quicksand, Ky. This is the mountain substation of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and is a rallying point for the whole mountain area

Twenty-three Years of County Extension Work

AMONG THE early pioneers in extension work was Zeno Moore, of Edgecombe County, N. C., who, 23 years ago, began his work as county agricultural agent on the principle that his job was "First, know that I am right, then get somebody to do it." Here is his story in his own words.

Edgecombe County was one of the first in North Carolina, and the first in the eastern part, to make appropriations for farm demonstration work. I was its first agent, so had to have something to show my people as well as something to tell to others. My instructions from Doctor Knapp were "Stick to fundamentals and help in things in which they are interested." That meant cotton and corn. Per-acre yields in both were distressfully low. Soils were depleted and both implements and methods of cultivation crude and antiquated. Seed stock in both crops was very poor, so that meant poor quality as well as low yield.

So I went over the county and got 26 men from different sections to sign an agreement that they would each take at least one or more acres, measure the land, prepare and plant to one of these

crops, and cultivate, all to be in accordance with instructions prepared for that crop by Doctor Knapp, subject to such modifications as I might recommend. Beyond all, they were to keep a record of every item of expense and to measure results in the presence of their neighbors or other interested parties.

These demonstrations were both profitable and satisfactory and gave me the confidence of my people. The next step was soil-improving crops, livestock, and poultry as time went on. In 1910—my first year—I found only three farmers that had ever grown soybeans. Two of these had got poor varieties and quit them. Now, I think 95 per cent of the farmers grow them, and some grow several varieties. Clover and vetch were known on very few farms, and lespedeza and velvet beans not at all.

At that time 1-horse plows were still the only ones in use. A farmer thought he was "out o' luck" if he did not have as many men as he had mules to plow. One of the conditions that year was that land was to be broken with 2-horse plows.

From that time on we have added one thing at a time. Cooperating with Dr. R. Y. Winters, seed specialist, at the State College, we were able to get some seed-improvement work started with farmers which culminated in the Edgecombe Seed Breeders Association. It is generally conceded that the quality of cotton alone has been improved 30 per cent in the county by this work.

Then all we knew to do with sweet-potatoes was "eat 'em quick or let 'em rot." Now we have 24 farm storage houses.

Then we lost more hogs from cholera than we saved. Then we had cattle ticks. Now we have no ticks and hog cholera and tuberculosis of cattle are both well under control and the means of control well understood by all.

I have worked on the principle that my job was, "First know that I'm right, then get somebody to do it."

The Live-at-Home Program in Kentucky

(Continued from page 5)

8. Maintain a poultry flock sufficient at least to provide for the family, preserving eggs for the seasons of low production.

9. Provide meal and flour from home grain where mills are within reach.

10. Produce feed for livestock, as far as possible, on the home farm.

Numerous other items are, of course, included in the program, but those given show clearly its nature. It should be understood that printed and mimeographed instructions relating to various parts of the program are furnished, largely through county extension workers. The different parts are incorporated into community and county plans of work at the time of building the program, and much importance is attached to the proper training of local leaders to assist with these programs.

It might seem that a program such as has been indicated would have been automatically adopted on most farms, but surveys quickly revealed that this was not done. During the time in the late winter and early spring of 1932 when Government loans were being made to farmers for seed, fertilizer, and the like, the facts associated with 1,000 consecu-

tive applications were tabulated. This tabulation revealed that among the 1,000 applicants 22.6 per cent had no cows, 47.8 per cent had no hogs, and 10.1 per cent had no chickens.

Survey of Products Bought

A survey in a distinctly rural county recorded data from 20 of the 71 merchants of the county. These 20 merchants sold \$41,969 worth of bacon, lard, butter substitutes, beans, potatoes, apples, and canned goods, all of which might easily have been produced at home. The survey might have been extended to all 71 of the merchants but would only have enlarged the picture.

It has been persistently shown that the outlook for more profitable marketing of increased farm products is not encouraging but that the farm home is an ever-present profitable market to the extent of its needs for food products.

Results of the live-at-home campaign in Kentucky have been gratifying, especially in such matters as the production and preservation of fruits and vegetables, as evidenced by the fact that in one town the sale of containers increased from 8 carloads usually sold to 22 carloads in 1931.

Extension workers have been aided greatly in promoting the live-at-home

program by the use of such agencies as the radio and the press. In the local work, many existing organizations have been found willing and able to lend valuable aid.

THE INTENSIVE live-at-home campaign in North Carolina of the past three years was celebrated on December 16 when about 400 newspaper men of the State gave a dinner to the governor of the State using only home-grown products. Turkey, oysters, clams, mushrooms, turnip salad, sweetpotatoes, corn bread, and many other good things were served, all grown in North Carolina except the coffee and spices. Governor and Mrs. Gardner and Governor-elect and Mrs. Ehringhaus were the guests of honor. A statement was inserted in the program showing that the live-at-home program has been worth \$55,000,000 in cash to the State in increased food and feed production over 1929. Both Dean I. O. Schaub, director of extension, and Mrs. Jane McKimmon, State home demonstration agent, supplemented this statement with brief reports on the progress of the campaign. This dinner was in return for a similar dinner given by the governor to the newspaper men when the live-at-home campaign was launched.

New Jersey Meets the Home Situation

MARION BUTTERS

Assistant Director, New Jersey Extension Service

IN ORDER that the extension staff in home economics might be able to approach its responsibilities with the right perspective, the theme of the spring conference of 1932 was The Economic Aspect of the Family. The program was planned with the intent of bringing specialist and agent into a more sympathetic understanding of the present economic situation as it is affecting the homes in New Jersey. The next step was to think in terms of the problems of these homes and the procedure of the extension worker in helping the home maker meet these problems with the knowledge that the present economic situation will continue probably over a rather long period of time.

The background for each day's discussion was given by the farm-management specialist. With the history of economic trends and the contributing causes of to-day's unrest well in mind, it was more nearly possible for the whole group to think of the people who are compelled to make certain readjustments in their living. During years of plenty the New Jersey home maker has had money to do with; she has had things which she had never enjoyed before, and many of her ambitions and desires were realized. She now faces the fact that necessities have to be met with much less than she has had at her disposal in the past. In other words, the whole program of living must be changed, and if the Extension Service is going to be of value it must adjust its program to these new conditions. It became evident that, just as in the case of the extension worker, the home maker herself must try to understand the situation and her problem relative to the demands upon her income. The agent, specialist, and supervisors, in order to measure up to the responsibility of the service, must be leaders in this kind of thinking, and they must help to create constructive attitudes toward these problems.

Analysis of Situation

In analyzing the State situation definite information became available in answer to such questions as "What are the conditions in the homes in your county? To what extent have incomes been reduced? In how many homes have incomes been cut off altogether? In what respects and in what directions can adjustments be made? What must be

taken into consideration in making these adjustments?"

The discussion of such questions helped to divert the minds of the group from any preconceived subject matter or project to offer as a remedy until more of the real problems became known. The program was an effort to force the members into home situations and needs, and to compel the same analysis and thinking which the home maker is forced to do when she finds herself confronted with real problems and limited resources.

In preparation for the conference discussion the staff was divided into committees, each to study a definite phase of the home problem.

In so doing, numerous contacts were made and also studies of family situations and needs. After the apparent needs had been stated and clarified by discussion, the committees representing the different home interests had an opportunity to make suggestions as to the adjustments which might be possible. These, then, were brought into a coordinated whole and studied with reference to their adequacy in a given home.

Home Makers' Program

This study and discussion emphasized the important point that any program to be worth while must be not the specialists' and agents' program but one in which the home makers themselves participate. Illustrations were given showing how the study of home situations can be made also through contacts with representative organizations, such as the county advisory committees, the local community committees, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, granges, relief organizations, and 4-H clubs. Generally, throughout the State families find themselves in a serious financial situation and one of two things becomes imminent. Either people can not meet their obligations or money for living costs must be greatly reduced. Every phase of home-making interests must accept some sacrifice, and the adjustment becomes a question of relative values.

The first essential in maintaining the health of the family is adequate food and nutrition. Helping home makers of all classes with this problem so that standards may not be sacrificed was never more necessary than at this time. The service, then, must use every method in emphasizing the possibilities of appetizing, satisfying meals at little expense.

This is being done through the press by the publication each week of low-cost menus, which carry in addition to suggestions for food combinations grocery lists and recipes. All ages of individuals are considered in these outlines. In addition to the publication of these suggestions in 100 papers throughout the State, they are available in mimeographed form to any citizen through the county extension office. Demonstration meetings on a county or district basis, as well as in communities are featuring this theme. The food supply of the farm family can be augmented by a home garden or a better one. A good deal of emphasis is being placed upon the privileges and possibilities for good food in the farm home from this source. Where the fresh product is accessible, canning is already part of the home makers' and the 4-H club girls' program. Food buying, selection, and preparation groups are being conducted in every county having the service.

Not a small part of the agent's time is given to cooperation with emergency relief organizations. Food lists for families of different sizes, ages, and nationalities are of assistance in helping individuals keep up health and morale. Demonstration meetings have helped in some places to make these food lists more usable.

Maintaining a neat and attractive appearance is of importance to one's well-being. With little or no money to spend for new garments or materials, the service is called upon to give demonstrations and lectures, and to conduct clinics to assist women and girls with problems in planning clothes for all the family, the cleaning and repair of garments, renovating, and remodeling. The club girl and her mother are both active participants in these programs. Relief organizations have found the service useful in giving cleaning demonstrations and also suggestions for the adaptation of adult clothing to the needs of young children.

An increasing number of requests for service in home budgeting with suggestions for "diversions of the family income" has led agents to work with key women who later may serve as leaders of discussion groups. The interest of the whole family group is centered on this problem, and while the more urban woman is particularly concerned the rural woman is asking for assistance also.

(Continued on page 15)

Presenting the Outlook in Porter County, Indiana

During the past year, Indiana has increased the efforts to get usable material on the agricultural outlook into the hands of the farmers through the county agents and local leaders. A film strip carrying 42 charts, together with a 17-page syllabus explaining each chart, has proved of value. A series of leaflets discussing in simple terms each commodity of importance in the State has been made available, and every help is given in supplying material to be used as a basis for news stories or in training local leaders. Stewart Leaming, of Porter County, gives the following account of his experience in getting outlook facts before the farmers of his county.



Stewart Leaming

THE PORTER County (Ind.) Farm Bureau included in its program of work for 1932 the selection of a committee on agricultural economics to present at township meetings and through the press timely information upon market trends and changes as a guide to orderly production and marketing. Three men were appointed for the county committee and 3 in each of the 11 organized townships. Arrangements were also made whereby the township committees might have 15 minutes at each farm bureau meeting for presenting reports on the current agricultural situation. The members of the county committee first went to work with the county agent.

For three evenings we lit up our pipes and went over the data carefully. Each chart came in for its share of discussion. When no one could offer a satisfactory explanation of the data presented or the data did not seem to apply to local conditions, the data were discarded. Enough material was left for practical purposes. The committee discussed the United States Department of Agriculture Outlook Report for the current year, the outlook report for Indiana, the outlook charts on commodities produced in the area, the current issue of the Agricultural Situation, and the farm business summary for the section prepared by the Farm Management Department of Purdue University.

Popular sources of material were emphasized. The feature stories carried in nearly all farm magazines after the outlook report was issued were used rather than the more technical presentations of official documents. Each committee, both county and township, also received the Agricultural Situation and was placed on the list to receive the special market reports of commission associations as well as the Livestock Producer. Twenty-two attended the district outlook conference.

The committee found the film strip, Economic Information for Indiana Farm-

ers, and the syllabus which accompanied it from the State office a satisfactory outline. When the first township meetings were held a county committeeman or the county agent assisted each township committee in putting on a talk and showing the film strip.

The next month, the time for the township committees to present their reports on current conditions, rolled around. In general, those who had access to magazine articles for material did very well. Some who used the Agricultural Situation presented an intelligent report on the outlook for a single commodity. Others using this source found themselves unable to digest the contents. Those who studied market reports fared somewhat better. It was evident that the local men would need plenty of encouragement. I made it a point to talk with these men after any meetings at which I happened to be present and to send others clippings or articles which might be of interest before they were to appear on programs. As the season advanced a number of the men began to master the subject. Others lost all interest, largely from the fact that they had no special liking for the subject or because of inability to master it. One interesting thing to me has been that a number of the men have been carrying their copies of the Agricultural Situation around in their pockets. After a talk and the meeting is adjourned it is not uncommon to see a little knot of farmers gather around the speaker. The leaflet will come out of the pocket and a discussion of its contents started. I have seen the same thing happen on the street or in the store or other places in which farmers congregate. More of us are stimulated to action through informal discussions than set speeches.

What has been accomplished? We have made a start, which is something. The county committee has been stimulated to a study of the entire subject on the outlook. About one-half of the 33 township committeemen have given the matter considerable thought. In private conversation these men have given instances in which they used out-

look information in planning their own operations. Several hundred farm families have known for the first time that there is an organized effort upon the part of the United States Department of Agriculture, the experiment stations, and the extension service to develop and present information which may prove of value in planning farm operations. To what degree this information has been used I am not yet in a position to state. I am convinced, however, that as a result of the work of these committeemen there has been more of a tendency for our farmers to read the outlook reports appearing in our papers and to listen to the reports being broadcast over the radio.

The advantages of local leaders in this project are, first, the training that the leaders themselves receive; second, the multiplication of effort to accomplish a result; third, making people feel that the material has a practical importance because their own people present it.

In addition to the use of local leaders, County Agent Leaming prepared a continuous series of good news stories for the local papers to reinforce his outlook program. For example, in the dairy industry, the facts brought out at an outlook meeting or any new piece of information were utilized in such stories as "Dairy output exceeds that of last year"; "Dairymen advised to meet lower prices with home-grown rations, balanced"; "Dairy cows of 10,000 pounds capacity pay"; and "Northwest Indiana dairymen fared better than those of any other areas."

THE YOUNG people at Captain Cook, Hawaii, held a meeting and elected officers. After the meeting the club called on Arthur Greenwood, owner of a large ranch, and leased 5 acres of land from him. The club intends to start a small cooperative association. They will clear this piece of land, plant fruits and vegetables, and sell the produce cooperatively. The land was selected by the county extension agent, the poultry specialist, and the members of the club.

Advantages of Marketing Wool Cooperatively

SOL MAYER

President, National Wool Marketing Corporation

I AM PLEASED to have this opportunity of reaching the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, as its representatives have been most helpful to the cooperative movement in every section of the country. We realize that the education of the producers to a better understanding of the principles underlying cooperative efforts is a life job, which can never be allowed to lapse. No one is in better position than our agricultural advisers to carry on this work.

I count among the most important achievements of the National Wool Marketing Corporation the following:

1. It is now possible for the hundreds of thousands of farmers who run small flocks of sheep to market their wool at its value. Approximately one-third of the country's wool clip is produced in the so-called fleece-wool sections. Some of this wool is among the choicest produced in the United States. The only outlet heretofore has been through speculative channels and, as these small clips have had to pass through several hands before reaching the manufacturer, the cost of distribution has been very great. Furthermore, an average fixed price has been paid in such sections, little preference being given to choice clips as that might tend to raise asking prices for the less desirable clips. The National grades all fleece wools into large commercial lines so that each individual lot can enjoy the same advantage in the market as the large clips from the West and be sold on its individual merits. This, I think, is the greatest achievement of the National to date.

2. The National has tried in every conceivable way to stabilize the markets in all producing sections. From this labor nonmembers have profited, in that they have been able to market their clips through private channels at higher prices than would have been obtainable without the competition furnished by the National. This, nevertheless, has been beneficial to growers who market through cooperative channels. It has prevented, to a considerable extent, bargain-counter sales which would, naturally, tend to demoralize markets in distributing centers. Many growers in the West were able this year to market their clips at advances up to 50 per cent over prices obtainable at shearing time by following the advice of the National, and the fairly strong prices now prevailing in distributing cen-

ters are largely the result of the National's efforts in this respect.

3. During May and June, this year, our home markets had reached their lowest level since 1896. The protective tariff of 34 cents per clean pound was entirely ignored. Fearing that still lower levels might be reached, the mills refused to anticipate future needs and the markets came to a practical standstill. Late in July signs of approaching im-



Sol Mayer

provement began to appear and in August a buying wave came suddenly and unexpectedly. It was evident that confidence in values had returned. At first prices obtainable were deplorably low, but during the week ending August 13 the National took the lead in advancing its asking prices 5 cents per clean pound, which represented an advance of a full 15 per cent above what had, up to that time, been current market. Some wool was sold at these higher values, and it can be stated in fairness to Summer Street wool houses that they generally followed the National's lead in advancing their prices. During the week ending August 27 the National again advanced its prices up to a point fully 30 per cent above the lowest point of the market three weeks previous. Wool prices had declined 37 per cent between January and July, 1932, so that this new advance by the National regained all but 7 per cent of this loss. During the week ending September 10 the National again marked up its

prices, asking 50 cents for choice warp selected 12 months' Texas wool, and correspondingly higher prices for other grades. At that time comparable foreign wool would cost, landed in Boston, duty paid, approximately 14 cents, clean, more than our asking prices for Texas wool, so that competition from abroad was out of the question. These moves by the National have contributed more than anything else to the higher wool prices now being realized, and it will be the policy of the National to mark up its asking prices again as fast as conditions permit.

These conservative steps by the National Wool Marketing Corporation have received the hearty approval not only of the private wool trade but of the mills who in years past have suffered severely from declining wool markets.

Benefits to Growers

In many other ways the National Wool Marketing Corporation has been of great benefit to growers in every section. Through preshearing loans it has helped many growers to pull through hard winters and the hardships resulting from abnormally low prices for their products. It has furnished reliable market information, obtainable through no other sources. It has posted the growers as to conditions of supply and probable demand and has rendered a variety of services too numerous to mention. Each clip is carefully examined upon arrival and the growers are then advised of their contents. Suggestions for improvement of their clips are offered.

That the National has proved its value to the wool growers of the United States is hardly open to question. We have experienced a constantly declining market since 1925, and as wool now is not yielding the cost of production we can reasonably expect gradual improvement. The next few years, if history repeats itself, should firmly establish the value of orderly marketing.

My hope is that the growers everywhere may see the wisdom of building strong cooperative associations in their respective fields. They must take an active part in promoting this movement, as otherwise it can not succeed. The office of the cooperative manager should serve as a common meeting place for the members and for the dissemination of useful information. The National Wool Marketing Corporation can not carry on

a regular correspondence with 35,000 individual members, because this would be too costly an undertaking. The 28 cooperative associations which are the exclusive stockholders of the National Wool Marketing Corporation must be depended on to keep their members informed on all matters affecting their industry. I urge the growers everywhere to help build strong cooperative units.

The Federal Farm Board furnished the money required for the organization of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and has made its operations possible. In this it has been most generous. All reasonable requests have met with prompt and courteous consideration. The board has never interfered in our selling policies but has been insistent on capable management required by the agricultural marketing act.

Marketing System

By following such business practices as time and experience have proved to be correct, I feel sure we shall develop a marketing system for wool better than any heretofore in vogue and one that will meet with the approval not only of the growers themselves but of the consuming public as well.

Elimination of waste in distribution of agricultural products is essential to the welfare of the industry. A saving in the costs of distribution will result in increasing the buying power of the producer, and thereby furnish employment to the industrial worker who is, in the end, the principal consumer. In this effort I feel that the National Wool Marketing Corporation is playing its part.

Views on Corporation

Albert W. Elliott, active head of Jeremiah Williams & Co., which until 1931 was one of the largest wool houses in the United States, is well known to all wool-growers and recognized throughout the wool trade for his ability and wide experience. On a recent visit to Boston I asked Mr. Elliott if he would care to express, for publication, his views regarding the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its operations. I quote from his letter to me, as follows:

"The creation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board, in the winter of 1930, was viewed with grave alarm by most of the so-called independent wool trade.

"In the spring of 1930, after the decline in wool prices that had taken place ever since 1925, no one anticipated the further serious decline which eventually occurred. However, the market con-

tinued its downward trend, with the result that the advances made in the spring and summer of 1930 turned out to be too high.

"In the two succeeding years, 1931 and 1932, the western operations of the corporation were conducted in a conservative and businesslike manner, and in the year 1932 might even be characterized as ultraconservative.

"On the selling end, in each of the three years of its existence, there has been little to criticize in the corporation's methods of operation. While during these three years the tendency of wool prices along with the prices of all agricultural (and other) commodities was downward, at no time during this period could the corporation be fairly accused of selling methods or policies that tended to accelerate the decline, and it might be stated with equal fairness that, on the contrary, during most of that period their selling policies tended to retard the decline. A fair proof of this is that at the approach of the new clip in both 1931 and 1932 the corporation held more rather than less than its share of the preceding year's clip carried over. The arresting of the long decline and the subsequent rise in price that took place in the late summer of this year was largely due to the constructive policy of the corporation.

"Prior to the formation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, several large houses had retired from the wool trade, and the domestic production of wool had greatly increased. In my opinion, in the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, with the withdrawal of capital and personnel that had taken place, to have handled the clips of those years without some such instrument as the National Wool Marketing Corporation to take up the slack, would have been extremely difficult. Looking backward, I think many of the independent dealers have come to the same conclusion.

"The attitude of the independent trade toward the National Wool Marketing Corporation of late has undergone a decided change. The independents realize that the cooperative movement is here, and in all probability is here to stay; that, forgetting the mistakes of the summer of 1930, during the rest of the period of its existence, the corporation's business has been conducted both in the West and in the East in a manner that does not lay itself open to any serious criticism; that in times of stress its influence has been distinctly stabilizing, and they realize that they, the independent dealers, as well as the growers, are and will be better off with it in existence than without it."

New 4-H Radio Series Outlined

A new series of national 4-H radio programs has been arranged for 1933 which will feature the central theme "4-H club work has educational value." Beginning with January 7, 1933, each program will include talks by 4-H club members, local leaders, and supervisors, parents of club members, and others which will contribute to the development of the central theme. The more important aspects of 4-H club work that affect the education of the club member will be explained. The series will include discussions of the following general topics: January 7, Organizing the 4-H Club; February 4, Conducting the 4-H Club Meeting; April 1, Formulating the 4-H Program; May 6, Project Instruction; June 3, Summer-school Instruction; July 1, 4-H Camps; August 5, 4-H Tours; September 2, 4-H Demonstrations and Judging; October 7, Educational Rewards of 4-H Club Work; November 4, 4-H Achievement; and December 2, 4-H Leadership. No program has been arranged for the first Saturday in March, which falls on Inauguration Day.

The national 4-H music achievement series, which is broadcast for a half hour during each monthly program, will include some of the more important compositions of the world's great composers. Schubert, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Beethoven, Verdi, Liszt, and other equally great composers will be represented. The music will be played by the United States Marine Band, and interesting and instructive facts about the music and the lives of the composers will be given by Ray Turner. Many States are making plans for active participation in the 1933 4-H music achievement test.

The national 4-H radio programs are arranged cooperatively by the State extension divisions and the United States Department of Agriculture. They are broadcast from 12.30 to 1.30 p. m., eastern standard time, on the first Saturday of each month over a nation-wide network of 56 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co.

REDUCTIONS in farm living expenses ranging from \$150 to \$300 were made last year by farm families who raised gardens in connection with the North Dakota home makers' club garden-nutrition program. These valuations were placed on the gardens by the owners, reports Grace DeLong, State home demonstration leader.

Launching a Home Demonstration Program



Welcoming the home demonstration agent to the farm home

LESS THAN a year ago home demonstration work came to Rappahannock County, Va. The opportunity for starting a home demonstration program came unexpectedly both to the State extension workers and the women of the county. The event which started the ball rolling was a gift of \$1,000 given to the women of the county to improve living conditions, especially among the mountaineers. The women leaders in the county considered home demonstration work and with the consent of the donors decided to invest in it. The State readily agreed to add the necessary amount to bring a home demonstration agent to the county, and Mathilda Garner came to Rappahannock with one year to win a permanent place for home demonstration work.

Extension work was no new thing to the people. For 10 years able county agricultural agents had not only won the respect of the farmers in their extension programs but had trained many of the younger men in the county as 4-H club members. The women knew of this work and were eager to receive their share of the extension program.

The county is an agricultural county with apples as the principal crop. Prosperous orchards and many fine old colonial homes are seen in the valley, but here and there narrow dirt roads wind up to the small mountain farms and the homes of the mountaineers. Some of these roads go through creeks and over rocks which tax even the driving ability of a home demonstration agent.

The problem with the mountaineer women as Miss Garner saw it was to first win their confidence and then to induce them to undertake home demonstrations. She decided to win their confidence through the children and as a starter organized a food-for-health club in one of the larger mountain schools. The teachers were interested and agreed to assist with the club. More than 60 children joined. The first meeting for women was an illustrated talk for both the children and their mothers on packing school lunches. Many of the women came down to the schoolhouse for the lecture demonstration and appeared friendly and interested. The teachers noticed a great improvement in the chil-

ment contest was organized with 38 enrolled. Many of the women lived on mountain farms and were rather inaccessible but they were all visited by the home demonstration agent and most of them made some improvement in their kitchens. There was not much money spent, but much more convenient kitchens resulted. The women made cabinets out of old boxes, kitchen tables, tea wagons, and transformed old tin cans into gayly painted storage cans. They also stenciled curtains which they made out of meal sacks, and one woman made a very serviceable sink out of a gas tank salvaged from an old automobile.

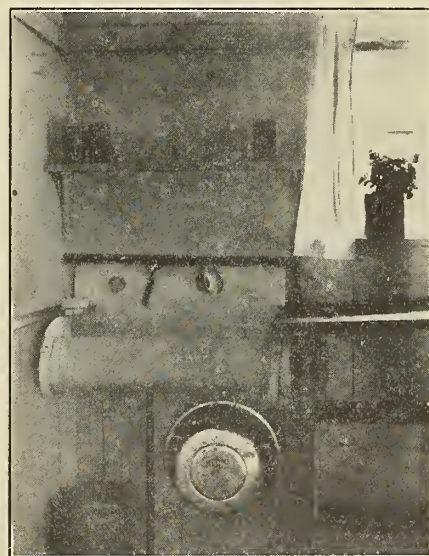
As a working basis, a chairman was appointed for each of the eight neighbor-



Mountaineer mothers came down to the schoolhouse to discuss school lunches with the agent and the young mothers of the 4-H food-for-health club

dren's lunches after this first meeting. When the food-for-health club took part in the achievement day program in November a number of the mothers came down to see it. They were mountain women who seldom attend meetings in town but came with enthusiasm to celebrate the achievements of their children. They are now cordial in inviting Miss Garner into their homes and are interested in a program of their own next year.

When the program was planned home gardens seemed to be one of the things most needed in the county. The gardens were planted but drought and unseasonable weather played havoc with them. Undiscouraged, Miss Garner turned to another project. As she visited the women in their homes she found them much interested in kitchen contests which they had heard about in other Virginia counties, so a kitchen-improve-



A sink made from an old automobile gas tank added to the convenience of this farm kitchen

hood groups of women. Last year most of the meetings were devoted to the kitchen-improvement work, food preparation and preservation, chair caning, and some work on hooked rugs. These clubs are organizing this year with a president, vice president, secretary, and two leaders. Representatives met with the agent in November in a county planning meeting to select the program of work for 1933. Foods preparation in relation to meal planning was chosen as the major project, with clothing, vegetable gardening, or house furnishing as minor projects for the county. Each community club has also appointed a committee to plan the club programs for each month. "The importance of strong committees can not be overemphasized. It means more definite planning and it means the giving of definite tasks to the women themselves," says Miss Garner.

The results which Miss Garner and Belle Burke, the district agent, feel have been accomplished by one year of home demonstration work in Rappahannock County are: The leading women in the county have become vitally interested in the program; the women of the county are organized to make practical suggestions for their own plans for next year and to carry them through with the advice and help of the home demonstration agent; convenient beautiful kitchens are something to be talked about in Rappahannock County, and the interest is spreading to other phases of home improvement; contacts have been made with the mountaineers, which will make it possible to go into their homes next year and put on a definite well-rounded live-at-home program.



NEW cooperative home for girls which is being sponsored by the university 4-H club. It houses between 25 and 30 young women students enrolled in the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

National 4-H Club Radio Programs

12.30 to 1.30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Saturday, January 7

Helping our 4-H club to organize.....4-H club boy from Connecticut.
 Why I joined a 4-H club.....4-H club girl from Ohio.
 Getting new 4-H club members.....4-H local leader from Ohio.
 The need for 4-H club work...C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work.
 The World's Great Composers—National 4-H music-achievement test featuring compositions by Schubert, Mozart, and Berlioz.
 United States Marine Band.

Saturday, February 4

What goes on at our 4-H club meetings.....4-H club boy from Tennessee.
 Our 4-H club meetings are interesting and instructive.
 4-H club girl from Illinois.
 How we carry on 4-H club work in Illinois.....4-H supervisor from Illinois.
 Educational opportunities that come to the 4-H club member...C. J. Galpin,
 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.
 The World's Great Composers—National 4-H music-achievement test featuring compositions by Handel, Chopin, and Mendelssohn.
 United States Marine Band.

A Local Leader for 20 Years



Frank H. B. Heald

THE BOYS 4-H club of Scarborough, Cumberland County, Me., has been a real force in the community for 20 years under the leadership of Frank H. B. Heald, the superintendent of schools. Many of these Maine boys have completed their projects and have taken up work as farmers, teachers, or business men. They know the value of their 4-H training and the inspiration of Mr. Heald. Some of the reasons why this local leader has so loyally supported club work ever since his club received its first certificate back in 1913 are given below in his own words:

"I like to keep in touch with young people, to see them grow and develop. The 4-H club gives me this opportunity which I do not have outside of school hours. I like the reality expressed in club work. Boys and girls actually achieve and make progress by working on concrete projects.

"I have observed that parents actually use more improved practices on the farm and in the home after their youngsters have been in club work. Of course, this is a minor consideration. I say it is minor because I look upon 4-H club work primarily as a means to help build character.

"Records are essential in any business pursuit, and fortunate is he who has this impressed and demonstrated to him while young.

"We have made progress in Maine in inducing club members to 'finish the job.' I know of nothing which is more essential in character building than the development of a willingness to complete a task once it is started. I know of nothing which is more demoralizing than to start many projects and leave them incomplete. Society has always been cursed not by too many starters but rather by too few 'finishers.'

"I have always believed that the way to drive boys and girls from the farm is to make deliberate attempts to keep them there. For this reason, I see a valuable contribution in 4-H club work in broadening the contacts of our young people. Tours, judging contests, county contests, and other activities enlarge the acquaintances and broaden the vision of young people. A good proportion of club members quite naturally come to the realization that they have abundant opportunities close to their homes."

RESPONDING to 42 calls for help in putting up a food supply for the year, Mrs. W. M. Harriss, Brown County, Tex., 4-H pantry demonstrator, reached 29 families in June as her part in the help-others expansion program of the home demonstration clubs of the county.

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in Ohio

THE STRUGGLE against bovine tuberculosis has been a long and bitter one but progress has been made. Eight States are now modified accredited areas, four having won this honor in 1932—Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, and North Dakota. In the following article Dr. A. J. DeFosset, inspector in charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been with the work in Ohio from the beginning, tells how it was done in that State.

OHIO BECAME a modified tuberculosis-free area on January 1, 1932, meaning that tuberculosis in cattle has been reduced so that it does not exceed five-tenths of 1 per cent in any of the 88 counties in the State.

To accomplish this it was necessary to tuberculin-test and retest 515,181 herds of cattle, comprising 3,959,850 head, and to remove 89,121 which were found diseased. The total indemnity for these diseased animals amounted to \$4,614,950, which was paid to the owners. Of this amount, \$2,622,363 was paid by the State and \$1,952,587 by the United States. It was necessary to retest some of the badly infected herds as many as six or eight times at 90-day to 6-month intervals in order to reduce the infection. Many of these larger and heavily infected herds came under State and Federal supervision for the test earlier under the so-called individual accredited herd plan, which was the forerunner of the area plan that followed and was inaugurated in August, 1923.

Area Plan

Under the individual accredited herd plan over a period of four years previous to 1923 there had been tested 10,096 herds with 153,928 cattle, 4 per cent of which reacted. This plan, although of great value, especially from an educational standpoint, was rather costly and consumed considerable time. It cost approximately 96 cents per head for operating expense, whereas under the area plan later adopted the expense for testing was reduced to as low as 20 cents per head in some counties. Under the area plan it was possible to extend service to a large group of farmers and dairymen who were just as deserving of assistance as the breeder or herd owner who had his herd tested under the individual accredited herd plan. Furthermore, it made possible the extermination of the disease in a shorter period of time with the possible saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers through curbing the further spread of this infection.

The inauguration of the area plan, while meeting with general approval, nevertheless encountered most bitter opposition in a number of counties. The obstructionists carried their campaign into the committee rooms of the State

legislature with the hope of defeating legislation designed to strengthen the laws for tuberculosis eradication. This, however, was of no avail. Attempts also were made to defeat appropriations by the general assembly and from county commissioners in numerous counties. It appeared that always at the crucial period help came from somewhere to save the day.

Farm Bureau Aids

This help was nearly always organized back home by members of the farm bureau and outstanding breeders and dairymen, usually under the leadership of county extension agents, who have proved themselves ever ready in any emergency requiring prompt and remedial action. On this faithful group of public servants we have been able to rely in the campaign of tuberculosis eradication in livestock. Several years before the Ohio legislature provided in the statutes for the petitioning by herd owners for a test in their county, and before funds were provided by the general assembly toward the payment of operation costs and for indemnity, the county agents of a number of Ohio counties assisted in the organization of farmers and breeders for circulating petitions among them, and then provided the funds for the cost of the work by an assessment ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per head of cattle owned. Under this kind of a plan more than \$125,000 was raised by subscriptions and made possible the testing of nearly 400,000 cattle before the Riggs law, which provides a means of appropriating public funds, became operative.

Since the modification of the first group of four counties, namely, Belmont, Erie, Henry, and Huron, a 3-year period has already elapsed on 38 of our counties, and this group has recently been retested. The result of this retest enables one now to draw conclusions as to whether or not tuberculosis in Ohio herds has actually been brought under control and practically eradicated. Among the counties in this group which have been selected are some in which the degree of infection on the initial tuberculin test was as high as 24.6 per cent. The infection was as low as 0.024 per cent in some other counties in the group. This gives a fair average group of counties in

the State for an inventory or a study of results which follows:

Results of reaccreditation test in 38 modified accredited counties

	Herds	Cattle	Reactors	Per cent
Initial test.....	110,150	692,659	19,981	2.33
Reaccrediting test after 3 years.....	93,970	696,029	2,634	.38

It will be understood that all cattle in the counties which on initial test showed 1 per cent or more infection were retested until the infection was reduced to less than five-tenths of 1 per cent before the county actually was accredited.

The figures in this table show that tuberculosis can be controlled and reduced to a negligible degree of infection, but it would be unwise to discontinue testing after the county has become modified accredited. The timeworn adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of success," certainly is true in the warfare on a disease as insidious as is tuberculosis, whether of human or animal type.

The benefits derived by cattle owners and the public are too well known to require detailed discussion. Briefly, tuberculosis eradication in Ohio has been a material aid in marketing surplus dairy cattle. It has also made herds more productive and provided a sound foundation for herd improvement.

Guarding Health

For the consumer of milk and its products, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has provided increased safety from a health standpoint. This feature of the work has no doubt been largely responsible for the active interest and support of city and town people as well as of the rural population.

It has been my privilege to assist in the organization and testing campaign in the first group of counties starting the work in Ohio, also, the completion of the work in the State, and while the task before me as inspector in charge of the activities sometimes seemed trying and difficult, it has been a genuine pleasure to work with our livestock and farm groups, the agricultural editors, public health officials, workers in the extension service and others of the State university, the experiment station, and the Ohio department of Agriculture.

Twelve Years of Windbreak Planting

IT WAS BLEAK, biting January in Nobles County, Minn. Across the open prairie swept a stinging blast—27 miles per hour, according to the anemometer carried by the extension forester. A few moments later on a near-by farmstead the same gauge registered only 3½ miles per hour. A well-planned, well-placed, well-planted young shelter belt made the difference. These comparative wind gauge readings, together with others like them, provide the “cold” facts upon which is based Minnesota’s windbreak slogan, “It’s not a home till it’s planted.”

Proving that Minnesota farmers are becoming convinced of the value of windbreaks are the more than 60,000 trees planted annually since 1926. In 1930 the total was 90,000 and in 1931, notwithstanding the depression, it reached 170,000, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester, the leader in this work.

Desirable Species Planted

Back in 1920 there was a most discouraging lack of interest in planting, particularly in the prairie region of western Minnesota where the need for windbreaks was perhaps greatest. This was due largely to the many failures experienced by the early settlers in attempting to establish shelter-belt plantings. Therefore, it seemed necessary to demonstrate that trees of desirable species could be grown on the prairies with reasonable success, at the same time demonstrating the proper location, proper spacing, proper selection of species, and proper care of a windbreak.

Accordingly, a cooperative windbreak project was set up by the division of forestry of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Forest Service. The plan was to locate not more than two demonstration windbreaks in each township, the State furnishing the trees at a flat rate of \$1 per hundred to approved farmers who agreed to handle and care for the trees as directed by the extension service.

Cooperative Windbreaks

From 1920 to 1926 approximately 400 Minnesota farmers in 53 counties signed the agreement to establish and maintain cooperative windbreaks, and about 260 were actually planted. In 1926, 253 of the demonstrations were still active. It was one of these demonstration windbreaks referred to above, which tamed a 27-mile windstorm on the open prairie into a 3½-mile ripple within the farmstead proper.

Since 1926, when the work was taken over by the extension division, a type of

shelter-belt planting has been developed, known as the Minnesota standard windbreak plan. This provides not only protection against the prevailing north and west winds, but also a planting adequate to supply the farm with fuel wood, posts, lumber, and other wood-lot products. It specifies a definite combination and arrangement of trees, the outer rows consisting of rapidly growing species, such as poplar and willow, with evergreen on the inside and the valuable hardwood and nut trees (advocated in southern Minnesota) in the middle.

4-H Forestry Clubs

4-H clubs have been used to advantage in spreading interest in windbreak planting. In 1931 there were 216 4-H forestry-club members. The work includes a 2-year home-nursery project, followed by a third-year project for transplanting the seedlings to their permanent locations. Another, known as the 4-H black walnut project, encourages the planting of walnut and other nut trees. Numerous publications have been issued specifically for 4-H club members, and three 1-act plays prepared.

In 1932 a new kind of planting was begun which promises to increase greatly the interest in windbreaks. This is the planting of shelter belts on country school grounds, not only as a protection to the school, but as a striking demonstration to the entire neighborhood. Six schools in Koochiching County, Minn., planted 12,000 trees. Every tree was of native wild stock, selected from near-by forests. Encouragement and supervision of this work was given through the cooperation of the extension forester, the county agent, local rangers, county superintendent of schools, and teachers.

Getting Schools Interested

The project started with visits to the schools by the county agent and Mr. Anderson who outlined the proposal to teachers, pupils, and parents. The county superintendent sent letters to all school supervisors and directors. A special planting day was selected and the event made a community celebration. The families brought picnic dinners, assisted with the planting, and remained for a program in the afternoon. The whole ceremony was tied up with the Washington Bicentennial observance, and every pupil given a tree-planting certificate from the American Tree Association, Washington, D. C.

The schools have agreed to give the proper care and protection to the plant

ings, and expect to follow up next year with landscaping work, using again wild, native stock obtainable without cost from the surrounding forest areas. This work will again be supervised by the extension forester, county agent, and other cooperators.

Similar effort in Lake of the Woods County this year resulted in the planting of 8,000 trees. Lac qui Parle County, under the leadership of the county agent and the county horticultural society, carried on a school beautification project, involving the planting of about 15 trees on each school lawn.

Interest has also been promoted in windbreak and wood-lot planting through the home beautification project, mainly for women, with which the extension forester has assisted. In 1931, 125 farm women took part.

So satisfactory has the Minnesota standard windbreak plan proved that commercial nurseries of the State have adopted it, describe it in their catalogs and other literature, and list planting stock in accordance with its specifications. Other States have modeled their plans after it, also.

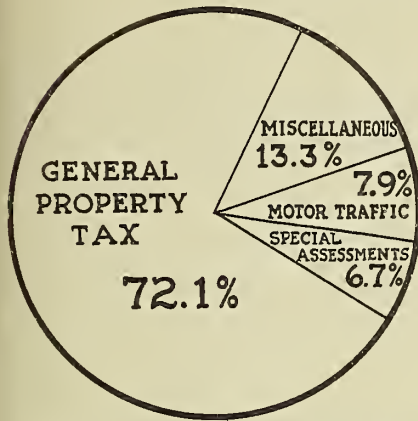
Protection from Snowdrifts

The protection from snowdrifts, afforded by properly placed trees, has attracted the attention of Minnesota railroads. The Great Northern line began a half dozen years ago to plant snow catches along cuts and fills along their right of way to eliminate the use of portable wooden snow fences, which have proved expensive to build and move about, besides requiring replacement on the average every six years. This railroad has proved that better results can be obtained from permanent tree plantings, which, in addition, make their route more attractive to passengers. Section foremen plant and care for these snow catches. Native evergreens have been transplanted and supplemented with willow and caragana plantings, the seedlings for which have been grown by the section foremen in nursery gardens. Mr. Anderson cooperated with the roadway superintendent in working out the plans for the plantings, producing the stock, and caring for the trees.

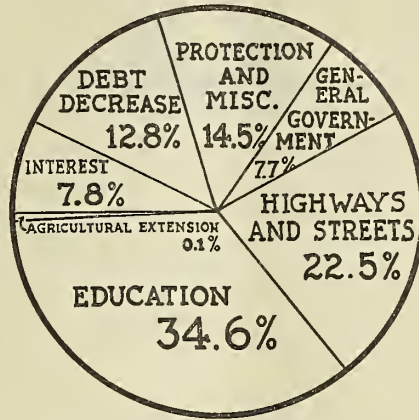
Thus in many ways are the practical and aesthetic values of windbreaks being impressed upon farmers and the public.

SOIL TESTS for acidity and phosphorus are proving their worth to farmers in Illinois. C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist, tells us that during the past two years 250,000 acres of farm land were tested by more than 10,000 farmers.

Ohio Studies Tax Facts



Sources of Income



Local Expenditures

A SERIES of five feature articles on taxes and local government in Ohio, illustrated with charts similar to that above, have been sent out to local newspapers in Ohio. These articles were based on a tax survey in all counties conducted by H. R. Moore and F. L. Morison, rural economists for the State University and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Mats of the charts were supplied with each article.

The first article gave a brief summary of taxes and tax expenditures in the 11 counties using the charts illustrated. Later articles discussed the sources of public income and the percentage received from the various taxes, the source and distribution of township, school district, city and village taxes, and the facts about such special taxes as the gasoline tax and farm property taxes.

Potato Growers Study Prospects

THE OUTLOOK meetings in the early-potato section of the East are now in full swing. Fifty-four meetings have already been held—40 in Virginia, 11 in North Carolina, 2 in Florida, and 1 in South Carolina. Meetings in Maryland are scheduled for January 12 and 13. The attendance at these meetings indicates unusual interest in the outlook reports. They are held in cooperation with the interstate early potato committee composed of growers, dealers, representatives from the State agricultural colleges, and others from Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Long Island who are interested in early potatoes.

The present outlook indicates that a further reduction in acreage of about 20 per cent would be desirable, and emphasizes the value of economical production through the use of good land, good fertilizers, good seed, and good cultural practices. A study of early potato prospects was made at the October meeting of the committee when the situation was discussed with representatives of the State and Federal Extension Service, farm loan agencies, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and growers and shippers.

Last year conditions in the early potato market were discussed with more than 3,000 growers at 59 outlook meetings. A recommendation of a 20 per cent decrease in acreage planted was also made at this time. This made the maximum total acreage recommended 122,100 acres. When the reports were all in, the actual acreage planted proved to be more than 2,000 acres less than the acreage recommended.

The growers, dealers, and business men in the early-potato area are becoming more and more interested in this work and are gaining confidence in its value. Bankers are anxious to consult with the committee as to market and production prospects. Growers come out in large numbers to the outlook meetings and a steadily growing volume of inquiries as to production plans and marketing activities is received in the office of Secretary A. E. Mercker.

Advice and help are also given in coordinating a sound marketing program when the crop is marketed. Last year the marketing program was especially successful in Norfolk, Va., North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. The committee members from these States consider prices were higher than they

would have been had each agency operated independently.

In regard to this service Charles F. Cowell, president of the North Carolina Produce Growers Cooperative Associations (Inc.), writes: "During the past three years when North Carolina has shipped 5,500 to 8,500 cars of potatoes. I have estimated at the end of each season, the growers of early potatoes in this State have saved no less than \$100 per car, the general average price we received above what I felt at the time we would have received without this work."

New Jersey Meets the Home Situation

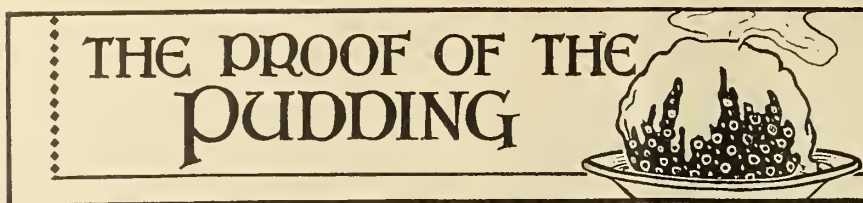
(Continued from page 7)

Certain household furnishings which need to be refurnished can be handled successfully at home. Since many of these add to the comfort of the family, and can be done with little expense, group meetings around these problems are of satisfaction to those who participate.

Not the least important of the staff's activities at the present time are those which deal with parent-child relationships. Study groups are popular; play centers are helpful; and news service and discussion groups are relieving some tension by frank treatment of the emotional effect of the depression upon the family and the challenge in retrenchment.

Effective service is built upon confidence and good will and the opportunity to develop these was never so great. With the opportunity goes responsibility and the extension program in home economics can and is due to become one of the important activities in the interests of society. To be equipped with the facts in the situation is not enough. Extension workers need resourcefulness rather than a fixed procedure. Helping home makers solve the unusual problems of to-day necessitates greater flexibility so that adjustments and readjustments may be made to fit the changing situation.

POPE COUNTY, Ark., will receive \$500,000 from cotton this year, while from cows it will have an income of \$100,000 and from poultry \$150,000. Money will also be received from beef cattle and hogs. This is the first year in the history of the county that livestock has returned as much money to the county as half of the cotton crop, according to W. R. Daniel, county agricultural agent.



THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of extension work is in the use made of it by the individual farm man and woman.

In every county where extension work has been successfully carried on there are examples of the proof of extension work. Hunting them out to get hold of those facts which tell the story is another thing.

In this column a few brief examples of the value of extension work to the farmer and farm woman in different parts of the country are given.

Production Records Save Feed Bill

The situation of low prices and high costs faced an Illinois dairyman of McHenry County. Joining a dairy herd-improvement association, he found that he was feeding an unbalanced ration and feeding too much of it. Upon the advice of the tester, he fed the herd according to the production of the cows and cut his monthly feed bill \$48.58. This saving represented 6,232 pounds of feed.

A Satisfactory Farming Program

The problem of profit on a small farm has been met by Silas Walker, a negro farmer in South Carolina. Just before planting time, he sold almost enough hogs to pay cash for his fertilizer. He entered 12 pigs in a ton-litter contest and sold his corn through these hogs at \$4.5 cents per bushel.

His cash crops are 6 acres of tobacco and 6 acres of cotton worked with the aid of the family. He also plants 18 acres of corn, 3 acres of oats, and has a year-round garden. His poultry flock supplies the family needs and last year brought \$75 in surplus poultry and eggs. Two cows give plenty of milk and butter for the family.

Silas is a 2-horse farmer and owns his land. He has kept up land payments and taxes during the past lean years with this farming program and expects to continue with the advice and help of the local negro farm agent.

Ton-Litter Methods Pay

Ton-litter methods of growing hogs is solving the problem of profit in times

of low pork prices for Ernest Ritter, near Kratzerville, Pa.

Eight purebred Chester White pigs farrowed January 16 were grown to 2,135 pounds at 6 months of age at a total feed cost of \$64.04. These rapid gains made by following the plan suggested by the extension service gave him a return of \$96.08 above feed costs.

Catering to the Market

Verlin Campbell, of Maggie, Haywood County, N. C., has found that grocery stores catering to a select trade will pay him 40 cents a bushel above the market price of Irish potatoes when he produces the so-called "baker" type of potato, and he is cashing in on the idea on his 1,400-acre farm located on Fictop Mountain.

Last year Mr. Campbell sold 400 bushels at the premium of 40 cents above the market price. The remaining acreage is given over to producing seed potatoes of the Green Mountain and Spaulding Rose varieties.

Mr. Campbell's idea came as a result of training given his son Hiram by the local vocational teacher and the county farm agent. Hiram saw the need for growing a supply of seed and of producing something unusual from a market standpoint. He has found that it pays to do something a little different from what neighboring farmers are doing.

New Motion Pictures

TWO GENERATIONS, a 4-reel, silent motion picture has recently been completed for the Forest Service by the Office of Motion Pictures. The scenes were filmed in the central hardwood districts of Kentucky. The subject matter is presented in a story about a young man who has come into possession of the family homestead, which includes a large area of hardwood timber. Through the advice and help of a friend in the State Forest Service he realizes that by applying methods of practical forestry and guarding against fire his woods may yield a steady income. A thrilling forest fire is shown, and there is also an interesting sequence photographed in a large hardwood mill showing some of the many articles made from hardwood.

The film is designed to illustrate the possibilities in cultivating the woodlands and the great need of controlling fires. This picture is available on either 35 millimeter or 16 millimeter safety film.

A short talking picture recently released by the Office of Motion Pictures is a Forest Service film entitled "Forest Fires—or Conservation?" This picture presents Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Congressman Leavitt, of Montana, in a brief discussion of the importance of conserving forest resources, with special reference to the danger of forest fires. This film is one-half reel in length, sound-on-film recording.

The use of burros as pack animals to carry out the 1-night bedding system of sheep management on national forest summer range is shown in a motion picture just released by the Department of Agriculture. The ease with which the camp equipment is carried and moved by the burros as they graze with the sheep during the day is shown. At noon the packs are unloaded to give the burros a short rest and each night camp is made in a new location so that the sheep need not tramp long distances to fresh

feed. The film points out that this method results in the reduction of camp tending expenses and in heavier lambs and cleaner fleeces for the fall market. The picture is a standard 35-millimeter silent film.

A talking picture of special interest to 4-H club workers, entitled "Payne Fund Students Complete Course" has just been released by the Office of Motion Pictures. This film shows Director C. W. Warburton bidding good-by to Mary Todd and Andy Colebank, the first of the Payne fund students to finish the course of study in the United States Department of Agriculture, and records briefly the outstanding impressions gained by Miss Todd and Mr. Colebank during their stay in Washington. This film, one-half reel in length, sound-on-film recording, is available to extension workers.

These pictures may be borrowed from the office of motion pictures, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on payment of transportation expenses.

· ACROSS · THE · EDITOR'S · DESK ·

The Outlook at Work

CONTINUALLY I am hearing the query, "Where does the outlook get us?" I'm happy to present such a reply as comes to me in the preliminary report on adjustments and results in the early-potato area along the Atlantic seaboard in 1932. A. E. Mercker, secretary of the Interstate Early Potato Committee, produces this record. Last year, with the assistance of county extension agents in the area, the outlook for early potatoes was presented to some 3,000 growers at 59 local meetings. On the basis of the outlook at that time, it was recommended that a 20 per cent reduction in acreage be effected. This meant that not more than 122,100 acres should be planted. The actual acreage planted was 2,000 acres less than that recommended.

Commenting on the returns for the season just passed Charles F. Cowell, president of the North Carolina Produce Growers' Cooperative Association, says: "I estimate that during the season growers in my State have saved no less than \$100 per car in the general average price they received above what I feel we would have received without this work."

So far, so good. Now, as to next year's prospects. The outlook, as the Interstate Committee sees it, calls for a further reduction of 20 per cent in acreage and emphasis on economical production through the use of good land, good fertilizers, good seed, and good cultural practices. What will be the outcome? For myself, I look with a good deal of confidence to what Mr. Mercker's next report will show with regard to the effect of outlook presentation on what the growers in the early-potato area do and accomplish in 1933.

A Community Demonstration

THROWING a stout prairie wind into low gear is no mean stunt. Yet that's what I find Parker Anderson, Minnesota's extension forester, has been doing repeatedly for the comfort of farm families in wind-swept areas in his State. Cooperating with county extension agents he has interested farmers in 53 counties in planting demonstration shelter belts that have made a world of difference in the comfort and outlook of their homes. This year Anderson has added wherever possible to the demonstrations established on individual farms a community demonstration at the school. What was done in Koochiching County tells this new story. Following a conference between the county agent, the superintendent of schools, and Anderson, the superintendent sent a letter to school supervisors and directors outlining the plan. Six schools undertook to plant shelter belts, planting 12,000 trees. In each case, a community planting day was selected. The families brought picnic dinners, assisted with the planting, and remained for a program in the afternoon. The whole ceremony was tied up with the Washington Bicentennial observance and every pupil received a tree-planting certificate from the American Tree Association. Next year, in each community, these wind-break plantings will be supplemented by needed landscaping, using for the most part wild, native stock obtainable at little cost from neighboring forest areas.

Finish the Job

FRANK B. HEALD has been for 20 years a local 4-H club leader in Cumberland County, Me. He has some things to say about 4-H club work influencing boys and girls to finish the job. It's advice that under present conditions all of us can appreciate and in some degree apply. A good many of us have recently returned home to our counties from the annual extension conference. Presumably, we are rather filled up with information, ideas, enthusiasm, and plans. Particularly, I refer to plans. With so many good plans it's the greatest temptation in the world to put them all to work at once. Past experiences should have taught us something, but while we are still under the impetus, shall I say, of the annual conference, we are likely to launch a bigger program than we should—in short, bite off more than we can chew. The urge has never been greater to make a record and to do real things, big things, within our field of work. Neither, in my recollection, have there ever been more obstacles, difficulties, and sources of petty discouragement barring the way to accomplishment. So for consideration I give Mr. Heald's prescription to 4-H club members. He says, "Society has always been cursed not by too many starters, but rather too few finishers. There is nothing more essential to character building than the development of a willingness to complete a task once it is started. On the other hand, there is nothing more demoralizing than to start many projects and leave them incomplete."

Certainly it's no time to let yourself in for being demoralized. I'd shorten sail.


That Personal Relation

W. A. LLOYD calls attention to a pertinent paragraph in the annual report of County Agent J. R. Thomas, of Chaves County, N. Mex., on the relation of the extension agent to the people he serves. Agent Thomas says: "From the limited viewpoint of the local extension worker it seems that his responsibility is gradually increased and will continue rather burdensome through the next year or two. I mean by this the personal attitude which must be taken toward the work. In local extension work where personal friendships have been established or even close acquaintances made, there will be an unspoken demand for commendation and sympathy on the part of the extension worker. Many people are feeling keenly the necessary changes in status of the last few years. From positions of independence their financial status had changed, through no fault of their own, until they are very sensitive on this point. They feel that well-meant sympathy lessens the strain and that any commendation for their accomplishments is their just due. I feel that a local extension worker owes it to his people to be much of a personal counselor to them as well as to service them with technical information. When we stop to think, extension work is spread by our friends, and an increase in friends simply means an increase in the influence of extension work." R. B.

NEW MOTION PICTURES


THAT ENTERTAIN WHILE TEACHING

True stories of plant, animal, and insect life are told in new educational motion pictures now available to extension workers




The Bureau of Entomology contributes "THE REALM OF THE HONEY BEE," a life history of this busy insect, told in a series of remarkable close-ups

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From the Bureau of Biological Survey come two films: "ROUTING RODENT ROBBERS," which shows why and how ground squirrels and prairie dogs are controlled; and "RAISING RABBITS"



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Extension Service Review

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VOL. 4, No. 2

MARCH, 1933



USING THE FIELD MEETING TO PRESENT EXTENSION FACTS

ISSUED BIMONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In This Issue

EFFECTIVE land utilization requires that the public encourage the individual to use land wisely as definitely as it requires that the individual make concessions to the public interest. This is the underlying principle on which any satisfactory land-utilization policy must be based, says President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State Agricultural College, speaking as chairman for the National Land Use Planning Committee. "The development of a feasible policy and its application," he says further, "must result from the compelling pressure of events and from persistent vigorous study and effort by well-informed public-spirited citizens."



UTAH STRESSES the Health H. Every 4-H club member, no matter what the project, is required to follow out a definite health program. Through impressing Utah's boys and girls with the thought that they have a responsibility to develop a strong physique, Director William Peterson believes that greater interest is developed both on their part and on that of their parents in the care of the home, the preservation of food, adherence to sanitation, and other measures to maintain health.

OF WHAT value is the seed-improvement program to the farmer? How many States have seed-improvement associations? Are there sufficient supplies of certified seed to be a real factor in meeting the requirements of growers? These are some of the questions which O. S. Fisher answers in his discussion of nation-wide results of seed-improvement effort by county extension agents and agronomy specialists.

WHEN 41 per cent of the 2,000,000-bushel crop of wheat in Brown County, S. Dak., graded smutty at

the terminal market in 1928, causing a loss to growers of \$50,000, something had to be done about it. The growers of the county together with W. E. Dittmer, county agent, and Ralph Johnston, extension agronomist, got busy on an intensive crop-improvement program. In 1932, there were 372,000 bushels less of smutty wheat marketed than in 1931, and on this account it is estimated that Brown County growers received \$76,500 more for the crop than in the previous year.

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On The Calendar

Annual Extension Conference, Ithaca, N. Y., March 27-29.
Farm and Home Week, Orono, Me., March 27-30.
National Home Economics Association Meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 26-30.

NEARLY 300,000 livestock producers are marketing their cattle, hogs, and sheep through the National Live Stock Marketing Association and its subsidiaries, and the value of this livestock exceeds \$100,000,000 annually. President Charles A. Ewing of the National Association points out that the growth in volume of business handled by his association was 20 per cent over that of the previous year.



RADIO is a direct route from the college to the home. This is the way Claribel Nye, State leader of home economics extension of Oregon, pictures radio. "The facilities of radio for direct teaching," says Miss Nye, "are a challenge to those of us in the field of education who seek to aid people in making changes in their thinking, feeling, and doing. We aim to have our radio efforts support and enrich our county extension programs and to stimulate the thinking of those home makers who for lack of choice or opportunity are not formally enrolled in extension projects."

W. W. CHARTERS of Ohio State University sees a lesson for us in the important part research plays in the effective handling of industries. "This period of depression," he says, "should produce a new agency in extension education—a research agency dealing exclusively with the investigation and improvement of extension objectives, plans, policies, technics, and administrative procedure."

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued bimonthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and it is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 25 cents a year, domestic, and 45 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1933

NO. 2

Developing a Satisfactory Land-Utilization Policy

F. D. FARRELL

President, Kansas State Agricultural College

PRESIDENT FARRELL is chairman of the National Land Use Planning Committee, which was appointed by Secretary Hyde in accordance with the recommendations of the National Conference on Land Utilization, held in Chicago, Ill., November 19-21, 1931.

LAND UTILIZATION in this country has been subjected in the past to but little control. In the use of privately owned land and of much of the publicly owned land each individual user has done about as he pleased, without much definite reference to the ultimate effects on the land and with little conscious regard for the common welfare. This virtually uncontrolled use has been going on for 300 years. It has brought our land to its present plight. It has depleted our forest resources until we have an acute shortage of timber in most of the States. In the Western States it has brought large areas of the public domain to the verge of complete ruin. It has increased the flood menace. It has destroyed or greatly impaired the productiveness of millions of acres of farm land. It has helped to force other millions of acres of farm and range land into involuntary public ownership through tax delinquency.

This uncontrolled use of land has resulted from the fact that we have had no comprehensive nation-wide policy of land utilization. Some time we shall have to choose between a continuance of uncontrolled use, with permanent national impoverishment as a probable consequence, and a policy of land-use control by which the very basis of our civilization may be safeguarded.

Common Welfare

One of the first requirements for a satisfactory policy is that there be a widespread willingness of individuals using land to adjust themselves to the requirements of the common welfare. In the control of diseases of man and of animals, a comparable willingness has

made it possible to provide supplies of pure drinking water, to obtain pure milk and wholesome meat, to isolate contagious-disease patients, and to enforce quarantines. But in land utilization we still cling to an extremely individualistic philosophy, which will not give effective support to any sound policy of land utilization. As we have learned in the control of diseases we must learn in land utilization that the best interests of the individual in the long run require effective safeguarding of the general welfare.

Another important requirement is that sectionalism must be subordinate to national interest. We can not have an effective land-utilization policy for the Nation if any considerable part of the Nation is permitted to exploit the land resources within its borders without reference to, or in opposition to, national welfare. The people of Illinois have a vital interest in the conservation of forest resources in the States of Oregon and Mississippi. The citizens of eastern Louisiana would be vitally affected by any aggravation of the Mississippi Valley flood menace that might result from lack of erosion-control in Ohio or Iowa. Any land-utilization policy that ignores these interests and others like them is virtually certain to fail.

A third requirement is that publicly owned land must be administered in the public interest. Side by side in the Western States we have two situations, of which one illustrates the importance and practicality of this requirement and the other illustrates the destructive effects of disregard of this requirement. The natural resources within the national forests are administered in the public interest. This interest involves watershed protection, conservation of timber

and grazing resources, flood control, conservation of fish and game, and provision for recreation. Adjacent to the national forests in the Western States is the 175,000,000-acre public domain on which the natural resources are grossly neglected to the detriment of the entire Nation. Unless and until we become sufficiently public-spirited to correct our errors in the utilization of the public domain we are not likely to have an effective nation-wide land utilization policy.

Taxes

A fourth requirement is that in exercising the taxing power and other governmental powers we must take definite cognizance of the requirements for satisfactory land utilization. If land taxes are excessive, the owners of land virtually are forced to exploit rather than conserve land resources. Effective land utilization requires that the public encourage the individual to use land wisely as definitely as it requires that the individual make concessions to public interest.

That the control of agricultural credit by both public and private credit agencies be exercised in the interest of sound land utilization is a fifth requirement. In the past, extensive misuse of land has been made possible by the granting of credit primarily or solely on the basis of expected profits to the lender and without reference to the effects, on the land, of the enterprises for which the credit was extended. Both agriculture and finance would be in less difficulty at present if credit control had been better correlated with wise use of land in the past. In general, credit control in the past has favored immediate returns rather than long-time benefits and has

encouraged continuous expansion rather than moderation and conservation.

National Interests

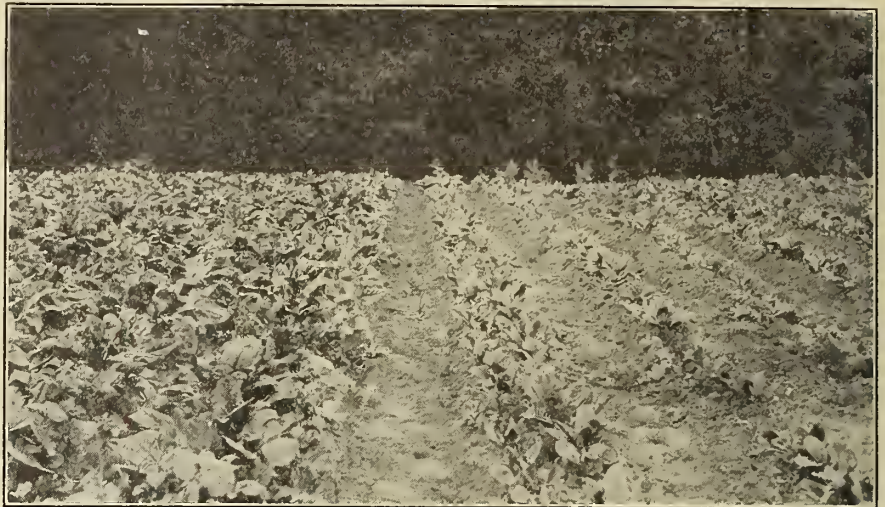
A sixth requirement is that a comprehensive policy of land utilization for the United States must have, not 48 heads, but one. That head must be a national agency with authority adequate to enforce the policy. The policy must take full cognizance of the interests of the various States, but these interests individually must be subordinate to national interests. Federal, State, and local authority and action must be coordinated. A definite sense of Federal, State, and local responsibility must be maintained. Doubtless there will be widespread opposition to the control of a land-utilization policy by a national agency, but the hard practicalities of the situation, and particularly the increasing interdependence of all sections of the country, make Federal leadership seem inevitable.

There is nothing inherently objectionable in a national heading-up of any activity in which we all have an interest and with reference to which we are highly interdependent, whether the activity be land utilization, research and education in agriculture, the management of national parks or the maintenance of national defense. Each of us has as genuine a stake and should have as genuine an interest in national affairs as in local affairs. Too many of us regard the Federal Government as something remote or even inimical. We should do well to stop making a bugaboo of Federal leadership and to begin taking a more constructive interest in it and helping to make it increasingly satisfactory.

Genuine progress is being made toward the development of a land-utilization policy. Legislation providing for the proper management of the public domain seems to be in sight. In several States, auspicious beginnings have been made in reforestation of lands suited to forestry. There is increased public interest in adjusting taxation to land use. Public opinion, an imponderable, elusive, but indispensable factor, seems to be crystallizing slowly but definitely, in favor of relating land use to the public interest.

In a country having as diverse conditions as ours, a land-utilization policy that will work can not be created quickly. It must grow. It can be and it must be planned, not all at once but step by step. The development of a feasible policy and its application must result from the compelling pressure of events and from persistent, vigorous study and effort by well-informed, public-spirited citizens.

Grow a New Crop



A 5-ton crop of spinach was grown by using 1,000 pounds of 9-3-10 fertilizer. On the check plot a half-ton crop was grown

SPINACH was a new crop for the vegetable growers of the Troutdale district, Multnomah County, Oreg. Contracts were offered them by a reliable concern to grow 130 acres of spinach at \$22 per ton, delivered at a near-by station.

S. B. Hall, who has been county agent in Multnomah County for 16 years, did not sit idly by. He recognized in spinach a vegetable crop that would permit double cropping. It would, if successful, prepare the land for fall cauliflower, pay for the cost of commercial fertilizer for both crops, and leave a little spring cash in the pockets of vegetable growers. It would provide another income period for the cauliflower and cabbage growers of the Troutdale district.

Hall knew, as a result of his long experience and many fertilizer trials in Multnomah County, that plenty of commercial fertilizer would be essential to the success of the spinach crop. He met

with growers and strongly recommended that each acre planted to spinach receive 1,000 pounds of a 9-3-10 fertilizer. Growers accepted the recommendation. Numerous check plots where no fertilizer was applied showed that fertilizer made the difference between success and failure with the crop. On the fertilized acreage spinach yields varied from 2 to 8 tons per acre. On the unfertilized plots the crop was not worth harvesting.

County Agent Hall did not stop with this recommendation and its adoption, which made the difference between profit and loss for spinach growers, but he established a series of fertilizer trials in which rates of application were varied as well as the composition of fertilizers applied, so that better and more accurate information might be available for another season.

Fifty growers viewed the results of the demonstrations on a field-inspection tour in May.

Using the Field Meeting

"I HAS TAKEN me 12 years to realize the full value of the field meeting," says County Agent C. L. Hall of Halifax County, Va.

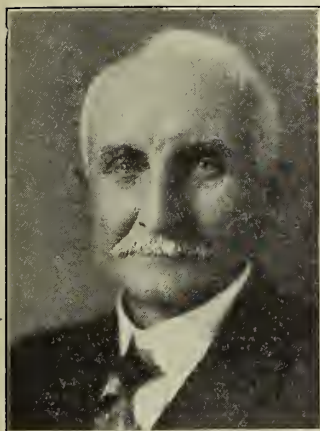
"If your people need to use more Korean lespedeza," he continues, "take them to a successful demonstrator, either in your county or in some other. They will be greatly impressed with the value of the crop after seeing for themselves and talking with the owner. I took 101

farmers to a successful demonstrator in Halifax County to find out how to grow lespedeza, its value as a hay and as a soil-improving crop, and to learn as much as we could about threshing the seed. Visiting one of my farmers later, I asked him how he liked the hay. He replied, 'I learned more from that trip than from any I ever took, and next year I'm going to have the crop all over my place.'"

Extending Plant Industry Information

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR

Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture



William A. Taylor



C. P. Close

O. S. Fisher

R. J. Haskell

THE BUREAU of Plant Industry has a keen interest in getting the results of its investigations before the farmer, and in its past experience the cooperation of plant research and extension workers has facilitated the prompt application of many of the practical results of the research work of the bureau.

In the arid and semiarid regions of the West, our division of western irrigation agriculture has long had close and cordial relationships with the State extension services and county agents. The county agents have kept in close touch with the investigational work with field crops and the rotations and cropping methods best suited to successful irrigation farming in those regions covered by the reclamation projects. Similarly, our dry land agriculture field stations in the Great Plains area function to a considerable extent as demonstration laboratories which the county agents and specialists visit in person and to which they bring groups of farmers to obtain firsthand information concerning soil and climatic conditions throughout the region and the agricultural effectiveness of each of the many different methods of tillage and crop rotations that are more or less suitable for this region where irrigation is not available. In the northern Great Plains for a number of years, co-operators in shelter-belt plantings have been selected on the recommendation of county agents. Following the adoption of this plan, the percentage of co-operators remaining active in such work at the end of five years increased from 47 to 85.

The division of cereal crops and diseases maintains a close touch with the

subject-matter specialists of the Extension Service, O. S. Fisher, extension agronomist for the Extension Service being quartered with that division of the Bureau of Plant Industry. At the present time a special cooperative extension project is under way on smut (bunt) control in wheat, one part of which involves a careful field survey of prevalence, intensity of infection, efficacy of treatments in reducing infection, degree to which directions are followed in using treatments, and percentage of growers treating. The information thus obtained is necessary both to the extension and research worker.

Through R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist, the bureau keeps in touch with the extension work on plant-disease control that is in progress in the States and assists the State extension specialists, and through them the county agents and growers, with their crop-disease problems.

Barberry Eradication

Increased activities on the part of the State and Federal extension agents, under the leadership of the division of barberry eradication, have had much to do with the progress made in the program of black stem-rust control through barberry eradication in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Valleys and the Upper Great Lakes wheat regions. Stem-rust control, which tends to stabilize small grain production and improve the quality of the grains produced, fits well into the present-day farm program. In

each of the 13 States where barberry eradication is being carried on, the extension director is a party to the memorandum of understanding governing the work.

In the division of blister-rust control the blister-rust control agents of the bureau, whose objective is the protection through Ribes eradication of the valuable white pine forests of the Northern States, both east and west, against the ravages of the destructive blister-rust disease, welcome cooperation with the county agents in every practical way. Members of both organizations have found it mutually helpful to work together in organizing local field meetings, forestry demonstrations, and lecture tours. Sustained interest in blister-rust control is an increasingly important factor in the prevention of further damage by this very destructive disease of those invaluable timber trees, the white pine of the New England and Great Lakes regions, the western white pine of the Inland Empire, and the sugar pine of Oregon and California.

Improving Cotton

One outstanding feature of information and service available to county extension agents is the one-variety community cotton-improvement work and the establishment and maintenance of supplies of pure cottonseed in the South. In connection with the intensified south-wide effort to improve the quality of cotton produced in the United States, the bureau is now in a position to furnish additional advisory assistance to county

agents on the community-production features. Representatives of the bureau are in close touch with the extension forces in the cotton States through frequent conferences with the directors of extension and personal contacts with county agents, vocational teachers, and others in encouraging the organization of one-variety cotton districts where supplies of pure seed can be produced and maintained.

In the States in which tobacco production research is prosecuted, very close contact with the extension forces is maintained, largely through the State extension specialists and extension pathologists. Our specialists furnish data and material for extension activities and frequently participate in county or district meetings of farmers sponsored by the extension forces. Features of the work generally emphasized are various phases of disease control including use of disease-resistant varieties, seed-bed sanitation, rotation of crops, and correct use of fertilizers, including the diagnosis and treatment of nutritional deficiency symptoms.

Mimeographed material on weed-control subjects not covered in printed pamphlets has been sent to all county agents, and upon request detailed information on localized weed questions has been furnished. Emphasis is placed on the exchange of ideas and data on weed control with State and Federal extension specialists.

Seed Samples Tested

The division of seed investigations maintains an advisory service for farmers, seedsmen, and others interested in seed quality, based upon seed samples tested to determine the proportion of pure seeds present, the kind and proportion of weed seeds, and the germination of the pure seed. Through the Extension Service information of current importance to farmers resulting from these investigations has often been promptly disseminated, as in the warning of the farmers of the South as to the quality of hairy vetch seed which was being imported into the Southern States. The Federal seed act is enforced, requiring the sampling of all shipments of field seeds, the coloring of red clover or alfalfa seed of foreign origin and, regardless of origin, establishing penalties on misbranding and adulteration of seed in interstate commerce. The county agents have been supplied with samples of colored seeds indicating the way in which imported seed of alfalfa and red clover is colored on the basis of the country in which produced.

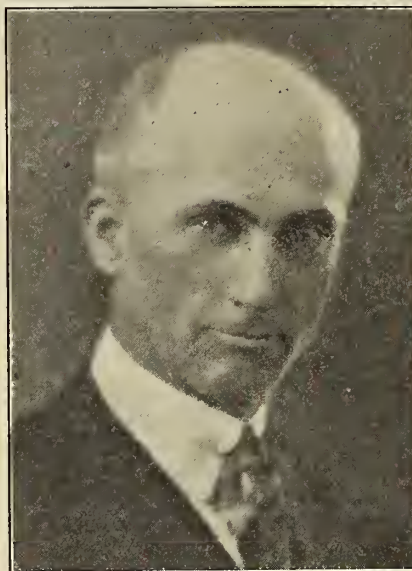
On the numerous and widely varied problems of commercial horticulture, the

division of horticultural crops and diseases through C. P. Close, extension horticulturist, cooperates with the extension workers on many projects. One such feature which recently has been of paramount importance in several fruit-growing sections has been the making promptly available to fruit growers of safe and effective methods of cleansing such fruits as pears and apples of excessive spray residues resulting from the application of the insecticides and fungicides found necessary to protect them against insect and fungus pests. This has been of special importance to the deciduous fruit industries of the Pacific

Coast and Rocky Mountain States and its necessity is more recently being recognized in the Mississippi Valley, Lake Region, and more eastern fruit districts.

The results of research in the bureau as well as new ideas on extension methods are carried to the States. The publication and distribution of practical experimental results in popular form such as farmers' bulletins, leaflets, press releases, and radio talks is encouraged and participated in. Assistance is rendered in the preparation of lantern slides and film-strip lectures, motion pictures, posters, charts, and exhibit material.

John S. Collier



John S. Collier, dean of agricultural advisers in Illinois, and one of the early pioneers in extension work in the northern United States, died on Thursday, January 12, after a protracted illness at his home in Kankakee, in which county he served as agricultural adviser since June 1, 1912.

Mr. Collier was an original and a creative thinker. He possessed to a remarkable degree that essential qualification of an extension worker, namely, the ability of enlisting the support and cooperation of farmers in his county in the projects and enterprises he sponsored. The business men of the county also gave his work whole-hearted support.

In connection with one of his first projects, that of soil improvement, he initiated a movement in his county which resulted in the widespread use of lime and rock phosphate throughout the county. A number of successful coopera-

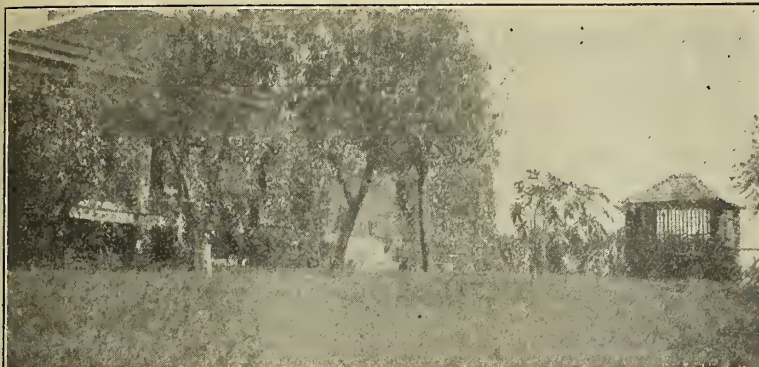
tive enterprises, farmer owned and controlled, were organized through his efforts.

Mr. Collier was interested in the human and social sides of farming and was responsible for the organization of a young men's country club, designed to meet the educational and social needs of farm boys between the ages of 15 and 20. A farm boys' band was organized and has functioned for the past 10 years. One of Mr. Collier's last projects was the development of a small tract of land adjoining the Kankakee River to be used as a recreational park for rural people. Mr. Collier has been in failing health for the past two years. Last March he underwent an operation, from the effect of which he never recovered. At that time he expressed a desire that he might live and serve until June 1, 1932, thus completing 20 years of continuous service.

Collier's early training and education was designed to fit him for a physician. It was while in training for this profession that he heard the call of agriculture and shaped his course from that time with that end in view. When he was selected to serve as agricultural adviser in Kankakee County in June, 1912, he was completing his graduate work at the University of Illinois. He had secured his master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1910.

Mr. Collier was in his fifty-sixth year. He leaves a wife and two daughters. He was a charter member of Alpha Mu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi. Mr. Collier will leave his mark upon the community which he served so faithfully and long. He had a sincere, earnest purpose to serve agriculture. His interest in young people was genuine and the problems, the distress, and difficulties of farmers affected by depression became his problems. He assisted many farmers personally and only regretted his inability to do more.

Mother Walker of South Carolina



Mrs. Dora Dee Walker



Rear of house after and before improvements were made

DEAR TO THE hearts of the women and girls of South Carolina is Mother Walker, and this is natural for she has devoted the past 22 years to the enrichment of farm homes in that State. Mrs. Dora Dee Walker took up home demonstration work on March 10, 1911, and since then has worked at it continually. Long before automobiles became the extension mode of travel, she used a horse and buggy in visiting her club girls.

She worked first with the tomato and canning clubs, organized to help provide a living for the boll-weevil devastated areas. Later during the World War she was active in the work of the Government with war gardens and food preservation. After the war she continued the program in which she so thoroughly believed of providing an adequate food supply for the family through gardening and food preservation. As this work became established she has also included beautifying the country and the development of farm communities.

The extent and scope of the work Mrs. Walker has done can be seen from a survey of the work she did last year which was the outgrowth of her years of service as an extension worker. She has always emphasized a good supply of food

as essential to the welfare of the home, and last year as in previous years a determined live-at-home program was put on. There were 12,746 home demonstration club women and 10,000 4-H club girls followed her leadership in planting year-round gardens, fruit trees, berry bushes, and grapevines of their own last year, and in addition they put up more than 2,000,000 containers of fruit and vegetables for the winter's food supply. Each of these farm women put up 10 extra containers for the poor and each club girl one extra container which goes to show just how contagious is this spirit of giving.

Beautifying Home Grounds

Beauty is one of the cardinal points in Mother Walker's creed for the farm home. She has traveled the length and breadth of the State for many years helping with flowers, trees, shrubs, gardens, drives, and lawns. More than 12,000 homes in the State have been beautified and 500 church grounds and 700 miles of highway have been planted and beautified through her influence. With the slogan "Beautify South Carolina from the mountains to the sea," home demonstration work has left a trail of lovely homes. In one county each club member planted near the road a crape-myrtle tree which in season gives color to the roadside. In another county kitchen window boxes were the fashion. The difference in the appearance of South Carolina country homes is apparent even

to the passing stranger. Two model home grounds have been established in each of the 46 counties as examples of what can be done. These attract much attention with their spacious lawns, flowers, shrubbery, lily pools, flagstone walks, and other picturesque features.

After home-beautification work was pretty well launched Mother Walker turned her attention to another need of the farm family in which she had long been interested—the need for wholesome social and recreational activities. The farm community also needed playgrounds, parks, a clubhouse, a dramatic society, athletic teams, and the other things which go with wholesome community activity. Mother Walker set about establishing model communities in each county. She said "I knew the spirit would be contagious once I could establish one model center in a county." Now, several counties are working voluntarily on their second and third community centers. Thirty model communities have been established and with the cooperation of all community organizations are working out a community program. A research committee gleans the history of the community, and this is used as a basis for pageants and community activities.

"What a wonderful privilege and pleasure," writes Mrs. Walker, "to be endowed with the mission of showing the world the wisdom of developing the country home with all of its profit and beauty and to stand the champion of happier and more efficient farm homes, better school

(Continued on page 22)

Educational Research Needed in Extension

W. W. CHARTERS

Director, Bureau of Educational Research, College of Education, Ohio State University

TO DATE those charged with the administrative direction of extension in the various States have given relatively little attention to the problem of measuring the effectiveness of their work. The additional funds required to maintain the work and care for normal expansion have been obtained with comparative ease. There has been no financial reason for proving their case.

But, fortunately, in the long view, the time is at hand when taxpayers are scrutinizing all appropriations and demanding to know what is being accomplished by the agencies supported by public funds. The effectiveness of technics and the improvement of methods of extension teaching are now matters of more than ordinary concern.

Research Needed

Because the extension personnel in the States has been completely engrossed with its tasks of education and administration no agency has been set up whose primary function is the study of technics of extension education, yet no major industrial plant which works with iron or cotton would in the twentieth century think of carrying on without its research department, since one can prove in dollars and cents that research pays in material profits. By analogy, no agency that deals with the spiritual values of human life, with aspirations and ideals, with the family and the home, can afford to be less foresighted than the workers in steel and coal and clay. That is self-evident.

One reason for this striking deficiency has been the absence of research technics which were appropriate to the investigation of extension problems. But during the last quarter of a century technics have been developed in allied fields and

have reached a state of proven value in many directions. More recently the division of extension studies and teaching of the Federal extension office has shown the application of research procedures to the study of extension problems.

Discovering Technics

Many technics remain to be perfected, but there are enough for a start. The wide-flung personnel of extension education has itself a contribution to make to the allied fields as well as to its own by discovering and perfecting technics of investigation as its national obligation.

This period of depression should produce a new agency in extension education—the research agency dealing exclusively with the investigation and improvement of extension objectives, plans, policies, technics, and administrative procedures. Each State with an annual budget of \$350,000 can afford, indeed can not afford not, to set aside 2 per cent of its budget for research. This amount, which is \$7,000, is sufficient as a minimum in a State with that appropriation, to set up a modest, practicable, and useful department.

This would provide \$4,000, let us say, for a young man who knows extension activities and has learned the research technics of education and sociology. Indeed, a superior member of the extension force might well be permitted to take a year or so of graduate work in experimental and statistical subjects in preparation for such a position. Local departments of education could always be depended upon to contribute advisory services. In brief, it is entirely practicable to discover or select or train a substantial officer.

The sum would provide also a stenographer at \$1,000 or \$1,200, a floating fund of \$1,000 for casual clerical labor, and

leave \$800 to \$1,000 for supplies, travel, and contingent expenses. The sum is not generous, but it will produce results.

As I see such a department, its chief function is to help the staff to study their problems. It will look up references, compile statistics, set up central studies and in short step in at the point where members of the staff need to have some one look up data to help them in their investigations, and so lift their studies from the level of subjective opinion to objective fact.

Studying Problems

Obviously a second function will be to organize, coordinate, and stimulate investigations by suggesting and studying problems, by providing facilities for study, and by applying pressure to see that studies enthusiastically begun by the staff are patiently finished by them.

Needless to say, the national importance of such State research agencies is substantial. They could with assistance of the research division of the Federal Extension Service cooperate in the study of common problems upon a national scale, and thereby solve some of the major problems of national policy.

Investigation of Methods

Research activities in State extension departments are necessary, practical, and useful. The time is ripe. Funds can be wisely diverted from other extension activities to provide maintenance. Indeed the first charge to be made against extension appropriations should be for the support of investigation of methods of improving the activities for which the appropriations are made. Particularly is this the case in 1933 when it is necessary to maintain as high a quality of service as is possible with drastically reduced appropriations.

Mother Walker of South Carolina

(Continued from page 21)

life, better church life, better community life, all inducing a better citizenship."

"Looking back through 22 years, the development of leadership among farm women and girls furnishes one of the most satisfying comparisons between then and now," she declares, "Then the farm women and girls were unused to and averse to taking part in public meetings.

They naturally and unobtrusively withdrew from public activities. Now even the casual observer notices the ability of hundreds of farm women and girls to lead with perfect ease and conduct their meetings with parliamentary distinction. This seemed especially noticeable in the work of 1932 partly because of the depression and the cooperative plan which we have emphasized—definitely a plan of helping more people."

The requisites for a successful extension worker according to Mother Walker are fourfold: First, have a method and

follow it literally; second, establish a bond of real sympathy; third, sacrifice self and substitute service; fourth, create confidence.

Some of the compensations of extension work she describes thus: "Being a common multiple in distributing extension plans and projects is glorious. Being a common multiple in the solution of the home and farm difficulties is more glorious. Being a composite element in creating a vision of life considered on a higher plane and viewed through a different lens is most glorious."



Laying lines for a new terrace

TERRACING in Texas is now going ahead at the rate of 1,000,000 acres each year. About 24 per cent of the land which would profit by it is already terraced to prevent erosion. Eleven counties in the State have more than half of the crop acres terraced or contoured. This progress can be attributed directly to the influence of the county agricultural agents of the State, who during the past 15 years have located demonstrations of terracing upon the hillsides of nearly every important county.

The increased value of terraced land is estimated at \$8.00 per acre on the average. This figure was agreed upon by Texas and Oklahoma county agents, farmers, farm-loan association secretaries, and farm mortgage companies and therefore represents a fair estimate in cold cash of the value of terracing. Multiply \$8.00 by the more than 6,000,000 acres which have been terraced in Texas and you will have some idea of the value of this contribution of county extension agents to the prosperity of the Texas farmer.

Terracing Demonstration

The first terracing demonstration in Texas was held at an agent's meeting at Tyler in 1910. T. B. Wood, county agent in Trinity County (now district agent), did one of the first jobs of terracing on a 30-acre tract, using a farm level, in 1911. By 1914 terracing had become general as a part of the county agent's program; but what a fight it was to convince farmers of the need for it. It was branded as unnecessary, impractical, and cited as an example of the folly of book learning. When a terrace broke under a strain of a heavy rain the agent had to look out.

Terracing Texas

First in east Texas and then in west Texas and in south Texas demonstration after demonstration was getting in its work. Agents still hammered away and in the years succeeding 1920 it got a little easier. Terracing became respectable. Then level terracing was developed in west Texas by county agents to conserve rainfall on nearly level land. Things began to happen. A county agent, Ed Tanner, then of Dickens County, now of Maverick County, suggesting it, the Spur experiment substation in 1925 began the first scientific study of erosion and water

A typical example of how this work is carried on in the county is Comanche County. The business men bought farm levels to lend free to their customers. The industrial and vocational schools, the 4-H clubs, and other organizations worked together under the leadership of the county superintendent and county agent, J. A. Barton, to achieve the result of 15,000 acres of land terraced.

In every community one or more outstanding demonstration in terracing showed the farmers of the surrounding country the value in holding water and soil and thus increasing the yield of crops.

In 11 communities 50 per cent or more of the land was terraced.

Terracing School

One county-wide terracing school was held by the county agent assisted by the extension agricultural engineer, M. R. Bentley. Ten special schools were held for instructing industrial schools and 4-H clubs in terracing. The setting up of levels, adjusting them, running and spacing terraces, and the proper building of the terraces were some of the things taught in these schools.

The work of the young people added materially to the total results, since a check showed that 6,000 acres were terraced by 4-H clubs and industrial schools.

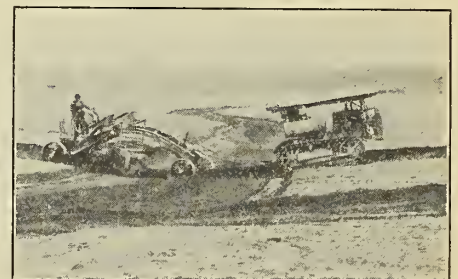
Comanche County has close to 200,000 acres in cultivation and the survey shows that at least half of this land is in need of terracing, 45,000 acres having been terraced, leaving 55,000 yet to be done. As there are 35 farm levels in the county and more farmers are using them, County Agent Barton hopes that the terracing job can be completed for his county in five more years.



Terracing to save the soil of this Travis County farm

run-off and terracing in Texas. The first results of this experiment were astounding. Level land washes away! Most of the rainfall is lost! Terracing stops it, sure enough!

Terracing had come into its own. The 15-year struggle of county agents to awaken farmers to the erosion dangers ahead had succeeded. Organization after organization got behind the movement. The extension agricultural engineer, M. R. Bentley, and A. K. Short, employed as terracing and soil conservation agent by the Houston Federal Land Bank, held schools in every section of the State for training farmers and club boys to run the lines, and the work has grown and grown until 6,000,000 acres are now protected and the rest of the land subject to erosion is being terraced at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 acres a year.

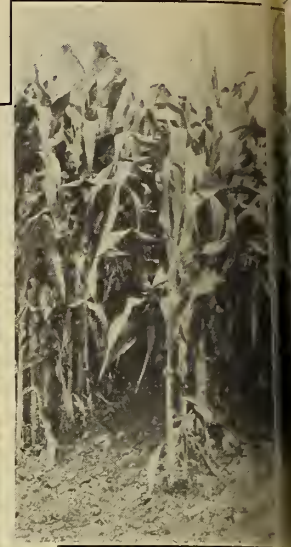


Terracing in Childress County

Results from the Extension

JUDGED from the standpoint of the number of States involved, the number of active farmers cooperating in the program, the amount of work accomplished, and the direct benefit to farmers in increasing cash income, the crop-standardization and seed-improvement program stands first in the projects in extension agronomy, according to O. S. Fisher, Federal extension agronomist.

Mr. Fisher states that commercial interests, such as mills, elevators, and the seed trade, look upon the crop-standardization and seed-improvement program as a safeguard in making possible the production of large quantities of seed or grain of known variety and standard quality. Mr. Fisher outlines in the following statement the present status of the seed-improvement program and recent progress that has been made.



Certified seed

CAN 13,603 progressive wide-awake farmers be wrong? This is the number of members reported in 37 State seed-improvement associations, who because of their membership are indicating not only their interest but their belief that the crop-standardization and seed-improvement program is of value to the American farmer.

Of what value is the seed-improvement program to the farmer? In order to answer this question a survey was made of the 48 States this past fall, asking the extension agronomists to furnish information showing the actual yields of certified or improved seed when grown in direct comparison with the farmers' own seed. Replies were received from 33 States and a summary of the results secured for wheat, corn, oats, barley, and potatoes is given.

supplies of their State. They cooperate with the extension agronomists and the plant breeders of the agricultural experiment stations of the various States in multiplying and distributing improved seeds of various kinds. These associations work primarily along two lines: First, the production of seed supplies, especially small grains and corn, for the use of farmers in their own communities, counties, and States. Second, the production of seed supplies primarily for export to consuming areas in other States, but also for use within the areas in which they were produced. This refers to the production and certification of alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, and potatoes.

In what way does the extension agronomist come into this program? The extension agronomist is the leading and guiding spirit in the State seed-improvement and crop-standardization program. He cooperates with the plant breeders of the agricultural experiment station in demonstrations to determine the value of new and improved varieties of the various crops. He cooperates with the State seed-improvement association in the development of this work, assisting in the distribution of foundation seed supplies to qualified farmers who will multiply them and keep them pure for further distribution. He handles the publicity work in connection with the seed-improvement program, and assists in the training of inspectors for the field in-

spection of the various crops. In general, he is recognized as the real leader of the program in the State.

County Agent Assists

What is the place of the county agent in this program? The county agent cooperates with the extension agronomist and with members of the State seed-improvement association in selecting specially trained farmers to multiply foundation seed from the experiment station. He further cooperates in the distribution of certified seed to men who will multiply it for general distribution. He assists his farmers in obtaining supplies of improved seed by giving them seed lists or addresses of farmers having certified seed for sale and advising them as to the various strains or varieties that seem to be best suited for their own farm and their section of the State. He assists in furnishing information for the local newspapers regarding the value of the seed-improvement program and sources of seed supplies.

How many States have seed-improvement associations? Thirty-seven States have some form of an organized seed-improvement association, some naturally being much better organized than others. However, some form of seed-improvement work is being carried on in all 48 States.

How long have we had State seed-improvement associations? This question

Crops	Average yield per acre		Gain	
	Average common seed yield per acre	Average certified seed yield per acre	Gain	Gain
Wheat.....	Bushels 23.4	Bushels 28.9	Bushels 5.5	Per cent 23.5
Oats.....	41.1	50.7	9.6	23.3
Corn.....	36.8	44.4	7.6	20.6
Barley.....	37.2	48.3	11.1	30.0
Potatoes.....	180.0	314.0	134.0	74.4

What is a State seed-improvement association? A State seed-improvement association is a group of farmers organized for the purpose of helping in a systematic way to improve the seed

Seed-Improvement Program



Uniform, vigorous crops



is as hard to answer as "How old is Ann?" Some States report that they have had seed-improvement associations for 20 to 25 years. However, the large development in this work has taken place in the last 12 to 15 years, and the active work of many of the associations has come within the period since we have had extension agronomists and county agents to cooperate in fostering and developing this work. The demand upon the county agent by progressive farmers to help them obtain better seed than they are able to get on their own farms or that of their neighbors has given added emphasis to this program.

Associations Cooperate

Is each of the seed-improvement associations operating entirely independently? The answer is no. Fourteen years ago there was organized at Chicago during the hay and grain show an association known as the International Crop-Improvement Association. This is composed at the present time of 27 State seed-improvement associations and the seed-improvement work fostered by the Dominion of Canada. The principal function of the International Crop Improvement Association is to set up standards of uniformity for the conduct of seed-improvement associations in order that the work of the various associations may be comparable and the quality of seeds produced by them be of uniform

value. This makes it possible where it is necessary or expedient for the farmers of one State to buy seed through another seed-improvement association to do so with the assurance that the seed they are obtaining is of the same high standard as seed produced by members of their own association. It also makes it possible in times of drought or other disasters for farmers in one State to buy large quantities of seed of desired strains from other States and be sure that their own crop-standardization program will not be destroyed or seriously handicapped by the necessary delay.

Some people may contend that such increases in yield will only cause increases in crop production and that we have at the present time more crops than can be disposed of at a profit. However, we must always keep in mind the fundamental fact that for the individual farmer large yields per acre of quality crops are necessary for profitable production.

Are there sufficient supplies of certified seed to be a real factor in supplying the needs of the progressive farmer? The following table secured from the latest summary of seed-improvement work gives the quantity of certified and improved seed for a few of our standard crops. Space does not permit including the entire list. By improved seed is meant seed that is not more than one or two years removed from certified seed.

Seed produced	Certified seed	Improved seed
Wheat.....bushels..	388, 933	697, 713
Corn.....do.....	225, 058	164, 463
Oats.....do.....	405, 964	659, 087
Barley.....do.....	234, 577	173, 650
Rye.....do.....	25, 686	5, 980
Potatoes.....do.....	6, 374, 911	499, 003
Cotton.....pounds..	4, 849, 625	3, 199, 762

The seed-improvement and crop-standardization program has now developed until there are sufficient supplies of seed to furnish any farmer who desires to improve his seed supplies with seed of known varieties and guaranteed quality. This seed sells at a very narrow margin over market prices and there is no one thing that the farmer can do which will be of greater value in increasing his cash income at a lower initial cost.

WHEN FARM BUREAU women met in Waterloo, Iowa, for their annual achievement day program each woman brought a dozen eggs to be sold to provide money for the music fund.

Money received for these eggs helped make up a fund to buy records and music for 4-H club and home-project work.

The main events on the achievement day program included a county-wide pageant in which all townships took part, songs by a county-wide chorus, and quartets from several townships.

Wheat Smut Losses Reduced in South Dakota

WHEAT SMUT was causing tremendous losses in Brown County, S. Dak., in 1928. The smut situation was so serious that 41 per cent of the 2,018,250-bushel crop graded smutty at the terminal market. This meant a loss of nearly \$50,000 to Brown County for the one year's crop, not taking into account the further loss of lower yields due to smutty wheat.

This situation gave rise to the intensive crop-improvement program which has been carried on in Brown County for the past four years. The biggest factor in the success of the program was the information obtained from the Minneapolis market, according to Ralph Johnston, extension agronomist, and W. E. Dittmer, county agent. Accurate information on the exact amount of smutty wheat shipped from each shipping station and locality in the county was obtained by Mr. Dittmer and the Northwest Crop Improvement Association. With these facts at hand it was possible to go into each community and show the grain growers exactly what was happening to their wheat when it reached the terminal market. Charts were made which showed in graphic form the percentage of smutty cars of wheat shipped from each shipping station, and leaflets giving this information were issued. Summaries of the facts on seed treatment covering the materials used, treating methods followed, varieties most affected, and relative amount of smut in the durum and hard red spring wheat classes were furnished the county agent.

Crops Committee

An active crops committee composed entirely of farmers went to work in Brown County. Committee members spoke at meetings; lined up demonstrations where quantities of seed wheat were treated; gave news articles to the papers of the county; held an elevator managers' school; and secured the cooperation of the elevators in using "smut discount posters"; met with the newspaper men of the county to become better acquainted and work out a news program for the county; and met with druggists, implement dealers, and city business men owning farm lands to secure their cooperation.

In 1930, the second year of the campaign, 77 per cent of the 1,790 farmers in Brown County treated their grain for

smut. Only 6 per cent of those treating had over 1 per cent smut while of the 22 per cent not treating 28 per cent had 1 per cent smut. This made a good talking point for the farmers. The smut-control conference for elevator managers brought out 100 interested elevator managers. Nine new dust-treating machines for smut were distributed in different communities for demonstration purposes. One hundred boys and girls took part in a county smut-control essay contest. The elevator survey at the close of the season showed 150,000 bushels of red durum wheat replaced by better quality hard spring wheat and 500,000 bushels less of smutty wheat were marketed.

Improvement of Grades

The survey of the 1932 crop for Brown County will be made in April or May but the 1931 crop showed only 5½ per cent of the 1,064,250 bushels marketed graded smutty. It is estimated that Brown County received \$76,500 more for its 1932 crop because of improvement of grades of grain and reduction in amount of smutty wheat marketed over that prevailing in the previous year. There were 372,000 bushels less of smutty wheat marketed than in 1931.

The elevator managers continue to give whole-hearted cooperation in making it possible to secure the facts on shipments of grain to the terminal market and meeting each season to plan for the smut-control program. Because of their part in improving the county wheat crop, they have become interested in seeing extension work continued and are boosting the work in every way possible.

The extension service, in cooperation with the crop improvement association, has just completed a record on all the Minneapolis wheat receipts for the entire State by shipping stations which will be used in other important wheat-growing counties in the State in a campaign similar to that carried on in Brown County. This campaign is not only aimed at the reduction of smut but also at the reduction of the acreage planted to red durum and mixed wheat. Varieties of hard red spring wheat and durum wheat which have proved to be high yielding as a result of crop variety demonstrations conducted in many parts of the State will be recommended for planting instead of the red durum and mixed wheat.

THE FILM-STRIP series 283, entitled "Protect Small Grain Crops from Black Stem Rust," consisting of 28 frames, has been completed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. This series illustrates the relationship of the common barberry to the occurrence of black stem rust and tells the story of the campaign that is being waged against rust-spreading common barberry bushes in 13 of the North Central grain-growing States. It supplements Leaflet No. 1, "Suggestions for Teaching the Job of Controlling Black Stem Rust of Small Grains in Vocational Agricultural Classes," published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The film strip may be purchased from the contracting firm at 35 cents, provided authorization to purchase is procured from the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Disease Control Eliminates Waste

Losses due to disease in sweetpotatoes are being eliminated by the growers of Sussex County, Del. In the last 10 years the yield per acre has advanced from 125 bushels to 175 bushels per acre largely due to better control of disease. During this period the total acreage in the county has decreased from 8,000 to 6,800 acres. About one half of the 3,365 growers in the county now treat their seed for disease, reports the county agent, C. R. Snyder, who in cooperation with Dr. J. F. Adams, extension plant pathologist, has been carrying on a disease-control project for several years.

Last year five farmers cooperated by an instantaneous dipping of their sweetpotato sprouts in a disinfectant just before setting them in the field. On the treated plots from the treated sprouts the average infection of a stem rot was 4.6 per cent, while on the untreated fields the average infection was 30 per cent. One farmer, J. W. Messick, decided to make a check of his own to see just how much good it was doing to treat the sprouts as recommended. He planted eight rows of untreated sprouts in the middle of the field. These rows showed an infection of 31 per cent stem rot. The treated plants which were on both sides showed a 2 per cent infection. The treatment of plants on these five demonstration farms resulted in an improvement of 26 per cent in the quality of yield. Cost of production records kept by 17 farmers, involving 52 acres of sweetpotatoes, in 1932 showed the cost of seed treatment to be only 0.7 per cent of the total cost of production.

4-H Club Work in Utah

WILLIAM PETERSON

Director, Utah Extension Service

IN CARRYING on 4-H club work in Utah, parents and club members in cooperation with the extension service decide cooperatively what projects will be undertaken by the boys and girls of their respective community. This plan creates greater interest in the entire extension service program by all members of the family, the farm bureau, and other organizations.

Groups are organized and conducted according to parliamentary practice. This policy has resulted in a stricter observance of parliamentary procedure among adults in their conduct of community and county meetings.

To maintain club interest several joint sessions with parents, senior club members, and leaders are conducted during the year.

Club members keep an accurate record of all expenses and receipts connected with their project. This requirement has developed interest on the part of the parents in keeping farm and home accounts.

Health Program

Every club member, regardless of his project, is required to follow the health program. Club meetings are held for parents, leaders, boys, and girls, where charts, posters, and demonstration material based on foods, clothing, rest, sanitation, exercises, and general health habits are explained. This instruction creates a consciousness on the part of the boys and girls that they have a responsibility to develop strong physiques.

These meetings have created a more cooperative attitude toward improving the physical, mental, and moral condition in each home and community. Many adults have been brought to realize the importance and responsibility of bringing a good body into the world.

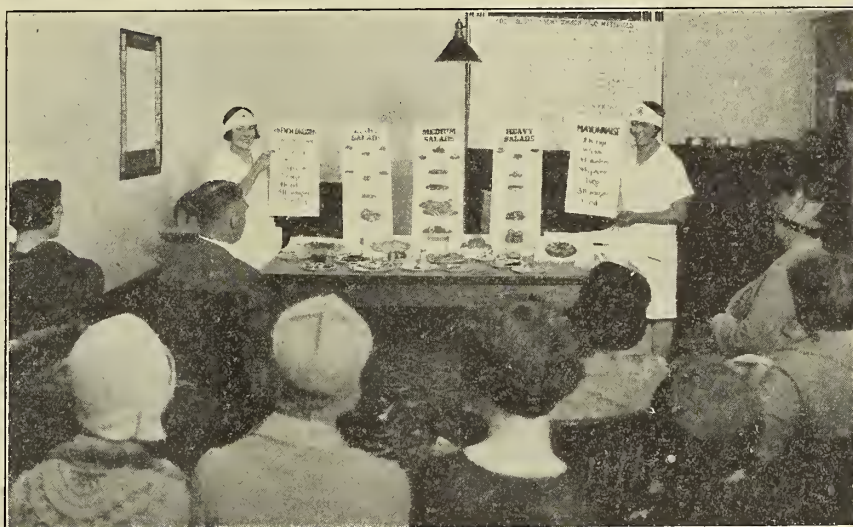
As a result of the health program greater interest has been taken in the care of the home, preservation of food, adherence to sanitation, and respect for the health of each other. A larger consumption of milk and vegetables and a more careful planning of family meals have been noted. Following one of the health talks, a group of married women asked to join a 4-H club because the girls were learning more about foods than their elders knew. A meeting was arranged for them and they were or-

ganized into a young mothers' group of junior adults with a leader chosen from the group.

The livestock project with boys and girls has stimulated a keener interest in type and methods of feeding animals on the farm. The quality of animals kept on many of the farms throughout the State has been greatly improved by adherence to 4-H club practices. It has been the policy of the extension service to insist that club members obtain ani-

nila, produced 406 pounds of butterfat in a year. These two animals produced, with their first calves, an average of 60 pounds more fat than the average of the animals in the Utah County Herd-Improvement Association, and 225 pounds above the average for the cows in Utah County.

As a result of these outstanding heifers, many of the dairymen of the county are attempting to substitute cows of the same quality as the cows owned by the



A salad-making demonstration given by Utah 4-H club members

mals of good type and breeding for their projects. One of the objectives of the livestock club is to demonstrate the advantage of proper feeding.

Dairy herd improvement in one county has been effected as a result of the 4-H dairy calf clubs. Twenty-eight purebred calves, most of which were from dams and sires whose records showed them to be superior animals, were purchased by club members. These animals have been used as foundation stock in building up the dairy herds. Two of the animals owned by club members have just finished their first lactation period. As examples of the type of dairy stock obtained by the clubs, cows of two club boys may be cited as typical. The animals are owned by George Warnick and Grant Atwood. One cow produced 481 pounds of butterfat in 9 months as a 2-year-old, 17,592 pounds of milk and 587 pounds of fat in 12 months. Another heifer owned by Grant Atwood, of Ma-

club boys, especially for the poor ones included in the herds.

John Weston, local leader of Rich County, reports the following benefits from his dairy calf club. A moderately poor family, comprising seven children, two of whom were boys of club age, had never owned a cow, and milk was a luxury in their home. Through the efforts of Mr. Weston the boys were able to purchase calves for a dairy project. As a result of this, the father reports that to-day they have sufficient milk for the entire family, and they sell in addition 73 pounds per day.

The father further states, "The calf club has been of untold benefit to our whole family. Keep up the good work and accept my humble thanks."

All club members are taught the food value of milk through the health program. The foods project includes the many uses of milk in the family diet.

Through the sheep club project, 200 animals of choice breeding have been

purchased by club members in 23 communities. The club boys and girls now own 1,114 purebred and high-grade sheep. Through community shows and results secured from the club flocks sheepmen have become interested in the use of better rams and more careful breeding and culling for stronger animals and a higher wool production.

The average fleece weight from the 48 sheep owned by club members in Salt Lake and Garfield Counties was 16½ pounds while the average for the State was 8.8 pounds per fleece.

Marketing Beef Animals

When the livestock men of Duchesne County noted that the beef animals owned by the 4-H club boys were so fed that they sold as fat steers on the market the beef industry in Duchesne County changed from the selling of feeder cattle to one of placing fat animals on the market. Formerly the animals were sold as feeders and surplus hay was sold men who brought their flocks and herds to Duchesne County for the winter. The club project has proved that there is a greater income in marketing the finished cattle than in former practices.

Responsibility of Boys

Omni Winterton, 16, of Summit County, fifth-year club member, has become so efficient from his experiences in the feeding of 4-H club beef cattle that his father has given him the entire responsibility of feeding and conditioning the Winterton Brothers show herd for 1932. Claire Winterton, also a 4-H club boy, has shown his animals at many fairs in the West and has a long list of prizes and ribbons, many of which are blue and red.

As a part of the live-at-home program now being fostered by the Utah Extension Service, each boy and girl is re-

quired to do his or her part in raising an adequate home garden. The club member also assumes the responsibility of preserving and storing a definite amount of fruit, vegetables, and meat during the growing season.

Study of Foods

The foods project, which includes work for boys and girls, is based on a study of the day's food supply. This project is divided into planning, preparing, and serving breakfast, luncheon, and dinners with the idea of training members to cook appetizing, tasty food and at the same time to retain its food value.

Gardening methods taught to 4-H club members are becoming the adopted practices of adults in the communities in the growing of all gardens.

Table Etiquette

A study of table etiquette is included in each year's work. This becomes such an important factor in the home that the family adopts the etiquette which the club members must practice. Beginning with the second year every foods-club girl is required to can fruit, vegetables, and meat. Because the requirements include definite numbers of meals to be planned, prepared, and served at home, mothers have an opportunity to compare club methods with their own. Many of the parents report the use of a greater variety of vegetables and fruit, the consumption of more milk, and the elimination of personal idiosyncrasies because other members of the family have become interested in the family food supply.

At a recent conference of the better homes organization in Beaver County one foods club demonstrated the planning, preparing, and serving of family meals for two consecutive days. Dur-

ing a recent canning demonstration given by the nutrition specialist in this county 19 club members and 20 mothers attended. Many of the club girls assume the responsibility of canning all or part of the food needed by the family for the dormant season.

Afton Lewis, a fourth-year club girl of Utah County, has canned 1,600 quarts of fruits and vegetables during the past two years while her mother spends the summer on the wheat farm.

As a special feature of the demonstration train, which was run in May, 1932, 4-H girls gave a canning demonstration at each of the nine communities reached in Utah and Salt Lake Counties. It is easier to teach 4-H club members proper or new methods of canning than it is to teach adults, and when proper methods are given and improved practices demonstrated by club workers the improved methods are immediately adopted by the adults.

Clothing Budget

All clothing club members, together with their mothers, are required to begin by making an inventory of their wardrobes. The purpose of this inventory is to discern whether the girl needs the articles listed in the outline, what she has that might be remodeled, and whether she buys wisely from the standpoint of color, texture, style, fashion, and durability. The inventory gives the girl and her mother an opportunity to make a study of the girl's budget in relation to those of other members of the family.

Close Cooperation

Through the 4-H club organization in Utah it has been observed time and again that a closer cooperation has been developed between parents and their boys and girls. Club members have been trained in an appreciation of values, the science of wise spending, and in the desirable quality of showing consideration for others.

Many examples have come to the attention of the extension service in which home practices and farm practices have been entirely changed as the result of observation and demonstration of club projects in the regular program of the boy and girl of the home. It is always easier for the father and mother to see and appreciate what might be done when they see their own boy or girl accomplish it than if the idea comes as a suggestion from the agricultural agent or home agent.



Two 4-H club members of the Winterton family and their animals

Radio as a Factor in a State Home-Economics Program

CLARIBEL NYE

State Leader of Home Economics Extension, Oregon Extension Service

AN ADEQUATE State program in home economics is one which not only includes in its content all those applications of certain arts and sciences to home living, which we call home economics, but is so developed through various channels and by various methods and devices that its value is available to every home in the State. That this concept is held by home economists concerned with extension is assumed, but that any State or any county in any State has been able to realize an adequate program is probably not claimed. Radio is an additional direct route from college to homes.

Radio in education challenges one's imagination. It is neither to be scorned and considered an expression of a disintegrating, nerve-racking exploit-

ing society, nor is it to be accepted as the greatest potential channel for guiding the thinking of the greatest number of families. We do not know what these hundreds of thousands of families are permitting the radio to do to them as individuals and to their success in home living. We can agree, however, that the facilities of radio are a challenge to those in the field of education who are concerned with guiding the changes of people in thinking and feeling and doing.

In Oregon the home-economics division of the extension service has responsibility for programs from Station KOAC totaling an hour and a half daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

County Programs

We have two groups of listeners—those who are cooperating upon an adult extension program under the leadership of the home demonstration agents and

specialists and those who can not have, or at least are not having, this motivation and guidance. Our programs, therefore, aim to enrich the county extension programs and also to stimulate the thinking of home makers who from the lack of choice or opportunity are not enrolled in projects directed by agents or special-

eral bulletins and the Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes.

The half-hour afternoon programs are somewhat less chatty than the morning programs and assume a home situation where it is possible for the listener to give uninterrupted attention to the program for a longer period of time.

They are arranged with certain facts in mind. Many people can not cooperate on a meeting basis because of distance from centers, young children or aged people in the family, ill health, or lack of interest in group meetings in their communities. Others would like to form club groups. Some would like guidance in studying at home. We know that we can not organize and work in person or even through leaders with every group that might be formed

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Has Educational Value

Saturday, April 1, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Our 4-H Club Plans Ahead for the Year.....	4-H club negro boy.
Our 4-H Club Members Work Together.....	4-H club negro girl.
Teaching 4-H Club Members to Think for Themselves.....	J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, Negro Work, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
4-H Club Members Make Intelligent Farmers and Home Makers.....	T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Negro Work, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
The National 4-H Music Achievement Test, featuring the theme "The World's Great Composers".....	United States Marine Band.
The Storm—From Overture to William Tell.....	Rossini.
Invitation to the Dance.....	Weber.
The Lost Chord.....	Sullivan.
None But the Weary Heart.....	Tschaikowsky.
Valse Des Fleurs—From the Nutcracker Suite.....	Tschaikowsky.

ists. In one radio series, Your Boys and Girls Growing Up, the content very definitely supplemented the local-leader series, Guiding the Developing Child.

Our broadcasts addressed directly to home makers are on the air from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 2:30 to 3 p. m. The morning program centers chiefly on housekeeping and aims to make household processes more meaningful, and therefore more interesting to the women as they go about the housekeeping tasks. Under the general title "The Home Economics Observer" the hour is divided into four units of 12 minutes each—tomorrow's meals, the hows and whys of cookery, food facts and fancies, and the magazine rack. The observer tells of bulletins and mimeographed circulars available. From December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931, 6,065 bulletins and mimeographed circulars were distributed upon request. Of these 2,406 were Fed-

in every county within the radius reached by this 1,000-watt station. To meet these various situations, lectures and supplementary material for home-study lessons and radio-club programs are included on different afternoons of the week throughout the year from September to June.

One lecture series that offered no additional service material and invited no particular response was called Time Spending—Kitchen Changes. The first three lectures were announced as How Shall I Spend My Time? The Modern Woman's Dilemma, The Time Costs of Children, and Time Costs of Keeping the Family Clean. These were followed by nine interviews of one-half hour with home makers on the theme, The Home Maker and Her Kitchen. The interview type of program has brought favorable comment.

One home-study series, developed in the simplest possible way, was called

Your Money's Worth in Household Textiles. It included twelve 20-minute lectures given by members of the resident faculty of the school of home economics on the selection of towels, sheets, mattresses, blankets, quilts, bedspreads, and curtains. One lecture was given each week. A service sheet, containing samples of material and tips on selecting such textiles, was prepared for each two lectures. With little advertising 200 home makers enrolled for the series and each received a service sheet every two weeks. The person who gave the lecture had a service sheet in her hand during the broadcasts and suggested that those enrolled have before them their sheet with its samples of textiles as the lecturer pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of the materials.

One's imagination goes forward in considering the possibilities of the method in broadcasting material on the furnishing and arrangement of living rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms. Skeleton plans might be provided on which the listener could work during or following the lecture, these plans to be sent to the lecturer for comment. Again, this method might be used in radio programs on clothing design. Better than placing in the listener's hands an outline of the lecture is providing him before the broadcast with material which will stimulate him to apply in his own living the material given in the broadcasts.

Radio Clubs

Undoubtedly radio clubs can become an important part of a State program, particularly in a State that has a scattered population, where distances are great, funds limited, and the staff limited to a few persons.

Our Tuesday programs, called the Family Life Series, have for the past two years been developed entirely on a club basis. Last year 48 clubs met regularly on alternate Tuesday afternoons. An auditor reported the lectures which were given on the other Tuesdays. The club programs were prepared by the persons who gave the lectures and provided for a 2-hour meeting. Reports were mailed by the club secretary to the director of the home-economics programs. The meeting of the clubs began one-half hour before the broadcasts with a review of the last meeting by the recorder. This report was followed by reading a short extract from some authority on the subject of the day. After listening to a half-hour lecture the clubs turn off the radio and discuss the lecture, using guide questions that their leader has received two weeks before. In the club

series, Your Boys and Girls Growing Up, many questions came in on the report blanks. These two are typical: "Would like to know your opinion on how to build up self-confidence." "What steps should be taken to prevent a boy from teasing others by means of snatching caps and books and throwing them away?"

Popular Publications

In order that all printed and mimeographed material on home economics available from the Oregon State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture may be called to the attention of Oregon home makers who listen to the programs, we print from time to time in small type on cheap paper, lists of this material classified according to subjects. It has many uses. Some letters do not make clear what is

wanted. Sometimes a listener does not get clearly the name and number of the bulletin or mimeographed circular announced, or a young home maker writes that she knows nothing about housekeeping but wants helpful material. In such cases we send the list and invite the writers to check those they wish. The enthusiastic response to many of the Federal publications, notably bulletins on curtains, stain removal from fabrics, and canning, indicates the value of these publications to home makers, many of whom live far from cities, can not afford magazines, and have no other sources of reliable help.

Although full measure of the part of radio in education can only be estimated, none can doubt that in innumerable instances it serves as a direct and effective communication to Oregon home makers from trained home economists at the State college.

Early Haying Pays



TO BEGIN HAYING the day after the Fourth of July is an old New England custom which New Hampshire farmers abandoned in 1930. They are now getting into the hay fields approximately 10 days earlier as a result of a campaign for earlier cutting by the New Hampshire Extension Service.

Behind this project are three years of research, showing that hay cut June 20 is twice as valuable for the dairy cow as that harvested July 20. It is estimated that this earlier harvest increases the value of New Hampshire's home-grown cow feed by \$400,000.

"This program for early haying has been adopted by more farmers than any similar effort ever launched in soils and

crops in New Hampshire," said Ford S. Prince, extension agronomist. The campaign was conducted by means of special meetings, circular letters, posters, newspaper publicity, and radio broadcasts.

Charles T. Rossiter of Sullivan County, it was discovered, had been haying early for 30 years. He was immediately put on the radio and much publicity was given to what he said.

Although it was a minor part of a general campaign for more home-grown feed, early haying was again emphasized in 1932. The main emphasis, however, was on the production of annual legumes which proved unusually satisfactory despite the driest summer in the memory of even the oldest dairymen.

The National Live Stock Marketing Association Makes Progress

CHARLES A. EWING

President, National Live Stock Marketing Association

EVERYONE interested in agriculture should pause at the threshold of 1933 for a retrospect of the efforts that have been made since the beginning of the century to advance this enterprise to a more favorable and prosperous condition. It is folly, indeed, to go blindly forward without taking into account the results of our past efforts.

In 1900 we were very much engrossed in the science of agriculture and the problem of soil fertility and production, to the exclusion of practically all other agricultural problems. That year will always be a remarkable year for the new and rapidly spreading interests in agricultural education, as was evidenced by the mounting attendance in our colleges of agriculture.

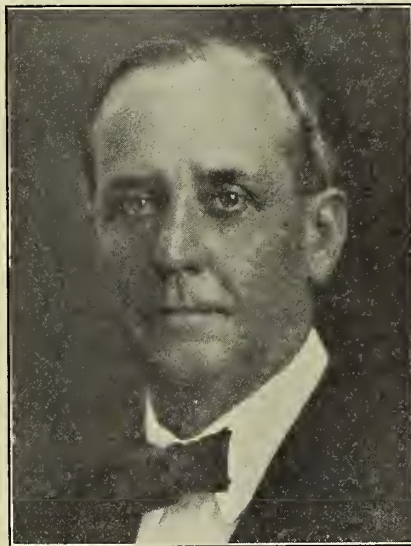
In 1910 we introduced in these colleges the subject of farm management, which sought to correlate the activities of the operations on various farms into more efficient units, and this also gained rapid favor. In 1920 we began to discuss agricultural economics, and this also has grown in favor, but, in spite of our achievements in mastering the problems of production and efficient farming, the last third of the period has been the most unfortunate and distressing that agriculture has ever known. This condition is due to the lack of adjustment of the relationship of agriculture to other industry, to the Government, to foreign trade, and to its lack of equality in matters of taxation and protection. Probably the most important factor in this depression has been due to our system of currency and banking and to a failure on our part to efficiently organize our marketing, whereby we could, through better regulation of supply to demand, control a sufficient share of our products to make possible a better distribution in accordance with demands. We have been unable to stabilize our markets or obtain for our products a price that gave us a reasonable profit.

Present Problem

To-day our problem is not one of production. We are not interested in making two blades of grass where one grew before, but we are interested in finding a market for the first blade; and this third of a century has revealed the weakness of the old policy of individualism so inherent in all the pioneer farm people of the country. Individually, with the changed conditions of to-day, we can not cope with the problems that most

affect our business, and this gives rise to the need for effective national organizations through which we can unite our efforts for dealing with these questions.

The purpose of the National Live Stock program can be paraphrased with the preamble of the agricultural marketing act itself. It is to develop a national association owned and controlled by livestock men throughout the country who will cooperate with and support it for the more effective marketing of livestock in domestic and foreign commerce, and to bring about economies and efficiencies



Charles A. Ewing

that will secure for the producer a larger share of the dollar which the consumer pays for his product. It should be an instrumentality for dealing with these questions of relationship that will enable the stockmen to place their business on a basis of better economic parity with other industry. Such an organization should be vigilant to see that we get a fair share of the fruits of protection and relief from carrying an excessive burden of taxation. These are matters which individually none of us can accomplish, nor can our local marketing associations do little more with them; but by uniting in a common effort they are all possible of achievement.

Accomplishments

The National Live Stock Marketing Association was organized in May, 1930, with 14 members; and in spite of the adverse conditions which have prevailed since, its membership now has increased to 24. These members are marketing agencies located on the leading livestock

markets of the country, through which nearly 300,000 livestock producers who are cooperatively minded send their stock to market. Over 100,000 decks of cattle, hogs, and sheep are handled by these agencies, and their value exceeds \$100,000,000 of business annually. Our growth in volume the past year was about 20 per cent, and the business affairs of the National are guided by a board of 22 directors. Among our membership, besides the terminal agencies, are direct marketing agencies and State marketing associations, the former sending stock direct from producer to the packer, either on or off the terminal market, the latter State associations rendering a valuable service in the assembling, assorting, and directing of shipments either to the terminal markets or direct to packers, as conditions and prices dictate.

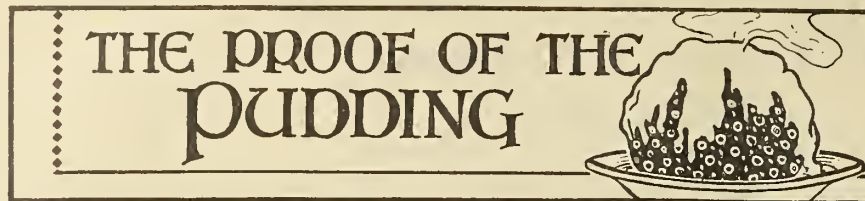
Subsidiaries of the National

The National Feeder & Finance Corporation is an important subsidiary of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, and since its organization has established six regional credit corporations, which are extending credit to livestock men throughout the country. These regional credit corporations are located at Chicago, Fort Worth, Salt Lake City, Oklahoma City, Denver, and San Francisco, and more than \$28,000,000 has been lent to stockmen in 28 States to assist them in carrying on their operations. During this period of closing banks no other source of credit was available than that offered through these regional credit corporations, and it is unnecessary here to dwell on the importance of a service of this character in times such as these.

The National Live Stock Publishing Association is another subsidiary which carries the story of the National and its activities to the patron members throughout the country. It has a large circulation and is an important factor in keeping the producer informed of the activities of this organization.

The research department is another important work carried on by the National Association, and renders a valuable service to a rapidly increasing number of stockmen by keeping them advised of market trends, supplies, and conditions. It is under the management of a highly trained director, and its purpose is to take some of the guesswork out of the livestock business. In matters of transportation, legislation, public relations,

(Continued on page 32)



Improved Wheat Profits

Roy Clark of Henleyville, pioneer grain grower of Tehama County, Calif., operating 600 acres planted to barley and wheat, increased his income by \$2,160 over the past 6 years. "In 1924," says Clark, "the agricultural extension service of the county started a 10-acre test plot of Federation wheat on my farm. This variety was bred by the agronomy division at the University Farm, Davis. Up to that time I had been growing such varieties as Baart, Club, and Bluestem.

"Yields from the test plot of Federation wheat demonstrated a larger production per acre, averaging at least one additional sack. Computing my gain on my 300 acres over these 6 years at the average price of \$1 per 100 pounds, with 120 pounds to the sack, I stand exactly \$2,160 to the good."

Waste Products Yield Income

The conservation and sale of \$133.60 worth of tomatoes which before this year had been allowed to go to waste, together with an abundant supply of canned tomatoes and tomato juice kept for home use, was how Mrs. E. L. Berryhill of Learned, Hinds County, Miss., effected savings in her home and helped add to the family cash income during the past year. Mrs. Berryhill says, "The tomatoes I used were ones left in the patch after my husband had finished shipping, and which heretofore had always been given away or left in the field to decay. This year at the suggestion of Mrs. Margaret Cresswell, our home demonstration agent, I turned these tomatoes into a profit.

"The tomatoes were culled in the field, only those suitable for canning and making juice being picked. They were then brought from the field to the kitchen in

bushel carriers placed on a homemade sled and drawn by an old slow mule driven by two negro boys aged 5 and 8 years.

Next, we sorted them, using the ones of proper size and color for canning whole, and the others for making juice. In extracting the juice I used a homemade press designed and constructed by my husband, which enabled me to can more than I could have by using a small hand sieve. The juice was evaporated in a large granite kettle on a wood range.

With the help of the entire family, three daughters being canning club members, we canned 30 cases of tomatoes, selling 20 cases and keeping 10 for our home use. We canned and sold 70 cases of juice. Our total sales were \$133.60. The cost of cans was \$54.50 and labels cost \$10, leaving us a profit for our efforts of \$69.10, from a product that heretofore had been entirely wasted."

Budgets the Baby's Food

Mrs. A. T. Morris of Crittenden County, Ark., provides a supply of canned foods for her baby. This is what she says about it.

"Using a canning budget had proved so satisfactory in my experience that when Mrs. Dorothy Morris, our home demonstration agent, suggested to me that I have a canning budget for my little daughter who is in her second year, I was delighted to try it.

"Our county raises asparagus and ships quantities of it so that it is easy for me to get at no cost what I need of the tips that are too small to ship, to use for purée. All the other vegetables required I raise in sufficient quantities in my own garden to can both for my baby and the rest of the family. Those needed for the baby's purées come in at different

seasons so that at no time do I have to rush to get the canning done.

"We live on a dirt road in the interior of a plantation, and in the winter it is impossible much of the time for us to get in and out to a market to get fresh vegetables for purées for the baby. I tried buying vegetables already canned but this was too expensive and I could not always have them. When I was fortunate enough to get the fresh vegetables in winter I had to get small quantities for such vegetables were very expensive. Then I had to spend hours cooking very small amounts to get them ready for the baby. Even if I had large quantities of the raw products I could not fix much at one time because I knew they would not keep long. Even with all this effort, I knew that my baby was being neglected in not having the right food.

"Now I have a different story to tell. It can rain, the roads can get bad so that we can not get out for weeks, vegetables can be scarce or very high priced, and I can be rushed with my work, yet I still have the healthiest, finest baby with never a worry for when her meal time comes I can go to the pantry and get the vegetables she needs. I would never try to raise a baby again without canning for it according to a budget."

Cash From Hogs and Tobacco

Here's proof of the pudding furnished by two of South Carolina's county extension agents. Agent S. W. Epps of Dillon County gives an item about hogs: "E. A. Peterkin, Hamer, grazed 20 hogs on 2 acres of Biloxi soybeans. These hogs made an average daily gain of 1.79 pounds at a cost of \$2.52 per hundred pounds gain, a return of 86 cents per bushel for corn."

An item about growing tobacco is furnished by T. M. Evans of Horry County. "Otho L. Cox, of Loris, in a 4-acre tobacco demonstration produced 5,178 pounds of tobacco which sold for \$876.70, or a per acre value of \$219.17. After paying fertilizer cost and harvesting expenses he had a net profit of \$134.85 per acre."

National Live Stock Marketing Association Makes Progress

(Continued from page 31)

and buying of meat, the National keeps a vigilant eye and has been able to render a large measure of service.

Most of our activities, however, have been of necessity devoted to the setting up of this great machine to do this work and to find the men who are qualified to

run the various departments. Henceforth it is the belief that there will be more opportunity to devote to some of these other lines of service which are beneficial to the interest of the producer, and the interest and cooperation of those engaged in agricultural extension work is of the greatest value to this undertaking. We need their interest and support. The agricultural problems which will occupy our attention in the future are those which extend beyond the confines of the fence, and it is going to be

necessary for all of us interested in the success of this great industry to lay emphasis upon those things which concern the farmer as a citizen rather than the questions of production and management of the farm itself. It is his relation—economic, political, and financial—to the other forces around him with which he must learn to deal, and in this work no other force can be more helpful or valuable than that which the extension departments and the colleges of agriculture can exert.

· ACROSS · THE · EDITOR'S · DESK ·

Fewer, Better Farmers

IT'S cold comfort that Russell Lord gives to the back-to-the-farm-for-a-living enthusiast in his contribution to the February issue of Forum. This is what he says:

"The one sound thing, economically, which can be said for this back-to-farming movement is that it may somewhat hasten the interweaving of our agricultural and industrial structure, and shorten distribution costs. Apart from that, there is no economic health in it. We need fewer, better farmers, rather than more, less skillful ones. Agriculture, which used to be a refuge from business, has become, perforce, in itself a vexed and intricate business, usually requiring a lifetime of training and infinite patience for even moderate success. Given this training, patience, and good land, a family will not starve or suffer; but the enforced refugee, lacking one or all of these requirements and possessed of elaborate urban wants and habits, will find himself more lost, trapped, up against it, in all likelihood, than he ever was in town." Lord concludes: "I believe that we shall resettle America, and make better use of our 1,906,000,000 acres; but less of all that land, rather than more, will be farmed; and fewer of us as time goes on will be farmers."

Mother Walker

ON MARCH 10, 1933, Dora Dee Walker of South Carolina, affectionately known as "Mother" Walker to thousands of farm women and girls in her State, completes 22 years of strenuous, fruitful, and, I truly believe, joyous service in the cause of better and happier farm homes. Her story is not only that of a faithful and efficient extension worker. It is Mother Walker, the woman, living life to the fullest, knowing great sorrow and seeing great happiness, that to us, who have been privileged to know her, is the real marvel and inspiration.

Left a widow with four children when 30 years old, Mother Walker supported her children and herself by teaching. To help ends meet she grew fruits and vegetables and each summer canned 5,000 to 6,000 quarts of them which she sold to stores in near-by towns. Her oldest son, Ward, was killed while serving as an Army officer in the Philippines. Her other two sons and her beloved daughter, Louise, each were taken from her in tragic ways in the years that followed, leaving to her, it would seem, little of hope or happiness. She writes, "When I go home, I fail to hear the reverberations of laughter as of yore, when the happiest of families was assembled there, but I make myself happy planning and doing for others."

That she truly does. Last year, there were 23,000 women and girls in South Carolina who were better, happier, and more provident home makers because of her vital influence. More than 12,000 homes, the grounds of 500 churches and 900 miles of South Carolina's highways are more beautiful because of Mother Walker's carrying the gospel of beauty and restful

surroundings to the far ends of her State. And, in each of 30 counties to-day because of her untiring effort there is established a model community center to provide for needed social and recreational activities.

Of extension work, Mother Walker says, "I love extension work better than anything I have ever done, for it has given me the opportunity to help thousands not only along the pathway of a practical life but to surmount to a higher plane of living." Has she made the most of this opportunity? A thousand times, "Yes!"

Mother Walker, we salute you!

A Big Terracing Year

OVER one million acres of land were terraced in Texas last year. This brings the total area in the State terraced as a result of extension effort up to six million acres. This area M. R. Bentley, State extension engineer, estimates as being 24 per cent of the entire area needing such protection. I think you will agree that this is making real progress. It's a striking example of the development of a state-wide movement from modest beginnings. Here and there over his far-flung State for 15 years, Mr. Bentley has gone his quiet but determined way. Year by year, the beneficial results of terracing have become gradually more apparent to all. More agents gave the effort their active support. Finally the idea that had been demonstrated patiently again and again, under every condition and in every locality, found practical application on a million acres of land in one year. Does this example help answer the question "What does extension work accomplish?" I rather think so.

Everybody's Business

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN of the American Federation of Labor outlines in the February issue of the Nation's Business the program of labor for 1933. It's a remarkably clear and forceful piece of writing. Reading it, I was struck with how little most of us in agriculture know of the group aims and programs, let us say, of the bankers, of business men in various fields, of the leaders of nonagricultural industries, and of the men and women of the professions—doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc. Probably most of them know as little about the aims and program for agriculture as we do about what their aims and programs are.

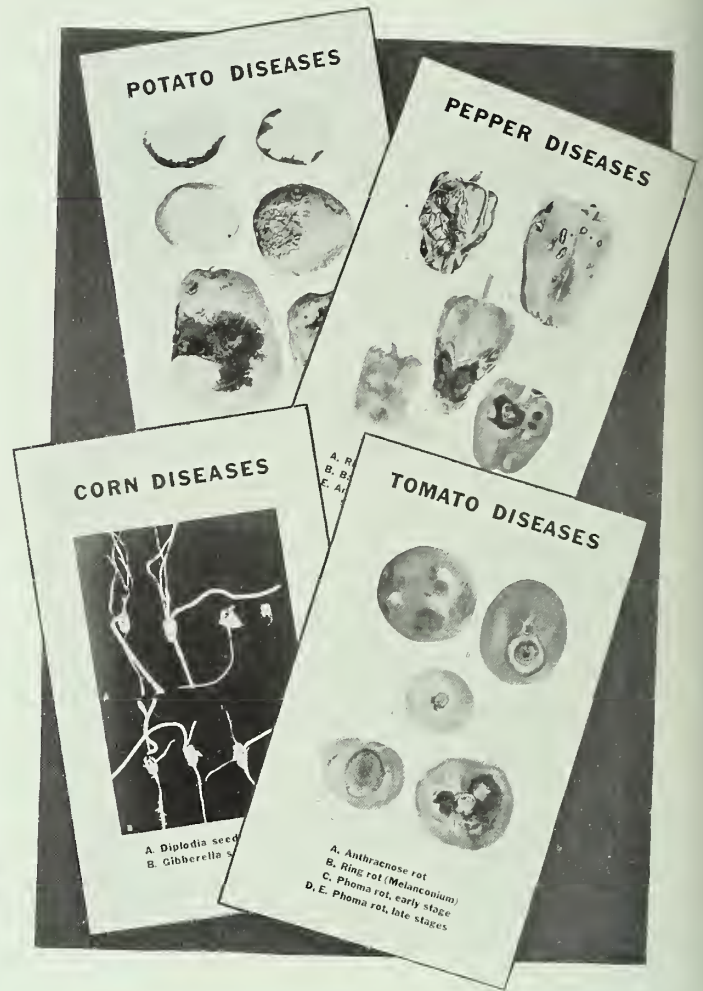
This brings to my mind the way in which Director Warburton closed his discussion of the extension program for 1933 in the January issue of the Review. He said, "As we go into new fields of activity, it becomes even more important that the public understand why certain policies are adopted and certain things are done. To this end I trust that every extension agent during the coming year will make the fullest possible use of the opportunities offered by local newspapers, the radio, and meetings of business men and civic groups to present the farm situation in his county and to enlist public support for the program adopted." R. B.

PLANT DISEASES SHOWN IN NATURAL COLORS

VALUABLE VISUAL AIDS IN RECOGNIZING THE DIFFERENT DECAYS, SPOTS, AND OTHER DEFECTS OF MARKET VEGETABLES have been prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in a series of posters in full color. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

These posters point the way to more profitable yields of better quality products, and will be found especially helpful to extension workers and teachers in agriculture and biology, as well as to shippers and buyers; to market inspectors and cooperative marketing associations; and to railway claims departments, express agencies, and storage companies. ~ ~ ~

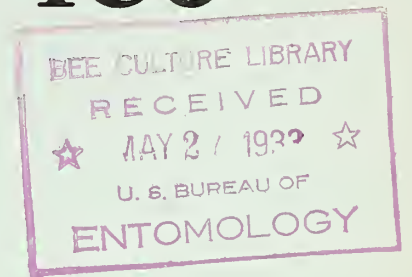
They are printed on 4-ply cardboard, 7¼ by 12 inches in size. The price is 5 cents each with a 25 per cent reduction for lots of 100 or more. The following 26 posters are now available. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~



- DISEASES AND INJURIES OF POTATO TUBERS ~ Plant Disease Posters 1 to 13
 DISEASES OF CORN SEEDLINGS AS THEY APPEAR ON THE GERMINATOR ~
 Plant Disease Posters 14 and 15
 DISEASES OF TOMATO FRUITS ~ Plant Disease Posters 16 to 24
 DISEASES OF PEPPER FRUITS ~ Plant Disease Poster 25
 FRUIT ROT OF EGGPLANT ~ Plant Disease Poster 26

Order by number, as U. S. D. A. Plant Disease Poster No. 1, etc. Send remittance by check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Postage stamps are not acceptable, and currency may be sent at sender's risk. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Extension Service Review



VOL. 4, No. 3

MAY 1933



A SATISFYING FARM HOME LIFE IS ONE OF THE CHIEF OBJECTIVES OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

ISSUED BIMONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



In This Issue

THE EMERGENCY agricultural adjustment program for increasing farm purchasing power is an attack on economic maladjustment and social injustice. What has been done in technical advancement must be duplicated, and more than duplicated, in social progress. The extension forces, shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Nation, face this vital task. This, in brief, is the cause to which our new chief, Henry A. Wallace, calls us and to which he dedicates future extension effort.



FARM WOMEN are improving every opportunity to add to the farm income. In every part of the country they are marketing surplus garden, dairy, and poultry products through curb markets, roadside stands, and tourist homes. Alabama shows what can be accomplished. Besides the \$267,319.32 obtained by farm women from sales of products at curb markets in that State a large amount of money was received from products sold direct from the home.

WHAT DO WE KNOW about low-cost diets and the nutritive values of low-cost foods? What is the last word in clothing and household textiles, household management, and living standards under present conditions? Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, tells us what is being accomplished by her staff in answering these questions. She tells us, also, in what forms information is available for field use, and of the desire of the Bureau of Home Economics to cooperate with home demonstration agents in meeting the practical requirements of farm women.

THE REMARKABLE home demonstration organization in the Philippines developed by Maria Orosa after a study of extension methods in this country is described in this issue by two of her own agents.

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MANY Massachusetts children have been kept warm the past winter by attractive play suits, coats, and hats made by their mothers from old garments. One mother made a winter play suit and cap for her 18 months old son by using an old coat, zippers from a worn-out pair of galoshes, and 35 cents worth of thread and buttons. Under the direction of Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, Massachusetts clothing specialist, 567 coats and 174 hats were made during the fall and winter.

On The Calendar

National Congress of Parents and Teachers Meeting, Seattle, Wash., May 22-26.

National Home Economics Association Meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 26-30.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D.C., June 15-21.

MRS. GRACE LONG ELSE, assistant State home agent in New Mexico, tells how farmers in her State are solving their food problems by canning a half or a whole carcass of beef, pork, or mutton. Ranchers have had difficulty in having a meat supply in the summer when fresh meat will not keep long. They, therefore, do their canning in quantity in the fall and early winter while the stock from the ranges is in prime condition.



PENNSYLVANIA'S 295 4-H bee club members and how busy they kept their busy bees gives decided encouragement to the growth of this line of 4-H club activity. The colonies owned by these club members averaged 77 pounds per colony for the year when the State average was 30 pounds per colony. The banner colony of 1932 produced a total of 247 pounds of comb and extracted honey.

KINGS COUNTY, CALIF., older 4-H club girls care for young children in a community playground while the mothers attend an extension meeting as one of their activities. Margaret Latimer, Payne 4-H club scholarship winner for this year, tells how these older 4-H girls planned and equipped a playground in the back yard of a family which has four children between the ages of 20 months and 9 years. Besides the fun the girls had in constructing the equipment they have gained valuable experience. In other States the older club girls are making garments and toys for small children and are assisting in the care of the children at home.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued bimonthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 25 cents a year, domestic, and 45 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Editor

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1933

NO. 3

More Purchasing Power for Farmers

Primary Objectives of Farm-Relief Program and of Extension Service Are Identical

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

THE AGRICULTURAL extension forces—Federal, State, and county—are entitled to a tremendous share of the credit for the scientific advances that American agriculture has made in the last 30 years. Now these extension forces, shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Nation, face another task. It is as huge and as vital as the first.

What has been done in technical advancement must be duplicated and more than duplicated, in social progress. The emergency agricultural adjustment program for increasing farm purchasing power is an attack on economic maladjustment and social injustice. It will succeed, I am convinced, if the rank and file of the people of the United States—producers, processors, and consumers alike—are genuinely eager to distribute the fruits of science in a just way.

Organized Control

The program constitutes a major social experiment. It is designed to replace the habitual disorganization of a major American industry, with an established and organized control, in the interest of the farmer and in the interest of everybody.

Any government that increases the efficiency of any class of people without facing the undesirable results that flow from that efficiency is criminally negligent. Extension forces, State colleges and experiment stations, the Department of Agriculture, and American business men face the challenge: Will we be as efficient in our social experimenting as we have been in our scientific experimenting?

With marked success, we have attacked farm losses and wastes that were caused by pests, disease, weather, and inefficient producing practices. We must now assail the losses and waste that arise from unbalanced production and consumption to disrupt the orderly distribution of the necessities of life.

It must be made clear to farmers and urbanites alike, whose humane instincts revolt at the idea of reducing production

at this time, that unbalanced production is waste and that it does not relieve want—that the farmer who produces a surplus of foodstuffs that can not be delivered to a consumer is not keeping the



H. A. Wallace

consumer from going hungry. As our economic system works at present, the greater the surplus of wheat in Kansas the longer the breadline in New York. Our surpluses of food crops seem to have had as disastrous an effect upon national well-being as crop shortages used to have on the isolated communities of a simpler age.

Increase Purchasing Power

The philosophy of the emergency adjustment program is that the broad centralizing power of the Government is delegated to the President, and through him to the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable producers and processors to work together to bring order out of the present chaos, and to make adjustments in production and prices that are fair to the producer, harm no legitimate interest of the processor, and maintain the just interests of the consumer.

The basic purpose of the plan is first to increase the purchasing power of farm people. This is also the declared, fundamental objective of the Extension Service. It is farm relief, but by the same token it is national relief as well. Millions of the unemployed in the cities lost their jobs because farm people lost their power to buy. Restoring farm purchasing power will set men to work in the cities, making the things that farmers need and will buy if they can. Extension workers and all others who have a part in the measure are serving not only the farm people, but all the people. Business and manufacturing activity are waiting on the restoration of farm purchasing power.

The method to be used in increasing the farmers' purchasing power is to restore the balance between production and consumption as rapidly as possible, by helping the farmer to plan his production to fit the effective demand of today's market and tomorrow's, not yesterday's. This means, plainly, that the farmer will have to curtail his acreage and control his production. He cannot do that unless he is compensated for it, for there are taxes and interest charges to be paid on the land that is left idle. To provide such compensation in the form of price adjustments the plan proposes a carefully regulated tax on the processed form of each farm commodity of which the production is to be reduced.

Pre-War Parity

The goal of the plan, in terms of price, is pre-war parity between the things the farmer sells and the things he buys. "Pre-war parity" means that the price of agricultural products should be high enough so that any given unit of an agricultural commodity would be exchangeable for the same quantity of nonagricultural commodities that it could have been exchanged for during the years 1909-14. In that period the purchasing values of agricultural products and of nonagricultural products were more nearly equal than they had ever been before, or ever have been since, whereas at pres-

ent the farm products that would have brought \$1 in the pre-war period will bring only about 50 cents, and the non-agricultural products that sold for \$1 in the pre-war period sell for more than \$1.

Plan of Bill

To reach the price goal the bill that is before the Congress as this is being written gives the Secretary of Agriculture certain powers. Until the program is enacted into law, of course, it is impossible to state without qualification just what form the plan will finally take.

The powers mentioned, covered by the legislation now in progress, are:

(1) To obtain, by contract with farmers, a voluntary reduction in acreage or production of certain commodities, in return for which reduction the producers will be compensated by rental or benefit payments.

(2) To enter into marketing agreements with producers, marketing agencies, and processors of farm products. The intent of this provision is the organization of commodity councils that will include both producers and processors. These councils will help to determine which plans of reducing production and what scale of taxation on the processed goods will be wisest. The recommendations of the councils will be considered by the Secretary before any regulations are issued.

(3) To license processing and distributing agencies that handle agricultural products in interstate or foreign commerce, in the event that such licensing becomes necessary in order to achieve the purpose of the measure.

(4) To use the Smith cotton option contract plan on the 1933 crop of cotton.

(5) To impose taxes on the processing of the basic farm products. The tax can not be greater than is required to bring the market price up to pre-war parity. The chances are that the tax would start at a relatively low figure. It can be so regulated by the Secretary that it will not restrict consumption of the commodity in its processed form.

Production Control

Different methods of production control may be applied to different crops. To reduce the production of hogs the best method may be to pay the hog producer rent on a specified amount of his corn land if he retires that acreage from corn production and also reduces the tonnage of hogs that he markets. For a crop such as wheat, the rental or benefit payment may be based primarily upon a reduction in the acreage, with certain regulations as to the alternative use of the land so released. Under the bill the

Secretary is also empowered to rent land in large tracts or in selected regions, or to allot the sums for land rentals by States and by counties so that every producer will have an equal chance to rent a part of his land to the Government and to receive rental payments.

Protection of Consumer

The consumer is protected first by the provision that that portion of the tax passed on to him by the processor declines just as rapidly as the price the farmer receives for his product climbs toward the pre-war parity level. When pre-war parity is reached, the tax is removed entirely. Even more important, the slight contribution the consumer will make through retail prices will be more than compensated for by the revived power of the farmer to buy the goods and services the city has to sell. In no case will the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar be greater than it was in the pre-war period.

This, in outline, is the way the measure, subject to modifications that may be made in the legislation, will work. Exact information on the details of the regulations and the procedure will be supplied to extension workers and others concerned in their application, just as rapidly as possible.

The things that extension workers will do in connection with the emergency adjustment program are closely in line with the things that they have been doing for agriculture. Particularly in the last 3 years extension workers have been encouraging and helping farm people to control production and to plan the utilization of their products. This new program must be based on facts that extension agents, specialists, and administrators are in excellent position to collect, evaluate, interpret, and report. Extension workers have perfected themselves in the technique of educational methods, adult and junior. Education is essential in this plan.

Support of Farm People Necessary

It goes without saying that unless the farm people themselves join and support this adjustment program, it must fail. The past record of the Extension Service in mobilizing farmers and farm families, is pertinent here. In 1932 the Extension Service enlisted the cooperation of 150,000 men and 128,000 women who served as volunteer local leaders in extension work. In the same year more than a million persons assisted in extension demonstrations. More than 900,000 farm boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H clubs and more than 30,000 young people served as leaders of such clubs. What the Extension

Service has done in enlisting the dynamic cooperation of farm people in increasing technical efficiency it can do in mobilizing an army of farm people to attack this new and graver emergency. The extension agent sees, vividly and concretely, what the emergency adjustment program must do. The peculiar needs of a given farm family, a given farm community, and a given farm county, and the way in which the emergency-adjustment program must be adapted to meet those needs, are known to the extension workers. The same loyal and informed service that the extension workers have given in the past is the service that we confidently expect from them now. It is the great opportunity of extension workers.

It has been said, and with perfect truth, that the adjustment plan is an untrod path. So, at one time, was the path that agriculture has followed in its march from level to higher level of efficiency. That path had its pitfalls; their counterparts lie in the way ahead, and extension workers have learned to recognize them. But the path behind is marked with blaze marks and trail signs, many of them put there by the Extension Service, and helpful in pointing the way along the new trail.

Trades Corn and Sorghum for a House and Barn

Clyde L. Jordan, of Pope County, Ark., reduced his cotton acreage and planted corn in 1931. In the fall he found himself with 5,000 bushels of corn and no market. Since the barn was badly in need of repairs, he approached a small sawmill operator, who worked several teams in the woods, as to the possibility of trading corn for lumber. The mill operator was so well pleased with the trade that it gave Farmer Jordan an idea. Interviewing other small operators, he found five willing to take corn for 90,000 feet of lumber, which was enough to build a house and barn. Carpenters worked on the new buildings for 8 bushels of corn a day. Sorghum valued at 3 gallons for \$1 was also used. Only \$162 in cash was spent, and this was spent for hardware.

Mr. Jordan operates a 400-acre farm with 500 goats, 28 horses and mules, 30 hogs, 60 cows, and calves. In the fall of 1932 he again had 5,000 bushels of corn. This territory has not fed and finished livestock in the past, but as a means of utilizing this corn Mr. Jordan, on the advice of the county agent, W. R. Daniel, purchased 64 head of high-grade Hereford and Angus steers, now housed in his new barn.

The Bureau of Home Economics and the Extension Service

LOUISE STANLEY

Chief, Bureau of Home Economics

THE FINAL test of usefulness of the work of the Bureau of Home Economics is the extent to which it is applied in practice. Without a field staff of our own, we depend very largely on the extension workers and the teachers of the country to transmit our findings to the home makers, and we need your help in keeping our program geared to its most useful level. You know the general scope of our work, I am sure, but it will not be amiss to review it briefly and see whether you can suggest new lines of cooperation or point out gaps which might be filled through our facilities.

Food and Nutrition Studies

Of most immediate and vital importance in the bureau's output now and during the past three years is the material it furnishes on low-cost diets and the nutritive values of low-cost foods. This is derived from the work of staff specialists in food composition and nutrition, food economics, and food preparation. Its essential teaching is the necessity for a balanced diet for health's sake, and the principles of proper food selection are put forth with concrete suggestions as to menus, recipes, and a weekly low-cost market list.

The material is widely used by extension workers in many States, by relief agencies of all sorts, and by innumerable

families all over the country. It is issued in the form of leaflets (Family's Food at Low Cost, Getting the Most for Your Food Money, Emergency Food Relief and Child Health, Family Food Budgets for the Use of Relief Agencies) and a weekly press release called "The Market Basket."

The low-cost food studies are a special phase of the bureau's nutrition work. A continuing project is the collection of all scientific data on food composition, expanding and bringing down to date the earlier work of Dr. W. O. Atwater and Dr. C. F. Langworthy in this field.

The nutrition laboratory is constantly at work upon experiments to determine the vitamin content of given foods and their value in the diet. New uses and new methods of preparing foods are tested or developed in the food-preparation laboratory, to conserve food values or extend the variety of menus and recipes utilizing farm and garden products. Some of this work takes the form of testing the quality and palatability of meats or vegetables produced under controlled conditions by Federal and State experiment stations. Food-preservation experiments, especially home canning, are another feature of the food utilization studies of special interest to the extension worker. Food for children is still another special line of research carried on in collaboration with nursery schools.

The food and nutrition studies furnish material which is familiar to extension workers in the form of bulletins and charts, some of which show, for example, the different types of food and their most important nutritive values. Others show the effects upon human growth and health of diets lacking in different food materials, especially vitamins and minerals. Others, again, show good proportions in the diet and good foods for children. New uses for different foods are described, cooking methods and recipes are given in numerous other leaflets which are the product, and sometimes the by-product, of laboratory experiments in scientific cookery.

Clothing and Household Textiles

Textile studies in the Bureau of Home Economics furnish much material for use in home-improvement demonstrations by extension workers. While our studies are planned primarily to help the housewife in the wise use and care of textile materials in the home, they are practically of equal value to the producer of cotton and wool, since satisfactory use increases use.

Numerous publications resulting from these studies have been issued, very largely for extension teaching—bulletins, for example, on home laundering, removal of stains, window curtaining, uses for cheap materials such as Osna-



Miriam Birdseye,
Extension nutritionist.



Louise Stanley,
Chief, Bureau of Home Economics.



Mary A. Rokahr,
Extension economist, home management.

burg, and the development of a new foundation fabric for hooked rugs. Hygienic and convenient garments for children, applying principles of self-help on the part of the child, are designed in this division. Twenty-nine such designs for children's garments have been adopted and put on sale by eight different pattern-manufacturing firms. Traveling exhibits of model garments are constantly on the road filling requests from child-welfare, public-health, and educational institutions all over the country in addition to the requests of extension workers.

Household Management and Living Standards

We gather information as to dietary habits of different population groups in order to show the trends of food consumption in this country. We collect other data also to show standards of living and in connection with studies of household budgets, to furnish guidance in the management of household resources to best advantage. We study household work and home planning in order to find ways of lightening the burdens of household labor and at the same time improving home equipment. The published material resulting from this work includes bulletins on adequate diets for families of low income, on kitchen planning, and on the planning and recording of household expenditures.

Information Service

The results of the Bureau of Home Economics research are given to the public as already stated in printed bulletins, leaflets, and press releases; in three series of radio talks; in charts, exhibits, and film strips. Some of these are prepared especially for extension service use.

Our technical publications should be of interest to you and should be on your reference shelves. Many of these you may have to interpret for the housewife, but some are in such form that she herself can use them for reference. To meet your need for simpler material which you can put directly into the hands of the housewife, the farmers' bulletins were developed, and later still the leaflet series which are more popular and shorter. We have made every attempt to provide as much of this material as possible.

A beginning has been made in the development of educational motion pictures, lantern slides, and film strips. Only one motion picture has been prepared by this bureau up to the present time—*Food Makes a Difference*. We hope that others may be developed, and particularly mo-

tion pictures of more direct educational type. If you feel a need for these, express yourself.

The lantern-slide and film-strip service will be expanded during the present year, and some of the material which has been going out in the form of popular leaflets will be put into film strips which you can use with groups. Much of the material in leaflets lends itself very well to this type of development.

Cost of Bureau's Work

In recent months, unfortunately, the supply of all our printed and mimeographed material has been curtailed by a reduction in the current Department of Agriculture appropriation for these purposes. Your service has felt this reduction, too, of course.

At most, however, the appropriation for the Bureau of Home Economics is small. It amounted to \$233,365 for the fiscal year 1933. This is an annual expenditure of less than eight-tenths of a cent per family for this service to the greatest consumer market in the country—the household—and a little over 1 percent of the total appropriation for the Department of Agriculture. Of total appropriations for the entire Government, the Home Economics allotment constitutes $\frac{58}{1000}$ of 1 percent.

We want particularly to call attention to the fact that the bureau is always glad to have from you problems and questions. We cannot always solve these for you. Sometimes we can. If not, we can refer you to some one in the department or elsewhere who can.

We also wish you to know that our laboratories are open to you. We have been very happy from time to time to have extension workers from the field come into the laboratory from two to six weeks at a time. We hope more of this type of service can be developed in the future.

In return we want your constructive criticism. Which bulletins are most helpful, what recommendations will not work, what help you need that we are not furnishing—and remember we cannot do all we would like, or you would like to have us do. We want your experiences, especially now, in community feeding, community canning, and curb markets. Insofar as possible, we would like to coordinate your experiences and pass them on. Certain points we would like to have you study for us, certain types of data we would like to have you collect. As I visualize our program, we are more and more going to call upon

you and ask your cooperation in the collection of certain types of information. In this way we can be assured that our work is geared to the groups you are reaching.



OZIE BELL GARRETT, of Madison County, Miss., telling of her 4-H club work over a national radio network. She is wearing the hat and dress she made out of old sugar sacks. Dyed blue they are as pretty and becoming as you will find anywhere. Ozie Bell is president of her 4-H club which now has 74 active members. The Garrett home has profited much by extension work, which she describes as follows:

"Our home has been screened. Running water has been put in the kitchen by placing a 65-gallon tank on the outside, and a sink made from a gas tank from a Ford car on the inside. The connecting pipe came from an old Ford car, the cost being only 10 cents for a faucet. A cabinet was made of waste lumber. Two boxes were given by a merchant. The nails were drawn out of the boxes and used to build the cabinet. Handles came from the hood of a Ford car. The lawn has been improved by building up the low places, planting grass, fencing, and making a driveway to the house. Purebred chickens have taken the place of the mixed breed. We have learned to grow, can, and prepare seven new kinds of vegetables; to can meats; to plan and prepare quick wholesome meals, thereby making meal planning a pleasure rather than a burden. Thirty-five of our neighbors have adopted the improved practices used by mother and me."

Canning Meat in Quantity

GRACE LONG ELSER

Assistant State Home Agent, New Mexico Extension Service

THE CANNING of a half or a whole carcass of beef, or pork, or mutton has helped to solve some of the food problems of the people in New Mexico. One usually thinks of canning being done in the summer and early fall to furnish a winter food supply. Quantity meat canning is done in the fall and early winter while the stock from the ranges is in prime condition and, especially for the ranch families, is largely to supply meat for use the following summer. All ranch families can have fresh meat throughout the winter months when refrigeration is no problem. The difficulty is to have a meat supply during the hot months when fresh meat will not keep any length of time. This quantity meat canning makes available a home food supply and it helps the rancher as he does not have to sell all of his stock at prevailing low prices and purchase high-priced foods for the family later.

Most of the meat canned in quantity is beef as New Mexico provides large numbers of steers, and this article will discuss the canning of beef. However, half or whole carcasses of lamb, mutton, and pork are also canned.

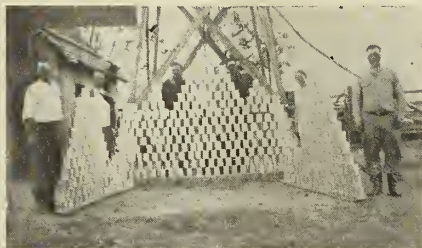
In preparing meat for quantity canning, it must have cooled not less than 24 hours, or until all the animal heat is out of it. The meat for canning must be as fresh as if it were to be served immediately. The cutting of the half or whole carcass is done by a man, sometimes under the supervision of a woman extension worker. The county extension agent often uses this step to show the people how to cut up a carcass properly. After the carcass has been quartered, the various standard cuts are made. The hind quarter of beef is usually cut up first so that the roasts and steaks can be put on to cook.

Preparing Meat

Meat may be prepared for canning in any of the ways as if it were to be served immediately, such as rolled roasts from the ribs, the flank used for stuffing, round steak for sautéing or for Swiss steak, tough pieces used for hamburger, meat loaf, chili meat, or stew, and other cuts used as desired. Usually, as much of the meat as possible is cut off the bones and the bones used for soup stock. They may be cooked under pressure in a pressure cooker, or, if not enough pressure cookers are available, the bones can be put on to simmer in an open kettle. If

some of the meat clings to the bones, it can be taken off after the bones have been boiled.

The cooking of the meat makes a very satisfactory demonstration in meat cookery though the meat is only partially cooked—about half-done; but it must be heated through. The processes involved in the cooking of steaks, the preparing of roasts, and the making of stews and soups are discussed and demonstrated. After the various steps in meat cookery have been demonstrated, some of the people then do the cooking of the meat. The work is planned so that some meat is partially cooked ready to fill the cans



A family in Harding County canned $3\frac{1}{2}$ beeves and 1 hog, making a total of 422 cans.

as soon as possible. When that meat is packed, other pieces will be cooked sufficiently to put into the jars or cans.

Tin Cans Used

In canning meats in large quantities in New Mexico, it has been found that more can be handled in a day if the meat is canned in tin rather than in glass jars. However, many of the people do can in glass. If the meat is to be canned in tin, the roasts should be cut in blocks sufficiently large to fill each can with a solid piece of meat. The steaks, in sizes suitable for serving are packed into the cans. The chili stew, Swiss steak, rolled roasts, meat loaf, and hamburgers are packed each in their turn as they are ready. The meat loaf may also be cooked in rolls that are of the approximate size of the can and meat packed solid. A teaspoon of salt is added to each quart or No. 3 can. No additional liquid is necessary, because during the processing period enough liquid is cooked out of the meat. No salt is added if sufficient seasoning has been mixed in with such products as hamburger, chili, and meat loaf.

After a few cans of roast or steak have been packed, the demonstrator shows how to operate the tin-can sealer

and supervises its use. The day's work of canning is then divided among the group, some cooking the meat, some packing into cans, and others sealing the cans.

Pressure Cookers

As the altitude in New Mexico varies from 3,000 to 8,000 feet, pressure cookers for canning, as well as for cooking, are now found in practically all parts of the State. Even though they are rather generally used, it is usually necessary to demonstrate the principles of the pressure cooker at a meat-canning demonstration, as there are often people present who have not used one. As a rule, all products that require the same amount of processing time are placed in one cooker. The time does not vary a great deal, as most of the meat is packed without bones. If several pressure cookers are on the stove, it has been found to be more satisfactory to have one person in charge of the pressure cookers and to watch the time of processing.

Meat canning was first conducted by the Extension Service in New Mexico in 1917. The volume really started in 1923, when 12,416 containers of meat were reported canned, with the demonstrations averaging half a beef. The demonstrations were first given by home economics extension workers, but gradually more and more of the men agents have conducted such demonstrations, until at this time practically all of the meat canning demonstrations in counties without home demonstration agents are given by the county agents.

Many Varieties

In the last two years the variety of ways in which the meat is prepared for canning, as well as the amount of meat canned, has greatly increased. In 1931 there were 15 agents, reporting 32,088 containers canned. As the large amount of meat canning is done after November 1 and the statistics for 1932 are not yet available, a questionnaire returned by four men agents and six women agents on September 1 showed the following: 221 meat canning demonstrations held since Nov. 1, 1931; such demonstrations held in 109 communities; 2,016 people attended demonstrations; 14,098 cans of meat canned at demonstrations conducted (2 counties not reported); 134 demonstrations given by people assisted or who had been taught by extension

workers; 44,704 cans of meat canned since Nov. 1, 1931 (2 counties not reported).

During the course of each day's demonstration an attempt is made to have everyone present learn and actually prac-

tice each step in the demonstration. This has been found to be more satisfactory, as the people learn under supervision, and by practicing, gain assurance that they can go home and do the same work.

Pennsylvania 4-H Bee Clubs

THE 22 4-H bee clubs in 18 Pennsylvania counties in 1932 enrolled 295 members. These young beekeepers had an average production of 77 pounds of honey per colony in 1931 when the estimated State average was 30 pounds per

first crop of honey those bees had produced. Interest in bee work in Fayette County has grown so well that last winter when a bee school was held 52 adult beekeepers attended. The bee meetings in the county during the past season were equally well attended.

The development of 4-H bee club work in Pennsylvania has been due largely to two things: First, to close supervision of the season's program of work of each club member, and, secondly, to the development of a seasonal management program adapted to the 4-H club work and the honey-producing possibilities of the State, according to Edwin J. Anderson, extension entomologist.

The first meeting for the organization of each new bee club takes place in February or March. The possibilities of the bee work for the coming year are explained by telling of the results obtained by 4-H club members during the past few years, and a program is outlined.

At later meetings the equipment is ordered and assembled, the package bees and queens introduced under supervision and three weeks later checked to be sure the queens are all present and laying properly.

Each club member is invited about once each month to check on the manipulation of the colony. In the fall one day is set aside to build a honey extractor, and all the honey is brought to one place to be extracted. A club round-up is held in October or November, when each member is expected to show six 1-pound jars of honey and six sections of comb honey. If two distinct colors of honey are obtained, six jars or sections of each kind may be shown. All the honey of choice quality and appearance shown at the round-up is sent to the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg to compete in the 4-H club class for all club members of the State.

Record books of expenses, labor, and production are kept through the season. These books, as well as the honey, are judged at the round-ups. When prizes are available they are awarded on the following basis: Production, 50 points; record books, 20 points; display of honey, 30 points. It is difficult for any boy or girl to get a prize unless he has completed all phases of the work for the past season.

In 1926 there were only 10 4-H bee club members in 2 clubs, while in 1932 there were 295 members in 22 clubs located in 18 counties.

The greatest average production in 1931 for one club was made by the Carbon County 4-H Bee Club, which showed an average of 137 pounds per colony.

The highest production reported to date for one colony owned by a 4-H bee club member for 1932 is a total of 247 pounds of comb and extracted honey obtained from one colony of bees. This production was obtained by Grant Reber, of Berks County.



4-H bee club girls of Potter County, Winifred and Sydney Harder, whose colonies produced over an 80-pound average during 1932.

colony and made a profit of \$12.95 per colony for all club members after deducting the cost of labor, interest, and other expenses.

The 4-H club work has also served indirectly as demonstration apiaries in many counties where it has been difficult to initiate a program with the adult beekeepers. In Fayette County a second effort was made in 1928 to do some bee work with the adult beekeepers, but there seemed to be no interest in this type of work. The next year a 4-H bee club was established. These boys and girls did unusually good work. The two Mosier brothers took over their father's bees and transferred them from box hives to modern movable frame hives. They produced an average of 117 pounds of honey per colony for the seven colonies. Their father, who had owned the bees for a number of years, said that this was the



A group of adult beekeepers and 4-H club members with the honey extractor made by the club members.

Farm Women's Markets Expand

LOW PRICES and reduced incomes have encouraged the increased marketing of surplus garden, dairy, and poultry products through curb markets, roadside stands, tourist homes, and other direct-marketing mediums. Such activities of farm women are adding materially to the family income. As the idea grows and the women gain in experience, they are enlarging the variety of high-grade articles they offer for sale and plan their gardens, canning, and home industry activities to provide the articles which have the best sale at their market.

Home-demonstration agents and specialists have been especially helpful in assisting farm women to prepare a standardized quality product for sale, in displaying it attractively, and in perfecting their sales organization so that it runs smoothly and efficiently. The most popular articles offered for sale continue to be butter, eggs, cottage cheese, vegetables, fruits, chickens, and other meat. Practically all markets also have on sale flowers, baked goods, canned fruit, preserves, canned chicken and soups, and products typical of the section. Home-made articles, such as hooked rugs; pine-needle pillows from the north woods; articles of native wood, reed, leather; and household linens, make their appearance at the different markets and form the basis for special sales at Christmas or during the tourist season. The older markets have rooms of their own with equipment such as scales, counters, glass display cases, cash registers, and sales slips, while the newer markets are often held in a vacant store, under a shed, on a vacant lot, or on the curb with little equipment.

The following examples of women's marketing activities in 1932 in several States representing different parts of the country will give an idea of the magnitude of the movement, how many women are taking part, and how much money it is adding to the family income. Most of this money goes into the family treasury for necessities, taxes, interest, clothing or groceries; but some of it is used to keep sons and daughters in college, pay doctors' bills, or to beautify the home.

Markets and Thrift Shops

In Illinois 600 women sold through the organized markets and thrift shops with gross receipts of \$107,577.52. Some of these shops have cafeterias and tea rooms which have proved very successful.

In Ohio four new groups have been started during the past year and the

foundations laid for a State organization. A committee has been appointed to select a design for registering, and other problems are being considered. During the past year, six counties asked for help in the marketing of their farm-home products as compared with two counties the year before. One group of 10 women in Preble County sold \$850 worth in a town of 3,500 in 24 market days, which is no mean accomplishment. Three thousand dollars was taken in by 42 women in 6 cooperative markets in Franklin, Preble, and Wood Counties in 108 market days.

Tourist Homes

The Mountain State Tourist Homes of West Virginia have been successful in adding to the income of 28 farm women. These homes are inspected regularly and kept up to a high standard. They use a distinctive blue sign lettered in gold. More than 6,000 customers were taken care of last summer, and farms along the main highways are now ready for their summer trade.

Another West Virginia marketing venture which reported a good year in 1932 is that of the Mountain State Home Industries Shops. The five shops in operation sold \$5,527 worth of farm products, baked goods, flowers, and other articles, which added to the money income of 134 farm women.

Eight women in New Hampshire canned and sold more than 1,000 jars of fruits and vegetables, bearing a label with the farm bureau seal, name of the product, canner's number, and the words "We stand behind our product." All the different recipes used are kept on file so that duplicate orders may be filled.

Farm women's markets are rather new in the Western States, but the present situation has made them profitable in many places. Eight markets were operated successfully in Montana last year, with 222 women cooperating. The total sales amounted to \$23,799.78. The amounts made by the individual women vary from \$1.71 to \$600. These markets were open on Saturday with three also selling on Wednesday.

In Georgia 19 curb markets took in a total of \$155,020.68, while other miscellaneous sales of farm products either at the farm home, to retail grocers, or direct to consumers totaled \$48,556.28.

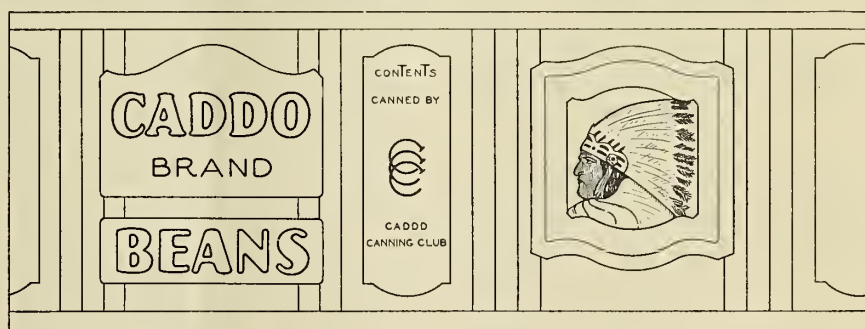
At the Durham (N.C.) market \$260.92 was taken in on a typical market day recently. Fifty-three persons were on hand to sell their produce that day. In 1932 there were 42 home-demonstration markets in North Carolina operated by farm women. The total value of products sold through all agencies was \$324,918.85.

New Markets in Mississippi

In Mississippi 6 new markets were organized last year and the total sales amounted to more than \$250,000, even with sinking prices. Many of these women and girls have specialties, such as pies, which brought one woman \$904.05. Four drug stores are supplied with pies through the market. Prepared foods of high quality have a ready sale.

The Fort Smith Producers' Curb Market of Fort Smith, Ark., is typical of the growth of many curb markets in practically every State. From a meager start on a vacant lot with no funds and no

(Continued on page 40)



THIS LABEL will be used on the canned goods put up by the home-demonstration clubs of Caddo Parish, La. Each canning center will be equipped with two rubber stamps, one to be used in marking the weight under the contents and the other to designate the kitchen and the individual responsible for the product. The surplus vegetables from the many live-at-home gardens will be marketed in this way. A sales campaign will be sponsored by the civics division of the Women's Department Club of Shreveport.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Has Educational Value

Saturday, May 6, 12.30 to 1.30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time

Things I have Learned from Raising a Calf the 4-H Way.....	4-H club boy from Mississippi.
What Home Project Work has Taught Me.....	4-H club girl from New Jersey.
4-H Project Activities in New Jersey.....	State staff member from New Jersey.
Learning New and Better Methods of Farming and Home Making.....	Gertrude Warren, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
The World's Great Composers—National 4-H Music-Achievement Test Featuring Compositions by Wagner, Beethoven, and Brahms.....	United States Marine Band.

Saturday, June 3, 12.30 to 1.30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

Club Week at the University of Maryland Taught Me Much.....	4-H club boy from Maryland.
4-H Club Work Made Me Want to Go to College.....	4-H club girl from New York.
The New York State Club Congress for 4-H Boys and Girls.....	State staff member from New York.
Do 4-H Club Members Go to College?.....	R. A. Turner, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
The World's Great Composers—National 4-H Music-Achievement Test Featuring Compositions by Grieg, Gounod, and Schumann.....	United States Marine Band.

Nearly 9,000 unemployed families have located upon unoccupied farms in the past year. Bryan County estimated the largest number, with 500 families moving to farms. Pottawatomie, Seminole, and Pittsburg Counties estimated 400 families each. Practically all places available are now taken, since 31 of the counties estimated that there are no places in the county where unemployed families might be located under circumstances which might enable them to provide for themselves and avoid the necessity of charity. Thirty-four counties reported a number of such places ranging from 10 in Muskogee County to 100 in Woods County, 150 to 200 in Garfield County, and 400 in Pittsburg County.

The county agents in 49 of the counties do not feel that this movement back to the land will be a serious handicap or detriment to agriculture in Oklahoma. In five counties it was felt that this movement would definitely prove detrimental to the farmers, while others qualified their answer saying, "It would bring submarginal land into production" and that "most of these would probably not grow enough surplus to handicap the marketing of the regular farmer."

There are still a large number of families interested in moving back to the farm, nearly 11,000 reported from 41 counties. In the strictly agricultural sections of the State, particularly in eastern Oklahoma, they have already made an earnest effort to grow gardens on vacant city lots and nearby land. It is interesting to note that while there are estimated to be some 12,000 families in Oklahoma who would like to locate upon farms, there are estimated to be not more than about 1,200 places available.

Back to the Land in Oklahoma

IN OKLAHOMA, as in other States, there has been considerable talk of returning the unemployed to the land. To get a clear picture of the situation and to obtain the viewpoint of the farmer as well as that of the city folks faced with the problem of the care of the unemployed, Director D. P. Trent sent a letter and a questionnaire to each of his county agents. The county agents were requested to sit down in

conference with the Red Cross field workers, county officials, civic-club leaders, and others to agree upon the information called for. The data returned from 65 counties bring out a number of interesting points.

There has been a voluntary movement of unemployed from the city and town back to farms in 62 of these counties. The movement seems only to have been limited by the number of farms available.

Farm Women's Markets Expand

(Continued from page 39)

protection from heat and rain in the summer of 1930, the market now has commodious quarters near the business district and is an established business, run by the farm men and women of north Sebastian County. During the two and one-half years that it has been in existence records obtained from patrons after each sale show that farm men and women have sold their surplus farm products at this market for \$59,455.71, or an average of \$2,000 per month for the past 30 months.

The following summary of marketing activities of 33,009 women and girls in Alabama speaks for itself:

Curb market sales (16 markets).....	\$267, 319. 32
Vegetables sold from home gardens.....	76, 875. 00
Dairy products sold from home dairy.....	128, 509. 00
Poultry and eggs sold.....	219, 930. 00
Canned goods, jellies, etc., sold.....	50, 718. 00
Home industries.....	5, 645. 00
Money earned in other ways.....	6, 525. 00
Prizes won.....	6, 731. 00
Total cash received...	762, 252. 32

Four farm women's markets in Tennessee have added more than \$7,000 to the income of their farm homes. The market at Jackson has been in operation for 10 years, and in one month last year 38 sellers sold \$781.66 worth of produce.

Texas women also have made a good thing of their marketing this past year. In Nacogdoches County 50 hooked rugs were made and sold, for which the women received \$216. The Better 4-H Products Association of Kleberg County sold 1,308 cans of chicken for more than \$500. One order of 20 dozen went to the Southern Pacific Dining Car Co. Five new home-demonstration club markets have been established during the year.

Improving Farm Homes in Spokane County, Washington

MORE THAN 16 years of home-demonstration work in Spokane County, Wash., have made a difference. If you could drive up the road with Alta Fox, the home-demonstration agent, on a lovely spring morning, you would see the difference in the homes; a difference of trees, shrubs, flowers, paint, and a homey atmosphere, and Miss Fox would tell you as she does here the big things and the little things which went into this change.



Miss Fox.

FARMSTEADS in Spokane County, Wash., are more attractive and more comfortable places on which to live as a result of the home-improvement projects, and farm homes are no longer the drab, unattractive places they once were. Studies of color

continued over several years have brought surprising results in home improvement. Dull woodwork and walls have been painted or calcimined in warm, attractive colors. Draperies and curtains have been done in harmonizing colors and have added interest to many rooms. Last year a pillow contest was used to create interest in making attractive as well as usable pillows for living rooms. Each of the 33 home economics clubs had a contest within their own club and selected their three best pillows. There were three classes of pillows—pieced, appliqued, and quilted. At our county-wide achievement program we had nearly 100 attractive, useful pillows displayed. It was a very interesting display, which illustrated good principles of colors, design, and simplicity. The prizes were attractive pictures suitable for living rooms.

Our handcraft program for the past several years has consisted of rug making. In many of our farm homes attractive handmade rugs, which have been made of old materials, are being used.

Refinishing Furniture

The furniture-refinishing project is one of the very fascinating and satisfying projects to the club members. Some of the results are almost spectacular. Last year one woman took an old sofa that had stood in the backyard of her home for several years and the children had used it as a plaything. The frame was in good condition and some of the springs were intact. Additional springs were salvaged from an old car seat and added to the others. These were all securely tied according to rules. The entire family was interested in the venture and the father of the family did much of the hard work. This family had an abundance of feathers and so we made three

loose cushions filled with down for the upholstering. For the covering a colorful figured monk's cloth was used. After adding a pleated skirt to cover the old woodwork, we had a piece of furniture of which we were justly proud. The material cost \$4, and the piece of furniture, with its comfortable down cushions, had a value of at least \$50.

Recently an overstuffed chair was reupholstered in leatherette at a cost of \$4.50. An upholstering shop had asked \$14 for the same job.

These are very tangible evidences of economies that result from club projects. One of the goals in the house-furnishings project this year is that every club member will improve one piece of furniture. We are hoping to have 700 pieces of furniture improved, as there are that many women enrolled in home economics clubs.

Improving the appearance of the farmyard has also played an important part in the improvement program. This project has been promoted during the past five years by means of a contest between the clubs. The community showing the highest average score for improvements made during the year receives a much coveted prize, namely, their club's name engraved on a silver loving cup donated by the agricultural bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Score Card Used

The score card that is used by each individual to credit the work done in her yard by the home-beautification leaders has been revised each year by the leaders in order that it will better meet changing conditions. These local leaders, who are familiar with the difficulties in making yard improvements, are eager to use a score card that will give every woman in her club a chance to receive credit for the small changes she is able to make in her home grounds. For instance, this past year after considerable discussion the women agreed to give credit in the yard-beautification project for improving the exterior of the home by carpentry work. They felt that this might be the extent of improvements that some families could make in a year, other than cleaning up the yard. Credit is given for all repairs that might be made in the yard as well as for any planting that is

done. This includes painting, repair of fences, steps, and the like. The credit allowed on the actual planting done is divided into small units such as each tree planted, each shrub planted, each 15 bulbs planted, each variety of annual planted, and each perennial planted.

We feel that to make this project interesting we must give plenty of encouragement. We are all familiar with the farmstead without a tree, a shrub, or a sprig of grass. To undertake any changes in such a yard requires much courage. This year one of the aims in the yard-beautification project is that each family plant two shrubs. These two shrubs might be an addition to some already there or they might be the first two ever planted.

Planning the Yard

The correct principles of planting are emphasized each year. This year the leader is making a plan of her own yard. The one plan in each community will be inspected by the horticultural specialist. The leader in turn will assist those club members who are interested in making a plan.

Last June we had an achievement program combined with a garden tour. At the achievement program we had only a display of rugs, pillows, and quilts. On the garden tour we visited yards that illustrated the following features: A simple rock garden, a pool, an attractive method of screening off a barn yard, an outdoor fireplace, a well-arranged flower garden, and an outdoor living room.

Displays of work accomplished are one of our most effective extension methods of teaching. And, then, I find that contests are effective in getting more women to participate.

It is not difficult to observe the material changes which have been made in Spokane County farm homes as a result of the home-economics extension program.

RECORDS kept by 350 4-H club members of Humphreys County, Tenn., show that they made a net profit of \$2,042.87 after paying rent, themselves for work, and feed bills, on crops and livestock produced as club projects this year, states W. M. Tolley, county agent.

Farm and Home Records in Kansas

THEY ARE trying something different in Kansas—a complete analysis of the farm and home business by the men and women who have been keeping farm and household accounts under the direction of Marguerite Harper and I. N. Chapman, home and farm management specialists. "A most unusual piece of work," said Miss Rokahr on her return from a recent field trip. So we wrote to Miss Harper asking her to tell Review readers about the Kansas plan and how it is working, which she has done in the following article.

PRESENT conditions have increased materially the importance of the home as a factor in determining family and community character. Comfort, enlightenment, high standards of living, and happiness for the family and its contribution to the community are made possible not alone by the ideals in the home but actually more by the ability of the family to subscribe to a program of intelligent conservation and utilization of its time and financial resources.

Fortunately, in this situation, two farm bureau farm management associations were organized in Kansas in 1929. Their primary purpose was to promote farm accounting and farm management. In the beginning, home accounting was optional and in most instances, secondary. However, the increasing importance of the home as an economic factor on the farm has resulted in enlarging the interest and activities in home accounting until these have come to be known as farm bureau

those listed on the summary page of the farm and home account books. In using the summary page, each family is asked to find its own figures listed in each of the columns of the county measuring sheet and to draw a colored line under each of these figures, thus forming a graph. This makes possible a comparison of each family's expenditures with the average for the county as well as with that for the State. Such a graph gives a comprehensive picture of the family spending and financial management for the year.

These county meetings help the farmers and their wives to summarize and classify farm and home expenditures and to determine what factors contribute most efficiently to improved standards of living. No specific individual recommendations are made by the specialist. However, through the development of general discussions, each family is encouraged to make personal application. Because past expenditures have not usually been excessive, emphasis is not placed so much upon financial curtailment as upon determination of relative values of the factors involved. In so doing, each family plans for the maximum contribution of the farm.

The Kansas plan, in short, develops a feeling of mutual interest in the problems of the farm and home thereby enabling the family, through better utilization of time and money, to enlarge its opportunities for leisure, recreation, personal development, and more satisfactory home and community relationships.



Farmers and farm women analyzing their farm and home accounts in Washington County, Kans.

There are never very many people under any general economic condition who are able to provide for all possible needs and desires. Periods of depression do not create, but only emphasize, this human characteristic. Only those persons can attain the maximum possibilities in higher standards of living who provide some means whereby the demands upon their resources of time and money may be scrutinized and analyzed, to the end that the most essential needs or preferable desires may be obtained through the curtailment of those which are least important.

With a realization of her own individual responsibility in determining the family's competence, the home maker may well ask, "How can my family adjust its expenditures of time and money so as to take the fullest advantage of all opportunities?" Any solution must take into consideration not only time but financial resources, and must also include the active interest of all members of the family, for their cooperation is most essential.

farm-and-home management associations. These associations have a total of 300 members in 17 counties. They are cooperative in nature, and are composed of farm bureau members, who, with the assistance of the farm and home management specialists and a cooperatively employed field man, study their individual farm and home businesses as a unit.

County Meetings Held

In the Kansas plan, simple farm and home accounts are kept for a period of 12 months. After summarization of the year's records at the State college, the farm and home management specialists hold county meetings for the purpose of returning the books and discussing the analyses. Husbands and wives are asked to sit together at a well-lighted table and each family is presented with its two records—a county measuring sheet which indicates the county average in each item, a State summary sheet, and a colored pencil. The items of expenditure listed on the county measuring sheet and the State summary sheet are the same as

FARM LEADERS in more than 1,000 New York State communities held meetings Friday evening, April 21, to discuss the farm situation. Each meeting was opened by a radio address by Dr. G. F. Warren, from Station WGY at Schenectady. This was the first of a proposed series of community supper meetings for farm families in each community to discuss problems led by persons of national repute who will speak to all the groups by radio. Following Dr. Warren's address, a member of each group led a discussion of the topic presented.

Extension Contributions to Child Welfare

THE WELFARE of the child always has and always will be of prime importance in home-demonstration work. In the fields of nutrition, clothing, household management, and other well-established activities, as well as in the newer work on child care and training, the needs of childhood are emphasized. Among the various lines of food and nutrition work which definitely affect child welfare are meal planning for the family, providing the family food supply through home gardens, poultry flock and dairy, adequate school lunches, and child-feeding demonstrations. In the past several years the Extension Service has made special effort to interest the younger home maker with small children.

The younger women in Massachusetts said that their greatest problem was "to make the time and money go round." The project *Our Money's Worth* was organized to help them in their meal planning. The assistance which these women received in planning for the health and happiness of the family is shown by the fact that 3,410 women enrolled and 2,559 carried the work through the year. These women were responsible for feeding and caring for more than 5,000 children. Another method of helping these young mothers and also those who found it impossible to attend extension meetings was through the mothers' service letters sent to 7,000 mothers in Massachusetts last year. The names were sent to the State office by the home-demonstration agent. A series of letters on various phases of child care and training were written by the State specialists

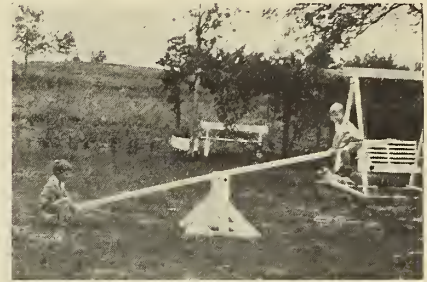
and signed and sent out by the agents. Several other States have similar plans.

Vegetables for Children

The needs of the child are very important in making plans for the home garden, poultry flock, and dairy. In New York a subproject, *Storing Summer's Wealth for Winter's Health*, was given in cooperation with the vegetable-gardening specialist, who gave talks on planting and storing vegetables. The campaign for healthier, happier children in Yates County, N.Y., begun in 1930, was con-



Kelly Buchanan, one of the better-teeth demonstrators of Santa Cruz County, Calif.



Homemade swing and see-saw in the yard of Mrs. Harper Vaughan in South Carolina.

tinued last year by encouraging the 376 mothers enrolled to provide adequate gardens. Each one received a letter enclosing a simplified fruit-and-vegetable budget and a list of helps on gardening.

In a number of Southern States the plans for the well-organized farm-home pantries include a group of small shelves for especially prepared foods in small containers for infants and little children, including strained vegetable purées, tomato juice, and fruit juice.

School Lunches

Adequate school lunches have received attention in practically every State. In hundreds of communities, the women have met to can for the hot school lunches. Soups, vegetables, and fruits have been put up by a school canning budget to supply a hot dish for the school children. As many children carry lunches to school, farm women have appreciated help in planning the lunches to meet the child's health needs. In 1931, 84,794 farm women made some changes in packing the children's lunch to make it more appetizing and nutritious.

Child-feeding demonstrations have proved very convincingly the value of the right foods for the expectant mother and her baby. A 15-year better-teeth project in California has been in progress nine years. In Santa Cruz County, where the work was started, there are now 34 children enrolled as better-teeth demonstrators. The mothers enroll before the baby is born and follow a food plan for themselves and later for the child, reporting regularly to the home-demonstration agent. These demonstration children are in unusually good health; have whiter, straighter teeth than previous children in the same family; have little or no trouble at teething time; show little decay in their teeth; and walk early, showing strong bones. The mothers are all enthusiastic about



A leader training group in east Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

the demonstration which is going on in five California counties.

Clothing for children has occupied an important place in the clothing projects. In Massachusetts, training schools for making children's coats have aroused a great deal of interest, and 567 coats were made last year. Children's sun suits and self-help garments have been received enthusiastically by mothers in Iowa, California, Illinois, New Hampshire, and other States. The exhibit clothing sent out by the Bureau of Home Economics has been copied over and over again by rural mothers from coast to coast.

In the field of home management the problem of storage space for the child's belongings, furniture to fit the child, indoor and outdoor play equipment, and the question of the child's allowance have all received attention. A typical example is given in Arkansas, which devoted two meetings to this subject—one on the child's furniture and play equipment and the other on the child and his family life. A set of toys to teach skill, motor ability, and social life were exhibited and explained. Each demonstrator was asked to provide at least 2 pieces of suitable furniture for the child and 1 piece of outdoor and 1 piece of indoor play equipment. Six hundred and forty-one pieces of home-made play equipment and 52 pieces of furniture were made.

Other States report similar results: Alabama found that 337 homes had provided recommended play equipment and 499 homes made recommended physical adjustments to better meet the children's needs. Seventy-five women bought springs and mattresses in order to have more comfortable beds for children. When it was not possible to buy the bedstead to go with the mattress and springs, a framework was made of strong two-by-fours, using gingham or other wash material for a ruffle around the bottoms and for the spread. In Oklahoma 245 homes provided better equipment for the children.

Child Care

Child care and training as a special project for the younger mothers has also grown in strength and numbers. Nine States employ trained specialists to take charge of this work—Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, California, Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota. Because of the interest which farm women show in the best methods of child care and training, thousands of children now have a better opportunity for sound bodies and normal development.

Child-Welfare Work for Older Girls

What 4-H club projects hold the interest of and are most helpful to older boys and girls? Many extension agents are giving this question their attention, and so is Margaret Latimer, an ex-4-H club girl from South Dakota, who is this year holding the Payne Scholarship for a year of study in the United States Department of Agriculture. The following examples of how child-welfare work had been used successfully with older girls are contributed by Miss Latimer.

CHILD-WELFARE work is opening a new field of activity for older 4-H club girls.

In Kings County, Calif., senior 4-H club girls are making a demonstration community play yard. Many mothers of young children come to extension meetings in the Guernsey farm home center



A Connecticut 4-H club girl makes a toy for her little sister.

because their children are being cared for in a nearby home. Older 4-H girls decided to do their share by planning and equipping a play yard for the center. The playground is being developed in the back yard of a family which is much interested in its progress, for there are 4 children between 20 months and 9 years of age in the family. The girls find that they can construct the equipment from pieces of lumber and boxes on hand with practically no expense. They took pride in leveling the yard, planting the lawn, and finishing each piece of equipment in the proper manner. In making the sand box, teeter-totter, swing, and playhouse, the girls had a little help from the father in whose yard the playground is located. Besides furnishing a well-equipped community center for children, this project has provided new and valuable experience for older girls.

In other States also 4-H club girls are finding child-welfare work of various

kinds an interesting way to serve the community. The 4-H girls in Carlton County, Minn., took care of the children whose mothers attended the county achievement day. They carefully planned the program for the youngsters under the direction of the State specialist in child care and training.

The Happy-Go-Lucky Girls of Middlesex County, Mass., have been making children's undergarments, dresses, and shirts for their town welfare department from materials provided by the Red Cross. The girls report that they had fun making the garments and were glad that they could help some of the unfortunate children of their town. Another group of Massachusetts girls near Beverly Health Center have formed 4-H sister clubs. Only girls having little brothers or sisters are enrolled. The girls share the responsibility of the home by assisting in the care of their brothers and sisters by helping the children to have better habits, and by making clothing and toys for them. During last summer 50 big sisters in 5 clubs reported 19,653 activities, including 129 children cared for, 61 garments made, and 57 toys made. Other girls dressed dolls for hospitals, made toys for neighborhood kindergartens, and made layettes for needy babies. Whatever phase of child welfare girls choose they are finding that they can be of real service and at the same time do something they enjoy.

THE OUTLOOK for the farm home was included in the general agricultural outlook report for the first time this year. The States are following up the National Outlook Conference held in January with State and county meetings. Outlook meetings on farm-home living are being held in every county in South Carolina. In Maine the conferences are for both men and women, and the principal subject for discussion is Ways to Increase the Farm Income. About 2,500 people in Maine are being reached by these conferences.

Farm Homes in West Virginia



The development of Hillside, the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Watson, Little Falls, W. Va., from a small shack on the bleak hillside in 1917 to the present beautiful home.

THE development of the beautiful farm home, Hillside, from a 2-room shack on a steep pasture is a fine example of the work in rural landscaping which is being done in West Virginia under the direction of T. D. Gray, extension landscape specialist. Back in 1917, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Watson of Little Falls, W. Va., erected the small shack on the 30 acres of stony hillside which constituted their farm. Little by little the improvements were made—a cellar was dug; four rooms were added, a dining room and kitchen downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs; the original house was weatherboarded and a porch added. The planting and landscaping were started as soon as the home began to take physical shape, all of it being done according to a definitely worked out plan. The Watsons have done most of the work themselves, and the expense has

been surprisingly low—about \$10 for the landscaping. The rhododendron, mountain laurel, and trilliums came from nearby woods; the creek banks furnished the hemlocks; and the hills and pastures supplied bluebells, columbine, wild honeysuckle, jack-in-the-pulpit, dogwood, ferns, and azaleas. Exchanging cuttings with neighbors has added many other flowers and shrubs on the grounds.

“In spite of the depression,” says Mr. Gray, “more requests have come during the past year for help in planning home, school, and church grounds.” Plans and some improvements in accordance with this plan were made by 142 homes. In addition about 300 farm homes beautified their grounds in some way after attending a garden tour or a garden meeting. Home-ground-improvement contests in 10 counties proved the most popular of all the landscape projects,

with garden tours growing more popular each year. Last season 875 visited demonstration gardens.

Native shrubs, trees, and flowers were used almost entirely in planting some of the homes.

More than 1,000 bulbs were exchanged and more than 5,000 irises were exchanged in Wood County in 1932, and these spring flowers are making the whole county a place of beauty.

These pictures of two West Virginia farm homes not only show the way the farm folks are taking hold of the idea of more beautiful homes but also show how to take good before and after pictures. They are taken from the same place, and this spot was evidently chosen with the improvements to be made in mind, for in each case the after picture shows the plantings and improvements to the best advantage.



A lawn, shrubs, and flowers, a little lattice make a difference in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Prospect Valley.

Home Demonstration Work in the Philippines

WE INTRODUCE to you two home-demonstration agents from the Philippines—Natividad A. Brodeth and Presentacion Atienza—who are with us this year studying extension methods. They are now planning a trip through several States, visiting home-demonstration agents and finding out all they can about their varied activities. They tell you in the following article how they are trying to improve living conditions in their native land and to develop the native resources in the islands.



Natividad A. Brodeth and Presentacion Atienza

IF WE should make for you a fruit calendar, you would readily see that our seasons are such that permit having fresh fruits nearly every month of the year, but certain kinds of fruits and vegetables are only available in abundance for a few weeks of the year. This will in a measure explain why stress has been placed on our food-preservation program in order that we may have a supply all the year of the fruits and vegetables we like and those which are considered most wholesome. It is very necessary in the Philippines that we conserve and save our surplus to provide adequate and well-balanced food supplies for our working people, who could not afford in any other way to obtain such a good living at home.

Our conditions and needs are similar in many ways to what we have found in the States; that is, the extension workers are helping farm people to obtain a better living through their own efforts and thrift in making the best use of what they have.

It has been our chief's ambition for some time to have one or two of her staff secure an opportunity to study further the organization and conduct of home-demonstration work in the States.

Because of the helpful plans and guidance furnished to Miss Orosa when she was studying extension work in the States, by Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm,

arrangements were made through her generosity and cooperation for us to secure official leave and have the benefit of special study here. Government officials, including Members of our Senate, and some of our special mission and our commissioners seem well pleased with the progress we have made in the past few months here in Washington.

Live-at-Home Campaigns

We have been very interested in the live-at-home campaigns which extension agents have been stressing throughout the country during the trying times of the depression. We feel that we have obtained a great many suggestions and practical ideas that will prove helpful in our efforts to broaden the scope of our extension work in the Philippines.

You might be interested to know something of how our government extension work is carried on through the food preservation division of the bureau of science. The extension service is an office in the bureau of science which is in the department of agriculture and natural resources. Maria Orosa, who studied a number of years in the States and is a graduate of the University of Washington, is the chief of this division and has had charge of the development of the extension work since its inauguration in the Philippine Islands about eight years ago. The food-preservation work became very popular, and demands came for help along this line from many provinces in the islands.

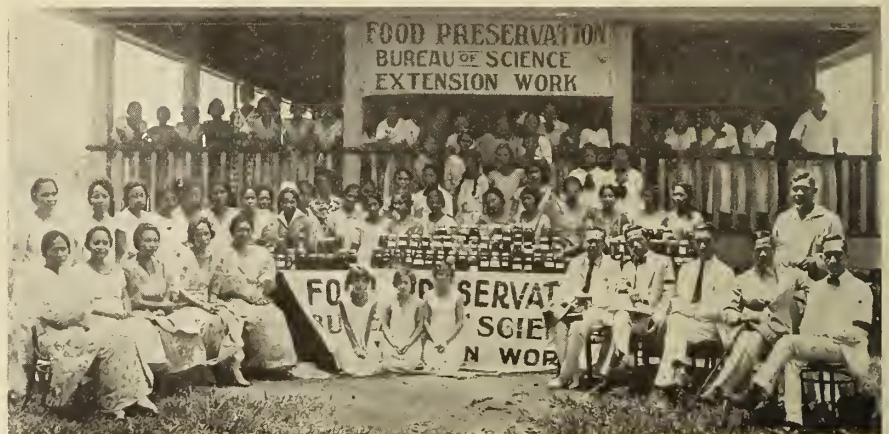
Appropriations Made

At this time special appropriations were made by our legislative body, and this amount has gradually increased from year to year, enabling our chief to employ agents for the purpose of spreading the influence of the work to all parts of the Philippines, covering the islands of Luzon, Mindanao, and Visayan.

At one time Miss Orosa's extension group numbered 17; now there are 12 trained agents in our extension division, who are often called demonstrators. Most of the agents are traveling all the time, meeting groups of women, visiting, inspecting, and encouraging the work in the homes throughout the various provinces. They travel by twos, a senior and a junior usually going together. The senior is in charge of the plans and bears the responsibility for its success. In all places visited the agents are received by the Governor and other officials, who also attend their meetings and observe the conduct of the work and the results obtained. The interest of the officials has given us prestige and made it easier to reach larger numbers of people in a more effective manner. In some parts, groups of women are organized and have their club presidents and other club officers.

Work with Young People

We hope from the knowledge and information gained here regarding 4-H club work to enlarge our activities among the younger groups. Miss Orosa



A group of farm women showing an exhibit of canned goods following a public demonstration.



How one woman provided her family with well-balanced food supplies.

has for a long time realized the possibilities of doing more work with the younger girls.

To be eligible for a position in extension work a young woman should be a college graduate in home economics or have received the equivalent in her study, experience, and other preparation. In addition she must take a course of study offered by bureau chiefs. After this she must pass an examination given by the bureau of civil service of the government.

In addition to the field work which is being directed by our division, research work with the different food products is being conducted by Miss Orosa and her laboratory staff.

During the depression special emphasis has been placed in our work on safe

diets made up of low-cost foods as a protection to health for those classes who are compelled to live on lowered incomes. As a result of this experimental work, several bulletins have been issued describing the food value and many different uses for such cheap foods as rice bran, soybeans, fish, and other native products which abound in the Philippines.

Food plans for farm families are receiving attention from government scientists and extension workers.

We are convinced as far as our experience has gone, that the matter of making a living and living broader, happier, and more useful lives is a problem which seems to exist the world round and this furnishes the extension organization its greatest opportunity for service.

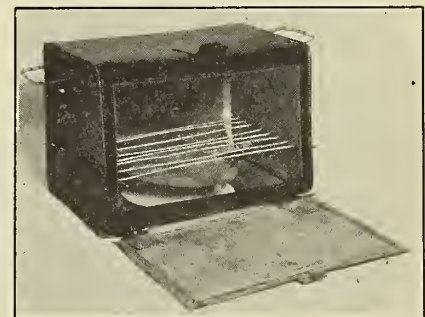
The work was given in a 3-day school conducted in a well-equipped shop. Sewing machines were provided for each three workers. One of the leading sewing-machine companies was very generous in lending machines and many individuals brought their own. Pressing equipment was provided for each five workers, and long tables for cutting were supplied. A complete set of sizes in raglan and set-in sleeves, coats, play suits, and hat patterns was provided. Schools were conducted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. or later.

A kit, with a complete coat, samples of finishes, and patterns, was provided for each leader to help her in teaching her group. This was declared by the leaders to be invaluable.

Style Show

As each county finished the project, a summary meeting or style show was held. Agents and local leaders from other counties were invited. Thus these meetings served to stir up interest for the other counties. Coats were also sent from one county to another to be shown at meetings before the project was started.

THE WOMEN of Kauai, Hawaii, were much interested in baking and wanted demonstrations, but a check showed that very few women had ovens. The solution of this problem came to home demonstration agent, Martha L. Eder, when her next-door neighbor proudly displayed her 5-gallon oil can oven which she found so useful. The ovens could be made by the high school



shop class for 75 cents each. Miss Eder obtained one of these ovens, used it in all her demonstrations, and returned from almost every meeting with the back of her car filled with empty oil cans. More than 80 ovens were made for the women when oil cans became scarce because kerosene is now bought in large drums. In this crisis the high school began experimenting on an oven made out of a round candy can for the agent which promises to be very successful, and in time Miss Eder hopes to have ovens and kerosene stoves in all the homes.

Clothing Children in Massachusetts

AN OLD coat, zippers from a worn-out pair of galoshes, and 35 cents' worth of thread and buttons in the hands of one Massachusetts mother provided her 18-month-old son with a warm winter play suit and cap.

This is but one example typical of many which took place throughout Massachusetts the past fall and winter, when 567 children's coats and 174 hats were made by mothers working on the extension clothing project under the direction of Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, Massachusetts clothing specialist.

"Under the stress of the times," declared Mrs. Page, "it was only natural that the clothing projects should emphasize the possibility of utilizing material on hand. The possibilities of making over old garments into warm, attractive coats, play suits, and hats for children

were featured because the women kept asking for this help."

Of the 11 Massachusetts counties doing home-demonstration work, 5 counties took up the work as a major project and 2 counties as a minor project. There were 9 leader groups, with 115 leaders and 8 community groups. Some of these groups were conducted by the specialist and others by the home-demonstration agent. Forty-nine community groups were conducted by leaders in six counties.

The leaders for each group were selected by the home-demonstration agent. Most of the groups were taught by the specialist, but one or two groups were taught by the home-demonstration agent. The leaders in turn organized groups in their home communities and passed on the material which they had received at the leader-training meetings.

Proof of the Pudding

Better Homes, Better Living, Happier Families with the Help of the Extension Service

MRS. John Ponder, of Trumann, Ark., paid off the last debt on the farm with money saved from home-grown products, using her savings to save the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Ponder bought a 40-acre farm six years ago and made regular payments until 1930, when the crops failed. Mrs. Ponder, who had been improving her poultry flock and practicing the methods recommended by the home-demonstration agent, began in earnest to produce and sell baby chicks, chickens, eggs, and other surplus farm products. When the last payment was due, she presented the deed to her husband.

THIS LOG home west of Riverton, Wyo., is developing into a spot of beauty and repose with the expenditure of much care and thought but not much money. Mrs. George Stevens, with the encouragement and advice of the extension agents, made the first plantings in 1927—four cottonwood trees and a little plot of grass. These were so successful that Mr. Stevens became interested and fenced the yard. The extension forester visited them and helped them to work out a complete planting plan, including a windbreak protection on the north. A good start has been made on this plan, and every member of the family down to the youngest takes great pride in the trees and plants, and each thoroughly enjoys the growing beauty of his home.

AT PRACTICALLY no expense except her own labor, Mrs. F. H. Pickett of Spring Valley community, Colorado has dried enough vegetables from her own farm garden for the winter needs of her family of five. She was able to make a small vegetable drier after attending a demonstration on the drying of vegetables. With this drier she dried substantial quantities of such vegetables as beans, peas, Swiss chard, corn, turnip greens, and pie pumpkins.

MRS. E. S. Perry, of Alameda County, Calif., says: "My 10-year old girl was 10 pounds underweight from a tonsil operation, but we had not realized it until I began attending the home-demonstration meetings. My girl is still 3 pounds underweight, but she is growing more rapidly. We have learned to make a game of eating, and she has learned something of nutrition—how to cook a good meal and to prepare balanced lunches for school."

SIXTEEN-year old Ruth West, Marlboro, N.H., canned nearly half of the fruits and vegetables needed by her family for the winter. This was her second season in the 4-H canning project, and her record is 68 quarts of fruit, 84 of vegetables, 22 of jelly, 2 of soup, and 8 of pickles.



A HAPPY daughter in a lovely graduation dress, is the result of home-demonstration clothing work in one west Texas home. Mrs. Ethel Hughey wanted her daughter to look well, and especially she wanted her to be joyous and carefree upon her graduation, but there was little money. She decided to work out her problem in the home-demonstration club. First she made a foundation pattern for the girl, that the dress might fit perfectly. The net for the dress cost 20 cents a yard. All the dainty little ruffles and tucks were put in with the skill and care of a professional under the supervision of a clothing specialist. Finally the small pink and blue flowers and the sash to match were added, with the charming result in the picture and a total cost of \$1.75.

VEGETABLE gardens have made substantial contributions to the food supplies of 87,300 unemployed families in the State this year, W. B. Nissley, vegetable gardening extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, says.



·ACROSS·THE·EDITOR'S·DESK·

Secretary Wallace

EVERY DAY in the mail that comes across my desk I find evidences of keen interest on the part of extension workers in knowing more about our new chief, Secretary Wallace. It's not just curiosity that actuates them. From every crossroads, as knowledge regarding the new program to increase farm purchasing power begins to spread, comes the insistent demand, "Tell us more about the man who is to lead us in this program." In the Corn Belt, Henry Wallace's record is not a new story. The people of his own section know him, respect him, and love him for the leader that he is. The farm people in other parts of the country want to know him as well. Here are the plain facts of his record.

Henry Agard Wallace was born October 7, 1888 on a farm in Adair County, Iowa. He is the son of Henry Cantwell Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and grandson of Henry Wallace, member of President Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission. All three Wallaces have served as editor of Wallaces' Farmer. Henry Wallace and his sons, Henry C. Wallace and John P. Wallace, founded the magazine in 1895. Henry C. Wallace succeeded his father as editor when the latter died in 1916; Henry A. Wallace succeeded Henry C. Wallace when the latter became Secretary of Agriculture in 1921. Since 1929 when Wallaces' Farmer and the Iowa Homestead were consolidated, until March 4, 1933, Henry A. Wallace served as editor of the consolidated magazine.

Secretary Wallace has always maintained an intimate connection with farm affairs. He has owned and supervised the operation of a Polk County farm for years. He was graduated from Iowa State College in 1910 and began work on the editorial staff of Wallaces' Farmer immediately after graduation.

This record speaks for itself. It promises us an enlightened and aggressive leadership. That, I take it, is our great need today.

Still Coming Back

THEY ARE still coming back to the land. Director D. P. Trent, of Oklahoma, with the cooperation of county extension agents in his State, undertook a survey of the extent of this back-to-the-land movement. Commenting on the situation, he says "Let's recognize that the unemployment problem is a serious problem. Many of these people were Oklahoma farmers before they moved to town. If there is anything which can be done in a constructive way to rehabilitate these people and help them to get back upon a self-sustaining basis, it is our obligation to cooperate with chambers of commerce and other organizations in rendering effective service to them."

That, I think, is the common-sense way to meet this problem. Go out, meet it, and master it as Director Trent and his extension agents have done. Then, there should be no serious rural unemployment problem.

Let Them Know

MUCH CAN be accomplished in extension work through letting interested groups in the community have the pertinent facts regarding any matter that should be put forward. This is the conclusion L. R. Combs, extension editor of Iowa, reaches as a result of a test conducted in connection with Iowa's Farm and Home Week to determine what induced farmers and farm women visiting Ames at that time to do so. Neither, in any extension effort, should any informational mediums such as circulars, newspapers, or radio be neglected, contends Mr. Combs. Of the visitors interviewed, he reports that nearly two thirds were influenced to come to Ames for the week through one or the other of these three mediums. He reiterates the thought, however, that in any extension effort we undertake, we fully acquaint the various organized groups in each community on what it is proposed to do and how it may be done so that they may give the fullest possible support and cooperation in obtaining the desired result.

Cheering News

MILDRED F. HORTON, State home demonstration agent for Texas, sends cheering news. Two thousand representative farmers and farm women from 96 Texas counties traveled to Austin on April 18. They were invited to a hearing on extension work held jointly by the two houses of the legislature. Voluntary demonstrators and cooperators in extension work from all parts of the State made a strong presentation of the results obtained on the farms and in the homes of Texas, winning from the legislators the promise of full support for the appropriations required to carry on the work. It was, indeed, a glorified achievement day.

Such an impressive showing of extension results was the more readily possible because of the stress laid by the Texas Extension Service on the holding of community achievement days. Speaking of such achievement days in connection with home demonstration work, Miss Horton said recently, "Achievement day gives the demonstrator an opportunity to show and tell of her demonstration which in turn creates a satisfaction, a proper pride, enthusiasm, and confidence in herself. It enlarges her vision of her opportunity to help her neighbors. She becomes a leader, a leader through accomplishment, and a teacher who can inspire and inform others. It gives the bankers, editors, business men, commissioners, and club women of the community the opportunity to see at first-hand a demonstration which in turn gives them enthusiasm and information. And, finally, it gives to the agent under whose supervision the work had been done courage and enthusiasm and a thrill with which to go on with next year's work."

This explains, I think, what happened in Austin on April 18.

R. B.

Happy, Healthy Growing



Wholesome Food
Rest and Sleep
Fresh Air and Sunshine
make for
Appetite
Good Nutrition
and Growth

Bureau of Home Economics

CHILD FEEDING

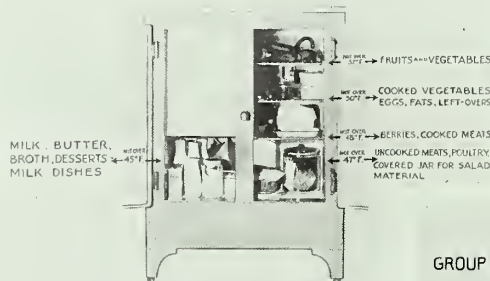
NUTRITION

HOUSEHOLD

REFRIGERATION

KITCHENS

HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATION CHART I USING THE TEMPERATURES IN A GOOD REFRIGERATOR



Room Temp. 75°F

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BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MAY, 1927

Vitamin A In the Diet

Effect of Vitamin A on Growth and Health



Diet adequate except for vitamin A



Vitamin A added to the same diet
Litter mate of the same sex, 11 weeks old. Weight of smaller 56 grams of males, 123 grams. Note enlarged eye, rough fur, and lack of vigor of the smaller rat

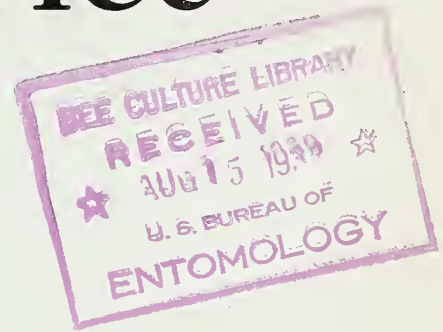
Some Common Sources of Vitamin A



Bureau of Home Economics
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

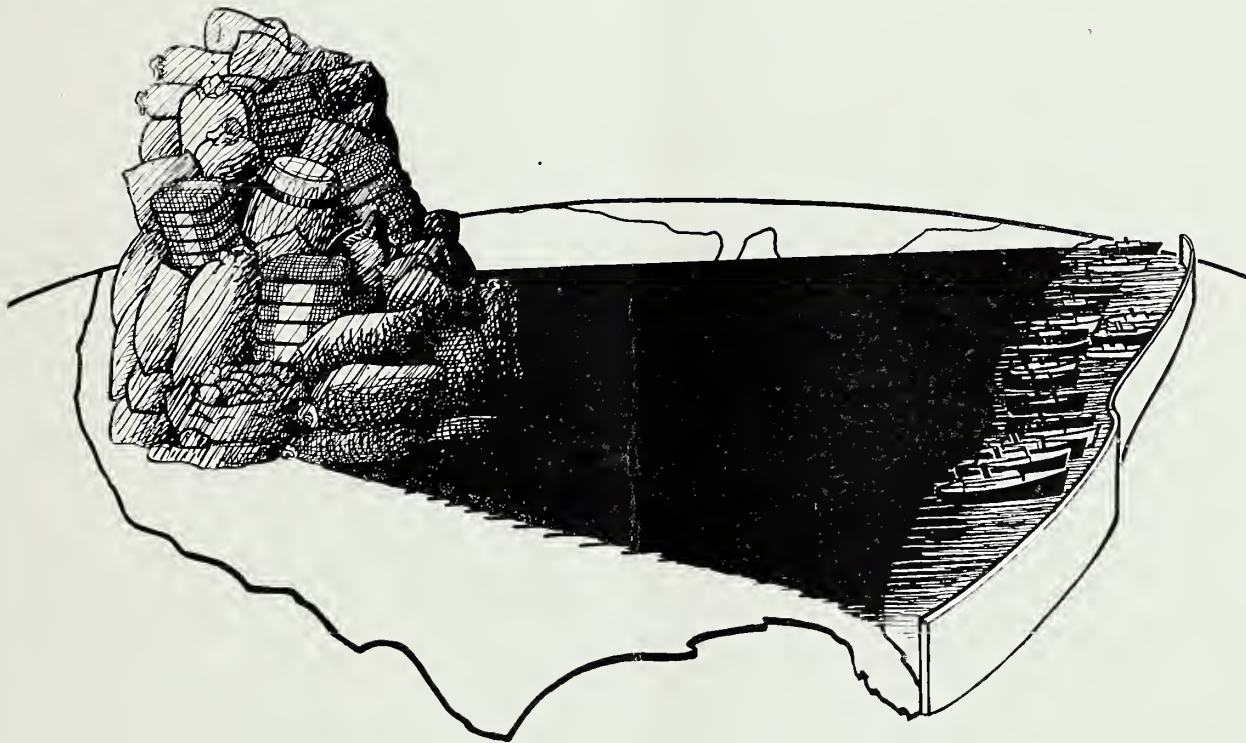
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Extension Service Review



VOL. 4, No. 4

JULY 1933



EXCESS PRODUCTION CASTS A BLIGHTING SHADOW

ISSUED BIMONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



In This Issue

SECRETARY WALLACE pictures clearly to us the changes which have taken place in our foreign trade during the past few years and the reasons for these changes. He tells us that America must prove itself a Nation still young enough to face new facts and change, and that our present situation calls for a new sort of pioneering, a new adjustment, carefully planned and carried forward not recklessly, but as contending individualists, but compactly, in common action.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, crop-production director, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, discusses the measures to be taken to adjust production through the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The programs offered to farmers provide Government assistance to enable farmers to adjust their output to the actual demands of a market which will pay a fair price. Extension agents and other governmental personnel will cooperate in all possible ways in the administration of the programs undertaken.

MISSOURI is getting good results from county-wide conferences conducted by R. W. Oberlin, extension agricultural engineer, to acquaint lumber dealers, carpenters, and others interested in the farm-building trade with the requirements of service buildings and how to plan buildings to meet these requirements; familiarizing them with the best practices as recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture in regard to planning and constructing farm buildings; and making them more competent to give reliable information to their farm customers.



AN ESTIMATED saving of \$124,026 to wool growers in Tennessee during the last 14 years is one reason why farmers in that State market their wool through the cooperative wool pools.

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HOW OKLAHOMA farmers were persuaded to grow a different variety of cotton to demonstrate its superiority to the cotton they usually grew is told by Tom M. Marks, county agricultural agent of Harmon County, Okla., in an interesting story of the agricultural demonstration work in 1907. He also tells of building terraces and planting grain sorghums in the early years of demonstration work. In speaking of the demonstration idea of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp he says that this method is far ahead of any other method.



On The Calendar

American Country Life Association Meeting, Blacksburg, Va., August 1-4.

Page

Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 17-23.

Association of Land-grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 13-15.

BY GIVING responsibilities to boys' and girls' 4-H club members, J. B. Turpin, club agent of Mercer County, N. J., discovers which ones will make good leaders. He then trains these club members to develop programs and manage the affairs of the club, and to carry responsibility for such matters as fairs, exhibits, tours, community, and any other phases of 4-H club activities. In this way some leaders are picked out several years in advance of asking them to take charge of any group.

PAUL CARPENTER, extension outlook economist in Montana, relates how the extension program carried on by Grover Lewis, county agent in Prairie County, stood the test, when faced with economic difficulties and a severe drought in 1931. In 1922 County Agent Lewis began influencing farmers to grow alfalfa to feed their livestock. During the drought he made an inventory which showed reserve stacks of alfalfa hay. By adding some roughage and 1,300 tons of cottonseed cake farmers were able to keep 90 percent of their breeding stock rather than shipping it to glutted markets and selling at sacrifice prices.



NEW JERSEY farmers located on well-traveled highways find that it pays them to sell only clean, fresh, and graded produce. Advertisements, news stories, and feature articles in newspapers have helped to acquaint city people with the green and white enameled signs which mark the approved stands where produce of the best quality may be obtained.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued bimonthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 25 cents a year, domestic, and 45 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARRBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Editor

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1933

NO. 4

Production-Control Measures Under Adjustment Act are Offered to Farmers

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Crop-Production Director, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

ON TWO of the major basic agricultural commodities, wheat and cotton, measures for adjusting production through the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and participation of American farmers is being invited.

Definite contracts, providing definite payments that make possible the reduction of output, are being offered to wheat and cotton farmers by the United States Government through the American Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

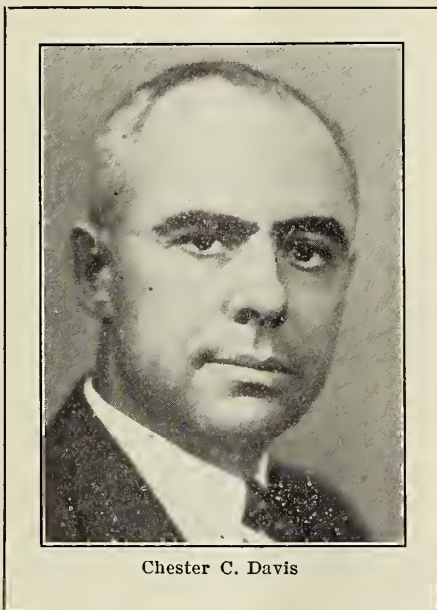
Tobacco

Similar measures for the benefit of tobacco growers have been proposed to Secretary Wallace, Administrator George N. Peek, Coadministrator Charles J. Brand, and the other officials of the Adjustment Administration, and a production-control program has been worked out for cigar-tobacco types grown in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Milk

Trade agreements for the marketing of milk in the Chicago, Philadelphia, and Georgia areas are now under consideration. These agreements include a production-control feature in the base-and-surplus system of determining producers' milk prices. This feature has not been used before in Georgia.

The programs that are being offered to farmers are directly in line with the fundamental purpose of the Adjustment Act. They provide Government assistance to enable farmers to adjust their output to the actual demands of the market which will pay a fair price—something the farmers cannot do without the centralizing aid of the Government. These measures make it possible for farmers who join in them to reduce production and, at the same time, increase their incomes.



Chester C. Davis

Wheat

The wheat plan contemplates compensatory payments on the 1933, 1934, and 1935 wheat crops, to growers who agree to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935 by a proportion to be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture after the present world wheat conference in London, which is considering international wheat-production-control measures, is completed. The proportion by which the national output of wheat would be reduced would, in no case be greater than 20 percent of the average annual production for the last 5 years.

The compensatory payments will be made on the basis of an amount of wheat equal to that portion of the contracting farmer's average wheat production during the last 3 years, that has been domestically consumed. No general reduction in the 1933 acreage, already cut down by natural factors, is contemplated. However, the plan proposes to pay compensatory payments this year, on the basis of the domestically consumed portion of the

3-year average production of the wheat farmer, regardless of the size of his crop this year.

The farmer who signs the wheat contract agrees to reduce his 1934 and 1935 plantings in the proportion fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The first compensatory payment on the 1933 crop, it is planned, will be made on or about September 15, and will constitute two thirds of the 1933 payment. The remaining one third of the payment will be made upon proof of reduction of the next year's plantings. Payments on the 1934 and 1935 crops will be made in two installments—one when the contracts are made and one when they are fulfilled.

The payments to be made this year, it is tentatively estimated, will total approximately \$150,000,000.

Processing Tax

Money to make the payments will be derived from a processing tax levied on the milling of wheat. The tax required to finance the program will be the maximum allowed by the Adjustment Act—that is, sufficient when added to the market price that the grower gets for his grain, to make his total return on the domestically consumed portion of his crop equal to pre-war parity. The cost of administering the plan is estimated at not more than 2 cents a bushel.

Administration of the wheat program will be decentralized. The proportion by which production of the Nation is to be reduced will be fixed in Washington, as will the amount of the processing tax, and the acreage quotas assigned to States and counties.

In each county the wheat producers themselves will organize wheat production-control associations which will select men to check the average production of the individual farmers, determine the number of bushels on which each farmer is entitled to receive the compensating payments, and see that he reduces his production in accordance with his contract.

Extension agents and other governmental personnel will cooperate in all possible ways in administration of the program. Where there are no county agents it will be necessary for temporary emergency employees to do some of the work. The expenses of the county administration will be prorated among the farmers of the county who receive the compensating payments.

Cotton

The cotton production-control program, which at this writing is being offered to cotton producers, comprises two alternative plans.

One is a straight contract, by which the cotton grower offers to lease to the Government and thus withdraw from production, certain designated portions of his cotton land—not more than 40 percent. The Secretary of Agriculture would probably decline any offer of less than 25 percent of a given owner's acreage, unless the land is unusually convenient for checking or is unusually productive.

The rental the grower receives under the plan will be determined by the average yield of the land he has leased. The higher its productivity, the higher the rental payment. It is expected that the rental will average \$11 an acre.

The other plan combines a rental provision with the granting of options on Government-owned cotton to growers who agree to reduce their acreage within the limits of the same percentages as in the straight rental plan. The land of the growers who elect to follow this plan will be leased at a rate ranging from \$6 an acre for land that averages 100 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, to \$12 an acre for land that averages 275 pounds of cotton. The average will be about \$8 to \$9 an acre.

In addition, the grower is granted an option of 6 cents a pound on as much cotton, now owned by the Government, as would ordinarily be raised on the land he has leased to the Government.

The Department of Agriculture is now taking over from the Farm Credit Administration some 2,375,000 bales of cotton which may be optioned to growers who enter into the plan outlined above.

If cotton growers accept the production-control program and it is put into effect by the Department of Agriculture, money to make the rental payments will be derived from a processing tax levied on cotton as of the beginning of the cotton-marketing year, probably August 1.

Local Committees

Contracts for the 2,000,000 cotton growers in 820 counties of the Cotton Belt States were placed in the hands of the

The Question of Taxes

COUNTY AGENT F. A. HALEY, of Fall River County, S.Dak. has been giving a series of talks on local taxes which has been much appreciated by the farmers of the county. He uses a series of 5 charts showing the relative purposes of all taxes in the county in actual dollars and a graph showing the distribution of all taxes from 1915 to 1931 by 5-year periods. Another chart shows the land values in Fall River County yearly from 1915 to 1932. In 1915 the average land value was \$6.44 per acre; in 1921 it was \$8.83, and since then it has continued to decline until the average value dropped to \$4.23 per acre, in 1932. An actual tax receipt for 1931, showing all the taxes to provide for the costs of government and the amount which goes to each item, as well as a comparison with a tax receipt for 1930, forms another chart.

These charts are presented and thoroughly discussed showing the people just where every cent of their tax dollar goes and for what purposes. The meeting is then thrown open for discussion. Mr. Haley says: "It is surprising to hear some of the points that are brought out

in this discussion showing that fully 75 percent of the taxpayers have had no conception of where and how their tax money has been spent." At the close of the meeting directions and a table for analyzing the farmer's own tax receipt and mimeographed circulars containing the charts are given out.

Six of these general tax meetings were held in the fall of 1932 for farmers' clubs and civic organizations. Thirty-eight farmers were assisted in analyzing their tax receipts and 67 other receipts were analyzed by Mr. Haley. Much good information brought out in the discussion could be used by the tax-paying bodies. The tax committee of the Fall River County Farm Bureau has taken up the study of taxation by this method and recommends it to local committees so that when possible they may work out systematic and practical recommendations for tax revision. The advantages of systematic curtailment of expenditures of several items rather than elimination of any single one is usually brought out by the discussion.

extension services of those States. Local committees to organize the growers for cooperation in the plan were set up. An intensive campaign to explain the program to the cotton farmers and to enlist their cooperation, was started on June 26.

Characteristic of both these programs is their dependence upon the voluntary participation of producers, both in launching the programs and in administering them.

Wheat and cotton growers—like the producers of any other agricultural commodities on which production adjustment may be applied—must agree to the program in the first place, and local organizations of the producers who enroll must take a leading and responsible part in administering the details.

It has repeatedly been asserted by Secretary Wallace that American agricultural production must be balanced against the effective demand for American farm products if American farmers are to get fair prices.

Ample statistical evidence of the disappearance of foreign markets and the accumulation of burdensome surpluses of farm goods has been presented.

The production-control opportunities offered to producers of wheat and cotton and under consideration for other commodities by the Secretary of Agriculture and the officials of the Adjustment Ad-

ministration, are moves by the Department to make it possible for American farmers to strike this essential balance between production and consumption.

Increase Home Income

SPECIAL INCOME projects carried on by 310 farm home makers in 12 counties in West Virginia during 1932 resulted in a cash return from these activities of more than \$15,000, or an average extra income of about \$50 per woman.

These projects, similar to the projects of 4-H club girls, were undertaken by members of farm women's clubs who were interested in finding out whether or not they could earn some extra money from the products of the farm or home. Each woman had an activity of her own choice, one that fitted in with her home conditions and opportunities.

The home makers kept records on their money-earning activities, counting all expenses including labor, with a twofold objective in view—first, to find out whether or not the financial returns overbalanced the expense with a fair profit, and second to find out how production cost might be lessened.

A County Program Stands the Test

The following account of a Montana county whose extension program has stood the test of depression and drought and brought the county through in better shape than other nearby counties is told by Paul Carpenter, extension outlook economist.

THE DEPRESSION has shaken down many heretofore considered "foolproof" ventures. Agricultural plans and programs like those in other fields have crashed, leaving the originators dazed and bewildered in the midst of the ruins. A farm program which has weathered the storm is that of Prairie County in east-central Montana. The county agent, Grover Lewis, will say, if you ask him, "Shucks, we didn't have much of a program. We just did what we thought best." I am going to leave you to judge.

I doubt if any area in the United States ever was more severely tried than was eastern Montana in 1931 when upon the difficulties of the economic debacle were heaped the even more calamitous consequences of the most severe drought in Montana's records. And Prairie County, thanks to Grover Lewis' program, came through.

The story really starts back in 1922. Lewis had been in the county about 2 years and in those 2 years he had concluded that there was something fundamentally wrong with the agriculture. In the old days the area was devoted primarily to cattle and sheep. During the homestead days, fences were pushed over the gently sloping hills and across stream bottoms dividing much of the county into 320-acre and 640-acre farms. As was the almost universal custom with homesteaders, they planted these acres largely to wheat. When wheat sold for \$2 plus even a 10-bushel crop looked like a gold mine.

A Livestock Country

After the drought of 1919 and the price slump of 1920 and 1921 it was possible again to size up the county in its true perspective. Lewis concluded that the oldtimers were right, that this was primarily a livestock country and that wheat would have to take a place of secondary importance.

Realizing that it would be impossible to go back to the old before-the-fence days when the native bluejoint made this one of the greatest open-range grazing countries in the short-grass areas of the Northwest, he started out with a deliberate program of converting the homesteading wheat growers to livestock.

His program consisted essentially of three parts: (1) To bring in the right kind of livestock; (2) to start a feed-production system which would insure sufficient reserves even in dry years; and

(3) to restore to grass a not inconsiderable amount of land which was not adapted to cultivation and crop production.

He decided that alfalfa was the key crop in his program, and he found when he checked up the crop resources of his county in 1922 that there was not a single acre of alfalfa in the county. The question was how to get started. Registered alfalfa seed was then selling for around \$0.50 a pound. Montana's system of crop standardization under the direction of the late A. J. Ogaard, extension agronomist, was then just getting a good start. Lewis talked it over with Ogaard. They didn't agree. Ogaard said, "You can grow alfalfa in the coulee bottoms but forget about the dry-land benches." Lewis said his program needed more feed than could be grown in the coulees and that he had to put it on the benches. The result is history. Lewis tried out a system of growing alfalfa up on the dry land, by planting it in rows 3 or 4 feet apart and cultivating it like corn to give the crop the fullest possible benefit of scanty rainfall. It worked.

Growing Alfalfa

He had to sell to his farmers the idea of growing alfalfa, which after all was the most difficult and the most essential part of the job. I have mentioned that registered alfalfa seed then was selling for around \$0.50 a pound. There was the wedge. He talked registered alfalfa seed production to his farmers and mentioned incidentally that this would also mean hay and straw from the alfalfa crop which could be sold through livestock. This also worked. History will record that registered alfalfa seed did not stay at \$0.50 a pound, but Lewis had started something of far more importance than an alfalfa-seed industry; he had laid the foundation for a substantial, enduring farming system based on livestock which is adapted to the county and capable of withstanding the severest adversities.

Figures tell part of the story. In 1922 Prairie County had 10,400 cows, 16,000 sheep, and 22,000 horses, mostly the small range kind which out West are called cayuses, and, as has been mentioned, not an acre of alfalfa. In 1932 the county had 18,744 acres of registered Grimm alfalfa, 14,900 cows, 34,000 sheep, and 7,000 horses.

The part of the story which the figures do not tell is that the cows in 1932 were practically all Herefords stamped with the size and conformation which are bringing more and more cattle feeders back to the county to buy their feeder stock. The sheep are practically all of a kind—crossbreds from Rambouillet ewes and Columbia or Corriedale bucks. The worthless horses are disappearing. Thousands of acres of land not adapted to crops were seeded to slender wheat grass and with this as a protector bluejoint is again coming back once more to cover the hillsides and prairies which never should have been broken.

If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the proof of the program is its workings in adversity.

There is no need to go into the harrowing details of the depression or the 1931 drought which hit eastern Montana. The double blow was most staggering. A number of counties will be many years recovering. In many areas the shortage of feed resulted in the shipment of up to 90 percent of the breeding stock. Trainloads of cattle and sheep moved out of eastern Montana to glutted markets bringing sacrifice prices.

When late in June of 1931 it appeared that there would be little or no feed grown in eastern Montana that year plans were immediately set in motion to move the livestock out. Farmers, stockmen, railroad representatives, bankers, county extension agents, and others had numerous conferences, all for the purpose of securing the transportation and the finances to handle the movement. The atmosphere was surcharged with panic and Prairie County did not escape. Lewis refused to be stampeded.

Inventory of Feed Supplies

He conferred with the bankers and business leaders of the county and after much persuasion succeeded in holding up plans for livestock shipments. He then started to take inventory of the feed supplies in his county, mostly reserves held over from other years. The result of his first few days of work was most encouraging. He reported it to the county's leading banker. The banker saw the light and the next day the banker and the county agent joined hands to find out just how much feed there was.

The check up was a revelation. Reserve stacks of alfalfa hay and straw

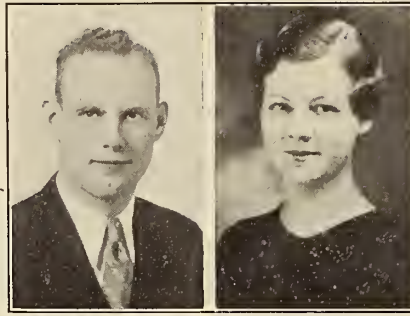
(Continued on page 52)

The National 4-H Scholarships



George Harris.

Margaret Latimer.



Barnard Joy.

Esther Friesth.

MARGARET LATIMER of South Dakota and George Harris of Kentucky have now completed their 9 months' work in the United States Department of Agriculture as holders of the National 4-H scholarships provided by the Payne Fund of New York City. These young people who came to the work with an excellent record of 4-H club achievement and 4 years of college behind them have made the most of their opportunities offered by the scholarship. Miss Latimer took as her principal problem the development of a program for the older club girl. She studied the annual reports available in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, made use of the unusual library facilities in Washington, and talked over her ideas with members of the extension staff, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Children's Bureau, and other Government agencies. She has also had the opportunity to consult leaders of young people who visit Washington from time to time. As a minor project, Miss Latimer studied the home-economics research work carried on by the Government and had a chance actually to work on some of these research problems.

Next year Miss Latimer will act as club agent in Ulster County, N.Y. She was appointed to take the place of Barnard Joy, who will come to Washington as the holder of the 1934 scholarship.

Mr. Harris was a dairy-club boy, and the Bureau of Dairy Industry was his

ground from the first. He made a study of the organization of the Bureau, worked with the scientists on many of their experiments to become familiar with research methods, and picked up a great deal of subject matter. He has prepared a thesis on the work of this Bureau which he thinks may be useful to him later. He plans to go on with his dairy work next year at Ames, Iowa, as the holder of a scholarship from the American Jersey Cattle Club.

These two young people feel that their study of the Government, both the executive departments and the legislative branch, has been as valuable to them as a year's advanced work in college. This is the second year these scholarships have been maintained by the Payne Fund. Last year's students have taken their places as leaders in rural life: Mary Todd as a successful home demonstration agent in Carroll County, Ga.; and Andy Colebank, also a dairy club boy, working on his father's dairy farm near Germantown, Tenn.

Next year Esther Friesth of Humboldt, Iowa, and Barnard D. Joy of Ashland, Oreg., and Kingston, N.Y., have been selected to hold these scholarships from among 51 applicants—27 girls and 24 boys representing 35 States. Both of these young people have had some experience since graduating from college, Miss Friesth as teacher of home economics and Mr. Joy as club agent in Ulster County, N.Y.

The board of directors of the Payne Fund have been very much pleased with the work of the students and plan to continue the scholarships indefinitely. Should they decide to discontinue them, one year's notice will be given. Any State can now offer candidates every year but both scholarships cannot go to the same region in any one year. Though it is too soon to see any results in 4-H club leadership they hope the opportunities offered to the two 4-H club members each year will have an effect on this great youth movement in which they are keenly interested.

BASED ON THE 4-H club organization in the United States, Cuba has organized 5-C clubs for the farm boys and girls of the island. The five C's stand for Cuba, cerebro meaning head or mind, corazón or heart, cooperación signifying working together, and civismo or citizenship.



James Allen Dickey, added to the staff of the extension in agricultural economics unit, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to aid extension workers, principally in the Southern States, in developing extension programs relating to marketing, production regulation, farm management, agricultural outlook, credit, and taxation problems. Doctor Dickey came to the Department from the Federal Farm Board where he served as agricultural economist after receiving his doctor's degree at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1931. Previously he had been research agricultural economist at the University of Arkansas.

A County Program Stands the Test

(Continued from page 51)

were uncovered throughout the county. An accurate check was made of the feed and livestock on every farm, and based on this information every farmer and stockman was supplied with information on the minimum rations for bringing cattle and sheep through the winter.

Where shipment was necessary the owner was advised what to ship and what to keep. The result was that Prairie County started the grass season of 1932 with 90 percent of its sheep and cattle breeding stock. The reserve feed, plus a little roughage cut in the summer of 1931, plus about 1,300 tons of cottonseed cake, plus the program which Grover Lewis had started 10 years before did the work.

In the Early Days

In the early days of extension work, those things which are now an accepted part of the county agent's routine were new and untried. The agents of those days broke the ground for extension work. It was their broad conception of their job, and their tenacity in sticking to essentials that built up the extension organization on a firm basis. Tom M. Marks, of Harmon County, Okla., was one of these agents. He became associated with the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in 1907 and earnestly went to work to improve the agricultural practices by means of the demonstration in the four Oklahoma counties where he was put in charge of the work. His experience as recounted below will make many agents think of their present problems and will give them courage to carry on as Mr. Marks is still carrying on in Harmon County.

WHILE EDITOR of a local farm paper in Jacksboro, Tex., in 1905, a man came to my office to see me. He was W. D. Bentley, prominent in agricultural extension work in Texas and Oklahoma until his death in 1930. He explained his work to me and I became so enthusiastic about it that I went around with him nearly every time he came to visit what he called his demonstrators. In the fall of 1907, Congress having made a larger appropriation for this agricultural demonstration work, I was offered a position as agent. I already had organized a boys' corn club, and in addition to devoting more time to the boys I undertook a drive for the planting of the Mebane Triumph cotton.

I bought 200 bushels of seed and offered 1 bushel to each farmer free, the only obligation being that the farmer was to weigh the yield of the cotton and of the same-sized patch of other cotton in the fall. It was necessary to put up a talk like selling a lightning rod to get the people to take the seed as a gift and plant it. At that time very few ever heard of cotton varieties, and seed was usually obtained from the gins, though many hauled home a few loads of seed for feed and seed. The reports showed that on many farms the Mebane cotton produced double that of the common cotton, but some of this extra yield was the result of better preparation of seed beds and better cultivation which was then strongly advocated. The next year most of the farmers planted this seed.

Terraces Built

During the winter of the first year, 1908, I built some terraces. This was some more lightning-rod salesmanship. It took 2 or 3 hours to convince a man that terracing his land would benefit it, and I had not only to run the lines but help him build a drag and then stay with him until the terrace was built, making a regular hand in the field. When I reported this work to the Washington Office I received a letter stating that no doubt terracing lands was a good thing and the Office had no objections to my doing so, if I thought it a good thing, but for me not to mention it in my re-

port as they had no appropriation for such work. When the Smith-Lever Act was passed—in 1914, I believe—terracing became one of the regular duties of the county agent. The terracing was slow to take effect. It took several years for it to gain any headway as the benefits are many times slow to attract attention. It is not yet sold to a vast number of farmers; but the terracing idea has grown so in this county that the agent cannot possibly find time to run the lines. He devotes his time to teaching men and boys how to do the work and in inspecting farms and advising about how and where to construct terraces. Terracing is probably the greatest and most profitable work the agent does. There are few farmers who will not estimate the value of terracing at as much as \$10 an acre. There have been 22,000 acres terraced in Harmon County directly by the agent or through his endeavors, which would add to the value of land in the county \$220,000.

Growing Feed

It will be remembered that one of the cardinal recommendations of Doctor Knapp for the betterment of farming was the growing of feed, and I had long been "boosting" the growing of corn and giving best methods of raising it. During these years the grain sorghums were introduced, and I had observed their behavior for several years, especially at the Chillicothe Experiment Station. So in 1913, when the corn absolutely burned up and rattled in the wind in July, I bought 10,000 pounds of kafir-corn seed and offered to give every farmer a gallon to plant in the corn middles in the dust. Many came and got the seed and planted. Then it began to rain and kept it up the balance of the year. When the good season came a great many other farmers came and got seed, as I had printed circulars or bills to send out over the county in addition to the newspaper publicity. Not only corn middles were planted but many fields of small grains stubble were planted, with the result that there was raised the greatest feed crop I ever witnessed.

I was very jubilant over the result, but rejoiced too soon, for to my bitter disappointment thousands of acres were

never gathered. Many of the farmers declared that nothing would eat the stuff—neither hogs, horses, cattle, nor poultry. Many merely took the word of the others and never tried to see whether stock would eat it or not. A considerable number, though, planted again the next year and gradually the planting of grain sorghums instead of corn grew. That stock will not eat certain kinds of feed has been said of quite a number of different newly introduced feed plants. It was said of sweet clover, Sudan grass, soybeans, mung beans, and other things. The last comment is not a criticism or complaint. It is merely telling of a human trait. There are very few who will readily adopt anything new. It is expressed most excellently by Shakespeare when he said: "It is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of." There are a few pioneers who are willing to try new ideas, to move to a new and unknown country; and these folks are responsible for all advancement and improvement in the world today.

This demonstration idea of Dr. Knapp was an entirely new way of teaching. The demonstration method is far ahead of the theoretic method. The idea is more thoroughly understood by saying "Learn to do by doing."

I have known more than a hundred men to adopt some one thing that had been demonstrated in their neighborhood while things that are not so pronounced, and that cannot so readily be seen may take a great many years to be adopted; but a persistent agent, if not interfered with, will finally "put it over."

THE BOARD of Agriculture in Catawba County, N.C., is cooperating with the county agricultural agent by designating the kinds of extension work which will be more useful to farmers of the county.

MATTRESS PATCHES are the latest thing in Arkansas. In one county home demonstration club women sold 1-cent cotton for 35 or 40 cents a pound through mattresses which they learned to make in home-demonstration clubs.

A Lamb Grading Program for Kansas

LAMB GRADING is a comparatively new practice in the marketing program of the average Kansas flock owner, but the practice is steadily growing, reports Walter H. Atzenweiler, extension specialist in livestock marketing.

In 1931, 4 counties shipped graded lambs cooperatively and, in 1932, 18 counties shipped out spring lambs on a graded basis cooperatively.

This plan of grading and shipping lambs was outlined by the livestock marketing specialist at the county extension sheep schools. The extension livestock production specialist and the livestock marketing specialist cooperated in holding these schools. They also had the cooperation of the Producers Livestock Commission Association of Kansas City, Mo., and the Mid-West Wool Marketing Corporation of Kansas City, Mo. W. Marshall Ross, president of the Mid-West Wool Marketing Corporation, was present at 10 of the county-wide meetings.

The first step in the marketing program was a letter from the county agent to each sheep owner in his county, asking when he would have some lambs ready to go to market. From the replies the county agent obtained the approximate number of lambs ready to be marketed by a certain date, and announced that the lambs would be shipped from a certain loading point in the county which was easily accessible to all the men shipping lambs at that particular date. The Producers Livestock Commission Association cooperated wholeheartedly on this project, and in addition to selling all the cooperative lamb shipments, they sent out one of their men to do the grading on the loading day. This representative of the Pro-

ducers Livestock Commission Association sorted the lambs into grades just as they would be sorted to be sold when they reached the market. The farmers brought in their lambs, sorting and grading them into three grades. The prime lambs were marked blue; the top lambs red; and the medium lambs yellow. The cull lambs were not marked. After one or two shipments were made in a county, the farmers learned to take home their medium and cull lambs and feed them for a later shipment.

When a number of farmers shipped cooperatively in this manner, the freight and commission charges were held down to a minimum. These lambs were marketed at a cost of from 37.7 cents per head to 56 cents per head, depending on the distance and number of head shipped. The packers bought according to grades marked because they found that nothing was being included that did not belong in that particular grade. The packer buyers liked to buy these graded lambs and paid top prices for those marked red. The blue marked lambs sold for 35 to 40 cents per hundred above the practical top of the market.

Three years of lamb-grading operations in Marion County have improved the quality of lambs marketed as shown in the following table from F. A. Hagans, county agricultural agent:

Market grades	1929	1930	1931
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Top.....	57.5	65.15	80.98
Medium.....	18.5	21.35	15.50
Buck lambs.....	21.75	8.00	2.48
Culls.....	2.25	5.50	1.50

In 1930, 21 decks were shipped which included a total of 2,494 lambs shipped from Marion County.

APPROXIMATELY 1,700 members of the Cooperative Wool Growers Association of South Dakota who shipped their 1932 clip recently received checks totaling \$40,000. This represents the second additional settlement, the first being mailed the middle of March. The two payments exceed \$125,000.

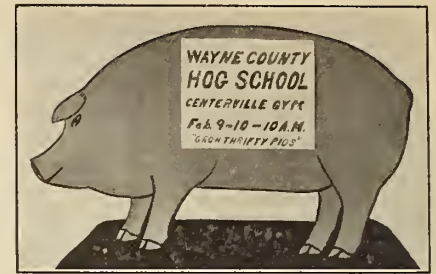
At shipping time last summer advances of 4 to 8 cents per pound were made, depending on the quality of the wool. Approximately 3,180,000 pounds were handled.

The last of nearly 1,700 checks totaling \$85,000 were mailed out recently to wool growers of South Dakota who marketed their 1932 clip through the coopera-

tive, representing an additional payment on last year's wool.

Sales have reached a point where it seems certain a good patronage dividend will also be declared at the end of the marketing year. All wools handled by the cooperative are shipped to the National Wool Marketing Corporation for preparation and sale direct to the mills.

ARREN COUNTY, Tenn., farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H beef calf clubs during the past 5 years have fattened and sold 420 calves for a total of over \$30,000, states County Agent Alex McNeil.



Poster Advertises Hog School

THIS POSTER announcing the 1932 hog school in Wayne County, Ind., attracted wide attention. It was a bright red cardboard hog, and attached to the top of its back was a white slip of paper carrying the announcement of the school, location, date, and time. These "off color" Durocs were placed in all county banks, elevators, and other places where farmers were frequent visitors.

The poster was obtained through a contest carried on by the art department of the rural schools. All posters entered in the contest were placed on display in local communities with the best one from each township competing in a county contest. Each poster carried some original idea relative to the school and announced the location and date.

The same hog of the poster was used on the mimeographed post cards announcing the school, which went to all farmers two weeks prior to the school. A second card was sent out several days in advance of the date.

"The extension school that has been well organized and advertised will be a success," says County Agent S. W. Milligan. The schools are scheduled in Wayne County only in connection with major projects, and the plans are outlined and set up in cooperation with a special county committee particularly interested in the subject offered. Newspaper publicity is afforded in two local dailies, and the publicity program is planned with the help of the farm editor of the local press.

WHEN PACKING sheds refused to buy more peas in Conejos County, Colo., the women decided to save all the peas possible by canning them for winter use.

More than 300 no. 2 cans of this vegetable were canned in one day during a community canning bee by 10 women and two 12-year-old boys.

There are now six tin-can sealers in Conejos County, where the women started canning a year ago under the supervision of Marie Neff, home demonstration agent.

Better Farm Buildings Through Lumber Dealers' Conference

COUNTY-WIDE conferences in which Missouri carpenters and lumber dealers in 20 counties have been trained to serve as local leaders and have been made reliable sources of information on farm structures, have been successfully carried on during the last two years. These conferences, conducted by R. W. Oberlin, extension agricultural engineer, have reached approximately 230 carpenters and lumber dealers, or practically all the carpenters and dealers in counties reached.

When these conferences were first started as a regular project 2 years ago by Mr. Oberlin, in cooperation with several county agents who had had previous experience with the value of lumber dealers' conferences, several objectives were in view. These included acquainting lumber dealers, carpenters, and others interested in farm-building trade with the requirements of service buildings and how to plan buildings to meet these requirements; familiarizing them with the best practices as recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture in regard to planning and constructing farm buildings; making the lumber dealer and others interested in the building trade more competent to give reliable and efficient information to their farm customers; and bringing about a closer working contact between the college, county agent, and lumber dealers in the county.

So nearly have these objectives been gained through these conferences that in practically all counties reached county agents have had most of the work relating to farm structures taken off their hands by lumber dealers and carpenters. These groups—dealers and carpenters—have not only become reliable sources of

information on farm structures but have been willing to serve as local leaders and dispense this information. One county agent in a county where these conferences have been held reports that he can depend upon his lumber dealers to report all farm structures built in the county.

Advanced Work

Twenty-one meetings in 20 counties have been held annually during the 2-year period. The second-year confer-

ence subject matter is handled about equally by the county agent and the extension engineer. Following is a suggested program for the first year's conference.

Farm buildings in county ----- County agent
Well-planned buildings are a good investment ----- Extension engineer
Poultry-housing requirements ----- County agent

The Missouri type poultry house ----- Extension engineer
The "swine sanitation" method of raising hogs ----- County agent
The Missouri modified "A" frame hog house ----- Extension engineer
The Missouri blueprint service ----- Extension engineer

These conferences are being continued in the State during 1933, with remodeling of existing farm structures being considered mainly as being directly in line with the present economic situation. Furthermore, discussions will be confined to the remodeling of service buildings—brooder houses, hog houses, and other buildings which contribute directly to the farm income.



THESE YOUNG men living near Gibbon, Nebr., have taken over the operation and repair of all the gas engines on their home farms as a result of the work done in the gas engine 4-H club.

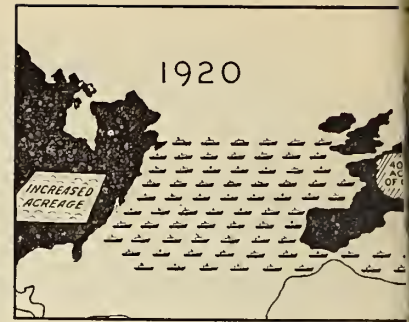
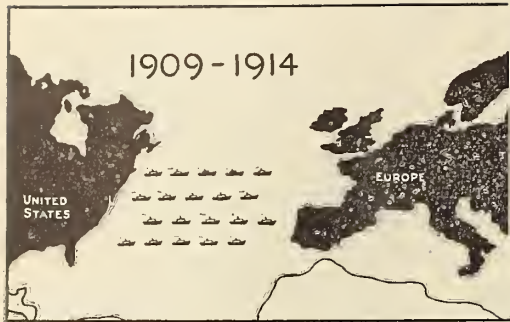
The club members range in age from 15 to 21 years. They have many other interests but were so attracted to the gas engine club that they held a meeting every week in April and May to finish the entire project in two months. They will take a rope club project next fall when the rush of farm work is over, says County Agent A. R. Hecht.

Two of the members took an old gas engine out of the junk pile, bought new rings for it and without further outlay of cash made it the most efficient engine of any exhibited at the club achievement day.

ences have been a continuation of the subject matter offered the first year, dealing with advanced work. The conferences held in 1932 had a total attendance of 230 dealers and carpenters, or practically all the dealers and carpenters in the counties in which the conferences were held. Mr. Oberlin reports that in each of two counties there were never less than 30 carpenters and dealers in attendance at each of the yearly conferences. In these two counties the attendance was 100 percent each year.

In each county the conference has been held with the fullest cooperation of

"FIX-IT" WEEK gave the 4-H club boys and girls an opportunity to show what they could do in Houston County, Tex. Sixty-one club members built or repaired fences; 32 cleaned or sprayed chicken houses; 28 built feed troughs, hen nests, chicken coops, or some other needed improvement; 26 built, hung, or repaired gates; 18 cleaned yards and stacked wood; 17 built dry-mash feeders for hens; 14 patched leaky roofs; 14 set out trees or shrubs; and 27 reported some other miscellaneous useful job completed.



The Change

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THE WORLD has changed; currents of trade have shifted; national attitudes have altered profoundly since the Great War. A general business paralysis has threatened to wreck our civilization. We must plan our way out of a wilderness of economic desolation and waste. America must prove itself a nation still young enough to face new facts, and change.

A resolute adaptation to strange and unexpected circumstances was the very essence of our pioneer era. The settlement of America was an epic of adjustment. Our present situation calls for a new sort of pioneering, a new adjustment, carefully planned and carried forward not recklessly, not as contending individualists, but compactly, in common actions, as one.

Fenced Out

The silhouettes above show what has happened to our old dream of expanding endlessly and feeding the world. *Every boat in the series of pictures represents 50 million dollars' worth of our food and fabrics shipped abroad.*

Start at the upper left and follow the pictures across. Note how as war raged abroad our agricultural exports doubled and redoubled. Note that in order to replace some 40 million abandoned acres in continental Europe we added an equal or greater area to our tilled lands and speeded up our whole farm plant.

The peak of our crop shipments came in 1920. Forbidding tariff walls began to rise soon after that on both sides of the water. As Europe got her war-racked lands back into bearing (1925 and after), these barriers mounted and multiplied.

Note, thereafter, how our shipments of farm products dwindled. They dwindled even though we stubbornly refused to accept an overwhelming reality. Defiantly intent upon an impossible expansion, we kept lending Europe enormous sums with

which to pay us for our surpluses. Toward 1929, we saw that we could not go on with this forever. We stopped lending Europe money. Now our food and fabric exports are less than they were before the war.

Conditions growing out of the war have caused the separate nations of Europe to seek desperately to feed and clothe themselves. They are debtors trying to "live at home." The 40 million or more acres we planted for that lost market are surplus acres now. Most of those surplus acres are still in cultivation. Our visible and unmarketable surpluses rise to terrifying heights.

A Mountain of Wheat

In the last of the ship pictures you will see growing mountains of wasted wheat. Our piled-up wheat surplus is depicted with scientific accuracy. We have more than half of the world's enormous surplus wheat pile here in the United States. No less than 360 million bushels of a world wheat carryover of 640 million bushels are stored, wasting, within our borders. The short crop this year will not solve the difficulty. We shall still have about as great a carryover as we have now.

It staggers imagination to consider how much excess wheat there is in the world today. There are 640 million bushels of it. Put it in 2-bushel sacks; cover an acre of ground, a square 208 feet 8½ inches each way, with these sacks standing on end. Pack them together as tight as you can. Now add other layers of sacks until you have all the world's unsought, unpurchased wheat piled there where you can see it. The pile, covering an acre, is more than 3½ miles high. And America has more than half of it.

The Shadow of Excess

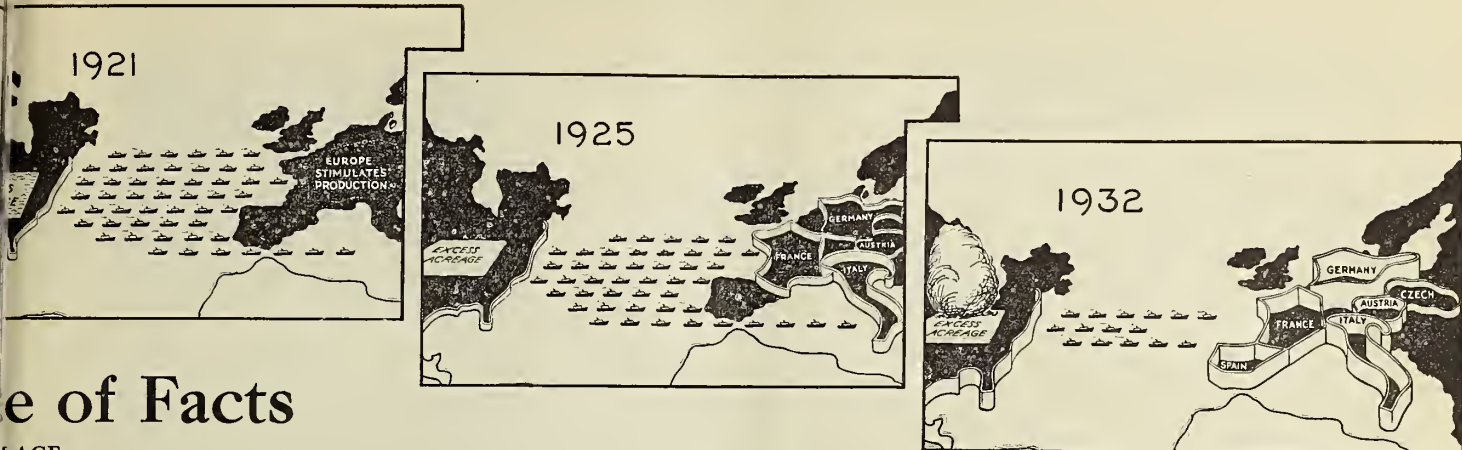
It is all very well to say that in a world where people are hungry there can

be no surplus. There it is. It cannot be sold. It can hardly be given away. Agriculture is a business. Wheat must move into consumption on a business basis or not at all. If it does not move, it clogs trade channels, breeds universal poverty, and threatens the entire structure of society. Ungoverned overproduction is not a social blessing, but a tragic waste. It kills trade and spreads ruin. If you incline to doubt that, think back to last winter when we had the most wheat, the lowest price, and the longest breadlines in our history.

Another winter is coming on; and we are trying to get things reorganized on a more sensible basis. The present administration wants to reopen and increase world trade. But with things as they are on this torn and apprehensive planet, there is no use pretending that we can get trade barriers down all at once; and there is no use pretending we know at this time just how fast and how far we can go in the direction of international trade. Any sensible program of production within our own borders must, therefore, be kept elastic and ready to change. We must cooperate intelligently at home before we are fit to practice world cooperation in agriculture, trade, and the arts of peace.

A New World

We begin, after years of despair, to see in America a land of renewed opportunity. We can have abundance for all, if only we will plan and balance that abundance in a statesmanlike and businesslike way. We begin to see that methods which worked all right in a pioneer neighborhood can be made to work again, provided we recognize that all America is one neighborhood now, and go at our problems with modern social machinery, framed with that fact in mind.



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culture

The Farm Act and the Industrial Recovery Act are perhaps the two best examples of this new sort of modern governmental machinery. As you know, the Industrial Act derives in some measure from the Farm Act. Properly seen, they are companion measures, for we cannot possibly lift with any permanence the price of food and fabrics; we cannot restore to agriculture a reasonable degree of prosperity, unless at the same time we raise city wages, and get people out of the bread lines, back to work. This will mean fewer hours of work a day for everybody—but that is all to the good.

In their foundation philosophy the Farm Act and the Industrial Act are similar. Both recognize that a country which abruptly has become a creditor giant in a prostrate world cannot possibly go on acting as if it were still young, struggling, and up to its eyes in debt. And both acts recognize that under the old system of pioneer opportunism, with ungoverned competition, the time comes when one man's hand is turned unwittingly against his neighbor, and the result is ruin.

Frontier Economy

The frontier farm was in itself a planned and ordered society. Its fields were laid out and tilled in relation to the amount of wheat or potatoes or garden truck that the family could consume in the course of the year. They allowed on every crop a reasonable margin for safety, but the family that could use 20 acres of wheat seeded about 20 acres, and they would have counted it a waste and a sin, just because there was more land handy, to go out and put in another 10 acres. For that extra 10 acres there was no need at the moment, so they didn't plant it.

The same thing was true of the things they needed in the house. They raised

just about enough sheep, and the women of the family devoted just about as many hours into spinning wool into garments to satisfy the needs of the family. They did not put more sheep on simply because they had the opportunity to do so, and they did not wear out their lives unnecessarily spinning more cloth than could well be worn. The same thing held with flax. And all their crops moved upon the fields, as years went by, in a rotation, a plan. It was a crude plan sometimes; the balance was not absolute; but it was close enough for their purposes. They did not farm blindly as we do now. Under the old frontier conditions, the good farmer believed in and practiced planning and orderly adjustment of production to effective demand.

Production Unregulated

Good farmers plan their production now, but the problem has extended beyond individual sight or reach. As it is, a man may decide with the best will in the world to add to his wheat, cotton, or corn, or tobacco acreage; and do so. But the point is now, that he is not adding simply to his own acreage; he is adding to the wheat, or cotton, or corn, or tobacco acreage of the United States. I will not attempt to define with academic precision a surplus acre or a surplus. A rough definition will do. For practical purposes, a surplus is that excess of the crop which bears down farm prices to a point at which most of our farmers cannot afford to buy the manufactured goods they need to live and farm like self-respecting Americans.

It is a hideous paradox but the truth of it is plain: The higher we pile our wheat, corn, hog, and cotton surpluses, the fewer will be the factories open and running, the longer the bread lines, and the greater the threat of war and revolution.

The Farm Act, as you read it, sounds complicated; and it is. Considered in detail, all modern instruments are compli-

cated. But in essence the Farm Act is simple. It is devised to do, in a necessarily elaborate manner, what used to be very simply done in the economy of the pioneer farm.

There are, however, certain differences. The pioneer method and the pioneer psychology have outlived their usefulness. We are in a different situation now. We have filled up, as a nation; we have grown up; and we have no longer the chance to work ourselves to death, and ship enormous excesses of produce to the Old World. When we went into the World War we owed Europe \$200,000,000 a year interest on loans those countries had made to us during our period of occupation and expansion. We could pay it in goods and food. We came out of the war with those older nations owing us \$500,000,000 a year, the interest charge on loans we had made to them. Today, other nations owe us more than a billion dollars a year.

Immediately after the war we ought to have begun to alter our pioneer psychology, and our business plan. We were no longer a debtor. Europe owed us money that she could repay only in manufactured goods, food, and services. We ought to have started at once to cut down our own production, and to encourage Europe to ship things here. We didn't. Instead, we loaned Europe vast sums so that Europe could buy the products of our undiminished expansion. It was queer business. It was rather as if you owed a big bill at the store, and couldn't possibly meet it; so the grocer said to you: "Here, I'll lend you the money, and you hand it back over the counter to me; so we can keep on doing business." Sooner or later, a storekeeper or a nation which does business that way has to adjust the volume of the business to the demand of actual paying customers. To make such an adjustment is the purpose of the Agricultural Emergency Adjustment Act.

How County Agent Turpin Chooses His Leaders

FOR 14 years J. B. Turpin, club agent, of Mercer County, N. J., has been training and using older 4-H club members as club leaders. "My feeling is that Mr. Turpin has been more successful in this phase of his work than any other person of whom I know in club work," says A. M. Hulbert, assistant director. He has proceeded upon the principle that leadership should grow out of his clubs and that club members should become responsible for developing programs, managing the affairs of the club, carrying responsibility for such matters as fairs, exhibits, tours, community, and any other phases of 4-H club activities. For a number of years he has been holding annual conventions of club members. All of these meetings are planned by committees of club members themselves and the meetings conducted by them.

In the matter of fairs he works through committees of club members and is himself relieved of many details incident to these activities. His 4-H advisory committee composed entirely of club members and former club members, hold regular meetings and plan a year's program in advance. Mr. Turpin here tells of his philosophy of local leadership and how he applies it.

Local leadership is available or potential in nearly every community. It is also a fact that in nearly every group with which we work, there is potential leadership. I have picked these prospective leaders out, in some places, several years in advance of asking them to take charge of any group and have gradually increased their responsibilities. I like to give them time to grow and something to grow on until I feel that they are really ready to try it alone. The character of the person is given the most thoughtful attention because, in my opinion, a person of good character possesses the outstanding qualification. To be specific, young people who habitually smoke, swear, and take part in questionable activities are not considered favorably, even if other experience may be the best. Fortunately, among rural people there is quite a bit of leadership that measures up to these standards. The highest that human character can attain unto is none too good for us and we can afford to wait awhile, if necessary, before giving a club inferior leadership with respect to character.

As a general rule, a county agent should not attempt to carry out any extension program, small or large, alone. Extension work is a cooperative enterprise. If a regular program of activities is contemplated and a reasonably large number of people is to be reached, we must enlist local aid. In boys' and girls' club work, in addition to the organized clubs headed by local leaders, the exten-

sion agent may be able to take care of a few groups having no leaders but will have his hands full doing so.

Volunteer leadership is available or potential in nearly every community but is not of much use to us in an entirely untrained state. We must become rather well acquainted with those whom we select as leaders, and they must obtain confidence in us if our cooperative program is to succeed.

The most effective local leader, I believe, is the person who has actually experienced the situation; that is, has taken active part in what we are doing. The boys' and girls' club agent is in a particularly favorable situation to select and train such leaders, but there are, no doubt, many possibilities in the adult field too.

Trained leaders will devote an astonishing amount of their time to furthering the extension program and seem to secure a genuine satisfaction from their participation. In the case of young people, they probably like to be part of a movement that has the proportions of extension work and that has public support.

Part or all of a particular local or county-wide extension program may be left in the hands of competent leaders, and they won't let it fail. Such cooperation enables the extension agent to accomplish what would otherwise be an impossible task.

I venture to suggest that we often expect too little of local leaders and are unwilling to give them much responsibility. In a few cases we may be expecting too much. However, this is usually true when we fail to arrive at a mutual understanding of the problems at hand and how we shall proceed with them. I believe that leaders are frequently surprised at what may be accomplished by their individual efforts and by working with others in a larger undertaking than their own unit could attempt.

TO PRODUCE enough clover and alfalfa for their dairy herds is one of the chief aims of farmers in Chenango County, N. Y., and in this connection County Agent K. D. Scott tested soils of 319 fields during 1932 to determine the amount of lime required. The customary amount of lime used in Chenango County is 1 ton per acre for clover and 2 tons per acre for alfalfa. These soils tests resulted in a saving of an average of 1 ton of lime per acre on 907 acres, which at \$5 a ton makes a net saving on this project alone of \$4,535, which amount is \$500 more than the county appropriations for county-agent work. These practices are in keeping with the present necessity for reduction in cost of production.



National 4-H Club campers visit the United States Capitol.

FOLLOWING the example of older agricultural leaders, the 148 young people attending the Seventh National 4-H Club Camp centered their attention on the economic situation. They heard F. W. Peck, Farm Credit Administration; Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture; and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, review current agricultural problems. After such talks given at the morning assemblies they met in small groups and studied the Agricultural Adjustment Act and what it meant to agriculture and to them.

The camp was conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture with 38 States represented. Camp was pitched as usual on the Mall near the buildings of the Department of Agriculture.

A FARM management survey made last year in Columbia and Dutchess Counties, N. Y., showed the value of extension educational spray work. Records of the cost of producing apples were obtained for 524 bearing apple orchards on 233 farms. The area of these orchards totaled 4,060 acres.

Each farmer was asked how he decided when to spray. On 318 orchards, representing 65 per cent of the total acreage, the answer was, "We follow the extension recommendations." The remaining farmer's either sprayed when their neighbors did, depended on a commercial spray service, or used their own best judgment. Those who said they followed the spray service recommendations obtained an average yield of 130 bushels per acre or 14 bushels per acre more than those who followed other methods.

Kentucky County Profits from Calf Clubs



Julian Price Bourne, a 4-H club boy of Garrard County, Ky., who won the championship at two fat stock shows in Louisville

THE 4-H calf clubs of Garrard County, Ky., have been raising first-class baby beeves and marketing them at a profit for nine years. In taking a look back over these years, comparing conditions then and now, County Agent R. B. McClure finds some interesting facts.

He has helped 350 farm boys and girls in the county feed 671 fine calves. The work of these young people has made the county famous for prime beef cattle, through the prizes they have won and their influences on methods of production in the county.

Beef production is the major livestock enterprise of the county with about 7,000 beef cattle marketed annually.

The 4-H club has played a big part in changing the feeding practices of adult feeders from the old method of roughing cattle through the winter and selling them off grass, to feeding them through the winter and putting them on grass in

good condition and selling them in much better flesh. Results obtained by club members have shown how high-quality cattle respond to feed and sell at better advantage on the market.

The quality of cattle fed in the county has improved 50 per cent in 10 years. Club work also has changed the practice of feeding heavy cattle to feeding yearlings and calves.

The practice of keeping good grade cows and using registered beef bulls has grown in leaps and bounds. The trend of buying feeder cattle in the fall is fast giving way to raising the cattle at home. The farmers following this practice of producing beef are about the only ones able to show a profit each year.

The excellent quality of the work done by these club members is generally known. They have won the carload grand championship seven times and the individual calf prize five times at the annual Louisville show and sale and

have brought back to the county from the sale of calves and prizes won a total of \$95,580. Cash prizes in the nine years total \$7,525.

The calf club work is carried on in connection with the other club work of the county. The county is organized into eight community clubs with two to four leaders to each club. These leaders take charge of the members who are in the calf club in the same manner as they do those carrying other projects. They assist in getting the projects started and encourage the feeding of the calves and the carrying of the project to completion. In addition, there is one leader who works with club members in all sections of the county. He assists in placing the calves with the club members, encourages them on their feeding problems, and helps to get a high finish for the show and sale.

Garrard County 4-H club boys and girls who fed and otherwise cared for their calves properly have made money each year, while many cattle feeders reported losses.

Marketing Arkansas Strawberries

A movement to popularize Arkansas strawberries on the St. Louis and Kansas City markets and thus assist in the marketing of probably the largest Arkansas strawberry crop since 1929, was conducted by the Arkansas Extension Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Development Department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

On Monday afternoon, May 1, Gertrude Conant, extension nutritionist, Arkansas College of Agriculture, began a series of demonstrations on various methods of strawberry preservation and preparation of strawberry desserts, at Famous-Barr, a leading department store of St. Louis. These demonstrations were given every day of the week. A special demonstration kitchen, seating 175 observers, was provided by the store.

A similar program of demonstrations was given in Kansas City the week of May 8 to 13. Less intensive campaigns were carried on in other major markets handling Arkansas strawberries.

These demonstrations were advertised by newspaper and radio. Attractive window banners calling attention to delicious Arkansas berries and Miss Conant's programs were used in retail food stores in both cities. Display material was distributed in other markets receiving Arkansas strawberries. The Missouri Pacific Railroad provided for the distribution of strawberry-recipe folders prepared by Miss Conant.



A group of winning baby beeves with their young owners, members of 4-H clubs in Garrard County, Ky.

Roadside Markets of Essex County, N.J.

ESSEX COUNTY, N.J., is a metropolitan county. The highways are well traveled by people going to and from New York City and to shore and lake resorts. The farmers on these highways find that marketing their produce through a roadside stand is a good thing. To maintain the high standard of these markets they are cooperating to sell only fresh farm produce of the best quality. The plan of approved roadside markets was worked out in 1931 by the Essex County Board of Agriculture and the county extension service. The green and white enameled signs are rented by the farmers who agree to maintain clean and neat-appearing stands, to produce at least 50 percent of the produce they sell on their own farms, and to purchase the rest from nearby farmers. All products offered must be clean, fresh, and graded so that the top of the package will truly represent the entire contents. Last year 18 signs were placed on approved roadside stands and this year 2 new stands have been added. These farmers estimated that they did a business of about \$11,500 each. The farmers take pride in selling only the best produce honestly packaged. As an example, the farmers selling eggs are pledged to sell only strictly fresh candled eggs.

One of the principal problems is to get the city people acquainted with these signs and what they mean. To this end two 1/8-page advertisements were used in the Newark Sunday Call. A map showing the location of the approved roadside

markets, the names of the farmer-owners, and an illustration of the sign were shown in the advertisement. Several news and feature articles in county papers have helped to make the organization better known. Green and white cards were printed and distributed with the produce. These cards show the sign, tell something of what it meant to the buyer to trade at an approved stand, and give the name of the farmer from whom the produce was bought. On the reverse side of the card are recipes for using the product which were supplied by the home demonstration agent. An exhibit was also prepared for the North Jersey Flower Show.

The policies and plans are formulated by a roadside market committee of three members of the executive committee of the Essex County Board of Agriculture working with the county agents.

This plan of approved roadside markets is also being used in other nearby New Jersey counties. The 14 stands in Morris County and 15 stands in Sussex County use the same sign as Essex County. In addition Bergen County has 25 approved roadside stands and Gloucester County, 14.

The county agents have found the markets an effective way to distribute leaflets for the consumer, such as "Peaches and Cream" used in cooperation with the State Bureau of Markets last year to advertise New Jersey peaches.

following example will show how the plan worked out. Theodore Miller, a farmer of Paradise Valley, 45 miles north of Winnemucca, purchased 100 of these pigs. They were ranged on the stubble field from which the grain was harvested and upon which many bushels of grain was lost in harvesting.

Weighing approximately 50 pounds each when placed in the field, the pigs increased their weight on this grain to approximately 110 pounds. The pigs were then placed in a pen and fed a ration of ground wheat and some soaked alfalfa leaves for about three weeks, when they were butchered and sold.

In selling the hogs Miller contracted with a buyer for delivery of the dressed hogs at the ranch at a price of 7 cents per pound. The original cost of the pig was \$3. Added to this is the cost of 200 pounds of wheat at 1 cent per pound, making the total cost of each animal \$5. The hogs averaged 110 pounds dressed and sold at 7 cents per pound, giving a total return of \$7.70 each.

A few truck loads were sent to market live weight, which netted as profit on the above basis \$1.60.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made by older 4-H club members who are students at West Virginia University to market black walnut, butternut, and hickory-nut kernels for the farm folks of the State.

The students function as an organization which is known as the University 4-H Club, and cooperate with the Mountain State Home Industries Cooperative Association, an organization of farm women, in marketing the nut meats. This year will be the third season that they have helped farm folks add to their incomes through the sale of nut meats. Last year more than 3 tons of black walnut kernels alone were sold, in addition to several hundred pounds of hickory-nut and butternut meats.

As a result of an exhibit arranged by the club in Pittsburgh recently, a large order for nut meats is anticipated, and it is expected that sale can be found for all the kernels that West Virginia farm folks can furnish.

Nevada County Feeds Pigs Surplus Grain

MORE THAN 40 farmers and ranchers of Humboldt County, Nev., have discovered a new market for their home-raised grain by buying young pigs and feeding them the surplus wheat and barley. Even at the present low prices of pork, these pigs are paying a profit, reports Paul L. Maloney, district extension agent, Humboldt and Lander Counties.

The pig project was launched last fall when the grain producers of the county faced the prospects of a very small return in cash for their crop or with the necessity of holding the grain for months for higher prices. Approximately 2,250 acres of wheat, with some barley, yielding at least 1 ton per acre were harvested in Humboldt County. A very limited

market existed in Winnemucca, and the high freight rates in shipping the grain to Ogden, Utah, or San Francisco, Calif., left a very small cash return.

Not being satisfied to either accept a low price for their grain or to risk damage by storing it, the ranchers in cooperation with the county agent decided upon the plan of marketing their grain on the hoof by feeding it to pigs.

After trying without success to purchase pigs from farmers in various localities in Nevada, it was found that young pigs could be bought from farmers in Idaho at prices lower than pigs of that age and weight could be raised in Humboldt County. Arrangements were made to bring the pigs to Nevada by truck and to distribute them to the farmers. The

NEGRO FAMILIES in Shelby County, Tenn., grew 5,493 home gardens this year under supervision of County Agent R. H. Brown. The county was organized with a gardening, canning, and horticultural chairman and five other workers in each community to help put over a home-gardening program.

The Pageant in a Home-Demonstration Program

THE COMMUNITY pageant is being used successfully in extension activities in many places. The home-demonstration clubs of Marathon County, Wis., found it most helpful for the past three years, when used as the recreational phase of the regular program. Last year's pageant was planned well in advance. It was based on the book "What Men Live By," by Dr. Richard Cabot, who designates work, love, play, and worship as the four essentials of life. There were

lined and Professor Gordon directed the group in some of the songs. The representatives of the rural women's clubs throughout the county also met with Professor Gordon for preliminary training to aid them in their club meetings.

During January, February, March, and April the home-demonstration agent and a music teacher conducted community "singing schools" which proved to be very popular social events. More than 1,000 men, women, and children joined

One rehearsal for the entire group was held on the day the program was given. The chorus director from the university was there on that day and worked with the chorus both in the morning and the afternoon. One band was furnished by the high school and one by the Wausau Chamber of Commerce.

Out-of-Door Setting

The pageant was given out of doors, before a grandstand seating 5,000 people and with a background of beautiful pines. A large platform was built with a smaller platform at the back center portion to provide space for the tableau. The large chorus of both men and women was seated near the stage and supplied the musical background.

Expenses were not great because of the cooperation given by the university, the music and dancing teachers, the merchants of the city of Wausau, and the newspapers, musicians, Boy Scouts, and others.

Rural women in Marathon County have taken much pride in presenting pageants at the get-together day and have improved the performance each year. Three years ago the pageant showed the coming to Marathon County of the people from the various nations in Europe and the contributions they brought to the growth and prosperity of America. Three hundred women took part, many of them dressed in the costumes they had brought from their own countries.

The next year 600 men and women took part in the get-together pageant depicting the pioneer days and the oldtime farm and home customs.

The women have enjoyed learning the songs and dances. The rehearsals at regular club meetings have left them rested and happier to get the most out of the more serious part of the home-demonstration program. The pageant is the high spot in the year's activities, strengthening both club and community spirit.

BESS P. HODGES, formerly extension specialist in clothing and household arts in Arkansas, recently published in Paris, France, her thesis *The Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service and Its Importance in the Development of the Rural Family in the United States from the Social and Economic Point of View*. For this and other work she has done Miss Hodges received the degree *docteur des lettres* from the University of Paris.



SIMPLE METHODS of costuming and staging were used in dramatizing the biblical story of Ruth and Naomi by Iowa home demonstration agents, under the direction of Fannie Buchanan, extension recreation specialist, at the annual extension conference. Music and dramatics came in for much attention among the 20 home demonstration agents attending the conference, as they are finding rural women increasingly interested in singing, playing folk games, and amateur dramatics. Other features of the conference were demonstrations in the use of home-grown wool from the washing and fluffing of the fleece in the making of wool bats and mattresses, the utilization of old garments, and the use of home-grown wheat and other cereals. These 20 agents are carrying on home demonstration work in 28 counties and last year trained more than 4,000 rural women as local leaders.

56 rural women's clubs, with 1,200 members, and as many as possible were to be included in the pageant. The songs for the chorus numbers were chosen from a popular song book *Twice Fifty-five Song Book*, which many clubs purchased for use in their regular meetings. The songs to be included were sung at the club meetings during the year.

The actual training began in December, when a representative from the University School of Music came up from St. Paul to meet with the county and city music supervisors who were to help train the groups. The plan for the program of music and the pageant was out-

lined in the songs, which were well directed by the music teacher.

In May an all-day meeting was held in each of the 14 districts of the county. In the morning the songs were practiced and in the afternoon the regular home economics program held. In May, also, the dancing groups were trained by a dancing teacher who accompanied the home-demonstration agent to the groups that were to put on the various dances.

Designs for the costumes were sent out from the office of the home-demonstration agent and made by the club women at their meetings.

Modern Farm Butchering Revives Hog Enterprise

AN INCREASE from 45 farm families killing and curing their own pork by old-fashioned methods to 325 putting up the family supply of meat the "A. and M. way," is the result of one year's work of extension agents in Shackelford County, Tex. When O. G. Tumlinson took the job of county agent there in the fall of 1930 he could not find enough farm-fed hogs to furnish the start for modern meat butchering and curing demonstrations that were sweeping the State, so he engineered a trade between 20 business men and 20 farmers the next spring that has revived the hog business in the county.

This is how the plan worked. Each of the 20 men took a bred gilt furnished by a business man, agreed to feed out the litter of pigs, and to return the cured products from one 200-pound hog to pay for the gilt. The spirit of the thing caught like fire and spread over the entire county. Farmers who were unable to purchase gilts outright traded for them, and in a very short time it was apparent that Shackelford County's hog population would be quite different in 1931 from that of 1930. In the fall when 20 demonstrations on modern killing and curing and canning methods were given by farm and home agents at the homes of these demonstrators most of the farm population turned out. A later check-up showed that 325 families butchered and cured their hogs the "A. and M. way."

This justified a meat show, which was held in Albany in March. It brought a surprising number of entries from all parts of the county. What they saw and heard there sent enthusiastic farmers

back home with a determination to follow modern methods of putting up meat. A few pieces of choice meats offered for sale were quickly bought by townfolk.

In the process of the demonstrations it was found that the green pecan wood used for smoking because of its abundance in the county, gave an excellent color and flavor to the finished hams. The demand for these pecan-smoked country hams has become so great that a number of farmers and 4-H club boys



are feeding out litters of pigs to be cured in this manner for market this fall.

A select group of Shackelford County feeders this year plan to kill and cure for sale 100 hogs on a unit basis of 10 hogs at a time, with provision for inspection and a uniform cure. The products will be sold under "Pecan Smoked Country Cured Ham" labels of distinctive design worked out by the Washington Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Texas Baby Beeves Win

WITH THE WINNING of the grand championship over all breeds in the open classes of beef steers at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Tex., 4-H club boys have finished the most successful baby beef show season in history, declares A. L. Smith, animal husbandman in the Texas Extension Service. Farm club boys, coached by county agricultural agents, won every grand championship in steers in every regional livestock show in Texas this year with the exception of the Amarillo show, where steer honors

were carried off by a New Mexico club boy.

J. D. Jordan, 4-H club boy of Art, Mason County, won the grand championship of the 4-H club show at Fort Worth with a junior Hereford calf known as Mason's Model, and then swept on to the championship in the open classes. It was the first time in the history of the show that a club boy had won in open competition with breeders. The calf sold at auction for \$1.50 per pound, bringing \$1,200.

This achievement recalled the success of Bumpy Lad, a Fisher County 4-H club

calf bought successively by John Gist of Odessa and W. J. Largent of Merkel and shown by the latter as "Texas Special" for grand champion steer at the Chicago International Livestock Show last fall. It was the first time in history that a Texas steer had won this coveted prize. The calf was fed by Marvin Maberry, 4-H club lad of McCaulley, Fisher County, and was shown by him for the grand championship of the Lubbock Meat Show last spring.

At the Houston Livestock Show early this spring the grand champion steer was shown by Hazel Hoerster, Mason County 4-H club girl from Art. This Hereford sold for 50 cents per pound.

The grand champion steer at the Wichita Falls Show was fed by J. D. Avis, 4-H club boy of Jolly, Clay County.

At San Angelo it was J. D. Jordan with his Mason's Model who won grand championship honors. This boy won a total of \$317.14 in prizes on this calf and 14 others which he exhibited at San Angelo and Fort Worth. All were Herefords bred by E. O. Kothmann, Mason County breeder.

About half the beef cattle fed in Texas this year were managed according to demonstration methods by men and boys in cooperation with county agents, Mr. Smith points out. In the calendar year ended last December 31, 643 club boys reported on the feeding and sale of 1,107 baby beeves on which they made average profits of almost \$20 per head including prizes.

Half of Counties in United States Freed of Bovine Tuberculosis

Fifteen years of efforts to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle has put more than half of the counties, 1,547 out of 3,073 counties, in the modified accredited area which means that the disease has been reduced to within one half of 1 percent in these counties.

All the counties in the State of North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, North Dakota, and Nevada are in the modified accredited area and 14 other States have more than half of their counties accredited. The first order of the Department of Agriculture declaring 17 counties, located in 4 States, to be in a modified accredited area was issued in July, 1923.

Proof of the Pudding

Cooperative Marketing Pays the Farmer

Tennessee Woolgrowers Like Wool Pools

THERE IS nothing new about cooperative marketing of wool in Tennessee. The oldest marketing association, the Goodlettsville Lamb Club, was organized in 1877. The movement progressed rather slowly until 1919 when the Extension Service joined with the leading sheep growers to increase and improve cooperative selling of wool. During the last 14 years it is estimated that more than \$124,026 has been saved to the woolgrowers marketing through the cooperative wool pools. Scores of demonstrations in shearing and in preparing wool for market and in grading wool have been given in connection with these pools, which have resulted in 100 percent improvement in some counties.

The pools are arranged in series; one or two pools being held each day. The wool has been sold each year immediately after shearing; the farmers bringing their wool to concentration points where it is weighed, graded, and sold on sealed bids for cash or the equivalent. Wool is insured or carried at growers' risk until loaded on cars and sacked. It is loaded at the expense of the pools. Sales are conducted by a sales committee of two or three consignors.

The success of the pools has been due mainly to efficient management; the presence and good support of mills within the State, which consume three times as much wool of the same grade as the State produces; and the resultant loyal support of the wool growers. The following table will give an idea of the size and success of the local wool pools since 1919.

Summarized statement of wool sales 1919-32

Year	Number of consignors	Total amount of sales	Total savings to farmers
1919	189	\$16,194.81	\$2,877.00
1920	562	33,557.53	5,999.72
1921	806	22,747.43	4,045.70
1922	811	51,475.16	10,190.04
1923	1,505	118,933.22	12,405.60
1924	1,510	87,064.53	7,476.69
1925	955	67,307.76	7,869.60
1926	1,331	87,276.86	11,473.58
1927	1,559	97,738.68	12,802.30
1928	1,567	140,398.00	13,060.90
1929	2,631	172,797.51	22,894.85
1930	1,028	38,083.61	3,951.50
1931	903	23,795.91	3,409.42
1932	1,656	32,860.96	5,570.18
Total	17,013	990,231.97	124,027.08

The decline after 1929 was probably due to drastic decline in prices and to the tendency to market through the United Wool Growers Association, a member of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. The number of growers and amount of wool increased about one third in 1932 compared to 1930 and 1931, indicating that growers prefer to sell locally to marketing through the United and National.

The Mutual Exchange in North Carolina

THERE ARE some 50 county mutual exchanges now operating in North Carolina and proving their value. They are small cooperative buying and selling organizations owned and operated by the farmers themselves and incorporated under the mutual exchange act of North Carolina. Under this type of set-up the farmers are permitted by law to collectively pool their farm products for the purpose of assembling, grading, processing, packaging, advertising, and selling the products to the best advantage. The act also permits the associated

farmers to buy their supplies collectively at wholesale prices.

One exchange did a volume of business amounting to \$375,000 for its farmers in 1931. The Pitt County Farmers' Exchange handled \$41,007.04 worth of farm products last year and has \$1,191.08 on hand in cash and equipment. A stock dividend of 6 percent was paid to members.

Arkansas Farmers Profit Through Cooperatives

DURING 1932 products valued at over \$8,500,000 were sold by Arkansas farmers through cooperative associations. Since 1930 there has been an increase of 40 percent in membership in cooperative associations in the State. There are now more than 39,600 farmers in Arkansas who are members of cooperative associations. The volume of farm products marketed cooperatively has increased 20 percent since 1930.

During the last 10 years, farmers' marketing organizations having the help and counsel of county agents have marketed \$26,680,282 worth of farm products and purchased \$6,068,023 worth of farm supplies, a total business of \$32,748,305. The additional income and saving during this time have amounted to \$5,455,020 on cooperative sales and \$944,708 on cooperative purchases, a total of \$6,399,728.



HOGS ARE transferred from farmers' pick-up truck to main truck for cooperative shipment from Goliad County to Houston, Tex. This is an informal cooperative marketing association which has netted about \$1 per hog above local prices. It has increased prices for corn marketed through hogs from 38 cents per bushel to 58 cents per bushel. The farmers hire a bonded truck twice weekly to haul hogs 110 miles to Houston.

New Motion Pictures

THE INFLUENCE of production on success or failure in the dairy business is the subject of "When the Cows Come Home," a talking motion picture just released by the Department of Agriculture. Amid the tinkle of cow bells, J. C. McDowell, chief of the dairy herd-improvement work of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, discusses the results of studies made of production records. Appropriate animations and illustrations show that cows that produced 100 pounds of butterfat a year had a yearly income over cost of feed of \$11 while those producing 500 pounds had an income over cost of feed of \$187; that cows that freshen in the fall and early winter produce more than others; that registered cows excel the grades in production and income; that within the breed the big cows win, and that on an average, proved bulls transmit high-production tendencies. It is brought out that feed records favor clover, alfalfa, grain, and good

pasture; and that since the establishment of the first dairy herd-improvement association in 1906 the average production of cows on test has increased from 215 to 306 pounds.

Doctor McDowell's conclusion is that with this array of facts, it is inconceivable that dairy farmers should go on feeding and caring for low-producing cows when there are so many more worthy objects of charity.

This picture (35 millimeter sound-on-film), is available to borrowers on application to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Two other pictures released recently by the Office of Motion Pictures are Highway Beautification, a 2-reel silent picture, made for the Bureau of Public Roads, and Wild Life Resources, also a 2-reel picture, made for the Bureau of Biological Survey.

to broadcast a short farm program every day of the week except Sunday. The station was glad to cooperate with him and assigned him 5 to 8 minutes every morning between 6:40 and 6:50 a.m. The program is called "Farm Flashes" after the Federal-State cooperative broadcasts but is a strictly local edition.

Mr. Richardson broadcasts on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and the home demonstration agent broadcasts on home-economics subjects each Wednesday morning. Every Friday morning is devoted to poultry talks given by A. F. Kulin, assistant county agricultural agent.

Most of the material used in the Pierce County Farm Flashes concentrates on extension news in the county. Meetings, demonstrations, and new bulletins are announced. Special county campaigns in the different projects are conducted. When material is particularly applicable to the county, parts of the Federal-State cooperative Farm Flashes are used. Timely agricultural and home-economics information of every kind makes up the major part of the broadcasts. Every item used has a county viewpoint which only the resident extension staff can give.

"Although it adds considerable extra work we have considered it well worth while both from the indirect advertising it gives the State college, United States Department of Agriculture, and the county extension office, and the direct good it does in giving specific information," says Mr. Richardson. "We have had a number of calls for bulletins announced over the station. They come from practically every county in western Washington."

LACK OF FAITH in verbal recommendations to farmers led Dan O'Brien, county agricultural agent in Coos County, N. H., to design what at first glance appears to be a groceryman's duplicate charge booklet. He says it is for use in the field, "particularly when one is making definite suggestions and does not want to trust the memory of the party advised."

Each slip is headed "Coos County Farm Bureau," and carries blank spaces for the date, the name of the person to whom it is given, and the name of the adviser. The reverse side carries a message concerning the services of the four county agents in agriculture, forestry, home economics, and boys' and girls' club work, the location, telephone number, and business hours of the farm bureau office, and an invitation to use the organization.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Has Educational Value

Saturday, August 5, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

A 4-H Tour Gave Me Some New Ideas About Farming	4-H club boy from Delaware.
What 4-H Club Work Has Meant to Girls in My Community.....	4-H club girl from Indiana.
Indiana Finds Educational Value in 4-H Tours.....	H. F. Ainsworth, assistant State club leader from Indiana.
What's Doing Among the 4-H Clubs.....	Reuben Brigham, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
The World's Great Composers—National 4-H Music-Achievement Test Featuring Compositions by Debussy, Rubenstein, and Bizet....	United States Marine Band.

Pierce County, Wash., Agent Gives Daily Farm Broadcasts

HOW WOULD you like to have a daily morning chat with every farmer and farm-home maker in your county who has access to a radio? That is exactly what the county extension staff of Pierce County, Wash., has been doing for the past 6 months. Not only are extension agents contacting farmers

and farm-home makers in their own county but their radio broadcasts reach the greater part of western Washington.

A. M. Richardson, Pierce County agent, realizing the possibilities of daily radio broadcasts, made arrangements with radio station KVI, Tacoma, one of the strong Columbia network stations,

E · D · I · T · O · R · I · A · L

THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT is a practical business measure. It ought to be presented to the farmers of this country as such. We have no right, in view of agriculture's 12 long years of merciless deflation and poverty, to approach the farmer with any plan that will not manifestly increase his income and give him a fair share of the national wealth.

The extra money the act will bring to those farm families who cooperate will not be hoarded; it will move. It will bring new goods, new conveniences, new services, and a new self-respect and confidence into the lives of men and women long deprived. It will have even wider consequences than that. The act, if it works, will bring to farming people not only a balanced abundance, but a more balanced leisure, and a greater opportunity for individual growth.

We have worked too hard in this country. It was a new country, ours for the taking; so overwork was natural. We made a virtue of intemperate greed and effort. Our march of pioneer conquest, if you examine it candidly, was not unreservedly glorious. The youngest of us who grew up west of the Alleghenies on farms less than a century subdued know all too well how bitterly some of those largest, finest farms were cleared and won. Many a pioneer patriarch wore down and killed two or three wives by the time that, having progressed in ownership from a quarter section to two or more full sections, and loans to half a township, he died. And that was not the whole story of his triumph. He often made slaves, perfectly legally, and with sanction of church and society, of his children.

And he himself died, very often, before he or his family had learned how to live. A country was here to be occupied and subdued. Toil was holy. It was wrong to sit in the shade and dream; it was wrong to go fishing in working hours; it was wrong in thousands of farming communities for a farm family to stop overworking and gorging the market. It still is considered a little shameful in thousands of communities for a farm family to burn gas on a pleasure trip to the sea or up into the mountains for a week or so.

We have believed that leisure is wrong. There was a reason for this. In old days the utmost activity paid manifest returns. Those returns often were dearly bought; health was broken; imagination was stunted by endless drudgery; children came into the world crippled and weakened because their mothers while carrying them had worked too hard. I do not know now that we are fit for leisure; but I believe that now that we are turning our minds around, and discovering that overwork does not pay, neither in money nor in any other sense, we will not continue to make a fetish of overwork. We shall learn as individuals to value and to improve ourselves. We shall see that it pays to sow less, and take better care of it, and take better care of ourselves and our children. We shall learn to rest part of our land and to rest ourselves part of the time.

I do not think that we shall have to plan or organize the new leisure which an organized turning away from headlong pioneer expansion of enterprise will bring to America. The thought of organizing another man's or woman's private and personal existence is repugnant to me. But I think that all men and women should have the chance to do and think and dream as they please part of the time, not for money, not for fame, but simply because they want to; and I believe that most of us, once the opportunity is afforded, will discover within ourselves a wide variety of stimulating and pleasant things to do.

I am thinking particularly about the farm women in this connection. They have had a hard time. The men have worked hard, too, but hardly within so wearisome and narrow a cycle of routine. I believe that as you extension people take the offer of this Farm Act out to the people you will do well to explain to the women as well as the men how a controlled-crop production, a retreat from surplus acres and from surplus toil, will give the whole family not only money but more time in which to live.

Henry A. Wallace

New Film Strips Explain Production-Adjustment Need

SEVERAL new film strips recently released by the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture were prepared to illustrate production-adjustment talks made by county extension agents. These film strips are particularly adapted to the use of county extension agents in furthering the campaign to increase farm buying power. The following is typical of the new series of strips. Titles and prices of the others may be obtained upon request.

THE FARMER AND OUR FOREIGN MARKET

A series which shows the expansion of our foreign trade from 1909 to 1920 and the tremendous contraction of trade since then without parallel reduction of production, thus piling up a surplus that has resulted in ruinous prices for farm products

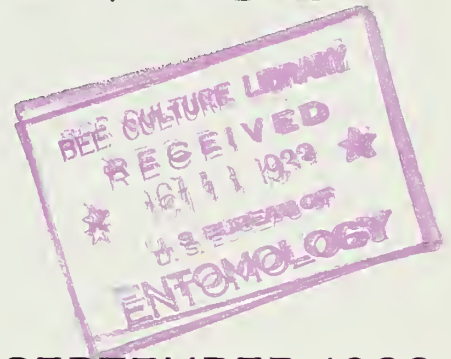
20 FRAMES PRICE 21 CENTS EACH

*The same low prices for film strips will continue during
the fiscal year 1933-34*



EXTENSION SERVICE
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Extension Service Review



Vol. 4, No. 5

SEPTEMBER 1933



SOUTHERN FARMERS VOLUNTARILY TOOK FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLION BALES OF COTTON OUT OF PRODUCTION AS THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN 1933

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.





In This Issue

DID WE refuse to quit riding in ox sleds because buggy riding put us up against the more elaborate technical problems of wheels and harness? Did we hesitate to go from there into far more complicated problems of automechanics and aerodynamics? Are we afraid to tackle today the larger job of bringing balance and order into farm production the country over? This is the way in which Rexford Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, discussing the subject, "Our Lands in Order", puts the situation to us.

WHAT the new Agricultural Adjustment Act will do for the farm family is particularly important to the farm woman is the view of Director C. W. Warburton. Director Warburton brings his development of this timely theme to a climax by quoting Lemna O. Maloney, district home demonstration agent in Oklahoma. Miss Maloney says: "The farm home maker frequently serves as a balance wheel in deciding farm problems. She does possess the power to inspire her husband with enthusiasm and ambition to achieve. If his wife gains a full understanding of the acreage-reduction program, it will mean in many cases that the husband will be more willing to cooperate because of her understanding and encouragement."



AS HE TALKS about insect pests and how to control them to farm audiences, R. R. Reppert, Texas extension entomologist, draws cartoons of the insects. This method of arousing the interest and holding the attention of farmers is proving so successful that he has taught many of the county agents of his State how to do the same thing.

LIVESTOCK marketing tours prove helpful to Ohio men and women, especially during the present readjustment of livestock prices when a knowledge of market operations, costs, grades, and price is very important.

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SINCE the establishment of a county livestock shippers' association in 1922 in Wirt County, W. Va., the cooperative marketing of livestock has spread to 29 counties in that State. During 1932, 2,429 farmers made 4,600 cooperative shipments of livestock, marketing 48,666 head of livestock. An extra cash gain of \$134,500 was realized by producers from grading lambs at home and marketing the "tops" as they reached the desired age and finish. These West Virginia producers follow their market demands closely.



On The Calendar

- Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, October 2-8.
- Annual conference, Lafayette, Ind., October 10-12.
- Conference of home demonstration leaders and home management specialists, Lafayette, Ind., October 14-15.
- Annual conference, Ames, Iowa, October 15-20.
- Annual conference, Manhattan, Kans., October 16-20.
- Annual conference, Lincoln, Nebr., October 16-21.
- Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 13-15.
- National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 26-December 2.
- Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kans., November 13-16.

AFTER A DROUGHT in the growing season of 1931 and one of the most severe winters in the history of Utah, the livestock in that State was very much in need of feed. How the State extension service assisted the Red Cross to take milk cows, work stock, hogs, and poultry out of starvation conditions and rehabilitate the agriculture of the distressed areas is a story of practical and effective service.



FARMERS in two communities in Bulloch County, Ga., who cooperated in building and equipping a meat-curing

plant are satisfied with their investment. The farmers now use this plant to cure their entire hog crop for market as well as to handle their home meat supply.

PAUL DODD, a Wyoming farmer, tells what 7 years of 4-H club work did for his two children just as he told it to county commissioners of his county when the question of continuing the local extension appropriation came up. He stressed in particular the improvement in livestock resulting from club work.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 25 cents a year, domestic, and 45 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1933

NO. 5

Our Lands in Order

REXFORD G. TUGWELL

Assistant Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture

ACTING WITH the pressure of a desperate situation behind us, the national administration has procured a regulated harvest of cotton and cigar tobacco for this year, and is moving to procure a regulated harvest of wheat. Soon we shall have plans under way for a long-time program to adjust the production of corn and hogs.

These are all key crops. To alter the proportionate seeding of any one of them over all of the 1,906,000,000 acres of the United States requires us to consider the whole of our land in a new way. One move compels another, as in a game of chess. If you take wheat from this square, you cannot for long let that space be idle, choked with weeds, or washing in the rains.

You must, as a stopgap, sow that land to some noncompeting, soil-protecting crop, probably a grass.

And that move in turn compels a whole series of others. For when you increase the acreage in grass you inaugurate in that locality a tendency toward livestock farming, and this tendency unless governed and balanced, will tend to dislocate the present set-up of livestock production throughout the country. In changing our pattern of basic crop production, we have set upon a process which is bound to alter our entire agricultural structure; and I think it may go beyond that and lead in time to a rational resettlement of America. The agricultural adjustment experiment is the opening move of a historic attempt to devise a sensible working policy for our land.

Adjusting Harvests to Demand

The idea of adjusting harvests to actual, going demand is not altogether new in history, but the magnitude and boldness of our cotton adjustment campaign, and of the wheat adjustment effort which is now to follow, dwarf, certainly, all historical precedents. Adam Smith, in his great book *The Wealth of Nations*, mentions with disapproval an agreement among French grape

growers of the early eighteenth century. Burdened with a superabundance of wine grapes, these French farmers obtained an order in council that prohibited both the planting of new vineyards and the renewal of old ones. There may be in that, even today, a suggestion for California and for other regions immensely over-



Rexford G. Tugwell.

planted to fruit. The suggestion may sound harsh and wasteful; but the real waste lies in growing so much that it cannot be used. About half of the apples grown each year in the United States rot on the ground, unmarketed.

Adam Smith was the father of *laissez-faire* economics. He held that competitive forces should be given free play, unlimited, dog eat dog. But he never went so far in attachment to this dogma as did American businessmen and statesmen throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the period of our national adolescence. To many, the idea still has charm. Some of our most important public figures were still gasping forth incantations to the *laissez-faire* principle this spring, when the national ship foundered.

Earlier in our history we were perhaps more inclined to take hold of things and rule the forces of our destiny; or try it, anyway. The same book by Adam Smith that I have quoted cites a second pioneer instance of organized crop adjustment which strikes us more closely home. In the early eighteenth century, it seems, the cultivation of tobacco in our Maryland and Virginia tidewater counties outran a somewhat slowly developing demand for our tobacco abroad. By an act of assembly the planters in that region adopted what amounted to a tobacco allotment plan. In that early day a man did not always know how much land he had, but he did know how many slaves he had; so each planter was restrained to setting out 6,000 tobacco plants for every Negro between 16 and 60 years of age on his plantation.

Allotment of Wheat Acreage

When M. L. Wilson and others proposed, a year or so ago, an allotment of wheat acreage the country over, the idea was attacked and derided. Certain of the criticisms leveled against it were stimulating and prophetic. It was said that to allot pro-rata reductions of wheat acreage on more than a million farms scattered over the 1,500 American counties which grow most of our wheat, would be an enormous task. This has proved true, but the job is being done; and the army of bureaucrats which opponents of the plan predicted has not materialized. A corps of no less than 30,000 workers is traveling the farthest roads of the wheat country during August and September, explaining the wheat adjustment plan to farmer after farmer, presenting contracts for the adjustment payment the Government offers to those who will join with their neighbors in a co-operative adjustment of acreage. But of this new army of field workers, only about 2,000 of the whole 30,000 are Government men, and these—the county extension agents—were already in Government service, and were being paid from

funds previously provided, when the Farm Act passed.

Volunteer Workers

The actual work of canvassing the 1,200,000 farms which grow wheat, of signing the contracts, of inspecting plantings, and of keeping records, is being done very largely by volunteer workers from among the farmers themselves. Organization of the plan is decentralized; and responsibility for its successful administration has been made local.

Those who opposed the wheat allotment idea made the point that once you get started on a thing like this there is no end to it. That is true; but it is no argument at all against starting. Did we refuse to quit riding in ox sleds because buggy riding put us up against the more elaborate technical problems of wheels and harness? Did we hesitate to go on from there into far more complicated problems of automechanics and aerodynamics? We need the same sort of inventiveness and daring now in the larger job of bringing balance and order into farm production the country over.

Plan is Simple

Essentially the wheat-adjustment plan is simple. It is only when you consider that hundreds of thousands of different farms on which it will be applied, and the million or more widely various farmers who will cooperate, that this plan becomes an astonishing national adventure. There is too much wheat in the world—a towering carry-over of 640,000,000 bushels. America has more than half of all that wheat. To farmers who agree to reduce their sowing of wheat for harvest in 1934 and 1935, the Government offers adjustment payments, amounting to about 28 cents a bushel extra, on half of the farmer's average crop. The reason for paying this extra money on only half of the crop is that about only half of it will be subject to the processing tax. Wheat shipped abroad, wheat fed livestock, and wheat that goes into bread for our unemployed, will not be taxed.

Suppose for the sake of example that a 20 percent cut in acreage is called for, and that 50,000,000 of the 65,000,000 American acres now growing wheat comes in under the plan. That would mean that 10,000,000 acres of American wheatland would be taken out of wheat. Ten million acres is a great deal of land. It is more than half the entire cultivated area of Japan, proper. What would we do with all that vacated 10,000,000 acres? What ought we to do with it? With surpluses of practically every commercial crop already at hand, how much of it

ought we to take out of commercial production altogether and keep it out?

I do not know the answer to these questions. No one knows. But we shall be forced to think about it, forced for the first time to get at the facts of our land situation, forced at least to begin to put our lands in order.

As it is, fat land lies idle because with a surplus of production there seems no justification now for reclaiming it; and cruelly bad land is being worked by poverty-stricken families, wearing out their lives to no good purpose, trying to get blood out of a stone.

One thing seems certain: we must study and classify American soil, taking out of production not just one part of a field or farm, but whole farms, whole ridges, perhaps whole regions. We must determine which lands are best suited for the commercial production of the staple crops, which had best be put back into trees, and which should not be used for agriculture at all, but simply provide places of recreation and residence.

Right Use of Land

This question of putting land to its right use is not one which is simply going to bother us at Washington, and be the subject of scientific research here. The crop adjustment campaigns now under way or contemplated will bring the problem home to nearly every farmer in the United States. Any movement that forces the farmers of this country to think of their farms as part of all the other land in the country and to begin to farm it together, instead of in blind competition, may, I think, be properly described as an educational effort.

Toward the end of a White House press conference the other day the President made an announcement which may in time be recognized as the most important departure in American land policy since the Homestead Act. He said that as fast as good new lands were brought into cultivation by drainage or irrigation projects, a corresponding productive unit of bad or marginal lands will be taken out of cultivation, and kept out. That does not mean an attempt to put and take, acre for acre. One acre of rich farm land brought in may mean three or more acres of poor farm land retired to other uses.

As a further step in a new land policy, we have launched this summer, 10 erosion projects, to protect against further ruin about a million acres of naturally good land which is washing away and losing fertility at an alarming rate.

The best farming land is not always the best place to live; hills, lakeshore,

the seaside, often hard to till, may provide the pleasantest places of residence. We have begun to see that the 1,906,000,000 acres of continental America are all one piece of land, to be used not only for productive purposes but for pleasure and ease in living. As it is now, the pattern of our life upon this 1,906,000,000 acres is a hodge-podge. A farmer who puts his chickenhouse at the best building site on the property, and sticks his house in a roadside hollow better fitted for a barnyard, has been no more blind to his opportunities of pleasanter or more spacious living than we have, as a Nation, in living upon our land.

Decentralization

As we bring some order into our use of the land, it will be not only crops which tend to move where they belong; people will move too. I doubt if the half-empty office skyscrapers and the apartment houses and tenements of New York and our other vast cities will ever fill up again. That is no fit way to live and work. With the modes of modern transportation as they are today, there seems nothing to make people put up with urban congestion forever. The development of electric power, which is easily transmitted, makes possible a wide decentralization of industry.

I do not venture to predict how fast or far decentralization will go, nor just what forms the new rural-urban life will take; but on one point I am plain: More people should not be brought out into the country with the expectation that they will earn a living there as farmers. There are more than enough farmers as it is. It has been estimated that when lands now unfit to till are removed from cultivation something around 2,000,000 persons who now farm will have to be absorbed by other occupations.

The farm does not offer the solution of our unemployment problem. To consider using the open country as a scrap heap for general industry is shortsighted and wrong. No sustenance farm or workers' garden home plan which is conceived on a squatter or refugee basis, or which contemplates support by means of commercial farming, is sound. The one thing which will make possible a general and permanent deliverance of city workers into green fields and quiet homes is to group or scatter smaller factories and office buildings throughout the countryside. Then these people can live on the soil in greater peace and security than they now enjoy, and earn the greater part of their living at their accustomed callings.

The Cotton Adjustment Program

CULLY A. COBB

Chief, Cotton Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

DESPITE RECENT declines in the price of cotton, the 1933 acreage reduction program has been a success.

I make this statement fully aware of the fact that there is insistence throughout the Cotton Belt that immediate steps be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to improve the present level of prices. There is every reason to hope that something will be developed shortly that will help do this. The price situation at present serves to emphasize the necessity of completing the task in hand and plowing up every cotton stalk that has been offered in the acreage adjustment program.

Let us consider first what would have been the situation if the acreage reduction program had not been attempted. On August 8, the Crop Reporting Board in its annual estimate of cotton production stated "the potential crop, had there been no cotton reduction program, is thus indicated to have been 16,561,000 bales."

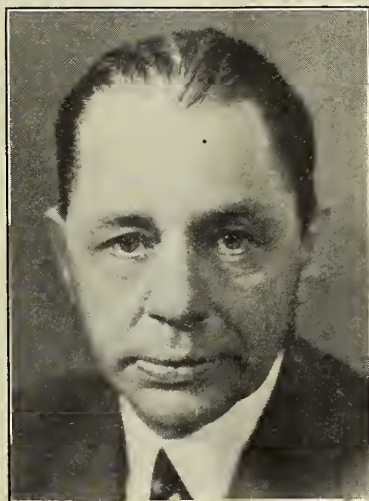
If this full crop had been permitted to mature no one can predict just what the price would have been. It certainly would have been materially below the present price, and the cotton producers of the South would have again been face to face with dire consequences of 4- or 5-cent cotton. The acreage-reduction program took out of production, according to the Crop Reporting Board, about 4,247,000 bales. Most of this cotton has been plowed up. Some, however, has yet to be eliminated from production. I repeat that, before we may inaugurate further measures to remedy the present situation, we must be assured that every cotton producer has plowed up the cotton he has agreed to take out of production. The objectives of the present effort and the effectiveness of future plans will be determined by the manner in which producers carry out their present contracts.

Cotton Surplus

We have succeeded in making a drastic adjustment in the production of this year's crop. Yet the problem of a burdensome surplus remains. The influence of this surplus upon price—to my mind the greatest single influence—is adverse. And even though, through the cooperation of cotton farmers, more than 4,000,000 bales of the potential supply have been removed, the problem, due to

this surplus, is still acute. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration recognizes that fact. We have not become blinded by the success that attended the initial effort to procure farmers' cooperation in the application of the broad powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Nature was bountiful in the Cotton Belt this season. The third largest crop on



Cully A. Cobb.

record would have been harvested had it not been for the reduction campaign. I recognize the paradox of lamenting over plenteous harvests. But it is none the less a fact that the record crop this year, which will yield around 12 million bales even after 4 million bales are destroyed, has adversely affected prices. That fact strengthens and emphasizes the obvious necessity for continuous planning and the adoption of a sensible control over future production of cotton.

So it is not true at all that this acreage-reduction program has not succeeded because of what we all hope is only a temporary recession in prices. Taking the broader view, the benefits from eliminating 4 million bales of cotton from production this year will be spread over the years to come. That 4 million bales of cotton cannot compete with the crop this year, or the next, or the next.

Of course, the cotton farmer is going to measure the success of this program by the yardstick of price. I know that. But the measure should be in terms of what the price would have been had

there been no program. The price received for this year's crop is of the utmost importance to all. This great program for national recovery cannot succeed if the income of one large and important group lags behind. That is understood and suggests that we must continue to look to the future and to strive to attain that balance in the production of this great commodity that will bring a fair and just return to the individual whose toil and investment produces it.

We are trying to find a way to more nearly achieve the immediate results desired and at the same time plan for the future.

Secretary Wallace, recently returning from a tour of the South, found a widespread desire upon the part of the cotton producers to continue their cooperation with the Government in working down present excessive supplies and preventing them in the future. He and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have received scores of telegrams and letters from cotton producers deploring present prices and urging that immediate action be taken in launching remedial measures.

Definite Program

These pleas are not falling upon deaf ears. They are most welcome. We regard them as assurance that, whatever plans are devised, cooperation will be wholehearted. So in Washington we are considering a program for the continuation of the adjustment of cotton production for the next 2 years. Numerous suggestions and plans have been submitted from responsible representatives of the cotton farmers. This is desired and is as it should be. It is not an easy and simple thing, however, to work out a satisfactory program. There are many things to be considered. As soon as it is possible, a definite program for next year and the year following embodying the expressed desires of the growers will be taken to the field. Then it will be the responsibility of individual producers to take hold of this new plan with the same enthusiasm and cooperative spirit that characterized the campaign just concluded.

Cotton is beginning to move to the market throughout the South. Producers have been saved from ruinous prices by their cooperation in the reduction campaign. It should be remem-

bered that if the 16½ million-bale crop that was in the ground had been harvested, prices would undoubtedly have gone down to a point which would in all probability have been the lowest in his-

have been taken out would have forced the price of cotton down to a level that would have been ruinous to all cotton growers."



Four-mule team and all-purpose tractors destroying cotton on the farm of William E. Morris, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Tex.



Four-mule teams in cotton field pulling 2-row stalk cutters and middle-busters, destroying cotton.

tory. In fact, such a crop added to the present carry-over of around 12 million bales would have resulted in a supply of cotton for 1933-34 of approximately 28 million, or 2 million above the record supply of previous years. Let me quote again from the Crop Reporting Board. This group of students of cotton has studied price and production trends in cotton for a number of years. On August 8 they said: "It seems obvious that these 4¼ million bales that

There is still an excessive supply of cotton. That makes emphatic the necessity for future planning. We did a bold thing this year in destroying 4 million bales of cotton. Definite benefits have resulted. This must be obvious to every thoughtful individual. Whatever the form of the plan for the future, it must eventually bring to the farmer a fairer



William E. Morris, first cotton grower to receive a check for complying with his contract, is congratulated as he finishes destroying the growing cotton taken out of production on his farm.

return for his toil. Moreover, it will require the same faith and courage with which cotton producers and their leaders met the earlier challenge. Our present situation and the results of the acreage-adjustment campaign emphasize the necessity of carrying on. We have made only a beginning, and among the most valuable of the achievements is the development of a strong and effective group of cotton producers who are ready to execute the new plans, and a will to join in a unified effort to that end. This group will be given an early opportunity to test again their powers for working together in a common cause.

Illinois Improves Dairy Herds

How progressive Illinois dairymen are getting larger returns from fewer and better cows and at the same time putting less milk on the market through following recommended herd practices is shown by the Ogle County Dairy Herd-Improvement Association.

"The trend toward fewer and better cows and the balancing of market supplies of milk is gaining each year on

some 1,100 Illinois farms where the herds are under the supervision of 1 of the 52 dairy herd-improvement associations operating under direction of the dairy extension division of the agricultural college", reports, J. G. Cash, assistant in dairy extension in Illinois.

"One of the two highest producing herds in the Ogle County association has been under dairy herd-improvement association supervision continuously for 10 years. The other high-producing herd was assembled just 2 years ago, but every

one of the heifers that was purchased came from a herd that had been under dairy herd-improvement-association supervision for several years. Of the 4 lowest producing herds all had been tested for the past 2 years and 2 for the past 3 years. Some had been tested for a year several seasons ago, but they had not followed the continuous program so necessary for maximum returns from dairy herd-improvement association work."

Farm Women and Agricultural Adjustment

C. W. WARBURTON

Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture

THE FARM woman is vitally interested in the new agricultural adjustment plan. She wants to know what it is all about and what it offers to her individually. The question she is turning over in her mind is, "Shall our family get in on this new plan and receive the benefit payments, or would it be better to be cautious, to do nothing right now but wait and see?". It is a big question and is occupying the center of the stage in home-demonstration clubs wherever production control plans are under way.

The farm income means more to her than to anyone else. She is the one who has to stretch the dollar to meet the family needs. She is a past master at stretching the income to amazing lengths. Several years ago a magazine article carried the statement that the Bureau of Home Economics was doing some work on budgets. The Bureau was deluged with letters—hundreds and hundreds of them, more than they had ever received on any one subject before. There were letters from all sorts of women and from all parts of the country but all with the same refrain "Please tell me how to budget so I can give the family what they need." Many of the letters painstakingly gave all the facts of necessary expense and income. Often the money coming in was so meager that budget specialists could only sorrowfully acknowledge that the families were beyond budget help. After all it takes an income to work a budget, and that is where the rub comes with many farm families whose income has almost reached the vanishing point.

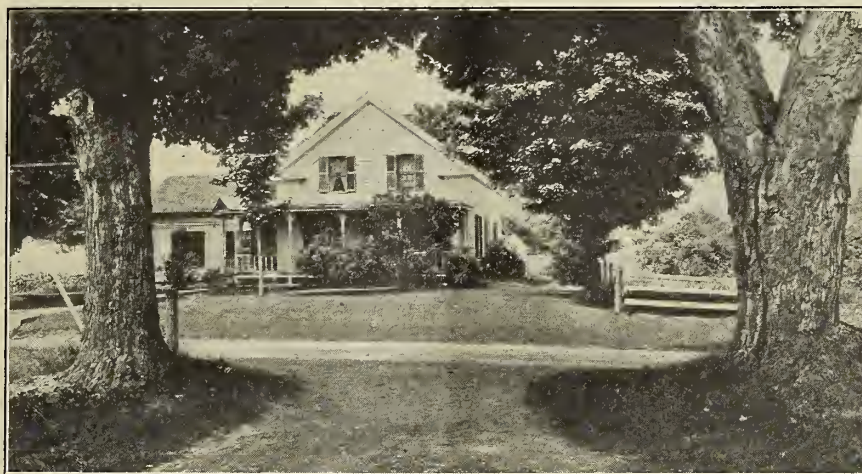
The whole story of the Farm Adjustment Act is to increase the farm income; to permanently increase the profit possible in farming, and temporarily to help

out this year by making the benefit payments if the farmer agrees to cooperate.

Women Plan

It is easy to see that a check from the Government would make many things possible this year. Many a woman living on a farm which is now signed up to cooperate and reduce acreage already

profit in farming; and price depends upon factors which the farmer now for the first time has an opportunity to control. The Agricultural Adjustment Act gives farm men and women a chance to be masters of their own fate by showing them that supply controls price, and therefore production must be controlled.



HELPING FARM families to secure the greatest return from their money income, their time, and physical assets is a service many extension workers will continue to render farm families this fall and winter. Film Strip Series 317, Economic Facts for the Farm Home, which contains pictures, charts, and reading material, has been assembled to assist extension workers in presenting visually some answers to economic problems of the farm family.

knows how she wants to spend the extra money, which has not added a single hour of labor to her already overburdened day nor to that of her husband. Some of the money will go to pay off old debts which have been hanging overhead like a dark cloud; some will provide much needed medical attention; and some will buy shoes and stockings for the children. In fact, the checks will be used in hundreds of different ways, but it is safe to say that in no case will the extra cash come amiss in the family budget.

In addition to this temporary aid, the adjustment plan aims to put farming on a profitable basis by making the fundamental facts of supply and demand clear. It isn't how long and how hard the farmer works, how bent his back, gnarled his hands, nor yet how thrifty his wife that determines his profits in farming. It is the price for which he can sell his farm produce that determines

Maloney, home-demonstration agent in Oklahoma, says:

"The farm home maker frequently serves as a balance wheel in deciding farm problems. She possesses the power to inspire her husband with enthusiasm and ambition to achieve. The farmer is prone to become discouraged until he himself catches the vision and begins to see the results. When his wife gains a full understanding of the plans of the acreage-reduction program, it will mean in many cases that the husband will be more willing to cooperate because of her understanding and encouragement."

Every single farm woman has a right to know and understand the new agricultural adjustment plan whether she wants to take part or not. She should know that here is an opportunity to take part in a pioneer movement, a movement whose sole aim is to give more income and leisure for farm men and women.

"Unless this principle of controlling production to make agriculture prosperous is understood the effort will have been in vain", says M. L. Wilson, Chief of the Wheat Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Since this is true, farm women as well as farm men must understand the situation and believe in the principles involved.

Home-demonstration agents have been quick to see the importance of farm women in the agricultural adjustment scheme. Lemna O.

Leon S. Merrill



Dr. Leon Stephen Merrill, dean of the College of Agriculture and formerly director of the Extension Service of the University of Maine, died at the Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, Maine, Sunday, September 3.

Although he was internationally known because of his service to the Odd Fellows Lodge as Grand Sire in 1927 he is best remembered by Maine people for his long career in the interest of agriculture and for his work as Food Administrator during the World War.

Dr. Merrill went to the University of Maine in 1910 to direct the extension activities for the College of Agriculture. Early in 1911 he was elected dean of the College of Agriculture, a position he filled with distinction until his death. He served as director of the Maine Extension Service until January 1931, when he resigned. His associates in the United States Department of Agriculture and in the States considered him as one of the strong extension directors in the United States.

With his appointment as dean Dr. Merrill became a member of the committee on administration for the institution, a position he has continually held. In 1922 the University of Maine conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. He was a member of Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi, both national honorary scholarship societies. He has held membership in various national and State educational and scientific societies. In Bangor he was identified with the Rotary Club and the Century Club.

Soon after graduating from Bowdoin Medical College in 1889 Dr. Merrill was

engaged in the retail drug and paint business until 1909. Also from 1892 to 1909 he was general manager of an extensive milk and milk products manufacturing and distributing business. In 1909 he retired from private business, except that from 1913 to 1920 he served as a director of one of the largest milk concerns in New England.

Prior to beginning his service at the University of Maine Dr. Merrill was State dairy instructor for 3 years.

President Harold S. Boardman, of the University of Maine, made the following statement concerning Dr. Merrill: "In the passing of Dean Merrill the university faculty has lost one of its most loyal and valued members. Only those who were closely associated with him, as I have been for over 20 years, can have a real appreciation of those sterling qualities with which he was endowed. A tireless worker, he was always ready to meet the many obligations which his position demanded. A clear thinker, he was ready with advice upon critical problems. Organization and efficiency were his pride, and he accomplished much under difficulties."

"He did not wear his heart on his sleeve, and few people knew of the warm sympathetic nature that lay beneath an apparently stern exterior. He was intensely loyal to all those associated with him and was always ready to fight for a principle which he believed to be right. His faculty and the students in his college knew that whatever his decisions he would give them a square deal. From a personal viewpoint, I feel that I have not only lost a valued fellow worker but a real friend."

Dr. Merrill was 69 years of age. He leaves a daughter, Gladys Merrill, Orono, and a son, Dr. Earl S. Merrill, of Bangor. His wife, Alice Estelle, died in 1927.

Study of 4-H Families

A special analysis of data gathered from 900 Wisconsin farm families in connection with a recent study of standards of living was made by E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the University of Wisconsin, to try and answer some of the questions about 4-H club work such as: What proportions of the counties actually have club work? How many boys and girls of particular localities are being reached through membership? What types of families are the club members connected with; that is, to what degree do they represent typical farm families? Are they themselves strikingly different from non-club members in other families in

respect to organization and other activities?

The study brought out some very interesting facts concerning the families of 4-H club members. About 10 percent of the eligible families in this group were reached by club work. The 4-H families seemed similar to the other families in the group when compared on the score of family composition, formal schooling, economic standing, and activity levels. The 4-H families scored slightly higher.

Concerning the significance of the study Dr. Kirkpatrick says:

"The study indicates the desirability of distributing the activities more evenly, to reach all localities in given counties. For example, one county which was winning State and national honors in 1930 showed only one club member in the locality (two townships) included in the study. The study also raises a question of the need for more attention to families of the lower economic and activity levels.

"The number of families here considered is too small to warrant final inferences or conclusions. Some of the differences for the 4-H and non-4-H groups may be due to chance. Others may apply only to those families in a given situation.

"Allowing of these and perhaps other limitations, the study suggests the need of further attention to club work in certain counties. This may mean the working out of new ways of arousing interest in counties which as yet have not been reached effectively with 4-H activities."

Loans Help Extension Work

The fact that seed-loan applications have been made through county agricultural agents has furthered the extension program and, at the same time, made the money loaned of more value to the borrowers report county agents in Michigan. Casper Blumer, of Alcona County, says: "Seed-loan activities have presented an ideal opportunity to disseminate information on improved agricultural practices." Agents have had an opportunity to reach individuals who have previously been hard to contact, and they have been able to induce these individuals to adopt such improved practices as the use of better cultural practices and improved seed, the use of marl, and the starting of alfalfa on farms where it has not been planted before. In general, it appears from the reports that farmers who have made full use of the extension service are not the ones who find it necessary to make applications for seed loans.

Illinois Livestock Cooperatives Meet Changing Conditions

EVEN A SYSTEM of cooperative livestock marketing which saved the farmers of one State as much as \$1,167,750 as recently as 1925 must be regeared to meet changing conditions if it is to continue succeeding in these days of adjustment.

Illinois, the country's second leading livestock State, is the State where proof of this is found. The most recent available figures show that livestock and livestock products in 1932 brought farmers of Illinois a gross income of \$175,267,000, a total exceeded only by Iowa.

Being a leader in livestock production, Illinois might naturally be expected to have taken the lead in the development of cooperative livestock marketing. So true is this that by 1925 there were approximately 500 local cooperative livestock marketing associations operating in the State as a result of the combined efforts of the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

Profit of a Million Dollars

These associations apparently made more than a million dollars for their members and patrons in 1925 alone. That year they shipped 25,950 carloads of livestock. Allowing 18,000 pounds as the net weight per car, the total would be 4,671,000 hundredweight. Estimating savings in marketing expense through the associations as only 25 cents a hundredweight, the total was \$1,167,750. This was the equivalent of \$2,690 for each of 434 associations reporting in a special study made by the Illinois Experiment Station. or \$14 for each member, estimating 190 members in each association.

Then trucking and local livestock markets began to make themselves felt. The result was that by 1932 there were less than 200 local cooperative livestock marketing associations operating in the State.

Some idea of the changes that led to more than half of the State's cooperative livestock-shipping associations going out of business can be judged from the fact that an estimated 30 percent of Illinois hogs moved direct to market in 1932. In its 1932 annual report the Illinois Experiment Station estimated that at least 800,000 Illinois hogs moved through local livestock yards in 1931 with 400,000 going direct to local packers. This was a total

of 1,200,000, or approximately 26 percent of the total marketed from the State. Revised data by the United States Department of Agriculture report 17.9 percent of Illinois hogs marketed direct in 1931 and 24.6 percent going direct in 1932. The Department of Agriculture first began to contact the local markets in 1931, and it is possible that some local operators have not yet reported their full volume. To bring the changes still closer down to date, it is estimated that in June 1933 less than half of the hogs received at the Chicago Union Stockyards were actually available to buyers on that market, the remainder being hogs which the Chicago packers had already bought at country yards.

Soundness of System

That approximately 200 local cooperative livestock marketing associations of the State have made adjustments enabling them to survive these changes, at least temporarily, is seen as a credit to the soundness of the system. One of the most recent moves of the cooperatives is the development of associations on a county or district basis with a local stockyard as an operating base. At the present time, there are about eight such county or district associations affiliated with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, which is a member of the National Livestock Marketing Association, and in addition there are two or three others operating independently of the State association. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, with headquarters at Decatur, attempts to sell hogs for all affiliated yards or aid them in disposing of their hogs to best advantage.

Use of the contract, or membership agreement, plan of operation is another adjustment which the local cooperative livestock marketing associations of Illinois are using in an effort to cope with some of their problems. Five of seven small associations included in a special study made by the Illinois Experiment Station reported favorably on the contract plan. It is believed that in the other two associations the plan was not given a chance to show whether or not it really had merit.

Contract Plan

Adoption of the contract plan offers two possibilities of meeting an unfavorable situation for the local cooperative livestock marketing association. First,

it gives the association a definite line on the attitude of each patron interviewed, and, second, the educational work necessary in signing up patrons on contract, with the improved membership relations which can be developed from these contacts can be used to materially improve association operation.

The Winona association is a case in point. Volume of shipments nearly doubled the first year the contract plan was adopted. When the contract was first considered, two of the directors said they would not sign. However, they did sign later, and by the end of that year 126 patrons of the association had followed their lead and signed. The contract, plus the educational work that goes with it each year, is given credit for saving the association.

Adjustments which are now being made by cooperative associations mark another step in the development of Illinois livestock marketing. In all that development the University of Illinois, through its extension service, experiment station, and college of agriculture, has played a prominent role. H. W. Mumford, director of the extension service and experiment station and dean of the college, while acting as director of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, served as a member of the Committee of Fifteen from which evolved the producers' cooperative selling agencies on a large number of terminal markets. Even before that, the college had conducted historic studies in market classes and grades of livestock, the results forming a basis on which the national livestock market reporting service was later largely developed. Other aspects of the marketing work have followed. Today, with adjustments in the livestock marketing field coming faster than ever before, the extension service is looked to for facts which will help steer developments along a safe course.

AN INSIGHT into the grading system used at the principal livestock markets, together with first-hand information on the breeding and feeding of beef cattle, was obtained by more than 4,900 North Dakota cattle raisers who attended a series of 48 beef-grading demonstrations. The meetings were conducted by local extension agents in 13 counties with the assistance of George J. Baker and Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie, extension livestock specialists.

Livestock Marketing Tours

"THE CONTINUAL contacting of large numbers of farmers with the marketing machinery in livestock marketing tours will gradually exert a steady influence on future livestock marketing developments," according to C. W. Hammans, extension marketing specialist in Ohio, where marketing tours have been steadily growing in importance in the last 2 years. During this period 8,000 farm men and women in counties near the principal livestock markets such as Cincinnati and Cleveland have inspected the markets. Five counties now have between 500 to 1,000 farmers who have made these trips.

Clermont County offers a good example of the value of market tours. Approximately 900 men and women have been members of 10 livestock market tours of the Cincinnati market during the past 2 years. H. M. Wilson, county agricultural agent, said: "Results were far beyond expectations. We believe that these trips constituted one of the most effective projects ever carried on in the county."

Livestock Marketed Cooperatively

During the year 1931, 16,021 head of livestock were consigned by Clermont County to the Producers Cooperative Commission on the Cincinnati market. In 1932, 25,114 head were consigned, or an increase of 9,093 head over 1931 consignments. This number represented an increase of 36.2 percent for the year. The educational market tours conducted during these 2 years no doubt have assisted in creating a more favorable acceptance of cooperative marketing.

The degree of organization of the tour in the county means success or failure. Mr. Wilson's methods of adaptation to local conditions during the years 1931 and 1932 are worth noting.

The objects of the market tours are threefold: First, to study the mechanics of operation of the livestock market; second, to study livestock market grades and methods of sale employed; and, third, to study grades as viewed from the carcasses on the rails of a packing house. These were used as a goal for forming a county tour committee in 1931.

County Committee

The county committee consisted of 3 representatives from the Farm Bureau, 3 from the Grange, and 1 from the Pure Milk Association. These men met with representatives of the Cincinnati Cooperative Commission Association and the Extension Service. A plan was adopted

whereby each member of the county committee agreed to set up township committees in two townships. Later all committee members were called together and plans were perfected for the various committeemen to sponsor tours from their various communities. As a result, 6 tours were held with an attendance of 245. Mr. Wilson summarizes the results: "The tours and other activities have brought about not only a considerable increase in cooperative marketing, but have also enabled many men to obtain better prices since they are now more familiar with market demands and the requirements of marketing topping of livestock."

Advertising the Tours

During 1932 the plans were changed materially from those used in 1931. As a result, 4 tours were held with an attendance of 628. During this year the committees assisted largely in developing interest in the tours. Publicity mediums were principally relied upon to interest livestock producers in attending. Short press articles featuring different high lights of the tours were carried by local papers for 4 weeks prior to the tours. All farmers operating farms of 50 or more acres were sent a circular letter explaining the nature of the tours, in which was enclosed a return card to be used in making reservations. "Results were far beyond expectations. So many reservations were returned for the first tour", said Mr. Wilson, "that it was necessary to phone a number of people and request them to wait until a later date. Even then, 173 people attended this first tour in spite of an extremely rainy day." The county was divided into districts and a tour date assigned each. This tended to distribute attendance more equally for all tours. One of the tours was composed entirely of 177 high-school students. An appeal was made for women to attend the other tours. As a result about half the groups were composed of farm women. The tours seem to be strengthened whenever women are included for farm marketing is proving to be a family project.

During the present readjustment of livestock prices a knowledge of market operations, costs, grades, and price becomes even more important. In all tours the cooperative commission associations have acted as leaders of the tour groups and have provided the market information to the group while on the market. This leadership has had no small part in the continuing success of the tours.



W. E. Wintermeyer

Dairy Extension Man Assigned for South

W. E. Wintermeyer, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, has been assigned to the position of extension dairyman for the Southern States. His new duties will be to carry out the provisions of a cooperative agreement between the Bureau and the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in developing and coordinating dairy extension work in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Mr. Wintermeyer has been with the Department since 1918, during which time he has served as dairy-manufacturing specialist in North Carolina, and more recently as associate dairy husbandman in charge of proved-sire work in the Division of Herd Improvement Investigations. He was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania and was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1915.

His assignment to the southern region fills a vacancy created several years ago by the death of J. H. McClain and permits the three other regional extension dairymen to return to more intensive work in their respective regions—the Eastern States, the Middle Western States, and the Western States.

TERRACING is being promoted by extension workers in 22 States and is a 4-H club activity in 14 States.

NEARLY 13,000 South Carolina farm girls are in 4-H clubs this year learning all they can about successful home making. This is an increase of 3,000 over last year's membership.

Cooperative Marketing of Livestock in West Virginia

ORGANIZED cooperative marketing of livestock in West Virginia began in Wirt County in 1922 with the establishing of a county livestock shippers' association. Since that time the organization has spread to 29 counties, embracing practically all of the major livestock-producing territory in the State. County associations are affiliated, in a State organization, and within the past two years West Virginia has joined with seven other Southern and Eastern States in setting up the Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association with outlets on the Baltimore, Jersey City, and Lancaster markets.

Marked Benefits to Producers

During 1932, 2,429 farmers made 4,600 cooperative shipments of livestock, marketing 2,827 cattle, 44,679 lambs, 790 calves, and 370 hogs, with a gross sales of \$316,593.87. Farmers participating in these cooperative sales not only received the advantage of getting the maximum amount for their animals, but learned much about market demands and how to meet them.

Grading lambs at home and marketing the "tops" as they reached the desired weight and finish resulted in an extra "cold cash" gain to the producers of \$134,500 in face of the prevailing low prices of 1932.

Supported by Extension Program

To meet the needs of the producers in marketing their products cooperatively the animal husbandry extension program in West Virginia has been designed to aid them in adjusting their production practices to market requirements.

Each spring for the past 8 years a lamb-improvement campaign has been conducted in the major sheep-producing counties to get the sheepmen to practice docking and castration, and to treat their flocks regularly for internal parasites. The importance of good breeding and proper feeding and management was also emphasized, and the sheepmen given an opportunity to place orders for high-grade purebred rams to be delivered in the fall.

Purebred ram special trains were operated in the fall for several years to deliver the rams which had been ordered during the spring campaign and throughout the summer, and to provide extra rams for those who had failed to place

an order. The trains were also supplemented by special purebred ram sales at strategic points.

Community ram days observed by all sheepmen in given localities for turning their rams in with the ewe flocks have resulted in more uniform lamb crops and facilitated cooperative marketing.

The Master Shepherd's Project outlines a procedure of the best practices in sheep husbandry. It is the aim to have one or more of the best sheepmen in each community enrolled in this project to demonstrate the value and importance of these practices to all other sheepmen in the community.

These activities have resulted in shipment after shipment of West Virginia lambs from all sections of the State topping the markets at Pittsburgh, Jersey City, and Baltimore.

Pool Wool for Market

West Virginia sheepmen have not stopped at marketing their lambs cooperatively, but each year finds more of them pooling their wool for market. In 1932, the State pool contained 398,496 pounds of wool furnished by 2,138 farmers in 19 counties. Of this wool, 329,296 pounds graded clear medium and sold for 13.05 cents per pound, or a gain of at least 4 cents per pound above the general dealer price being offered. The State pool for this year contained 364,103 pounds, of which 317,157 pounds graded clear medium and sold for 30.57 cents per pound.

At each point where wool is taken up a specialist from the Extension Service does the grading, which is conducted as a demonstration for the benefit of the sheepmen to give them information on how to improve the quality of their wool.

Meets Changing Conditions

Cooperative marketing has kept the producers in close touch with market demands and enabled them to change their practices accordingly. This is particularly noticeable in beef cattle production. A few years ago the beef cattlemen marketed practically all their cattle as 3-year-old or 4-year-old steers, but they have found that this is no longer profitable and are shifting their system to a cow-and-calf basis and marketing their animals young as feeder calves.

It is the aim to make these calves weigh about 500 pounds at 6 months of

age, supplementing grass while nursing with grain and selling each feeder while it is still carrying its "bloom." The producers have found that they not only make cheapest gains in this way but that the calves at this age and weight are in greater demand and bring higher prices.

To encourage this plan of beef-cattle production in West Virginia, the annual spring improvement campaign has been broadened to what is now known as the "calf-and-lamb-improvement campaign" with the major emphasis on the beef-cattle program, as the sheep program is already well established.

Supplementing the campaign, four sectional feeder-calf shows and sales are conducted for the benefit of demonstrators who are working on this new basis. Each demonstrator enters into an agreement to follow certain prescribed practices that result in a high-quality product.

Thus, it may readily be seen that the cooperative-marketing program and the extension-animal-husbandry program are closely related. In fact, the two go hand in hand; neither would succeed so well without the other; each supplements the other, and both are parts of the whole.

4-H CLUB GIRLS of the three nearby counties served a dime luncheon to the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Richmond, Va., which furnished a fine example of the theme of their meeting, "Thrift." They served 200 at a cost of slightly under 10 cents a plate. The 30 girls did all the work, buying the food on Richmond markets, preparing and serving the meal, and finished by singing to the club women:

"We've practiced thrift the whole year through
And now we're trying it out on you."

ACADIA PARISH, La., has 16 canning kitchens running practically every day each week and with some in operation at night, according to Mrs. Erin D. Canan, home demonstration agent. The Iota kitchen has been operating both day and night with a total of 6,000 cans of vegetables put up in one month. So interested are the women in these canning centers that many of them walk miles carrying their vegetables to be canned.

Census Figures Show Farming Changes

This study of the changing agriculture of Benson County, N.Dak., in the light of the long-time extension program was made by County Agent H. W. Herbison. The first regular county agent in Benson County was appointed December 1, 1922, and Mr. Herbison came to the county as agent on April 1, 1928.

COWS, sheep, and hens, sidelines to crop raising 10 years ago in Benson County, now bring in a half million dollars annually to its farmers in addition to their crop income. This picture is obtained from the progress picture of livestock changes in the United States Census figures for 1920 and 1930 in Benson County.

Exclusive of beef cattle, hogs, and turkeys, income increases from dairy products, eggs, butterfat, lambs, and wool amount to \$200 for each of the 1,771 farms in Benson County. If income from beef cattle, hogs, and turkeys were considered, it is safe to assume that the average increased income per farm in the county would be more than the \$200 figure; but because of inability to obtain accurate statistics on these latter they are omitted. The minimum increase in livestock income now over that of 10 years ago is \$350,000 and using a fairer price ratio would normally amount to a half million dollars or more.

Three times as much livestock income is now received by the average county farmer as 10 years ago. This bears out the statements made by our older settlers to the effect that many of our farmers and their families would not have been able to live here during the last year or two if they were to go back to their livestockless farming days. While drought and grasshoppers have added still more to the burden that depression has saddled on our farmers, the livestock income, small though it may be through prevailing prices, is keeping what activity goes on a-going.

Dairy Income

Fewer cows are making more money now than 5 years ago in the county, as the number of dairy cows has decreased from 1925 to 1930 while milk and butterfat production has increased during the same period. From 1920 to 1925 an increase of 200 percent was made in dairy-cow population in the county. From 1920 to 1930 butterfat production increased 250 percent and income proportionately. Closer culling, testing, and better feeding and breeding the past few years have done much to bring down the cost of production per pound of butterfat on our farms.

Income from lambs for the county increased 250 percent during this 10-year period, or an annual increase of \$100,000 for the county. Wool production has increased 300 percent and income from wool \$25,000 per year in 10 years.

Egg income increased 230 percent during the 10-year period, or about \$28,000 increased egg revenue. Poultry marketed should run along in the same proportion. Turkey marketings are hard to allocate correctly, but we know that many thousands of dollars more per year are coming into the county than previously from this source, as well as from hogs and better finished and marketed beef cattle.

600 Percent Alfalfa Increase

In connection with livestock income increases from 1920 to 1930, the acreage in feed crops and their utilization in the county have been keeping pace. Alfalfa acreage in Benson County increased 600 percent during this 10-year period, or an increase in hay values in alfalfa of \$100,000. Sweetclover acreage has increased 250 percent, a healthy increase considering that sweetclover was nearly established as a common crop on the majority of farms in 1920 with some acreage.

Corn Acreage Triples

Corn acreage in Benson County increased 250 percent during the 10-year period 1920-30, making it the heaviest corn-growing county in what is known as the lake region counties. Increases of 25 percent in acreages have been made in each of the years 1931 and 1932 bringing the acreage of that crop up to three times what it was in 1920. With increased acreage of corn have come improved methods of cultivation, variety, and seed selection, and the utilization of crop methods, until corn is now considered one of our major feed crops on our livestock farms. We still have far to go, as our livestock population will justify a great increase in corn production now that we have reached the stage where corn is felt to be a reasonably safe crop to grow here.

While feed crop acreage has increased, pasture acreage per farm shows an in-

crease of 12 acres per farm, or 12½ percent, in 10 years. Carrying capacity per acre of pasture has more than doubled in this same period through the use of sweetclover, and now we find that we are extending that capacity with the combination of rye and sweetclover to make pasture a month earlier in the spring and later in the fall with resultant lowered costs of production of livestock products and energy.

Barley acreage increased an average of 23 acres per farm, or just double what it was 10 years ago. Benson farmers feed barley extensively in supplementing clover, alfalfa, and ensilage in producing butterfat, lamb, and beef. Barley is the principal hog feed.

Cash Crops Holding Own

While livestock strides have been made cash crop acreage has either held its own or shown an increase in 10 years, with the exception of rye. Ten years ago Benson County produced an average of 80 acres of rye per farm which is now down to 16 acres on the average and getting smaller as a cash crop, its principal use being that of pasture or weed control. The 64 acres per farm formerly planted to rye have largely been devoted to the growing of corn, clover, and barley. Flax acreage has been maintained at its level of 10 years ago through good crop rotation and disease-resistant strains of seed. Durum and other wheat acreages have increased in Benson County in keeping with a gradual increase in the size of farm managed by each operator.

Third Less Horses Kept

Horse population has decreased one third, or by four horses per farm, in 10 years. Some of this decrease has been brought about by better distribution of labor and cropping schedules, and some through an increase in use of power equipment on larger acreages operated by farmers now as compared to 10 years ago.

That the extension program and general farming system resulting from that program in the county has borne fruit is shown in the foregoing résumé of progress. This progress is based on a long-time program of livestock improvement and crop improvement, and the last 2 years in particular around the feeding and finishing of livestock. We feel that the county, despite depression and debt on most farms, is in a good position to go ahead very rapidly in both livestock and crop directions when normalcy is reached.

Club Work Influences Livestock Industry

Just how much can a local 4-H club influence the agricultural practices of the community? The following three stories from widely separated parts of the country give answers to this question from the standpoint of improved livestock production



County agent and bull which club members in Moffat County bought.

Club Members Supply Breeding Stock

4-H PIG CLUB WORK in addition to the educational and economic value to the members themselves has made a worth-while contribution to the agriculture of Louisiana in making good breeding stock available to farmers", states G. L. Burleson, extension husbandman in Louisiana. "Purebred hogs have been introduced into communities where except for pig-club work there would still be nothing but scrubs. Pig-club members have seen fit to go ahead when adult breeders have been either discouraged or attracted to other phases of farming. This fact is shown not only by county agents' reports but is a common observation by those in close touch with the livestock industry."

To prove his point, Mr. Burleson made a study of a pig club started in 1922 in East Baton Rouge Parish with 4 members and 5 Poland China pigs, 1 boar, and 4 sows. The boar, Yankee Model, proved to be a good one and during the next show season was first in his class, and was made senior and grand champion wherever he was shown. Records from the Donaldsonville fair association show that during the years 1924 to 1927, inclusive, for the two Poland China sow pig classes 8 first, 7 second, and 5 third premiums were paid to exhibitors. Of these, 7 first, 6 second, and 5 third premiums were daughters of Yankee Model. In the 2 boar pig classes, 7 first, 5 second, and 6 third premiums were paid. Of these, 6 first, 3 second, and 4 third were sons of Yankee Model. All champions, sows and boars, were sons and daughters of this boar with only one exception.

In the spring of 1925, 5 Poland China gilts and one boar were purchased by pig club members in Ascension Parish from pig club members in East Baton Rouge Parish. By the end of the fall breeding season, records show that this boar served more than 100 brood sows for club members and farmers in the community where he was kept.

During 1928-29 breeding stock for pig club work in St. James Parish was pur-

chased in Ascension and East Baton Rouge Parishes. In 1930-31 Livingston Parish purchased breeding stock for pig-club work from St. James and Ascension Parishes. Through club work, there was a movement of Yankee Model breeding from East Baton Rouge to Ascension, St. James, and Livingston Parishes.

The records of the Poland China show at Donaldsonville indicate that practically all the top money was won by club members in East Baton Rouge Parish during the years 1924-27, and that beginning in 1928 and continuing through 1931 the winning began to be divided among the different parishes that had obtained and were showing pigs of Yankee Model breeding.

Pig-club members of East Baton Rouge Parish have shipped more than 100 purebred pigs to club members and farmers in Louisiana as well as 7 pigs to Cuba to be used as foundation stock. Club members in Ascension Parish have sold purebred pigs into 36 Louisiana parishes, 5 other States, and exported 6 animals to Cuba.

This section of Louisiana is now known as a "Poland China" section; but it all dates back to 4 pig-club boys who made an excellent club record with their animals more than 10 years ago.

Club Improved Range Cattle

IMPROVING the quality of range cattle in Moffat County, Colo., is one of the major projects of the county. As a part of this program, a 4-H Hereford Cattle Club was organized 3 years ago. The first year there were 19 members, all sons and daughters of cattlemen, who started with registered heifers.

In 1931 they bought 23 additional yearling calves and last year they added a total of 24 more head. Members of the club purchased a purebred bull early in 1932 on a 4-year plan, each club member paying assessments according to the number of breeding animals owned. The calves born a year ago were sired by this bull. All the bull calves are sold to northwestern Colorado stock-

men looking for quality bulls for their range herds, and in this manner the club is making a real contribution toward the improvement of range cattle throughout their section of the State. There are now 62 head of quality breeding stock owned by the 26 members of the 4-H Hereford Cattle Club.

Boys Breed Bacon-Type Hogs

LUBBOCK COUNTY, Tex., has been working intensively on the raising, killing, and curing of a home supply of meat as a part of the live-at-home program. The 700 choice hams and pieces of bacon exhibited at the Lubbock Show last year was a visible proof of the success of the program. Ham and bacon are making Lubbock famous in that part of the country. One of the first problems confronting the agent was the development of a more desirable type hog, the bacon type. It was decided to use the 4-H clubs as a means to attain this end. Nine boys wanted to enter the breeding business, and the Kiwanis Club lent money to them for the purchase of purebred Hampshire gilts back in 1929.

Five of the nine boys who undertook the enterprise are now established Hampshire hog breeders. There are now 800 Hampshires in the county where there had been practically none before the boys started raising them. Cecil Hart had raised 175 pigs and is still breeding and selling Hampshires. He showed 17 pigs as cured meat at the Quality Meat Show last year. Three former club members sold out their stock to farmers who are breeding quality pigs. All, except one, of the original animals are still furnishing breeding stock for Lubbock farmers.

NORTH DAKOTA home makers' clubs celebrated a decade of development in their summer achievement-day programs. In the 10 years these clubs have grown from 48 clubs and 953 members to 492 clubs and a membership of 8,285 farm women, working in practically every county in the State.

Humanize the Curve

GRAPHS, CURVES, and diagrams are extensively used by extension workers, particularly in an attempt to visualize statistics. Economists make much use of this manner of presentation both in bulletins and talks. It is almost impossible to visualize the economist without his accompanying roll of charts.

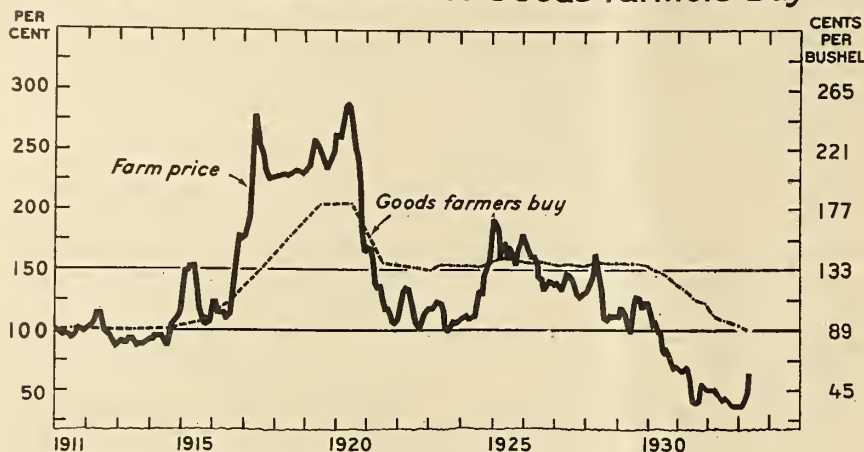
Whoever first used the graph as a method of interpreting statistics did a good service. When there are not too many interlocking, crisscrossing curves on the same chart, charts help at least in making one economist understand another; but to the farmer audience they are often quite as bewildering as an array

of laboratory equipment is to a non-scientific person. After watching farmer audiences in their reactions to economic trends as shown by graphs, an observer asked the Division of Visual Instruction and Editorial Work in the Federal Office of Cooperative Extension Work, "Is that the only or the best way to present these facts?" He brought half a dozen charts in common use and said, "Now, I think I understand these, at least in part, but my observation is that the average farmer audience does not and simply goes to sleep on the speaker when he uses them. Can't the story be told more simply by the means of pictures or objects, something besides this interminable array of 'curves?' See what you can think up."

Below is the result which has been tried out on a number of standard charts in common use. When the inquirer who projected this attempt was shown the result, he was enthusiastic. He said, "You have got the idea; I call that humanizing the curve. It has infinitely more teaching power."

Try this plan out in some of your chart talks and note the improvement in interest on the part of your audience.

Farm Prices of Wheat Index of Retail Prices of Goods Farmers Buy

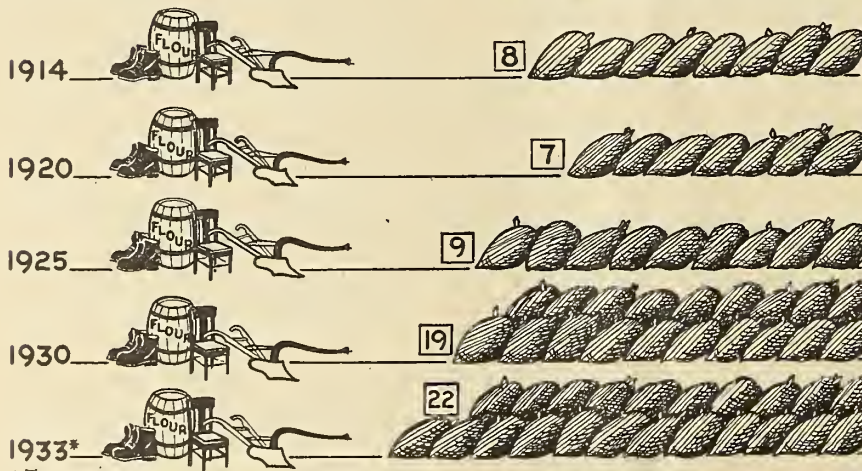


The original chart.

Buying Power of Wheat

Articles Farmers Buy

Cost in Terms of Wheat
(Each sack holds 3 bushels)



* First 8 months

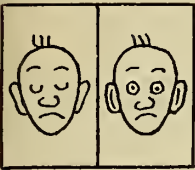
The chart "humanized."

Publications Are Good in Kansas

Kansas extension publications won sweepstakes for highest total score in the annual exhibit of informational material held in connection with the twentieth annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, held in Urbana, Ill., July 25-27. The classes in which the publications were placed were: popular bulletin, technical bulletin, general publication, periodical, published newspaper story, published feature or human-interest article, syndicated press service, weekly service of short paragraphs, direct radio service, radio syndicate service, circular letter, photograph or series of photographs, film strips, and informational material prepared for a single project or activity.

THE 4-H club movement has reached China. Chinese writing does not have an alphabet, so the character for "progress" or "going forward" is used and the clubs called the 4-Progress Clubs. They are being organized by an agricultural mission in north China.

Cartoons Teach Insect Control



"My attitude in any program is that what is spoken often goes in one ear, right straight through and out the other, and so is lost.

But when we appeal to the vision, what is seen enters at the eye, and since there is no way for it to escape at the back of the head, it sticks," explains R. R. Reppert, Texas extension entomologist, as he quickly draws a large picture of a gentleman with high ears and wide-open eyes in one of his chalk talks famous in his part of the country. Famous, because you leave with a chuckle and some way or other, you can't forget his pictures of the chewing head of the grasshopper or the sucking turnip louse.

Not only has Mr. Reppert aroused a great deal of interest among Texas farmers by his entertaining chalk talks and cartoons, but he has taught many of the county agents how to do the same thing. To help them get started he has prepared a chalk talk on insects and their control. He says that success lies more especially in the ability to talk rather than in an ability to draw with ease. If you can talk, and most county agents can, Mr. Reppert has a method of supplying the art.

Master sheets of Reppert's cartoons can be obtained from the Texas Extension Service, or any other cartoons available can be used. The master sheet has heavy black lines. A rough grade of heavy manila paper is best, but large sheets of ordinary printing paper can be used for drawing. The sheet to be used for the talk is placed with the master sheet on a large window and the cartoon traced off with a yellow pencil or light lead pencil which will not show at a short distance. A wood-covered pencil giving a lemon-yellow mark is best for this. The wax crayon mark is liable to reflect the light but can be used if there is nothing else available. For the chalk talk, lecturer's chalk crayon 1 by 1 by 3 inches is most desirable, though lumber crayon answers fairly well.

With a series of about eight sheets most of the important points in practical control are developed by Mr. Reppert in his suggested chalk talk. To talk and draw at the same time in a connected way is difficult at first, but he assures would-be chalk talkers that a little practice enables an agent to do it.

For a long time Mr. Reppert has been interested in visual aids. Actual objects, photographs, motion pictures, film slides, charts, and graphs have all been used and have proved valuable. But all of these without supporting features, he thinks have often been altogether too serious and too technical to sustain interest. "However one may decry the fact, it is nevertheless true that the mental attitude of the present age is one demanding entertainment, and a little fun", he continues. "I, myself, confess

1922 to urge a thorough clean-up of the cotton fields of Texas to reduce weevil infestation the following season. The boll weevil assumed a personality with a hat, a cane, and a pipe, and through his conversation told of his habits and control methods.

Uncle Billy Boll Weevil, a philosophical old man appeared in *The Bugville News*, a series of articles appearing in the *Progressive Farmer*. His doings as well as Sammy Plum Curculio, a Jewish Merchant; old General "Lep" Potato Beetle,



The weevil's gonna getcha if you don't watch out.

to enjoying the comic sections of the newspapers. They amuse, they entertain, and most of them convey an element of instruction along some line or other, sometimes philosophical, or even ethical.

"Entomology, dealing with life so small that it often escapes the notice of any but the most observant, is at best a difficult subject to present. Even the facts related to control, in which farmers, gardeners, and orchardists are vitally interested, are hard to present in a manner to hold the attention. Therefore, anything that will create interest should be especially welcome in this subject."

One of the first Reppert cartoons to capture the public fancy was that of Uncle Billy Boll Weevil introduced in

a veteran of the Battle of Potato Hill; and others were reported by Jimmie Treehopper, an enterprising special reporter. Says Sammy Plum Curculio in *The Bugville News*:

"Uncle Pillely Poll Weevil ain't got de living vat vunce he had, vateffer goot pitzness man he was. He vas some relations uff mine you know Chimmie and so he got goot pitzness head. Twenty percent he takes off de cotton crop and maype sometimes tirty and tirty-five percent. But now gets dose farmers to putting poison on de cotton also and vere he iss? By golly also has he some hard times. O, vell, maype dis year puts de parmer on some poison again and den maype not.

(Continued on page 78)

Georgia Farmers Cure Own Meat Supply

THE DISASTROUS results of attempting to save a home supply of meat in a warm climate in 1931-32 caused a group of farmers in Ivanhoe community, Bulloch County, Ga., to realize the necessity of finding some method of curing their meat. The outcome of their study of the situation was a 20,000-pound farmer-owned farmer-operated meat-curing plant which is now in operation and functioning successfully. These farmers are curing their meat for 0.3 cent per pound, disregarding the depreciation on equipment and interest on investment.

In the early fall of 1932 the farmers of Ivanhoe community, in one of their monthly club meetings, made a study of the place of hogs on the farm program, of the possibility of a market in the State for cured products as compared with hogs on foot, and of the cost of installing a curing plant of their own. Their conclusions were that hogs on foot were selling at too low a price, and yet they could not be left out of the farm program, and that there was a potential market nearby for around 6,000,000 pounds of cured meat.

Meat-Curing Plant

Work was immediately begun toward creating interest in a meat-curing plant. After finding that a larger plant would be more successful, these farmers invited their neighbors in Stilson community to share the idea. These farmers approved the idea and joined forces. Visits were made to each member of both communities by John W. Davis, chairman of the Ivanhoe club, and an extension worker. On these visits any questions asked were answered and the

whole plan discussed more in detail. Shares were offered to these farmers at \$25 each, \$5 being paid down and the rest as the necessity called for it. After selling 50 shares, these stockholders assembled and elected 5 of their number as a board of directors. Mr. Davis was elected chairman of this board. Different ice-machinery companies were interviewed and their equipment studied by the board and extension workers. A ton twin cylinder compressor, a 6-horsepower gasoline engine, and other equipment were purchased and installed in a house built by the farmers at "workings." The



This meat-curing plant is owned and operated by farmers of Ivanhoe and Stilson communities, Georgia.

day the machinery arrived, the bank in which the company's money was deposited closed and again the money had to be raised. These farmers liked the idea to such a degree that this was not a very hard problem.

The house was built to take care of 20,000 pounds of meat with provisions made for expanding to 35,000 pounds with very little additional cash outlay. At present, the plant has 25,000 pounds of meat in it and is giving satisfaction. A member of the corporation is manager of the plant, it being located at his home.

The project is named "Briar Patch Meat Curing Plant" after the historic background of the militia district "Briar Patch", and the meat will carry that brand.

Demonstrations Given

These farmers are now curing their entire hog crop for market as well as curing their home supply of meat. Meat-cutting demonstrations have been given in the vicinity where these farmers could attend by K. F. Warner, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and L. H. Marlatt, agent in animal husbandry in Georgia. The house was built according to plans drawn by G. I. Johnson, extension agricultural engineer in Georgia. The building is large enough for a cooling room and to house the machinery. Meat is being cured according to Mr. Warner's and Mr. Marlatt's suggestions.

Since these farmers put in their plant, several other plants in Georgia and South Carolina have been patterned after the initial project.

The meat-curing plant is only one of the policies taken out by the farmers in Ivanhoe community against depression. They study and work as a unit and in turn buy and sell cooperatively, thereby procuring volume enough in both buying and selling to take advantage of price margin. They have their own community library and other group projects. Certain crops are planted of one variety and at the same time so as to market in carload lots if the local market cannot handle the supply. Green corn was the chief crop of this nature tried in 1932. The club meets once each month to study farm and home problems as a group, and then enjoys a social hour afterwards. However, as necessity demands, the club calls meetings often. These meetings are held at the schoolhouse, at the home of one of the members, or at some picnic ground.

Cartoons Teach Insect Control

(Continued from page 77)

"Maype ve liff, and maype ve die. And iff de farmer tink, 'Vell de pugs nod me hurt dis year', and puts not de poison on, maype py chiminy ve pugs haff some goot times dis year and den comes some goot pitzness back again, ain't it?"

Uncle Billy Boll Weevil and the other citizens of Bugville have also appeared in circular letters, mimeographed bulletins, and in a play arranged first by Mr. Reppert for radio presentation but

which can also be given as a 4-H club play. They entertain, but at the same time the essentials of insect control are given.

"An awakened interest is essential to the proper presentation of a subject," says Mr. Reppert in explaining the success of his method. "Only when the mind is attentive is it able to grasp and retain the teachings that are set before it. This is true in the classroom, and equally so in that type of teaching to which extension workers are called upon to apply themselves—that of presenting agricultural facts to groups of farmers or farm

women, or to farm boys and girls. With these groups it is more so than in the classroom, since with adults we are dealing with those unaccustomed to the routine of systematic study; and with the club boys and girls we must compete with interest in other activities and subjects that otherwise occupy their minds to the exclusion of what we would have to present. Experience has demonstrated that this method gets things over; and that is the end to which we work. The public in general likes them, and the public in general is learning better the lessons we are trying to impress."

A Farmer Speaks

Paul Dodd is a Wyoming farmer. The following paragraphs are excerpts from a letter which he wrote to one of the new county commissioners, a friend of his, about his experiences with the Extension Service:

I RATHER expect you want me to make a few statements about the 4-H club work along with my other statements. I feel that the three of you will in all probability listen to my remarks concerning this phase of the work, perhaps more attentively than you would to someone else by virtue of the fact that Mrs. Dodd and I are the parents of two children who have completed perhaps more 4-H projects and who have perhaps received more awards than the average run of 4-H members. Our children have participated in this department of the Extension Service work for 7 consecutive years. I mention this because I want you to understand that while the children have achieved and learned a lot, yet they have had ample time to do so and they are in no wise superior to or have they had any greater opportunity in this work than have my neighbors' children. Mrs. Dodd and I have simply realized the splendid opportunity the 4-H club work offers for the development of certain phases of a child's life, which cannot possibly be attained by any other means, and we have seen to it that the children have had occasion to take advantage of these opportunities.

Child Training

A few phases of child training which we have noted during this period of 4-H club activities are:

(1) Training the boys to know good livestock when they see it; to feed and care for good stock themselves; to see the vast difference in the use of feed and care upon ordinary stock and the better-bred class of stock; to actually go to the bank and borrow money to buy the stock and the feed and put the one into the other along with persistent care and attention; and to produce an animal to be proud of and which, had times been normal the past year, would have undoubtedly returned a nice profit.

(2) Training both boys and girls to stand on their feet and think and talk and give demonstrations of their work, before a crowd of people.

(3) Training the girls to sew, patch, cook; and to select properly balanced foods for the family. The fact that the coming generation has an opportunity to learn everything from making butter-fat tests to creating the latest in millinery.

(4) But, the climax to all these years' work in 4-H clubs came only recently to my own children. That came along with the defeat of my boy's 4-H club calf and with the defeat of my daughter as the outstanding club girl in the State. They both had to learn to take defeat in a sportsmanlike manner. And that is the greatest achievement of all. Here's what my daughter told me after she'd dropped a tear or two and the corners of her mouth had hung down a day or two after she found out some other nice little girl had won the most coveted honor in the State: "Dad, I'm going to write the girl who beat me and tell her I'm glad she won the trip to Chicago 'cause I guess I was too confident of myself and my record."

Frankly I feel that when a child has been so trained that it can step out from under defeat in that state of mind, that child has received one of life's greatest lessons.

Wool Improvement

I want to mention my connection with the wool-improvement work which was completed this year upon our little band of sheep. You're perhaps already familiar with the results of the work, which have been noted in the local papers. I verify those statements, but the big point in the project was not that Paul Dodd raised his shearing average 3 pounds in 5 years by culling and proper buck selection. The Extension Service is no more interested in me than it is in Sam Jones or Bill Smith. The big idea was to show and to prove conclusively that with proper methods of range management anyone can build up a larger income from the stock they already have on hand. This has been unquestionably demonstrated right in my own shearing pens, and I'm frank to admit that, had not the Extension Service succeeded in interesting me in this work some 5 years ago, we would have still had "just sheep" as now we have, in these terribly hard times financially, been able to dispose of several hundred dollars worth of bucks to sheepmen who are following the same line of culling and improvement which we have endeavored to follow the past 5 years. I'm frank to state that I believe this one thing which will pull us through this depression will be our better grade of stock, if we manage to get through at all.



Agents Display Bulletins

THIS CONVENIENT bulletin display and storage rack is used by North Dakota county agents. It is 6 by 2 by 7 feet and has 132 vertical display pockets and 110 horizontal storage pockets for the standard size bulletins. Each display pocket is 1¼ inches deep and will hold from 20 to 25 bulletins. A narrow metal retainer on each side of the pocket holds the display bulletins in an upright position. Additional bulletins can be placed in the proper storage pocket directly back of each display pocket, as shown in the center of the illustration. The rack was designed by C. L. Hamilton, North Dakota extension agricultural engineer, after two years of studying the good and bad features of the racks then in use by North Dakota county agents.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS of Lane County, Oreg., recently staged a rodent-control contest which reduced the rodent population of their county by the thousands. Prizes were given to the individual with the best record and to the group with the best record as well as to the individual catching the largest number of moles. Nile Lewis, a club boy from Ada, won the mole prize with a catch of 64 moles.

4-H FORESTRY CLUB work in New York State has passed its eighth anniversary with 6½ million trees planted on New York's idle acres by club members. Through the medium of the 4-H clubs the practice of reforestation and a better knowledge of farm forestry have reached over 6,000 farms.

Emergency Aid Saves Utah Livestock

THERE COMES a time in the life of an individual, or a group of individuals, when through sheer combination of circumstances destruction threatens that which it has taken years to build. This was the condition in which Utah livestock men found themselves when persistent drought, severe cold, and economic depression threatened to wipe out the cattle industry. In this almost hopeless situation, emergency rations of wheat were distributed by the Red Cross with the help of the extension organization, and the cattle industry is today a healthy growing industry.

Dame Nature in 1931 made her first contribution to the depression in Utah by withholding her regular rainfall, by searing the fields with hot winds, and drying up the streams. When a survey of the State was made by the Extension Service workers under the supervision of Director William Peterson, it was found that the hay crop for that year was 684,000 tons short of normal and the State granaries held but a fraction of the necessary amount of feed to sustain the livestock population.

The drought of the growing season was followed by one of the most severe winters in the history of the State. The snow cover came in early November, and by the first of January in 1932 the light crop storage was practically exhausted in many communities. Willows and other trees, weeds, and range browse were used in a desperate effort to keep the livestock alive. Farmers borrowed on every iota of credit they could command

to purchase feed. The Government, through its feed loans, aided materially; but the prices of feeds soared and the loans were soon exhausted.

To make matters more alarming and distressing, an epidemic of bank failures struck the State. Farmers who had deposited their feed loan checks saw their financial relief funds frozen in closed vaults. More snow fell, and the temperature dropped to 40° below zero. Milk cows, work stock, hogs, and poultry generally over the State grew gaunt and thin on their meager rations, and many died.

When the first signs of springtime came, the animals that had survived kept the pasture and hay lands bare by consuming every blade of grass that appeared.

Feed Provided

Then came the happy announcement that livestock feed would be made available by the Government through the Red Cross. The news spread like wildfire into every village and hamlet. Owners grasped new hope and held on.

Red Cross organizations that had not been active since the World War were whipped into operation through the assistance of extension workers and volunteer leaders. Chopped wheat began to roll into the State, under the direction of A. L. Schafer, manager of the Pacific branch of the American Red Cross. At first, appropriations were sent to the areas that were most affected by the drought; but a closer survey revealed the fact that many more communities

were in distress than had been previously announced. Through the efforts of Director Peterson, Mr. Schafer, and others, the entire State was made eligible for relief, and famished livestock on farms in every county of the State began to feed on improved rations.

The farmers in Utah were assigned and delivered 55,650,582 pounds of stock feed. Relief agencies assisted in transporting the feed from the railroads to the more remote farms and ranches, some of which are more than 90 miles from shipping centers.

The sun is shining brighter now on the State of the sego lily, and the clouds of depression and drought are not so threatening; but the relief that came to this State following a season of hardship and deprivation will not soon be forgotten by its many beneficiaries.

Outlook Charts

The November 1932 issue of the Extension Service Review contained an announcement that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics had purchased, in cooperation with the Extension Service, a new chart-making machine. This machine was installed to facilitate the reproduction of outlook charts at a low cost. Many of the State extension services placed requisitions for having outlook charts made on this machine during the past year. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics now informs us that in view of the increased cost of paper and cloth, it will be necessary to increase the price of the charts made in this way. Until further notice, therefore, the price of these charts will be as follows:

30- by 40-inch charts on cloth \$1 each (formerly \$0.60).

30- by 40-inch charts on paper \$0.20 each (formerly \$0.15).

Orders for charts will be filled as promptly as possible following their receipt by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. All charts will be brought as nearly up to date as possible when orders are filled. They should be ordered by number rather than by title. To insure prompt delivery, orders should be placed well in advance of the time needed.

THE ACREAGE planted to gardens in Caswell County, N. C., has increased by 40 percent over the 1932 acreage, and corn plantings increased over 12 percent this season.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Has Educational Value

Saturday, October 7, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

I Put 4-H Instruction to Work on the Farm...
A Variety of Interests is the Spice of Life...

Former 4-H club boy from Iowa.
Former 4-H club girl from Michigan.

Former 4-H Club Members Who Have Made Good...
4-H Club Work is a Definite Part of the Nation's Educational System...

State staff member from Michigan.

C. B. Smith, Assistant Director,
Extension Service, United States
Department of Agriculture.

The World's Great Composers—National 4-H
Music-Achievement Test Featuring Compositions by Verdi, J. Strauss, jr., and Liszt...

United States Marine Band.

·ACROSS·THE·EDITOR'S·DESK·

No Conflict Here

IS THE use of efficient methods of production inconsistent with the present program for adjusting agricultural production to demand? This is a question that seems to puzzle a good many minds, including those of some extension people. In a recent radio address Secretary Wallace gave the answer. This is what he said:

"I drove South recently to see how the cotton acreage control program was getting along. On one of the largest cotton plantations in Mississippi I saw a dramatic instance of America's present effort to catch its balance in a changed world. There were two immense fields of cotton with a road between them. On one side of the road men with mules and tractors were turning back into the earth hundreds of acres of thrifty cotton plants nearly 3 feet high. On the other side of the road an airplane was whipping back and forth at 90 miles an hour over the same kind of cotton and spreading a poison-dust cloud to preserve it from destruction by the boll weevil.

"Both of these operations were proceeding side by side on the same farm, and both in our present critical state of economic unbalance were justifiable and necessary. There are those, of course, who would say that with too much cotton the right thing to do would be simply to let the weevil at it and trust to luck. We have been trusting to luck too long. Insects have very small brains. They cannot be counted upon to get us out of troubles of our own making. Clumsily, to be sure, but with a new vigor and an eye to realities, we have started to take hold of this strange situation at both ends in an effort to bring sense and order into our use of land."

Honest Measuring

I HEAR many conflicting opinions expressed as to the effectiveness of the various production adjustment efforts now under way. Much depends, I take it, upon the measuring stick applied. Here is what C. A. Cobb, in charge of cotton production adjustment, has to say on this matter:

"Of course, the cotton farmer is going to measure the success of this year's cotton program by the yardstick of price. I know that. But the measure should be in terms of what the price would have been had there been no program. He should remember that if the 16½-million-bale crop that was in the ground had been harvested, prices undoubtedly would have gone down to a point which in all probability would have been the lowest in history."

What Mr. Cobb says of the effectiveness of the cotton program applies, I think, equally to adjustments that may be undertaken with respect to any commodity. It's worth figuring where we would be at any stage in production adjustment if no effort were made.

Those Retired Acres

JUST about the liveliest issue today all over the country appears to be, "What shall the producer do with his retired acres?", and this issue promises to become even more important as another growing season approaches. I put the question to genial J. F. Cox, in charge of the Section of Replacement Crops in the Adjustment Administration. This was the way he answered me:

"From the farmer's point of view, as well as from any other, it would be a very short-sighted policy to permit the retired acres to be used for any production which could contribute directly or indirectly to the general surplus.

"Under the wheat, cotton, and other definite reduction programs, farmers are given cash adjustment payments to make it possible for them to reduce and order their production in line with effective demand without loss of immediate cash income. The payments are made in order that acres may be withdrawn from production. The retired acres may, of course, be handled usefully in accordance with approved practices which do not contribute to the surplus problem. They should, however, be considered as retired—in fact, in cold storage.

"The withdrawn acres are already producing a crop in the form of adjustment payments. An effort to take off another cash crop from these millions of acres which are being retired from production of basic crops in the great national reduction programs would certainly defeat the farmers' own goal of lowered surpluses and restored buying power."

Heartening Comment

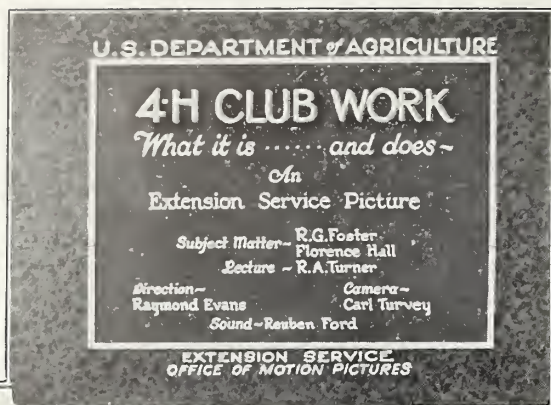
WHEN this page was started in the November 1931 issue of the REVIEW, I told of a straight across-the-desk talk I had with John Inskeep, county agent for Clackamas County, Oreg. I quoted John. He said among other things: "What interests us county agents is what other agents are doing and thinking. That's the stuff we want. We are the boys that are looking appropriating boards and the public in the face every day. When one of us in Illinois or Alabama or anywhere else does a piece of work well, we'd like to know what he did and how he did it." Well, a few days ago I had a letter from John Inskeep. This is what he says nearly 2 years since that first interview:

"Several years ago you were a visitor to my office in Oregon City and I complained rather bitterly of lack of personal news items in the REVIEW. I think it is no more than fair for me to compliment you on the present excellence of this paper. I enjoy the stories of accomplishments of county agents in other States, and, in the July issue, I enjoyed particularly the article by Paul Carpenter, the one concerning the program of Tom M. Marks, and the editorial by Secretary Wallace."

The REVIEW will continue to be prepared with the idea of its being an interesting and helpful chronicle of the diversified activities of extension workers. I hope, also, in these days that it may prove to be something of a guide in directing extension thought and action along lines of national adjustment in farming and rural living.

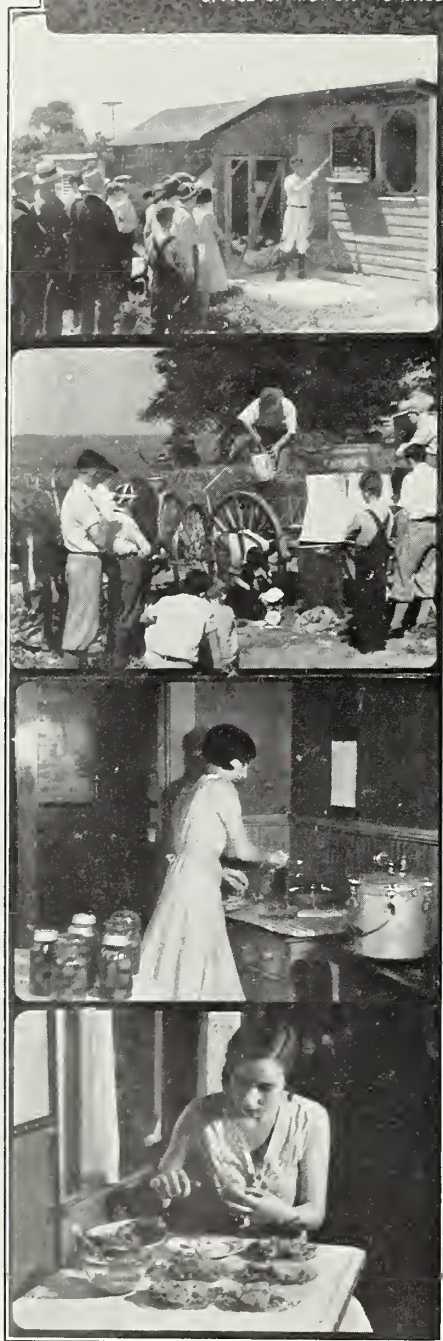
Thanks for the sweetening, John!

R. B.



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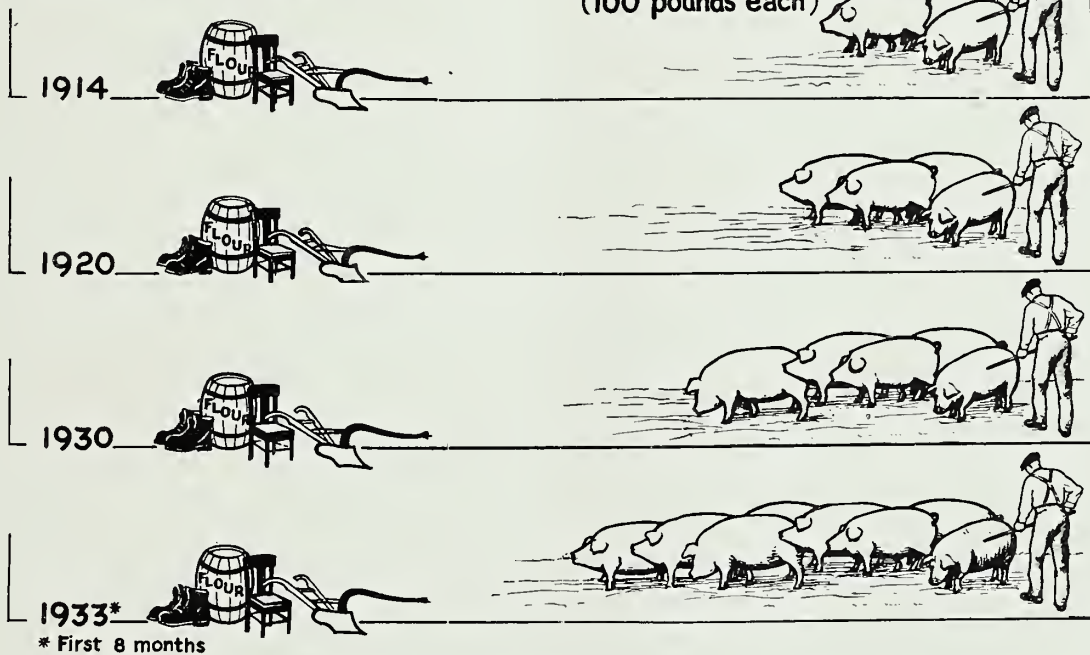
VOL. 4, No. 6

OCTOBER 1933

Buying Power of Hogs

Articles Farmers Buy

Cost in Terms of Hogs
(100 pounds each)



A FAIR SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME FOR CORN AND HOG GROWERS IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THEIR NEWLY INAUGURATED PROGRAM FOR BALANCED PRODUCTION

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



In This Issue

SECRETARY WALLACE lays before us the objectives to be gained from a sound corn-hog program. He emphasizes the fact that since the World War the farm price of hogs has reached its pre-war relationship with prices of things that farmers buy in only one marketing year. Growers, he points out, have everything to gain from this effort to restore a real balance of corn-hog supply and demand.

A CLEAR PICTURE of just what the Farm Credit Administration is attempting to do and how it will function is given in an interview with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of that credit organization. Mr. Morgenthau shows that the new set-up provides a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture.



WHAT WILL farmers grow on the land taken out of cotton production? Director J. W. Bateman, of Louisiana, recommends that more attention be given to the growing of timber, especially on submarginal lands and tax-delinquent lands, which are threatening the security of even the better farms by transferring impossible burdens to them as the poorer lands no longer pay their share of taxes. The fact that there is a serious deficiency of young timber to take the place of the mature timber that is being cut and destroyed makes it urgent for immediate steps to be taken to establish a balance between consumption and growth.

WHEN VARIETIES of seed began to be mixed in New Mexico, extension workers and farmers got busy on seed-improvement work. G. R. Quesenberry, extension agronomist in that State, tells of results achieved with pure seed of the best adapted varieties of corn, wheat, grain sorghums, cotton, potatoes, and broomcorn. He cites as an example one variety of cotton, Acala, through which the yield per acre and staple have been greatly improved.

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BY SUPPLEMENTING cotton growing with dairying, farmers in Wilkes County, Ga., are increasing their farm-buying power, with a year-round cash income. Eight years ago when County Agent C. W. Wheeler made his plans to include dairying in a sound system of farming only 35 farmers were producing milk in market quantities. At present there are 325 members in a county cooperative creamery which last year marketed more than 192,000 pounds of butter.



On The Calendar

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Omaha, Nebr., November 11-17.
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 13-15.
Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kans., November 13-16.
35th American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., November 18-25.
National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., December 2-8.
Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., December 2-7.
American Sociological Society, Philadelphia, Pa., December 27-30.



DATA OBTAINED from home accounts are not only valuable to the individual home maker and her family keeping home account records, but to other home makers and extension workers. Ruth Crawford Freeman, Illinois home accounts specialist, says that the economic information and problems of the families brought out by the records of family income and expenditures have given basic facts for planning county programs. Specialists in foods, clothing, and furnishings use such data when planning their projects to meet the needs of the home makers and their families.

HOW ECONOMIC, educational, and social changes can be met in a county is interestingly told by County Agent A. G. Thomas, Logan County, Ark. He speaks the mind of all extension workers when he says, "In county extension work changes have come and will come again, but our purpose and our aim remain the ideal to help the farmer and the farm family to more economical production, more efficient marketing, better products to sell and a fuller and happier life for the farm family."

A REPORT issued by the Iowa Extension Service gives a thorough analysis of that service.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

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Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1933

NO. 6

Objectives of a Sound Corn-Hog Program

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

IN THE CORN and hog business, as in most major agricultural enterprises today, the primary job is to restore balance; the supply side of the scales must be lightened until it again is on an even tilt with the demand side. For too many years now the demand side of the figurative scale, representing corn-hog production and consumption, has been growing ever lighter without a corresponding adjustment in supply. After a decade of sufferance we can no longer afford to dispute that unduly low prices for the entire crop are the wages of surplus production.

Back in the pre-war days (1910-14) hogs were a most consistent source of farm income. Hog production did not exceed effective demand. European nations looked annually to the United States for substantial supplies of pork and lard. Our own national population kept up with any increase in hog production. Across the country the hog became known as a "mortgage lifter." The keystone of successful farming in the Corn Belt

was the raising of good hogs.

In 1932 it took nearly 23 hogs to equal the farm purchasing and debt-paying power of 10 hogs in the pre-war period. By January 1933 the average farm price for hogs had fallen to the terribly low level of \$2.68 per hundredweight, the lowest dollar quotation in 50 years. When the size of the farm debts and the prices of things farmers buy were considered, this was the lowest hog market this country has ever seen.

Why this disparity in hog income which has brought thousands of farmers to the verge of ruin? This is largely explained by a survey of our foreign trade in hog products in recent years.

in Europe today. Germany has doubled hog production since the war; Denmark has increased hog production fivefold. European boundary lines bristle with import restrictions against our hog products, yet we continue to raise the sixth hog.

Extension's Contribution to National Recovery

IN THEIR work and contacts, extension men and women are making a definite contribution to the national recovery programs by doing two things:

1. By adjusting their established local programs so that in carrying them out they do not add to our national surpluses of farm commodities.

2. By emphasizing and repeating the facts about our troublesome agricultural surpluses, as well as the facts about the dwindling of our agricultural exports to almost negligible proportions, and the relation of these facts to farm prices of basic farm commodities.

By doing these two things the extension workers are cooperating effectively with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in controlling the production of these commodities and thereby restoring farm commodity prices to parity, and increasing the purchasing power of our farming population.

We must either restore world trade or else permanently take out of use 40,000,000 surplus acres which were planted during the war-time boom.

We are not opposing efficiency. We want as much efficiency as we can achieve. But we want our efficiency ordered and the fruits of our efficiency justly apportioned.

Henry A. Wallace

Since as recently as the 1926-29 period, American hog farmers have lost 12 out of 20 foreign customers for pork products; 10 out of 40 foreign buyers of lard. The loss in our exports since 1929 alone is equivalent to losing nearly 22,000,000 foreign consumers of lard and over 3,500,000 pork consumers (figured at the high United States per capita consumption rate).

One hog out of every six hogs in the Corn Belt feed lots is no longer taken

Thus the large hog crop of 1923—approximately 12,000,000,000 pounds live weight—sold at \$7.50 per hundredweight and had a total market value of \$912,000,000. Three years later, in 1926, American farmers sold only 9,500,000,000 pounds live weight to federally inspected slaughter plants, but the price was \$12.47 per hundredweight, and the total return was \$1,191,000,000, a 30 percent greater return from a crop 21 percent smaller. In the meantime there had been

Low Prices

Because of this continued heavy hog production in the face of a severe shrinkage in one important outlet—the foreign market—as well as the decline in the general price level, hog prices have stayed low. They have fallen below the general price level because the restricted foreign outlet has increased the amount of pork to be disposed of in the domestic market. We know from past experience that when the hog supply available to the domestic market is abnormally large, either because of sharply increased hog production or a severe decline in foreign outlet, the farmer gets less aggregate income as well as a lower price per pound than he could have obtained from a moderate supply of normal proportions.

no proportionate change in the wholesale price level of all commodities or in the general level of industrial activity.

Reducing Production

Hog production needs to be reduced approximately one fifth from its level over the past few years if hog farmers again are to realize the maximum return from the hog enterprise. Inflation or other economic phenomena may raise the prices of all things and thereby improve the debt-paying power of the farmer, but only adjustment of supply with effective demand—the restoration of balance—will wipe out the disparity between the prices of hogs and the prices of things farmers buy.

Unhappily, the Corn Belt farmers' problem is not alone that of scaling down hog production. Like Siamese twins the problems involved in the production of an animal and its feed are inseparable. Hogs eat about one half of our corn crop. When we cut hog production substantially we eliminate part of the normal outlet for corn. So if corn acreage is not adjusted by an amount sufficient to compensate for the reduction in hogs, corn prices will decline with respect to prices of hogs and production of more livestock undoubtedly will be stimulated. But we already have a too great production of all livestock!

We must not perpetuate a surplus production of livestock through a failure to deal with feed production. A real net reduction in all agricultural production is being sought; not a mere shift from one enterprise to another. For each reduction of 10 head in hog production, therefore, from 6 to 8 acres, depending upon yield, should be "retired" from growing corn.

Processing Taxes

The corn-hog problem is further made difficult by the necessity for apportioning benefits to farmers in such a way that each will be rewarded as much as his neighbor, in proportion to the size of their respective operations, although one may be largely raising hogs and the other largely raising corn. There are certain other difficulties about levying processing taxes to obtain funds for benefits; presumably, each commodity on which benefits will be realized from adjustment should stand a fair share of the expenses.

The corn-hog production problem admittedly is a tough one, but under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, farmers of the United States for the first time have a real centralizing power for carrying out a sound adjustment program. They

have already utilized this power to some extent in putting over an emergency hog marketing program during a 5 weeks' period ending September 29.

About the first of August this year, the corn-hog situation had reached the acute stage. Instead of displaying their usual seasonal bulge, hog prices dragged along when slaughter supplies this summer averaged approximately 30 percent larger than those of May, June, and July a year ago and about 5 percent larger than the previous record total for those months. Consequently, supplies of fresh pork became very burdensome; this situation was directly reflected in low prices for live hogs.

Besides, there were prospects for continued heavy slaughter through the next marketing year. The 1933 spring pig crop was 3 percent larger than last year; the June 1 pig crop survey indicated an 8 percent increase in fall farrowing. The speculative demand for pork and lard had about run its course; the packers' storage stocks were rapidly approaching an all-time record high level. It was certain that offerings of pork and lard for domestic consumption would be increased through the latter part of this year and that as a consequence, hog prices this coming fall and winter again might sink to very low levels.

Emergency Program

Everyone is familiar now with the Administration's answer to this situation—the emergency slaughter of 6,000,000 pigs and 150,000 sows soon to farrow; purchased at market premiums by authorized processors for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture. This program had a threefold effect: It permitted a prompt adjustment of hog supplies; it offered real relief to farmers in drought areas where short feed supplies practically enforced the premature sale of livestock, and it provided around 100,000,000 pounds of meat for distribution among needy families.

The next thing is to follow up the emergency program with a soundly conceived long-time effort. The objectives are clear: reduction of hog production by a fifth; reduction in corn acreage at least sufficient to compensate for the reduction in hog production.

There is a significant reward for corn-hog farmers inherent in this effort to restore once again a real balance of corn-hog supply and demand. It is suggested by the fact that the farm price of hogs since the World War has reached its pre-war relationship with prices of things farmers buy in only 1 marketing year (1925-26), and that corn prices have

stood at a similar fair exchange value during the post-war period only in the short corn crop year of 1924.

Functions and Activities of Specialists

State subject-matter specialists devote one fourth of their time to planning functions, another fourth to the training of State and county extension workers, slightly more than two fifths to the direct teaching of farm people, and the remainder of their time to studying ways and means of conducting extension work more effectively.

These findings are from the study of the functions and activities of State extension specialists conducted by T. Roy Reid, assistant director, Arkansas Extension Service, and M. C. Wilson, of the Federal Extension Service, and recently issued as Extension Service Circular 189.

Designed as a comparison study to the analysis of the functions and activities of State supervisors of county extension agents reported in Extension Service Circular 179, this new study focuses attention on the real place of subject-matter specialists in the extension organization and their contributions to extension teaching.

Six hundred and fifty-four State specialists, of whom 497 were in agriculture and 142 in home economics, furnished information as to distribution of time among the various functions and activities commonly performed or engaged in by specialists. Forty-two State extension directors rated the various functions of specialists from the standpoint of relative importance. They also expressed an opinion regarding the qualifications of specialists.

To many the most interesting part of the study is the point of view of 412 county agricultural and home demonstration agents in 9 representative States regarding the assistance obtained from specialists.

In addition to the large volume of data obtained from these sources the authors have also analyzed extension budgets from the standpoint of percentage of funds expended on specialists in the various States. Many other problems connected with the administration of specialists are also considered.

Copies of this circular have been sent to all administrative and supervisory officers and to subject-matter specialists. A limited number of copies are available to county extension workers who make request of the Federal Extension Service.

Meeting the Farmers' Credit Needs

An Interview with Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Governor, Farm Credit Administration

This is the first of a series of articles on the new deal in farm credit. Other articles will follow in the near future on the different types of credit the Farm Credit Administration is making available. They will deal with loans made by the Federal land banks, land bank commissioners, production credit corporations, intermediate credit banks, and the bank for cooperatives. This interview was arranged by the editorial staff of the REVIEW.

IT WAS with quite a little anticipation that I walked into the office of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., for an interview with the head of one of the world's largest banking systems. And it was a pleasant surprise to be greeted by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with a wave to be seated and a broad smile.

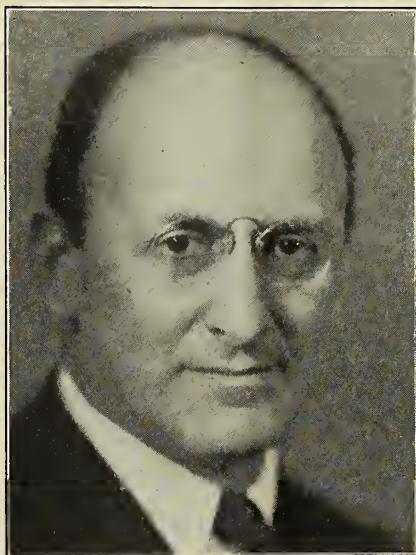
I knew he had been trained in agriculture at Cornell University, had lived for a while on a Western ranch, served on New York's agricultural advisory council, was a member of that State's conservation commission under Governor Roosevelt, and is owner of a farm journal. But I hardly expected to find a man so typically farmer-minded as this owner of 1,400 acres in Dutchess County, N.Y. His farm, by the way, actually made a profit in 1932.

I told him most of the readers of the REVIEW knew pretty well what was going on in the present farm credit set-up. It was generally understood that the whole system was being overhauled, reorganized, and simplified so that a farmer, no matter what his credit needs, could apply to one central agency for long-term, intermediate, and short-term credit. However, I felt that many extension folks would like to get a clear picture of just what the new credit organization is attempting to do and how it will function.

Pushing aside a pile of papers, he leaned across his desk and said, "First of all, I want to make it clear that this new system will be a complete and coordinated system for agriculture. All the Federal agencies and functions dealing with agricultural credit have been consolidated into one organization called the Farm Credit Administration. As you know, before the new organization was created the Farm Loan Board had

under its direction the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, national farm loan associations, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. When the Farm Credit Administration was enacted the old Farm Loan Board was done away with.

"I suppose you know that we have taken over the 12 regional agricultural credit corporations and their 21 branches.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Also we have with us in the Farm Credit Administration the crop production loan office and the seed loan production office of the Department of Agriculture, with which, I believe, many agricultural extension agents have had a lot of experience. When the Federal Farm Board was abolished provision was made for continuing under the Farm Credit Administration the function of making loans to farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations."

"But", I interrupted, "what's going to provide the production credit needs of farmers now that the regional agricultural credit corporations are fading out of the picture? Also, what's going to take the place of the seed and crop production loans formerly handled by the Department of Agriculture?"

"Well, right now we are organizing a production credit branch of the Farm Credit Administration. It is going to consist of 12 production credit corporations, one in each of the Federal land

bank districts, and a number of local production credit associations. As production credit facilities are made available by this new set-up, the regional agricultural credit corporations will cease to make new loans. Outstanding seed and crop production loans and loans by the regional agricultural credit corporations will be liquidated in an orderly manner. It is our intention to organize this new production credit agency and its production credit associations in time to take care of the farmer's need for this kind of credit for 1934."

"That", I said, "certainly clears up the organizational angle of how farmers' production credit needs will be handled. But Mr. Morgenthau, how about the organization of the new set-up in general? Just how is the Farm Credit Administration being organized?"

"It's just as simple as the production credit end of the system. You know the country is divided into 12 Federal land bank districts. In each district there is a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a production credit corporation. A bank for cooperatives will soon be established in each district. The whole system is in the process of being reorganized and in some districts you will find all of those banks I mentioned. In other districts this is not the case but soon will be.

"Now all four of the institutions in each district will be located in the same city and have the same directors. We plan eventually to house all of these units in the same building. Each of the four institutions is a unit of the central system, or the Farm Credit Administration. They are not little separate, independent systems.

"Each organization or institution will have its own set of officers in charge of day-to-day operations. To avoid unnecessary duplication of personnel and facilities, many activities of the farm credit agencies will be placed under the supervision and direction of one man, called the general agent."

"This set-up", Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, "provides a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture. Before long, we hope to have local organizations that will handle first and second mortgage loans, intermediate loans and short-term loans, in agricultural communities."

Forestry's Place in Louisiana's Farm Program

J. W. BATEMAN

Director, Louisiana Extension Service

THIS YEAR'S plow-up of cotton and the plans for a greatly reduced acreage next year focuses our attention on crops to take the place of this one which is so greatly overproduced. The search for a substitute is not so simple as it may seem. There are certain requirements that must be met when we consider possible candidates for the honor of sharing King Cotton's place on the farm.

Let us mention some of these requirements. First, the crop must be adapted to the climate and soil. Second, it must be adapted to the characteristics of the people. Third, it must not require expensive and complicated equipment. Fourth, it must be readily marketed and not require the setting up of special markets and marketing machinery or the creating of a demand. Fifth, it must not already be produced to excess. Sixth, it must not be subject to violent fluctuations in value. Seventh, it must be capable of growth over a large territory.

Timber Crops

The crop that seems better to fill all these requirements than any other is a wood crop. Timber is not being overproduced. Forests can grow over a large area; they are adapted to many extremes of climate and soil. Forest products are readily marketed; there is a steady demand for them, and our farmers have, or can readily acquire, the experience and training needed to produce them.

For many years our Louisiana people have been ignoring the power of our forests to grow and thus produce a livelihood. They have been changing the forests into fields. It seems that this tendency has been halted of late and is being, and wisely, reversed so that now fields are being made into forests. Many thousands of acres in every State in the Nation have been found to be submarginal for ordinary crop production and Louisiana is no exception.

If we examine data on timber requirements and supplies, as has been done recently by Extension Forester Robert Moore of Louisiana, we find that the drain on our forests is heaviest in the South and West while the consumption of timber is mainly in the South and East. In both the South and the East there is an extremely serious deficiency of young timber to take the place of the

mature timber that is being cut and destroyed. Thus a serious shortage is inevitable unless immediate steps are taken to establish a balance between consumption and growth. Mr. Moore's study shows that the balancing must be done in the young timber and exactly the age classes that will result if we make new forests as a result of the adjustment of our cotton acreage.

Marketing Timber

Louisiana farmers have markets for young timber that have not only held their own, but have grown in the face of the depression in other agricultural lines. Mr. Moore collects annually data on purchases of pulpwood from farmers and from the owners of small areas of forest. In 1929 these purchases had a value of \$1,650,600 while in 1932 at a much less unit selling price the value of the pulpwood purchased was \$1,600,000. Consumption of pulpwood actually increased those years of shrinkage in most other lines.

A study of the relative values of southern pine, cotton, and tobacco shows strikingly the stability of prices of forest products. Comparing stumpage values of second-growth southern pine with those of cotton we find that using the period of 1910-14 as an average, the value of cotton fell below the average in 1930 and has not yet recovered, while pine values have yet to fall to the 1910-14 average. We find tobacco exceeded its average price for 1910-14 in 1912, fell below from 1913 to 1915, and again fell below the average in 1929 to remain there.

Tax-Delinquent Lands

Frequently we find Louisiana people saying that reforestation means a complete abandonment of the area so far as its inhabitants are concerned. This is far from true, as the President's Civilian Conservation Corps proves. Man power is needed in timber growing as it is in any other farm business. We need have little fear that increasing the area of productive forests will have serious consequences in dislocating our present population. Indeed, the dislocation is likely to be far more serious if the present areas of submarginal farm lands and tax-delinquent lands are not put into timber production shortly. Louisiana and all the Southern States have serious problems in their tax-delinquent lands

which are threatening the security of even the better farms by transferring impossible burdens to them as the poorer lands no longer pay their share of taxes.

The industries are the market for farm timber, and they are concerned with the perpetuation of these farm timber supplies and realize the necessity for it. Recently a Louisiana paper company accepted the recommendations of the Agricultural Extension Service under which it will purchase only pulpwood cut in accordance with the best forestry principles. When the Extension Service brought to the attention of the mill management the rapid exhaustion of the farm timber tributary to the mill, due to overcutting, the company realized the necessity for immediate action on the problem and accepted the cutting rules recommended. Other industries will doubtless follow this lead.

Louisiana is definitely embarking on a program that will grow timber on many acres of old cotton fields. We can recommend it highly to our sister States.



George E. Farrell.

George E. Farrell was recently appointed associate chief of the wheat section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to work with M. L. Wilson, chief. Mr. Farrell was in charge of the Extension Service in the North Central States at the time of his appointment. He was born on a farm in Will County, Ill., and served for 12 years in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the Northern States.

Utilization of Land from Which Cotton Has Been Removed

C. E. BREHM

Assistant Director, Tennessee Extension Service

THESE ARE approximately 285,000 acres of land in Tennessee from which cotton has been removed, as a result of the cotton acreage-adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It is important that all this land be utilized to contribute to the health, comfort, and prosperity of the farm family, both in the immediate future and in the more distant future. Unless this acreage is properly utilized it will be similar to the talent wrapped in a napkin and buried in the soil. It will not be put to work, and the farmer who does not effectively utilize these acres may well be characterized as the slothful servant.

New Agricultural Policy

Failure to properly utilize this land means that the benefits in restricting the cotton acreage, in a higher price for the remaining cotton, and the land rent paid, will be temporary and short-lived. Rather the controlled production program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which requires for a period the removal of land from cultivation of certain crops, must be considered as projecting a new agricultural policy, which necessarily involves the best use of land diverted to other purposes. The use from a permanent agricultural policy viewpoint should be such that these acres will continue to contribute to improvement in the life of the farm family, in health, comfort, and culture. Only in this way can the greatest permanent benefits be attained from the new national agricultural program of controlled production.

It follows, therefore, that the cotton acreage-adjustment program must be followed with a program for the proper utilization of this land.

winter use. In this work the home demonstration agent must cooperate closely with county agents and the cotton program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with a well-planned food program.

A garden vegetable diet, for the healthful life of the family, must be supplemented with meat and livestock products. There should be at least 1 cow on each of these farms, as a source of milk and butter; 3 or 4 hogs fattened for a home meat supply, and at least 25 to 50 chickens. If this livestock as a source of food is not on the farm, some of the money received in the higher price for cotton, or in land rent on acres leased to the Secretary of Agriculture, can be diverted to no better purpose than to invest in a future source of food.

Feed for Livestock

It goes without saying that the feed for this livestock should be grown on the place, and the more fertile acres taken out of cotton cultivation should be diverted to growing grain, hay, and pasture for this livestock for home consumption. This includes winter

pasture, which will prevent the soil from washing, and also adequate and abundant summer pasture and a supply of hay. Here again the home-demonstration program must go along with the county agent's program in demonstrating the making of butter and cheese, the proper care in handling milk, canning meats and poultry, especially the veal calf, and in the curing of pork products. There is no reason why every farm family should not have an abundant supply of these foods, for it has been demonstrated

COMMENT BY J. F. COX

Chief, Replacement Crops Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

WHAT Mr. Brehm has to say in regard to the needs of farm families, maintaining themselves on garden and livestock products produced on the farm, is excellent. However, acres of land normally used for feeding livestock contributing to the family, and for producing food directly for the family, should not be shifted to the contracted acres, thus releasing other land on the farm for the production of livestock products or crops for sale.

It is important that the acres retired from cotton production be prevented from erosion loss and from the uncontrolled development of noxious weeds. If these lands are actually needed by a farm family for the production of food for family use and for work animals on the farm, the contract provides that they may be so used. In a broad way, attention should be called to the fact that the main purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in reducing production of specified surplus crops to domestic and export demands, must not be offset by using the acres taken out of production in producing surpluses of other agricultural products.

It is clearly not the intention of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that acres taken out of cotton or other surplus crops be used for income. Sale crops are prohibited.

Stress should be placed on the growing of soil-improvement crops to be turned under or otherwise handled in the improvement of the land while it is not being used in cotton production.

The Government has made it possible for farmers to receive a cash benefit from land planted to cotton, not otherwise paying a profit. There should be no State-wide programs directed toward trying to get additional profits from these acres taken out of production. Such programs would defeat themselves. The planting of winter vegetables, feed crops, and specialty crops of one kind or another for sale on the contracted cotton and wheat acres, will result in an overproduction in these lines.

Food Supply

Many cotton farms do not have an adequate year-round food supply. This is especially true of tenant and share-crop farmers. It is apparent on such farms that the paramount immediate use of the most fertile land is to provide a year-round home-grown food supply. This includes a year-round garden of vegetables that can be used in the fresh state and preserved either by canning, drying, or proper storing in the fresh state for

many times that these foods can be preserved without any deterioration, and that pork products can be preserved without being infested with "skippers." The smokehouse, the food-storage cellar, and the pantry must assume greater importance on every farm under the new farm policy.

Simultaneously an adequate supply of feed, grains, and hay should be grown on the farm for the work stock, and it should not be necessary to buy any feed for work stock.

Protect Lands from Erosion

The poorer lands, those inclined to wash and erode, should be seeded to some crop like Japan clover, Italian rye grass, or permanent hay and pasture mixtures, which can be seeded cheaply, and not simply left to grow up in weeds. This will afford some pasture and hay, and at the same time improve the fertility of the land, so that in the future it will be more productive, giving some increment to the farm capital—the soil. If this is done, it will not be like burying a talent in the soil.

There is no valid reason why the foregoing program cannot be carried out on every cotton farm. The cultivation of fewer acres of cotton means that there will be land available for growing these foods, and the farmer will have more time available for devoting his attention to growing his food supply. Too, if this program is carried out on each cotton farm, permanent, long-time improvement will be made in the cotton country and farm families will be generally better off. If it is not done, farmers generally throughout the Cotton Belt will have more leisure time on their hands; but their mode of life will not be much better than it was before. A program which includes recreation, cultural education, improvement of the home, and other social phases of life, nutrition and health, household handcrafts, adequate food supply, and efficient farm management must simultaneously be projected with each controlled production program for the greatest and most permanent benefits in maintaining and improving the life of society in any agricultural region.

AN INTERNATIONAL 4-H mothers' meeting was recently held on the Canadian border. Beebe, Vt., and Beebe, Canada, boast four 4-H clubs, with 45 members on the Canadian side and 15 on the Vermont side. At the meeting, which was put on by the members for their mothers, the entire membership of 60 and 53 mothers were present.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK is to be celebrated November 6-12, and it is hoped that rural people throughout the United States will participate in its observance.

Americans have long since accepted the theory that adequately supported public educational services are essential to national security. This is true for rural as well as urban America. In the effort to reduce public expenditures during the depression period, educational agencies have been severely crippled in many localities, frequently being sacrificed for less essential services. Rural America's interest in education is unquestionable. One indication of a realization of its value is the constantly increasing number of men, women, boys and girls who are becoming members of organized groups to participate in extension work. Members of the extension staff might well stimulate observance of American Education Week by rural people by such means as talks, playlets, and pageants in connection with regular meetings of organized groups, or by planning a special event. Thus, through such activities, public opinion may be strengthened considerably in the realization that adequate educational services are a necessity in America and must be maintained.

4-H Celebration Planned

The achievements of more than 900,000 4-H club members will be given recognition on Saturday, November 4, when the fourth annual Nation-wide Achievement Day program will be broadcast on a network of 58 radio stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co. The program will be conducted jointly by the State extension services of 41 States and the United States Department of Agriculture. As in previous achievement-day broadcasts, the program has been divided into three periods. The first and last periods, consisting of 15 minutes each, will be broadcast from Washington, D.C., and will include speakers of national prominence and music by the United States Marine Band. The program during the two national periods will go out over the entire network. During the middle 30-minute period, the national network will be dissolved and each cooperating State will broadcast its own State program. On these State programs will be heard 4-H club members, State governors, extension workers, leading citizens, and music characteristic of the State 4-H clubs. Group meetings are being planned by all members and local leaders in many States to supplement the Federal and State programs.

INTERVIEWS with parents of more than 1,300 children under 15 years of age indicate that meals are the greatest child problem in at least 477 rural New Hampshire homes. Obtaining patterns for children's clothing, supervising play, and teaching the youngsters the proper food habits are other difficulties with which the mothers would like help.

Just completed by the 10 county home demonstration agents in the State, the investigation was made for the purpose of formulating an educational program for mothers of young children.

BELIEVE it or not, Frances Langdon, local leader of Redvale, Colo., served a meal to 40 people recently without costing her a penny of cash expense!

Here is the explanation: All vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, cream, butter, eggs, and cheese were produced on the farm for home use. Foods were canned, stored, or preserved according to a budget plan.

Some of these foods were traded for flour to neighbor farmers who had some of their wheat ground into flour in exchange for wheat. Eggs, cream, and other farm products were traded to merchants for sugar, coffee, soda, and other products.

Last-Minute Extension Views

A few samples of extension work in the West photographed by George W. Ackerman on a recent trip



The relief canning center in the community of Milwaukie, Oreg., which is under the supervision of the home demonstration agent. Several hundred unemployed men and women raised gardens under the direction of the county agent and put up their winter supply of food here.



A Missouri 4-H poultry club boy has rigged up this device for keeping fresh water available for his chickens. More than 31,000 boys in the United States are learning what is essential to profit in poultry raising.



Fitting the pattern is very essential to style, as any 4-H club girl knows. These two Missouri girls are practicing a little cooperation in making a pretty, suitable, and thrifty wardrobe. More than 3,400 Missouri girls completed their clothing club work last year.



Youthful Utah farmers whose turkey project is a real business venture. The turkeys are weighed every week and a careful record kept of their gains and what it is costing them.



Strip farming near Great Falls, Mont., using alternate summer fallow and crops to prevent blowing. As a result of an extension campaign 25 wheat farmers in this county are practicing strip farming on 5,000 acres to prevent the loss of fertile surface soil.



Canning peas for the winter food supply occupies the attention of this Oregon farm family. Never since war times has such a large quantity of fruits and vegetables grown on the farm gone into home canning as this fall. This not only saves much produce that would otherwise go to waste but provides a better balanced winter diet.



County Agent R. L. Wrigley, of Cache County, Utah, explains the wheat plan to a group of farmers in Clarkston. More than 1,200,000 wheat farmers have heard the facts of the wheat situation in this way.

A Georgia Dairy Development

WILKES COUNTY, GA., increases the farm buying power with a larger year-round cash income, and develops a sound system of farming by supplementing cotton growing with dairying.

Faced with a farming plan 150 years old, crop after crop of soil-depleting cot-

of them sold to the town trade and the other shipped to an ice-cream plant outside the county.

Program Plan and Development

Starting with eight men who had weathered the storm which followed the first attempt, Mr. Wheeler began his



Wilkes County farmers delivering milk to their creamery. G. C. Adams, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, says of the Washington creamery, "It is one of the best cooperative creameries in the State, started 5 years ago, and since that time has paid all expenses, paid for the plant, and paid the farmers good dividends in giving them a constant and satisfactory market for their dairy products."

ton, and with a failure in a previous attempt at dairying still fresh in the minds of the community, County Agent C. W. Wheeler studied his problems and made his plans 8 years ago. Dairying still seemed to offer the best solution, and so he with the help of the few farmers who were already making a go of dairying in the county outlined a program which has helped the farmers in Wilkes County to develop a dairy industry with 325 men cooperating. Dairying provides a supplementary cash income the year round and at the same time is helping to restore soil fertility for cotton growing.

In 1925, 35 farmers were producing milk in market quantities, which they delivered once each week in varying conditions of sourness to a local farmer-operated cream station. Due to an oversupply of cream stations and an undersupply of cream, the demand being great, little attention was given to the quality of the cream sold. The supply was largely a matter of pin money for the farm wife, who skimmed the cream and sent the week's collection to the creamery in a lard pail. Only two farms in the county were marketing sweet milk. One

movement by spending the morning on which the cream was gathered at the cream station. Suggestions were offered and practices exchanged between the men. A program of publicity, demonstration, and farm visits was soon after put into action. The fact that the local farmer's mind was set on cotton was the first thing to be considered. The eight men who had made some headway were used as demonstrators. Other farmers given most careful consideration were owner-operators who were the most successful in the previous attempt.

The mental attitude of the local farmer could best be changed by the demonstration of the market available for dairy products. The high price paid for the cream gave opportunity for the development of a farmer-owned station. The advantages of the cooperative station were soon evident and the production of cream increased. Individual production being small, all forms of marketing were eliminated except that of selling cream for butter. The quality of the product had been raised through efforts in grading and educational features showing the advantage in price of higher-quality cream.

Previous to 1925 the cows received what feed the mules did not need. Little corn and hay were produced and there was seldom more than enough to feed the mules. An abundance of streams in the bottom land and soil suitable for the growing of legume hays and native pasture grasses made improvement a matter of getting the farmer to see the need. Cottonseed could be traded for the cottonseed meal, and the farmers had been feeding some of it. The first attempt at feeding this concentrate mixed with ground corn showed a marked increase in the size of the cream check. Cowpeas and soybeans were used as a source of summer hay. Production of these crops has continued and farmers produced from one half acre to 1 acre of hay for each cow.

The cow had always been a neglected part of the organization. A dollar-and-cents demonstration of how feeding could increase the cream check was required before much improvement could be made throughout the group. The first attempts at balancing a ration seemed to these farmers a step to unbalance the bank balance. More demonstrations, more facts, more experience soon proved to them that the unbalancing would be to their advantage. Herds had been kept in most any kind of shelter, if any, and were usually tied up for the night without water. An explanation of the amount of water in a gallon of milk gave them some idea of the quantity needed by the cow if she was to produce to capacity. It was necessary to show the advantages of cream separators over the old hand skimming methods.

Improvement of Herds

Almost all of the farms had a few cows, chiefly grade Jerseys of a very poor type. Due to lack of care, the production of these few had been kept at its lowest point. There were only three desirable purebred sires in the county. Due to a good crop year in 1926 and supplementary cash income being good, 11 carloads of grade cattle, considerably better than the local animals, were purchased. This first move was aided by the financial assistance offered by local banks and businessmen. The next year the demand for such stock had increased to such an extent that concentration within the county on improvement of the local herds by the use of purebred sires seemed to be the most advisable action.

From 35 men shipping through a local station operated by a creamery 200 miles away, this county now has 325 members in a county cooperative creamery which last year marketed more than 192,000 pounds of butter.

Five Years of Home Accounts in Illinois

Ruth Crawford Freeman, home accounts specialist in Illinois, tells some of the things that home accounts kept by Illinois farm women are showing.

THE HOME account project in Illinois during 1932-33 has been carried in 24 counties. It has been more successful than before in regard to the number of families keeping accounts and completing the year's record in counties where there has been a gradual growth of new account keepers each year. The increased number has been obtained by the organization of a beginners' group each year, as well as giving assistance to the homemakers who are keeping their second, third, or fourth year records. In McLean County, there are 87 homemakers who expect to complete their 1933 records in contrast to 10 homemakers from the same county who sent in records in 1929.

The value of these farm and town records is increasing, as the families continue to keep them over a term of years. Of the 200 home-account books completed during the fiscal year 1932-33 and sent in for analysis, 121 were from families who had kept records for at least 2 years. Sixty-three of the 121 families had kept accounts for 3 years, 25 as long as 4 years, and for 11 families it was the fifth continuous year of their home-account records. Of the above 200 books received 159 were farm-family records.

Data Used by Specialists

The data are not only valuable to the individual homemaker and her family keeping complete home-account records, but to other homemakers and extension workers. The economic information and problems of the families brought out by the records of family income and expenditures have given basic facts for planning county programs. Such data have been used by the different specialists in foods, clothing, and furnishings to plan their projects to meet the needs of the homemakers and their families.

The average realized income of these 159 farm families for 1932-33 was \$1,308, of which 58 percent was cash and 42 percent furnished by the farm in food, fuel, gifts, and shelter. Seventy-three percent of the families recorded cash available for family use for the year as \$680 or less, and 30 percent of the families recorded the cash as \$411. On the average, this was a 25 percent lower realized income than in 1931-32 and 50 percent less than in 1930-31.

Adjustments made in the use of this greatly reduced farm income by the selected group of farm families, who certainly deserve credit for the way they have faced their money problems with "heads up" as one homemaker stated it, are given as follows:

1. In food, a greater proportion of the food consumed by the family was produced at home. More than two thirds, or 69 percent, of food was furnished by the farm. The purchased food for one family of 4 members was as low as \$50 for the year, although the average for the 159 farm families was \$141. The total food cost per family, based on the number of meals served and energy requirements of members according to Dr. Edith Hawley's scale, gave the adult male unit cost for the 3 meals per day as \$0.31, in contrast to \$0.40 for 1931. This reduction is greater than the price level change from 1931 to 1932.

2. The operating expenditures for the 159 families, averaging \$113 for the year, have been cut by such items as discon-

ing screens, and a little painting, averaging a cost of \$10 per family for the year. Owner-family expenditures for repairs seemed very little different than those of the tenant family.

The cash spent for home furnishings, averaging \$26 for the year, was limited to repairs of furniture and the purchase of a few replacement articles such as toweling, sheeting, and dishes.

4. The clothing expenditures appeared to be reduced almost to a minimum, judging from the few articles purchased and the small amount spent per person. The average amount spent per family of the 159 farm families (3.9 persons) was \$91, but in the lowest income group the average dropped to \$57 per family (3.3 persons). The average amount reported for the whole group spent for husbands was \$21; wives, \$29; preschool age children, \$9; grade-school age boys and girls, \$16; high-school age boys, \$26; and high-school age girls, \$50.

5. General expenditures, averaging \$245 for the year, include auto, \$74;



Women in Warren County, Ill., working on their home accounts.

tinuing telephone service, making soap from waste fats, and the like. Fourteen families used only fuel from the farm—wood, cobs, and corn.

3. Under shelter, the cash spent for house repairs was practically limited to replacing broken windowpanes, repair-

health, \$41; recreation, \$17; education, \$41; church, \$28; gifts, \$21; and personal, \$23. All were cut to a low level. The auto expense had been reduced by a limited use of it, as well as including only three new cars purchased by the

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Iowa Reexamines the Extension Service

PRESIDENT RAYMOND M. HUGHES, of the Iowa State College, believes that constant self-surveys are necessary to keep abreast of the times. Acting on this belief he named a staff committee in September 1931 to make a thorough study of the Iowa Extension Service and recommend improvements.

The committee, composed of J. Brownlee Davidson, professor of agricultural engineering, chairman; Herbert M. Hamlin, associate professor of vocational education; and Paul C. Taff, assistant director, Iowa Extension Service, took their assignment seriously and after 20 months of study, and with the assistance of numerous subcommittees, has issued a comprehensive report of 237 printed pages.

This report, which is the first of its kind ever issued by a State college, presents a thorough analysis of the entire Extension Service, its organization, functions, and relationships. While it deals specifically with the Iowa Extension Service, much of the report is of interest to extension workers generally. It is a valuable reference book for those engaged in conducting professional-training courses for extension workers.

After tracing the early history of the extension movement in the State and the establishment of the Extension Service, the report devotes a chapter each to such important topics as: Objectives of extension, functions of extension, relationship to research and resident instruction, administration of the Extension Service, the county extension organization, relationship to public schools, methods of instruction, extension service in home economics, boys' and girls' club work, and extension research. Each chapter closes with a statement of recommendations which in many instances are restatements of accepted principles or policies.

Some of the most significant recommendations of the committee preparing the report deal with relationships with

the county farm bureau, which under an Iowa State law has a legal relationship to the Extension Service. Asserting the belief that some form of county extension organization is required, the committee lists the following qualifications to be met before any such organization can be considered entirely satisfactory:

1. It should exist for educational purposes and use its funds for educational work.

2. It should not engage in commercial or political activities; neither should it be controlled or influenced by any related organization which engages in such activities.

3. It should preferably use only public funds. If private funds are used, they should be used only to promote the regular educational program of the extension organization and not to introduce extraneous and distracting influences. No obligation to favor the donors in any way should be incurred.

4. Dues and fees charged, if any, should be low enough to allow farm people generally to participate in the extension program.

5. The organization should be committed to a program intended to reach all the people of the county, and particularly those most in need of assistance.

6. The organization should not be secret in nature. Its meetings should be publicized and open to all. Its records and accounts should be open at all times to inspection by a designated county official.

7. Memberships, if any, should be open to all on the same terms. There should be no selection or election of members.

8. Field agents should handle no funds and solicit no funds for the extension organization.

9. The program conducted should be systematically correlated with the programs of the other educational agencies of the county.

With regard to sharing expenses with local extension organizations the report recommends:

1. The transportation costs of specialists will be paid out of college funds.

2. The percentage of the salaries of field agents paid out of State and Federal funds should be increased as rapidly as possible until their full salaries come from those sources.

3. The cost of maintaining the county office and providing transportation for field agents should be paid out of county funds.

4. State and Federal money should be administered as an equalization fund, enabling all the counties of the State to maintain desirable minimum programs without an undue burden upon the less wealthy counties.

In reviewing relationship between the Extension Service and the public schools the committee makes a plea for closer relationship and complete coordination of efforts. Every effort should be made to avoid even the appearance of duplication of efforts of the various agencies for agricultural and home-economics education. The committee recommends that State councils of workers in agricultural and home-economics education be created for cooperative planning.

Impressed with the importance of an enterprise involving the regular employment of 200 workers and an annual expenditure of \$1,000,000, and the necessity for using every practicable means of determining the best program and methods, the committee recommends the setting up as an administrative unit a research or fact-finding committee to make a continuous study of the needs, the methods, and the results of extension work. Such a committee should be provided with the resources in services and funds to conduct surveys and researches in extension needs, to assist with studies now being made of extension methods, and to conduct such investigations as may be helpful in evaluating the results of extension work. The contention that it is a most difficult task to measure in any adequate manner some of the most valuable contributions of extension is not sufficient justification for not making fact-finding studies, in the opinion of those responsible for the report.

Five Years of Home Accounts in Illinois

(Continued from page 89)

159 farm families during the year. One family had no car at all, and two families reported only one tenth of the car expense for family use.

6. Savings of \$139, or 11 percent of the total realized income for these families for 1932, were mainly payment of life-insurance premiums, 80 percent of the total savings being used in that way.

This selected group of farm families, the majority of whom have used or lost their past savings, are striving desper-

ately to keep up the morale of their families. The homemakers who are keeping accounts and analyzing money management in their homes for one or more consecutive years are in a position to make more intelligent choices in the spending of resources with the limited amount available than families with no records.

Status of Agricultural Adjustment Plans

Summary by Commodities

THROUGHOUT the changes and developments in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the ultimate goal does not change; it is always the increase of a farmer's income and of farmer's purchasing power.

Cotton

Object:

To limit cotton acreage in 1934 to approximately 25,000,000 acres.

What has been done:

An emergency campaign, by retiring 10,304,000 acres of growing cotton, prevented the piling of 4,000,000 bales of cotton on the market and, according to conservative estimates, increased the 1933 income of cotton growers in the South by a quarter of a billion dollars. Direct payments now being made to growers will total approximately \$111,800,000 and will be distributed as follows:

Alabama, \$9,533,802; Arizona, \$264,275; Arkansas, \$10,424,850; California, \$170,998; Florida, \$359,924; Georgia, \$7,898,287; Kansas, \$3,181; Kentucky, \$34,125; Louisiana, \$4,923,546; Mississippi, \$10,347,678; Missouri, \$1,827,895; New Mexico, \$344,362; North Carolina, \$2,176,570; Oklahoma, \$10,941,956; South Carolina, \$4,757,203; Tennessee, \$3,256,305; Texas, \$44,366,439; and Virginia, \$140,937.

Plans for the future:

The new cotton plan involves the organization of producers into county associations and the allotment of acreage and of production through these associations. It provides for compensation to be made in the form of rental for land removed from cotton production and payments to be based upon allotments of production worked out by the county associations, and payments to be financed by a processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound on raw cotton.

Corn—Hogs

Object:

To reduce the number of hogs to the point where a fair price may be obtained and to take out of cultivation about 20,000,000 acres of corn.

What has been done:

Enough sows and light pigs were bought at a price higher than the average market price to reduce the hog marketing supplies for the next marketing sea-

son by an amount estimated at 1,500,000,000 pounds. The immediate results of the emergency program were: (1) Hog growers received \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in cash for pigs and sows that brought more than they would have brought at current market prices; (2) feed requirements of hog growers were reduced at a time when feed prices were relatively high; and (3) some 100,000,000 pounds of pork products were made available for distribution to needy families through Government relief agencies without passing through the regular channels of trade or adversely affecting the regular market.

Plans for the future:

A long-time program with a definite reduction in corn acreage and production in 1934 and a material decrease in the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1934 is now being worked out by producers and officials and experts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This is to be financed by a processing tax on hogs.

Wheat

Object:

To reduce wheat acreage 15 percent.

What has been done:

A wheat program now under way provided for benefit payments to farmers who agree to reduce their acreage and production in 1934 and 1935 by 15 percent. The payments are made on that part of the 5-year average annual crop consumed domestically, which is 54 percent.

As soon as it is physically possible to check and approve the contracts and allotments from the field, the first portion of the benefit payments will be made. This portion will amount to 20 cents a bushel. The remaining 8 cents a bushel will be paid in the spring of 1934, when the growers have demonstrated that they have complied with the terms of their agreements. These payments are being financed by a processing tax on domestically consumed wheat, levied July 9.

A world plan for reducing the supply of wheat has been developed in international conferences in Geneva and London. It provides for reducing wheat acreage sown in the great wheat-producing countries and modifying the import restrictions in the wheat-importing countries.

Plans for the future:

Continuation of the same plans.

Dairy

Object:

To assure fluid milk producers of prices approaching parity as soon as possible and to provide the adjustment administration with adequate information on what should be the spread between farm and consumer prices, so that milk consumers may be properly protected when retail schedules are made effective.

What has been done:

The emergency plan now in effect for some regions is to approve marketing agreements containing complete retail and farm price schedules, for a trial period of 30 days, accompanied by license regulations fixing only minimum prices to producers and maximum prices to consumers. During the 30-day period distributors will render detailed reports to the adjustment administration, and these reports will serve as the basis for a decision on whether to make the complete schedules in the agreement's part of the license regulations at the end of the trial period.

At the end of September, five milkshed marketing agreements had been ratified and public hearings had been concluded on more than 20 others, with 70 agreements or requests for agreements in various stages of preparation. The staff of the dairy section of the Administration has been temporarily augmented by experts loaned by the Department bureaus and by State agricultural colleges.

Seven cities had, at that time, marketing agreements ready for hearing, with preliminary conferences concluded. These were Indianapolis, Ind., Columbia, S.C., Oklahoma City, Okla., High Point, N.C., Kalamazoo, Mich., Shreveport, La., and Birmingham, Ala.

Plans for the future:

Requests for marketing agreements now under preliminary review by dairy economists and milk specialists have been received from cities in 20 States. These States and the number of cities in each with requests on file are: Kansas, 8; North Carolina, 7; Oklahoma and Louisiana, 6 each; California and Mississippi, 4 each; Colorado, Minnesota, Texas, and Virginia, 3 each; Pennsyl-

vania, Missouri, Ohio, and Montana, 2 each; and Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, New York, and South Carolina, 1 each.

The work of evolving a dairying program that will coordinate and stabilize the entire industry is being carried forward. The complexity of such a task is enormous and the preliminary research is being accomplished as rapidly as possible.

Tobacco

Object:

An acreage reduction of not more than 30 percent in the case of flue-cured tobacco. The percentage of acreage reduction in other types will be announced on or about December 1.

What has been done:

Following the lead of the growers of cigar types of tobacco, more than 90 percent of the growers of flue-cured tobacco have signed agreements for reduction of their production in 1934 and 1935. The signed agreements cover more than 95 percent of the land devoted to the production of flue-cured tobacco. Payments totaling about \$25,000,000 will be made to tobacco growers for reducing production. This will be financed by a processing tax on the domestically consumed portion of the crop, effective October 1, 1933.

Plans for the future:

Continuation of the same plans, including all types of tobacco.

Miscellaneous Crops

Marketing agreements:

Among the achievements in this field are:

The marketing agreement for California cling peaches for canning which assured the growers a return of not less than \$20 a ton for their No. 1 peaches; the marketing agreements for deciduous tree fruits in the Pacific Northwest and California; and the action of canners of tomatoes, beets, sweet corn, lima beans, and other canning crops in raising prices to growers, usually by 25 percent, without marketing agreements, at the suggestion of the adjustment administration.

In the latter arrangements, the adjustment administration officials did not stop with the pledge of the canners themselves to pay the higher prices to producers, but obtained the promises of distributors to revise their contracts with the canners and thus make it possible for the canners to pay the higher prices to farmers.

Other Activities

Consumers' counsel:

Protection of consumers against profiteering and pyramiding of processing taxes has been a matter of major concern to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The forces of publicity for the relation of processing taxes to the prices which are paid to farmers and to the prices which are charged to consumers have been directed by the consumers' counsel of the administration. Data and evidence on retail price changes throughout the country have been assembled and made public, together with an analysis of the portion of any price increase actually resulting from additional payments to farmers.

Food industries:

Representatives of the manufactured and processed food industry have assured the administrator of their support and cooperation in effectuating the major purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act—higher returns to farmers.

Relief activities:

Keyed to the objective of the whole Nation—the general betterment of the condition of all the people—the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has accepted heavy responsibility in assisting the governmental program of relief by arranging to procure surplus agricultural products to be distributed to the needy through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Immediately on the announcement that the Government would spend \$75,000,000 for commodities to be distributed among the destitute, machinery was set up by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—the Government agency nearest these surplus supplies—to begin putting them into strategic points in the warfare against hunger and suffering.

Replacement crops:

One of the new activities found necessary is the scientific and efficient handling of land taken out of production of basic crops. Regulations prescribing the uses to which this land may be put, in order that it shall not be withdrawn from overproduction of one commodity only to produce overproduction in another, have been drafted and issued by a new section, that of replacement crops, in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The function of this section is to direct the program of agricultural adjustment into an eventual system of effectively planned land use for the entire Nation.

From the Editor's Mail Box

California Agent Advocates Radio

GENTLEMEN: I was interested in the July issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW in the article from Pierce County, Wash., relative to the use of the radio by the agricultural agent.

I thought perhaps you would be interested in further testimony along these lines from the agricultural extension service of Sacramento County, Calif. Our office has been giving daily radio broadcasts (Monday to Friday, inclusive) for over a year and a half now over Sacramento Bee Radio Station KFBK, between 12 and 12:15 p. m. We feel that it is a most valuable addition to our agricultural extension program.

In our case we have nearly 4,000 ranches growing a large number of different commercial crops. Our office is situated in the State capital, a city of 100,000 and with a personnel consisting of farm advisor, assistant farm advisor, and home-demonstration agent, we obviously have to spread our efforts out pretty thin. For this reason we have found the radio of special value.

We use material from the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, but feel that the secret of any success we may have with radio programs depends upon our giving frequent local experiences and names of local people so that this information can be given a very definite local application.

The home-demonstration agent, Miss Ruby E. Beers, gives home-demonstration and farm-home-department items on Wednesdays; the assistant farm advisor, J. E. Spurlock, speaks on Tuesdays and Thursdays; I have Mondays and Fridays.

At first we found this quite a burden, but after a few months it became part of the daily routine, and now we would be very reluctant to give it up. We have no way of knowing the number of people reached through the radio programs, of course, but from the large number of comments made throughout the county we feel that the time and effort put into daily radio broadcasting is amply justified.

E. L. STANLEY,
County Agent.

THE HIGH quality of produce and direct inspections by the prospective buyer have contributed to a successful marketing program in Anson County, N.C., that has brought farm women an aggregate of over \$30,000 annually during the past 6 years.

Pure Seed Profits New Mexico Farmers

The pure-seed program in New Mexico has through the years proved its value over and over again. How the work has been organized and the results achieved are told here by G. R. Quesenberry, extension agronomist.



Farmers looking over a first-year field of Acala cotton.

THE pure-seed program in New Mexico has always been a foremost activity in our extension program. The population of the State is small and agricultural communities are widely spaced even though the population is somewhat dense in the older farming sections.

Until very recently, and even now to a certain extent, in the irrigated valleys the community was more or less a separate unit from the remainder of the county, and the local variety of wheat or corn was passed from one farmer to another in its original purity. The local storekeeper always kept a stock of the adapted variety for any local needs that might arise. In those days, which are rapidly changing, there were no thresher mixtures to worry the native population and varieties remained reasonably pure. These conditions have largely changed, except on the Government Indian reservations and in a few native communities, and most of all crops are now grown on a larger scale by fewer farmers.

The granary of the State, which was formerly in north-central irrigated New Mexico, has moved to the eastern non-irrigated plains area. Cotton, which occupied little attention until 1920, is now the principal crop in the lower elevations of southern New Mexico.

These changes naturally developed new problems. Many old settlers sold out, new people came in, not from one State but from all States, and each with a different idea. Some of these ideas were very constructive. But each

farmer had a pet crop variety from back home which was better than his neighbor's. This condition was at first difficult to overcome and accounted for the many crop varieties the experiment station was called on to test.

Varieties Established

Cooperative buying and cooperative selling were of secondary importance until varieties were more fully established and the public sold on the importance of standardization. The farmers, with the help of the extension agencies, gradually began to see the light. Pure seed of the best adapted varieties of corn, wheat, grain sorghums, and cotton

was increased in pure line and distributed through the guidance of the extension service and by members of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association. Seed potatoes were increased by the potato growers and distributed largely by one local organization. Broomcorn seed was taken from the dry-land experiment station and increased for all broomcorn growers. Each crop was standardized as nearly as practicable on one variety for the community.

An example of this work with one crop was Acala cotton. Cottonseed centers were organized by the extension agronomist in the five major cotton counties. These local crop-improvement groups drew up an agreement with the New Mexico State College whereby all cottonseed grown at the field station of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, was to be released through the extension agronomist to the different cotton locals. They in turn were to select growers to increase this seed in pure line, rogue the fields before ginning, and gin their seed cotton only in recleaned gins. This seed was to be made available at a low price to cooperating farmers in the different communities. The seed is sold to the selected farmers at a reasonable price, which in turn guides them in establishing their price to other farmers.

Cotton roguing is an annual event in each community. Farmers are usually accompanied by some extension agent or United States Department of Agri-

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New Mexico Chamberino gin owned and operated by farmers of community.

Virginia County Cuts Tobacco Losses



A field of tobacco grown from treated seed.

BEFORE THE ADVENT of the county agent in Scott County, Va., disease played an important role in reducing quality and yields of tobacco. For example, during the 1931 season black fire alone caused a loss of at least \$10,000 to the Scott County tobacco crop. Field observations of tobacco crops made during the growing season of 1931 by County Agent J. E. Delp and the State extension plant pathologist showed the

prevalence of black fire in all fields observed. In all of the 40 fields examined, yields were reduced and an inferior grade of tobacco produced.

The growers working with the extension service largely eliminated this loss in the 1932 tobacco crop by seed treatment and the use of correct practices in the plant bed.

The campaign was begun early in February when the county agent invited

tobacco growers of the county to send in their seed for treatment in his office. From every corner and locality of Scott County came 130 packets of tobacco seed varying in amounts from one half ounce to 1 pound. The county agent and extension pathologist treated the seed according to the best-known methods. Before treatment all lots of seed were cleaned, and after treatment all lots were placed in brandnew containers. Great care was exercised so that there was no mixing of the different seed lots in handling. After treatment, each lot was carefully addressed, some being mailed out and others called for by the growers themselves. Germination tests of the seed were made before and after it was treated. Tobacco diseases and methods of control were explained with the aid of colored lantern slides to 75 growers at a meeting in the courthouse at Gate City late in February.

In the early spring 35 plant beds were inspected in different sections of the county. Thirty which were grown from treated seed were free from disease, while five grown from untreated seed showed the presence of black fire. Later 24 fields were inspected in various parts of the county. Twenty which were grown from treated seed were free from disease and four grown from untreated seed showed the presence of black fire.

Pure Seed Profits New Mexico Farmers

(Continued from page 93)

culture worker, and, as only one variety of cotton is grown at the field station, few rogues are found.

The local branch of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association at Chamberino has gone to a little more expense than other locals. They were the first to establish a new variety gin (all gins might easily be termed one variety now). At this gin, seed-cotton houses with individual stalls have been built to accommodate 125,000 pounds of seed cotton grown from the increase plots. This gin handles nothing but Acala, yet shuts down completely, usually on Saturday, and thoroughly cleans the gin and conveyors of all seed before ginning the increase seed. Each farmer's cotton is ginned separately, but the seed from all increase growers, or registered seed growers as they are termed, is bulked or run together in the cottonseed house where it is sacked and stored. This work is supervised by an experienced man who later sells the seed for the entire group. Sufficient of this seed for

all planting needs is sold locally, the surplus moving into other communities of both New Mexico and Texas.

The increasing of pure cottonseed stocks began in 1922, at which time the average acre yield of lint for the State was 215 pounds; this had increased in 1932 to 412 pounds. In 1922 the acreage of Acala was very small, probably not over 1 percent; now less than 1 percent of the entire acreage can be claimed by all other varieties.

The Acala cotton grown at the field station is selected for yield, stormproof qualities, and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch staple.

In the yield and staple contest sponsored by the extension service and the New Mexico Crop Association in 1932, J. M. Sloan, of La Mesa, produced 1,129 pounds of lint per acre with a minimum staple of 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. This was Government-measured acreage and Government-stapled lint.

None of the contestants produced less than 900 pounds of lint per acre from certified fields. A survey was made in 1932 in Dona Ana County, largest cotton-producing county in the State. All certified cottonseed produced lint from 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inches to 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inches and longer.

This added uniformity and length of staple has paid the farmers well. Many estimate that the increase is not less than \$6 per acre under present stressed conditions.

In the past the purpose of these contests has been to produce the greatest number of dollars' worth of cotton per acre with the least expenditure of funds.

The above system of cottonseed distribution has resulted in increasing the planted acreage of Acala cotton in the State from a few acres to practically the entire acreage. In fact, insofar as can be learned, less than 1 percent of the entire acreage is planted to other than Acala. The farmers who are handling their seed cooperatively are not only benefiting to a small degree by better seed sales, but also in the grade and staple of cotton released. Each and every grower in the cooperating group is interested in every phase of the cotton development—planting seed, ginning, and sales of lint cotton and seed. Their returns are measured by the success of the group, and even though there is only one active salesman for the group each and every shoulder is at the wheel.

A County Agent Meets Changing Conditions

A. G. Thomas, Logan County, Ark., fits program to economic, educational, and social changes

SOMEONE HAS made the very timely observation that nothing is certain but change; the one thing that we can be sure of is that nothing will remain exactly as it is and that next year will find us in the midst of a new set of circumstances.

Extension work in my county has undergone many changes and set new problems for me this year. I can speak only of a few, and these naturally fall into three groups. They are problems caused by economic, educational, and social conditions.

Economic changes, it is quite apparent, are affecting education and social conditions. The lack of cash for new developments has made it difficult to push projects along new lines, such as live-stock, new and untried crops, and fertilizer campaigns. The farmer has simply lost confidence in any program calling for extra expenditures of cash.

There are two ways that I have undertaken to adjust to this condition: First, by organizing local business men to help in financing a strawberry project. The Kiwanis Club of Paris and the Lions Club of Booneville became interested in strawberry acreage and agreed to finance farmers to plant an acre of strawberries. As a result of this campaign we were to get about 100 acres of berries planted in 1932. The drought of 1932 and freeze of 1933 were not encouraging to this particular project, but we increased the acreage by about 50 acres this past spring.

Growing Potatoes

The added authority given to the county agents in handling the crop production loans was a help. Using this, I required that all borrowers plant no less than one half acre of Irish potatoes, to be sold in June, the proceeds to be applied on his loan. As a result of this campaign about 26 carloads of potatoes were shipped from Logan County this year, whereas only about 8 were shipped last season. The Logan County Cooperative Marketing Association handled nine carloads at an average net return of \$1.47 per hundred pounds, and five cars brought \$1.53 net, while the local buyers at points in the county were paying from \$1 to \$1.35 per hundred pounds.

Another way in which we sought to overcome this problem was through a poultry campaign. This was handled as a project with the home demonstration

agent. We gave practical demonstrations in home brooder house, using logs, rocks, and old timber that happened to be on the farm. One brooder house, 12 by 14 feet, cost the owner only \$1.50. We also advocated the use of home-mixed feeds, using the ingredients that were available on the farm as much as possible.

Another economic problem was that the means of transportation were suddenly cut off. Even the old flivver was delegated to the barn without licenses and tires, and with an empty gas tank. This meant poor response to the county tours and county-wide meetings in the towns for organizing purposes. Telephones were taken out all over the county, and the only means of communication was the county papers which have ceased to go into many homes. This was met by doing more intensive field work. Also, we found that the old-time custom of spreading news by word of mouth had not gone out of style. The organization of farm-improvement clubs was begun in this way. New emphasis on parents' night at 4-H club meetings gave another opportunity to contact the farmers. These three ways have been helpful in contacting more farmers.

Migration to Farms

A third problem is that of city families moving to the farm in search of shelter and food. We have not had them in great numbers in Logan County, but they are beginning to come in. New farms are being settled which add greatly to our task of reaching an interested people. Here again we find the best method to be the personal visit, showing friendly sympathy and seeking to enlist them in the regular activities. In some cases this proves difficult because of the superior attitude that the city man brings with him, "He knows not but he know not that he know not." On the other hand, when he comes from the industrial centers we find him understanding the principles of cooperation and more willing to follow advice than some of our born and bred farmers.

Changed educational conditions bring new problems in 4-H club work. Consolidated schools with extra and regular activities are more and more crowding out time for 4-H club meetings and instructions. Consolidation also leaves the small groups refusing to consolidate. Here and there are these lost groups

missing in the onward march because of prejudice and ignorance. Our problem is to reach them. The best method that we have found so far is to organize in local communities clubs that meet at night in homes or are fostered by the home demonstration clubs in the local club houses. In some places such clubs have overcome the opposition and have been the means of getting clubs established in schools where we had not been permitted to meet.

Social Conditions

The third point is change in social conditions. Undreamed of changes have taken place. Where once the social life of the community had taken to wheels and centered in the automobile, the cities, and the movies, there has been for several years the quiet settling down to nothing. Farm folks of all ages miss the oldtime social contact and church life. These were taken away when the consolidated school and church were ushered in. There seems to be no idea how to return to the social pleasures centered in the home. This obstacle has been our opportunity. The 4-H club will meet this need. We have endeavored to get each 4-H club to hold an extra club meeting per month which is strictly recreational and to hold a regular meeting at a home as a party or "social."

Changed conditions have affected the sentiment for cooperative marketing in a favorable way, but the change makes it more difficult to find markets. The farmer has realized the need for care and intelligent cooperation in marketing if he is to make a profit; but finding markets for him has been the hardest problem of all. Our marketing service has been an aid in this respect. We have also sought to create new local markets. One outstanding example of this was an experience we had last Christmas with turkeys. We had planned a marketing venture for the turkey growers, but when the time came to sell the market was demolished. I canvassed the town and encouraged everybody who possibly could to buy a turkey. As a result, all of our turkeys were sold locally at 2 cents more than we could get elsewhere.

In county extension work changes have come and will come again, but our purpose and our aim remain the ideal to help the farmer and the farm family to more economical production, more efficient marketing, better products to sell, and a fuller and happier life for the farm family.

Delaware Agent Discusses Press Relations

On a recent visit to Delaware, the editor was especially impressed with the cooperation of the press in Kent County. Where there were such good results he figured there must be an agent who knew how to handle an informational program, and so asked County Agent Russell E. Wilson to give a few pointers which he has found good in planning and conducting an extension news service.

IN PLANNING a publicity program, the first question which may come to the mind of an extension agent is how to prepare the kind of news material which will be readily accepted by the press. The average weekly newspaper does not have sufficient space in its columns to use articles of great length, and quite frequently the large daily papers have their space well reserved for sensational news and stories which often supersede agricultural news. Exceptional care, therefore, should be exercised in the selection and preparation of material which relates to extension work if a reasonable amount of space is to be given to it.

Stories of local interest only should be used, as the average county newspaper does not care to publish news about something that happened in a far-distant county or State unless the subject matter is of unusual importance. No attempt ever should be made to write agricultural articles simply for the purpose of filling space in a newspaper. As a rule, this kind of material is of inferior quality, and it may have a tendency to lessen the editor's opinion of the true value of extension work.

Personal acquaintance with the editors and managers of newspapers should be regarded as the first step to be taken by an extension agent when starting to work in a new county, and these personal contacts should be maintained as long as the agent remains in the county. Those extension workers who have not had experience in training in news writing should confer with editors and press managers in their county to learn what constitutes a good news story and how it should be written to attract the attention and interest of the readers. Newspapermen appreciate these visits to their offices, and the agent also establishes the confidence of the press in extension work.

The future of extension work depends upon its opportunities to show its real worth in the creating of higher standards of rural life along with the introduction of better farming practices, and this can be accomplished only through the cooperation and support which it receives from the people whom it serves. In this connection greater use of the press should be made by extension agents in placing their activities before the public.

New Film Strips

TWENTY NEW Department film strips as listed below have been completed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Animal Industry, Entomology, and Home Economics, and the Federal Farm Board. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, 7603 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work:

Series 168. Inspection of Dressed Poultry. 41 frames. 28 cents.

Series 183. Picking Practices Affect Market Grades of Cotton. 31 frames. 21 cents.

Series 205. Horse Bots and How to Fight Them. 38 frames. 28 cents.

Series 243. Curing Pork on the Farm. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1186, Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing, and Canning. 27 frames. 21 cents.

Series 269. Opportunity Comes to the Rural Girl. Illustrates phases of girls' 4-H club work. 84 frames. 49 cents.

Series 287. Farm Home Makers Keep Tourists. 63 frames. 35 cents.

Series 289. Children's Clothing. 58 frames. 35 cents.

Series 290. The Chinch Bug and How to Fight It. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1498, Chinch Bug and How to Fight It. 38 slides. 28 cents.

Series 298. Dressing and Cutting Pork on the Farm. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1186, Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing, and Canning. 43 frames. 28 cents.

Series 300. The How and Why of Pastures in the Southeastern States. 67 frames. 42 cents.

Series 302. Sheep, Lamb, and Wool Outlook Charts, 1933. 48 frames. 28 cents.

Series 303. Demand Outlook Charts, 1933. 44 frames. 28 cents.

Series 304. Cotton Outlook Charts, 1933. 49 frames. 35 cents.

Series 305. Wheat Outlook Charts, 1933. 44 frames. 28 cents.

Series 306. Dairy Outlook Charts, 1933. 72 frames. 42 cents.

Series 307. Cooperative Marketing of Wool. 63 frames. 35 cents.

Series 308. Flue-Cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, 1933. 36 frames. 28 cents.

Series 309. Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1933. 41 frames. 28 cents.

Series 310. Hog Outlook Charts, 1933. 44 frames. 28 cents.

Series 315. Consider the Children in the Home. Illustrates suitable furniture, play equipment, and home arrangement for young children. 60 frames. 35 cents.

Revised Series

The following series have been revised:

Series 156. Analyze Your Business. Illustrates the keeping of farm records and analyzes the farmer's business. 73 frames. 42 cents.

Series 160. Handling Cotton to Prevent Weather Damage. 62 frames. 35 cents.

Series 259. Home Demonstration Agent—Friend of Farm Women. 38 frames. 28 cents.

Completed Localized Film Strips

The following nine localized film strips were completed during the months of November and December 1932 by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with county extension agents, specialists, and other extension workers. The photographs used were all local pictures, either selected or taken by the agents themselves.

Series 1097. Beautifying Mississippi Home and School Grounds. 79 frames. 42 cents.

Series 1100. How to Increase Your Income with Poultry, Maine. 65 frames. 42 cents.

Series 1101. Soil Conservation in Oklahoma. Part I. 41 frames. 28 cents.

Series 1102. Soil Conservation in Oklahoma. Part II. 34 frames. 28 cents.

Series 1103. 4-H Club Work in Middlesex County, Mass. 51 frames. 35 cents.

Series 1105. Pastures in Oklahoma. 58 frames. 35 cents.

Series 1107. Roadside Marketing, New York. 45 frames. 35 cents.

Series 1108. Terracing Prevents Soil Erosion, Nebraska. 57 frames. 35 cents.

Series 1110. 4-H Club Work for Negro Boys and Girls in Georgia. 37 frames. 28 cents.

· ACROSS · THE · EDITOR'S · DESK ·

A Long Way

IT HAPPENS frequently that any new step or policy calculated to aid in the general program for improving farm conditions is overemphasized in the public mind. Instead of being regarded as part of what can be done, it is hailed as the complete solution of the situation and disappointment follows. This was true of the reception of the announcement that the Federal Government would buy surplus raw materials to feed and clothe the unemployed. Immediately, many people jumped to the conclusion that the farm surplus problem was solved. Secretary Wallace was quick to point out that this was not the case. This is what he said:

"The program of relief buying does not solve the surplus problem. It merely offers a new means of attacking that problem. For even in years like those from 1925 to 1929 when nearly all our people could buy all they needed to eat and wear, the farms of America produced far more wheat and pork and cotton than *all* the people of the Nation could possibly use. That is still true. Therefore, the necessity for bringing production downward in many of our farm communities remains with us. The task is to adjust downward until farm products sell at a fair exchange value, and at the same time to produce enough for every man, woman, and child in the United States. A margin of safety, to allow for drought, crop failure, or other disaster will be provided for.

"The adjustments we have made thus far in wheat, in cotton, and in hogs are the first efforts in that direction. We still have a long way to go. But we can go ahead with more peace of mind now that we are sure that the hungry will be fed."

The Key to a Program

AS I SEE IT, behind the immediate argument of what can or cannot be grown on the so-called contracted acres removed from cotton, wheat, corn, or tobacco production, there is a real production adjustment program in the making. The solutions suggested by Director Bateman of Louisiana and Assistant Director Brehm of Tennessee in the REVIEW this month and the comments by Mr. Cox of the Adjustment Administration are, all of them, helpful and pertinent. After all, though, they simply show that through the discussion that is arising the country over on this question of replacement crops the way is being opened to new thought and action by the several million farmers affected. It will be the key to the orderly and balanced production toward which we are trying to find our way. From a consideration of these contracted acres and what can be grown on them, there will come shortly the turning over in stimulated minds of what shall be done with all the acreage on the farm. Then, I take it, if the Extension Service has the right facts, it will find plenty of farmers ready to apply them. It is distinctly up to us, then, to prepare for this time and to be sure of our facts when it arrives.

A Call for Action

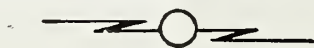
RECENTLY while in Louisiana, I had a half hour's chat with W. C. Abbott, State 4-H club agent. He, like a number of our State club workers, is giving serious thought to how the 4-H club movement can maintain its strength and virility. He recognizes the fact that the several production adjustment efforts now under way with cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, hogs, and possibly dairy products, will give most county agricultural agents little time for other activities for some months to come. In the counties where adjustment campaigns are in full swing 4-H club work is certain to suffer, if 4-H club members and friends of 4-H club work do not become awake to the situation at once. Certainly, 4-H club work is now well enough grounded in the life of each county to bring to its service enough local leadership and assistance to carry on for awhile with very limited help from the county agent. This, I would think, would be a welcome opportunity to former club members to repay in some measure the help and inspiration that 4-H club work has been to them. I believe that a committee of former club members could be named in each county that would willingly take the initiative and responsibility for the 4-H club program for 1934. Prompt planning and action will be required to meet the situation and to make the necessary adjustments to continue the 4-H club movement with undiminished strength. Surely, the necessary plans and action will be forthcoming.

Extension's Real Strength

THE PAST months with their attendant uncertainty and worry as to the extent and availability of Federal, State, and county funds to continue extension work have had their recompense, I think, in that they have brought out definite expression of what the work means to many thousands of farm families throughout the Nation. It is evident that the real strength of extension work lies in the fact that it has enlisted in active voluntary service to their communities, through leadership in extension activities, some 400,000 men and women who are devoting their energies to forwarding the extension program as adapted to their local requirements and conditions. To them extension work is not merely one more governmental service, but a movement of which they are a part and whose further development and progress is their deep concern. Today, if ever, the success story of the individual farmer and farm woman or 4-H club boy or girl who has benefited from the kind of assistance given by county extension agents and these 400,000 cooperating men and women should readily find a place in the columns of local newspapers. Two or three stories like this, appearing each week, ought to have a most helpful influence on the public thought of a county and should strengthen the standing of the county extension agent as an active influence toward bringing about improved business conditions. R. B.

NEWS OF THE MINUTE

RADIO FLASHES KEEP FARMERS ADVISED



NEVER BEFORE has it been so important for farmers to keep informed about measures being undertaken to improve the agricultural situation.

DAY BY DAY the story of the progress of these measures is carried to them through the coordinated *Farm Flash* radio service maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges.

FARM FLASHES provide reliable information about the status of agricultural adjustment activities and authoritative facts concerning production practices as soon as they become known.

EXTENSION AGENTS should encourage farmers and farm women to tune in on the *Farm Flash* programs, thereby keeping up to date on matters of vital interest to them.

INFORMATION concerning *Farm Flashes* and radio stations broadcasting them may be obtained from the State extension director.

WHAT ARE FARM FLASHES?



Farm Flashes are designed to keep everyone promptly informed via the radio about the status of the program to improve farming.

Farm Flashes are maintained on a cooperative basis by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges in 41 States.

Farm Flashes are broadcast regularly by 193 stations.

Farm Flashes carry news of a national character that has been adapted for use in each cooperating State and supplemented with local information before being broadcast.

Farm Flashes provide a direct contact between Federal and State sources of agricultural information and the farm home.

Extension Service Review



Vol. 4, No. 7

NOVEMBER 1933

A MESSAGE TO EXTENSION WORKERS

IN CARRYING the corn and hog program out to the grass roots you will be causing two million folks to think as they have never thought before. A great many of them will not agree with you. Perhaps none of them will agree with you exactly but, working together, we will have done a greater job than ever has been done before in getting our people consciously to think on a problem which transcends, in its scope and influence, the confines of the locality, the State, and even the Nation itself. We shall be helping individuals to discover their part in making the adjustments that are necessary, if the world is to be made a civilized going concern.

Hawallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



In This Issue

ADJUSTMENT of production to demand, reduction of distribution costs, restoration of farm buying power, and their part in insuring recovery from the ground up are discussed by Administrator George N. Peek in his summary of the objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the progress that has been made in obtaining the results sought.

CCHESTER C. DAVIS, Director of the Production Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reviews events of the last 20 years which have led up to the present dairy situation, and points out the necessity of a production-control program for the entire dairy industry.

WHILE THE farm homemaker is vitally concerned with the agricultural adjustment is answered by Norma M. Brumbaugh, State home demonstration agent in Oklahoma. She tells how farm women are assisting in carrying out the program and how the money obtained as a result of acreage reduction is being spent for taxes, paying debts, and for necessities in the farm home.



MANY people are better equipped to face the perils of the coming winter than they were last year for they are now assured of a good food supply. During the past summer they have grown gardens on vacant lots, idle estates, donated farm acreage, and public lands. Extension agents helped instruct these people in their garden work and at community canning centers taught them how to preserve their surplus garden produce.

IN SPITE of the mild variable winters in Louisiana farmers are curing ham and bacon, 2,500,000 pounds having been cured by them in 1933. The problem of maintaining a low temperature during the first 30 days of the curing

process was solved by the cooperation of ice plants and cold-storage plants.

FRED C. HOWE, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says that the Consumers' Counsel seeks to keep consumers advised of their relation to the adjustment program, to report progress made, and to protect and represent consumers in the marketing agreements. He asks the aid of extension workers in getting the facts to consumers in their respective States.

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On The Calendar

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., December 2-7.
National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., December 2-9.
Annual Extension Conference, Fort Collins, Colo., December 11-14.
Farm and Home Week, Colorado Springs, Colo., December 12-13.
Baby Beef Show, National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., December 13-15.
Annual Extension Conference, Stillwater, Okla., week of December 18.
American Sociological Society, Philadelphia, Pa., December 27-30.
Annual Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., January 2-6.
Annual Extension Conference, College Park, Md., January 8-9.
Annual Extension Conference, Laramie, Wyo., January 8-12.
Farm and Home Week, Baltimore, Md., January 9-13.
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 13-20.
Annual Extension Conference, Orono, Maine, January 30 to February 2.
Farm and Home Week, Ames, Iowa, January 29 to February 3.
Farm and Home Week, Madison, Wis., January 29 to February 3.



HUNGRY people without money outside the display windows at stores and restaurants staring wistfully at an abundance of food, make a sad picture. W. G. Meal, New Jersey extension economist, tells us something of what the Government is doing to provide for the direct Federal purchase of food and its distribution to the people who must have it to maintain their health and strength.

S. M. GARWOOD, production credit commissioner for the Farm Credit Administration, outlines the story of agriculture's need for a permanent sound production credit system, how farmers who borrow for production purposes should control it, and how some day it should be owned by them.

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1933

NO. 7

Recovery From the Ground Up

GEORGE N. PEEK

Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

YOU CAN'T HURRY the sun. And, you can't hold it back. Not only that, you can't change farm routine around in a hurry, the way you can in a factory. Agricultural adjustment takes time. We would have liked to move faster. Now that we have the set-up established I think that we will be able to move faster. But we have promised no magic, and we promise none now.

This is what we were up against on March 4, last; after 12 years of depression for agriculture, 12 years of headstrong national mismanagement, we were a Nation half busted. The busted rural half, paying boom prices for many years, interest and taxes, had to grow more crops for less money in order to meet fixed charges. As a result they cropped 40 million more acres than before the war; and they were doing this in a changed world, with our former foreign customers shutting out our products.

Therefore, as the present administration came into being, it was confronted with a prostrate agriculture. Farm prices were lower, farm foreclosures were more widespread than at any other time in our history. Farm production was out of hand, disorganized; and that was only part of the trouble.

Distribution

Distribution tolls were much too high. With farmers receiving the lowest prices on record, many distribution margins were just as wide in 1932 as they had been in 1929. Some were even wider. City incomes had fallen one third; farm incomes, already low, had fallen two thirds since 1929; but distribution spreads stayed wide, and the profits of distributors and processors remained in some instances enormous.

Industry in general, like agriculture in general, was overextended. Unlike agriculture, industry was putting too little money into prices for raw materials from the farm.

The first job of the New Deal is to redistribute buying power, put money into overalls pockets on the farm and

in the factory, start money moving from the bottom up, and reorganize both production and distribution so as to avoid the losses due to cutthroat competition.

Adjusting Production

The Agricultural Adjustment Act passed on May 12. It authorizes an adjustment of production to present de-



George N. Peek.

mand. To induce this adjustment immediate spending power is seeded to the grass roots through benefit payments to farmers. The act further makes possible an adjustment of distribution methods and costs, an adjustment of debts, and an adjustment of the dollar, if need be. It also permits auxiliary devices such as our recent stabilization activities in butter; induced exports, as of Northwest wheat; the combination of farm surplus relief and hunger relief now being undertaken through Harry Hopkins' Federal Emergency Relief Administration; and the activities of our Commodity Credit Corporation.

In the 7 months or so since the Farm Act passed we have had to fight catch-as-catch-can on every front, taking the

crops as they came along; or in some instances, as they were ripening. Cotton picking was starting in the southern end of the belt before we had our program started. We put on a campaign and took 10½ million acres out of cotton, more than a quarter of the entire planting. And now we have moved to plant for the coming year not 40 million but 25 million acres of cotton.

Wheat was ripening in the Winter Wheat Belt by June. Faced with a world carry-over and with more than half of it piled up in this country, we plunged into that situation, and attempted to square it with the fact that world markets are, for the time at least, very largely closed against our wheat. We have signed up the growers of about four fifths of the acreage sown to wheat in this whole country to reduce their plantings for the 1934 harvest by 15 percent. The large wheat-producing States have signed up at least 95 percent.

At the same time we had to take hold of the tobacco situation, with governors of Southeastern States closing markets just when farmers' tobacco began coming to market. We secured a voluntary agreement with the big tobacco companies giving farmers nearly a parity price on the domestic part of their crop. Another voluntary agreement was made between the rice growers, millers, and the Secretary of Agriculture, which assures growers of the parity price this current year.

Milk Situation

I cannot speak here, at length, of the special crops, but I do want to say something about milk. That is the thorniest and the most explosive problem that we've hit. We have found every conceivable difference by regions and violent differences between groups—differences between producers, differences between processors, differences between gangsters.

In some places the milk racket is second only to the liquor racket. I believe that before we can get going right toward general solutions of this problem,

we must go to the mat, locally, carry the facts on the local situation right to the municipality, and on back to the farmers; show them the whole picture; not only the underworld levies on milk distribution costs, but the margins of big and small distributors. We must so arouse the people to conditions as to make them put on the heat, clean up the mess, and close the spread.

The corn and hog situation, with its closely knit interrelationships, raises tremendously complex and difficult problems. You cannot solve them by stopgap measures. You must have time, patience, planning, and cooperation for fundamental remedies.

Corn and Hog Program

The 350 million dollar corn and hog program that we are now pushing is the biggest we have undertaken. We are attempting to reduce our corn acreage 20 percent next year, in rental payments for corn land at the rate of 30 cents per bushel of production. Farmers who cooperate will receive these payments. In the same motion, we will attempt a 25 percent reduction in litters farrowed and marketed, and we will make adjustment payments at the rate of \$5 per head on the 75 percent that are raised. The first adjustment checks are expected to go out to the corn-hog country early in the coming year. Meantime, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on corn properly warehoused and sealed on the farm in the States where there is a farm warehouse act. Loans will be made in these States on the basis of 45 cents per bushel for No. 2 December corn, Chicago, and other basing points, to farmers who sign agreements to cooperate with the corn-hog reduction program.

Like all other adjustment payments we are making to farmers, this money that is going out to the Midwest is not to be just a shot in the arm, to stir up new buying for a while. These payments will secure a reduced planting of our basic crops, and should assure in future years a more solid base for agriculture. Land taken out of production may be used in soil building and erosion-preventing crops. The money we are now receiving from processing taxes and paying to farmers will make it possible for them more nearly to adjust their production to demand. That is just what every well-managed industry does. Wasted harvests hurt everybody. Smaller harvests will raise and help stabilize the level of farm prices and will bring our farmers solidly and permanently back into the industrial markets as buyers of goods.

A Winter Meat Supply for Louisiana

THROUGH the use of "guaranteed weather" the farmers of Louisiana have been able to completely round out their live-at-home program by saving their own meat supplies.

In 1931, farmers saved 5,000 pounds of ham and bacon; in 1932, they saved 400,000 pounds; in 1933, the total reached 2,500,000 pounds. The agricultural extension forces hope to see this latter figure increased to 3,500,000 pounds in 1934.

Meat curing in Louisiana has always been a risky business because of the mild and variable winters. In order to successfully cure hams and bacon it is essential to have a temperature no higher than 45 degrees for 30 days during the curing process. Therefore, it was necessary to procure the cooperation of ice and cold-storage plants before the Extension Service was prepared to launch upon a meat-curing campaign. K. F. Warner, animal husbandman in meat extension of the United States Department of Agriculture; W. T. Cobb, extension animal husbandman, Louisiana Extension Service; and J. B. Francioni, head of the animal industry department, Louisiana State University; secured this cooperation. Many of the larger commercial cold-storage plants offered free storage space for meats to farmers, and others offered the service at rates ranging from 1¢ to 2¢ a pound.

From January to March 1932, meat-cutting and meat-curing demonstrations were held in 30 parishes with nearly 5,000 farmers attending. Approximately 400,000 pounds of meat were cured according to specifications. All agencies including county agricultural and home demonstration agents, vocational teachers, cold-storage plants, civic clubs, and even churches cooperated. It was this cooperation that put over the 1933 program.

At Bunkie, Avoyelles Parish, the citizens became so enthusiastic over the meat-curing program that a parish-wide festival was arranged. Meat-cutting, vegetable-canning, and meat-canning demonstrations were held and some 2,500 persons were in attendance. The agents of this parish are F. A. Swann and Florence E. Straughen.

In Morehouse Parish, farmers placed 25,000 pounds of meat in cure. The agents, H. A. McPherson and Irene Ford, decided that a community smokehouse was needed. The house was built near the ice plant and the plan worked so well that a community canning center was added later. A similar story might be told of a score of other parishes.

Teaching farmers to cure their own meats through the use of "guaranteed weather" has been one of the most successful projects ever inaugurated by the Louisiana Extension Service.

Nevada Ranchers Save Food Costs

CONSUMPTION of more home-grown products by Nevada ranchers has been clearly shown in studies made by the Nevada Experiment Station. Larger quantities of livestock products, which would have returned very little cash if sold, were consumed, and a part of the labor which would have been necessary to fit the livestock for market was used in the production of larger gardens.

In the Newlands project the garden acreage in 1932 was double that of 1931. The figures, which were taken from records kept on representative farms in the Newlands project, Truckee Meadows, and Carson and Walker River Valleys, reveal just how the western Nevada farm family reduced its living expenses. The total cost of food per person decreased from \$181 for the average of the previous 4 years to \$106 for 1932 in the Carson Valley, and from \$154 to \$90 in the Newlands project. Even though part of this decrease is due to a change

in purchasing power of the food dollar, a marked live-at-home tendency is evident.

Food purchased decreased from \$116 to \$64 in the Carson Valley, and from \$100 to \$55 in the Newlands project. The decrease in the value of livestock products was from \$65 to \$42 in the Carson Valley and from \$54 to \$35 in the Newlands project.

The decrease was 45 percent for the purchased food and 35 percent for the home-grown livestock products in both districts, although the quantities of the livestock products used in 1932 were greater than for the previous years.

NEARLY three hundred thousand more dollars came into Brown County, S.Dak., last year as a result of the crop-improvement program conducted in that county by the county agricultural agent, the crop-improvement association, farmers, and business men.

Agricultural Adjustment and the Dairy Situation

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Director, Production Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

WE HAVE BEEN charged by Congress with the task of obtaining so far as possible prices of pre-war purchasing power for farm products. We realize that the total income of farmers from dairy products averaged more than \$1,800,000,000 during the period from 1929 to 1932. That amount was greater than the gross value of the product of any other branch of American agriculture. In 1932, it constituted approximately one fourth of the total farm income. For this reason it is highly important, in any program calculated to restore farm purchasing power, that we pay a great deal of attention to the situation of the dairy farmer.

It must be borne in mind that while the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase farm prices to parity, the act itself sets forth the way to achieve parity. The policy of Congress is clearly stated. It is "to establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities" as will reestablish prices.

In planning every part of our adjustment program, we have found it necessary to look frankly at all the pertinent facts. To understand the present dairy situation, it is necessary to review the events of the last 15 or 20 years which have led up to it. The World War brought an intense demand for food. In the effort to produce as much as possible, many million acres of grass and pasture lands were plowed up and put into wheat and other cultivated crops. When the abnormal demand brought by the World War had passed, the capacity of our agricultural plant had been expanded beyond the needs of the market. In their attempts to find what they could produce profitably, farmers shifted from one crop to another. We had successive and sometimes concurrent surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, and other products. As each wave of overproduction struck the

market, the price of the product fell to ruinously low levels.

Advantages of Dairying

Meanwhile the dairy industry was much more fortunate than the rest of our agriculture. It was not as easy for farmers to go into dairy production quickly as it was to get into wheat and cotton. Moreover, the demand for dairy products followed a mounting curve. This increase in demand was due partly to the fact that the consumers in the

the post-war decade 1 pound of butterfat would purchase about 30 pounds of grain. In December 1932 the same amount of butterfat would buy 60 pounds of grain. In the West Central States this relationship reached a point at which 1 pound of butterfat would purchase 75 pounds of grain.

But it was inevitable that the relative advantage enjoyed by the dairy industry should be only temporary. One of two things was certain to occur: Other groups of farmers, observing that greater profits were to be had in dairying, would shift to it if their own condition did not improve otherwise; or, if their condition did improve, the prices of grain would go up and dairymen would find it less profitable to continue intensive feeding of their cows.

Dairying Increased

As a matter of fact, there was considerable shifting to dairying in the period previous to 1929. The dairy farmers themselves were responsible for part of

Controlled Production Keystone of Dairy Plan

WHAT HAS been done so far under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to benefit dairy farmers is incidental and preliminary to the building of a national plan for the dairy industry as a whole. The keystone of the plan is controlled production.

Dairymen should at once recognize that they have a problem in production control. Licensing and agreements and attempts at stabilization are merely temporary expedients to tide over a bad situation. They are ultimately unenforceable if they are out of line with economic facts. If dairymen fail to recognize these facts, they need not expect indefinitely to get a continuous flow of agreements and licenses in Washington.

H a w a l l a c e

cities were relatively prosperous, with wages on a high level, and could buy greater quantities of milk than previously, and partly to the fact that new discoveries by nutrition scientists directed attention to the extreme importance of dairy products in the human diet. It must be said for the enterprise of the dairy industry that it followed up these discoveries with great effectiveness through its educational and advertising campaigns.

The dairymen had two other advantages. There was no exportable surplus of their product and therefore it could be and was protected by a tariff. In addition, grain prices were extremely low throughout that period.

Purchasing Prices

During the pre-war years, and up to 1920, 1 pound of butterfat would buy approximately 20 pounds of grain on the average in the United States. During

this. They proclaimed to the world that the dairy cow was the most important source of prosperity on the farm. Those who had breeding stock to sell fostered sales and advertising campaigns. Railroads and business interests cooperated in sending special trains over nondairy regions from New Orleans to the Pacific coast, to spread the gospel of the advantage of dairying and diversified farming.

This inevitable shift, and the continued high ratio of butterfat value to grain value, caused a steady increase in the number of milk cows in the United States, until it reached an all-time peak of more than 25 million at the beginning of 1933.

Effect of Depression

The advent of the business depression caused a serious curtailment in the demand for dairy products at the existing prices. The index number for the prices of dairy products fell from 140 in 1929

to 123 in 1930, 94 in 1931, 71 in 1932, and 59 in March and April 1933. It was 76 in September. The September 15 price of butterfat was 19.6 cents, 64 percent of pre-war purchasing power parity.

The effect of the increase in the number of producing cows and the decrease in consuming power was minimized for a time by the restriction of milk production caused by the prolonged periods of severe drought which prevailed over wide production areas. It is only recently that the dairy industry has begun to feel the full effects of excess production and lowered consumption.

Future Outlook

In formulating an adequate program, we need to consider not only the past and present situations, but the outlook for the future.

The trend of production is somewhat uncertain, because of several factors which, at this time, are difficult to evaluate definitely. While the number of milk cows on farms is very large, the high cost of grain is almost certain to mean less intensive feeding in the commercial dairy areas. This in time, will tend to cut down milk production. Also, increased culling may tend to decrease the number of milk cows.

The prospect for improved demand for dairy products has some distinctly bright spots. As employment gains and pay rolls increase, the demand for milk, butter, and cheese is certain to grow. While this demand is growing, a development of more immediate importance is the provision whereby the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation will purchase and distribute surplus farm products and other supplies among the 3,500,000 families on relief rolls this winter. The plan is to see that the families on the relief rolls are properly nourished, and this means that they will receive a much greater amount of dairy products than they have been using.

Not only will purchase of these products help the immediate situation by reducing the burdensome surplus, but it will have effects reaching far into the future to benefit the dairy industry. People who never have used much milk or butter will form the habit of making it an important part of their diet. And, past experience shows that once people have formed the habit of using dairy products they do not easily lose it.

Production Control

Your immediate concern, as extension workers, is, of course, with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's pro-

gram of assistance to the dairy industry. The first portion of this program—the formulation of marketing agreements covering the various fluid milk areas—is already well under way, and you are familiar with it. But, it has been evident for some time that a production-control program for the entire dairy industry is needed. On August 17, at a meeting of dairy leaders with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, Secretary Wallace promised to aid the industry by making available up to \$30,000,000 for the purchase of butter. At the same time he made it clear that this stopgap measure, a kind of temporary bridge, was absolutely conditioned upon steps being taken to dam the main stream with an effective milk production-control program.

Benefit Payments

Secretary Wallace has officially announced that benefit payments on milk and its products are to be made. At a hearing held to determine the amount of processing tax to be levied, witnesses appeared in support of the following points: (1) That the imposition of the full rate equal to the difference between actual farm prices for butterfat and the parity or fair exchange value would be injurious to consumption and create a surplus; (2) that the use of a moderate rate throughout the succeeding year would be acceptable to the dairy industry and in connection with a production-control program would tend to reduce the burdensome surplus; (3) that a compensating tax on oleomargarine should be imposed on the same unit rate as for butter to remove any disadvantages in competition. The plan is that funds from this tax should be used, at least in part, for benefits to be paid to farmers who cooperate in a production-control program.

While the details of this program remain to be worked out, it is becoming increasingly clear that it must take into consideration all milk which goes into commercial channels, whatever the final product. Unless we do that, we shall find that while we have improved the situation with respect to one dairy product, we have only increased the surplus of the others.

Feeding Practices

Whatever form the production-control program takes, I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that individual farmers will find it profitable to follow recent recommendations of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry in modifying their feeding practices.

Investigations by this Bureau indicate that many dairy farmers would find it advantageous to change their system of farming and keep most of their land in permanent grass and legumes, feeding very little grain, if any. The pastures and other roughage would be the base ration, and grain would be fed only when the resulting increase in production could be obtained at a profit.

In other words, most dairy farmers would find they would actually make more money by doing less work. In addition, the aggregate effect of their adjustment to less intensive feeding would be a decrease in the total supply of milk, which in turn would bring better prices.

This change to less intensive feeding might well be made, even though no production-control program were contemplated. But with such a program in prospect, the modified practice recommended by the Bureau of Dairy Industry becomes especially important. This, it seems, points the way to a method by which, with the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the dairy farmers can actually bring about a reduction in the supply of milk with little trouble or loss of income to themselves.

Wayside Market Exhibit

The daily sales at the farm and home wayside market exhibit at the New York State Fair this year averaged \$120 a day and proved that roadside markets may bring good business when run on a business basis. The market was planned by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, to indicate a profitable way for homemakers to market their home-made and home-grown products. The market was operated by the New York State Home Bureau Federation.

The exhibit was planned to attract buyers of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, baked goods, beverages, flowers, and home-craft articles. Its greatest value was to show farm men and women how to get an additional income from their home products without the expense of transportation or handling.

The exhibit included a portion of a house, with a stand for displaying crafts built under the front windows and shaded with an awning, a part of a lawn where umbrella-covered tables were used to serve refreshments; and a marketing stand for fresh and canned foods.

The Farm Homemaker and the Acreage Reduction Program

NORMA M. BRUMBAUGH

State Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma Extension Service

IT APPEARS that the farm homemakers of Oklahoma have welcomed the opportunity and responsibility to assist in putting the Agricultural Adjustment Act into effect. Their place has been on the side lines, a quiet, encouraging army waiting until the total acreage was pledged and until the notice came to

pledge for acreage reduction. The farm homemaker has been a large factor in the success of the Agricultural Adjustment Act thus far, though perhaps unheard and unobserved.

Though there may be no tangible way of measuring the farm homemaker's assistance in the Agricultural Adjust-

neighbors in the plan to bring a cash income to the farm family.

Each farm family in Oklahoma that participated in the cotton acreage reduction program will receive approximately \$152. This money will go back into the farm and farm home and to meet the needs of the family. Available evidence indicates that this money will, for the most part, be wisely spent. The farm women tell us that first of all, the money is being used to pay taxes and to reduce or pay off debts. Mrs. D. R. Steves, route 3, Olustee, says: "When we learned of the cotton acreage reduction program, we were glad to cooperate. We have faith in our Government and felt that it was the thing to do. Paying our debts and holding our cotton for a better price are the greatest benefits that have come to us from plowing up our cotton. To be out of debt means more happiness and contentment."

"Plowing up our cotton has enabled us to make a payment on our home, to put in a new floor, to get new linoleum for the kitchen floor, and to build a new cellar," says Mrs. Edward Cole of Duke, and then further states that, "I believe if we had not plowed up part of our cotton, we would have had to sell it for 4 or 5 cents today."

The cotton acreage reduction program meant the fulfillment of Mrs. Jack O'Neal's dream for a new kitchen stove. "We bought a second-hand oil stove when we started housekeeping and every year we planned to buy a new stove, but it seemed that something happened each year to take our money. When we received our check from Uncle Sam, we decided it could not be spent in any better way or assure us any more happiness than to use it in buying a new cook stove. I say happiness, for it makes a housewife happy to have a stove that cooks quickly, is free from soot and smoke, and good to look at. With such a stove, she can go about preparing a meal, singing merrily."

Truly the farm homemaker is vitally concerned with the Agricultural Adjustment program, and she hopes that it will help to make possible enough necessities, comforts, educational opportunities, and pleasures to provide at least reasonable satisfaction and happiness for her family.



This new kitchen stove was bought by Mrs. Jack O'Neal with the money received from the Government for cotton acreage reduction.

the farmer to plow up the pledged acreage. This program has had results beyond their hopes and expectations. It has meant fewer broken school terms for the children, the absence of many mothers from the cotton fields, needed medical attention for the children, clothing for the family, conveniences for the kitchen, and many of the other necessities and comforts of rural life.

What has been the farm homemaker's part in this program? First of all, she has been concerned to know what the Agricultural Adjustment Act is and how it might be expected to operate. The Agricultural Adjustment Act has been explained and discussed at home demonstration club meetings and at meetings of the county federation of home demonstration clubs. But the greatest assistance that the homemaker has rendered in helping to make this plan effective has been in her own home. Here she has counseled with her husband when he was discouraged over cotton prices and the outlook for the new crop. She has said, in many instances, that word that has encouraged her husband to make his

pledge for acreage reduction. The farm homemaker has been a large factor in the success of the Agricultural Adjustment Act thus far, though perhaps unheard and unobserved. Though there may be no tangible way of measuring the farm homemaker's assistance in the Agricultural Adjustment program, certainly there are many measures of the benefits of this program. While the writer was on field trips the past few weeks, farm homemaker after homemaker has told the story of what the cotton acreage reduction program means to her and her family. In one family the children have had an unbroken school term thus far and the mother has not been in the cotton field. In another home the family has a better food supply than heretofore, for the homemaker and her daughter were in the house canning vegetables and fruit when these products were at the best stage for canning. In still another home a story was told of the acres that the farmer had sown to soil-building crops and to the production of more food and feed which will eventually result in a more comfortable and happy home life because of a more productive farm.

In a central cotton county a homemaker told of a community brought together through voluntary cooperation in the cotton acreage reduction program. In this community the Mexican farmers and their families joined with their

For the Consumer

A MEMBER of the editorial staff of the REVIEW interviews Fred C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

THE office of the Consumers' Counsel was on the third floor of the new Administration Building of the Department of Agriculture, and since there was no sign forbidding entrance, I walked boldly in intent on getting a clear picture of the Consumers' Counsel, his work, and objectives for home demonstration agents and county agricultural agents. There was such a din of activity; men coming and going, telephones ringing and typewriters clicking, that I hardly knew where to turn, but soon located Dr. Howe himself, a scholarly looking man and the busiest of all.

Awaiting my turn, I thought, "So this calm and kindly looking man is the champion of the common people, written up in Who's Who, the author of numerous books and pamphlets on democracy and Government reform, and with a long and distinguished public-service career." Very soon he came to me, and when he understood my errand, leaned back in his chair, took off his glasses, and tapping them on his forefinger, said:

"I am particularly glad to talk to extension agents because we are depending upon them to help us. The success of our work will depend upon how many people know and understand our findings. We must get our facts to the consumer, and for this we are putting a great deal of hope in your agents."

"What is the object of your work here?" I asked taking out paper and pencil.

Purpose of Organization

"Well", said he, "there are two basic purposes for our organization: first, to keep the consumers advised of the farm program and to report to them how much they are contributing to the farm adjustment plan; second, to protect and represent the consumers in the marketing agreements."

"And, just how are you going to do this?" I asked.

"Take the first part of our purpose, to interpret the farm act to the consumer. This is being done by publishing the facts as to price advances on processed agricultural products, such as bread, and analyzing these prices to see how much of the advance is due to rise in cost of material. This tells the consumer just how much of the increased price he pays is passed on to the farmer."

"Will just that prevent unwarranted price increases?"

"Yes; I think so. Take the case of bread. Bread prices took a sudden jump in July and seemed to bear no relation to the cost of the material in them. We made a study of the price of bread in various cities and the cost of producing it, and published our findings in several press releases. The effect of our checking on bread prices, I believe, has been useful in keeping prices in line with legitimate increases in the cost of wheat and wages."

"Have you noticed any effects in other commodities?"

Study on Cotton Cloth

"We made the same study on cotton cloth. This proved to be a very much more difficult problem because the data available were more limited, but, by the way, we did have a very interesting development in this work. Textile manufacturers complained that the processing tax was increasing price and ruining sales. Through our own investigations we found that retail stores were representing to consumers that the rise in price was due to the processing tax, and our studies showed that this was a very small percentage of the price. To get at the root of the matter, a conference was called with a number of department-store executives. It was a most interesting and enlightening conference. They brought typical invoices of cotton goods which reflected rising prices for products composed principally of cotton, and, after some discussion, decided that the cotton processing tax was a negligible part of the advanced prices of cotton goods and in most instances absorbed by the retailer. We gave due publicity to these findings and have heard little complaint since from textile manufacturers about the processing tax raising the price of cotton cloth.

"Where can these facts be found?"

"Every 2 weeks we are putting out a compilation of information on prices called the 'Consumers' Guide.' The first issue was dated September 14. We are also issuing the information as soon as available in the form of press releases.

"It is my opinion that the manufacturers and distributors are going to play ball with the consumers and not pass on more than the increased cost, but, of



Fred C. Howe.

course, there will be some who will try to take advantage of the situation. Our work will also protect the fair merchant as well as the consumer.

"We feel sure that when the consumers are convinced that the extra money they have to pay is going to the farmer, they are ready to stand the expense. Of course, the expense cannot be piled up without an increase in income of the consumer, and this is what our program aims to do, to keep the program in balance by maintaining a constant check on prices."

"And what are you doing on your second basic purpose to represent the consumer in the marketing agreement?"

"We now have a staff of 16 specialists with training and experience in the production and distribution of the basic commodities. These specialists attend the hearings and join in the marketing agreements as a representative of the consumer."

"Thank you, Dr. Howe. Our home demonstration agents are getting copies of your Consumers' Guide and we are getting many favorable comments on it. Several agents are using the material in local newspaper columns or in planning special home demonstration club meetings for farm women. They, too, are very close to the problems of the consumer and are welcoming your service as something they have needed for a long time."

Rising and shaking hands with me as I prepared to depart, he finished by saying, "Tell your agents that we will do the best we can for them and together we will take our place in the new agricultural adjustment scheme, a very important place, that of keeping the program in balance."

What Makes a County Adjustment Campaign Successful?

COUNTY AGENTS made good on the production-adjustment campaigns which have already been completed. President Roosevelt congratulates the agents and leaders on the fine job done. Secretary Wallace, in a letter to Director Warburton, appreciates the excellent work done by agents in the wheat and cotton campaigns. The Government and the press acknowledge their success.

Just what was it in the extension organization and program which proved most useful in taking hold of such an emergency campaign? What methods will be most efficient to use in the campaigns now being launched? To get some further light on this subject, we wrote to the extension directors in several of the cotton and wheat States, asking them what some of the county agents who had made especially good records thought about this subject and what methods they had used. Replies from three States are given below; others will be given in a later issue.

Organized Action

The success of the emergency cotton plow-up campaign in Arkansas was the result of definite organized action. Those who attained the most successful results achieved these because of careful selection of committees, tactful and aggressive direction of the work of the committees, and group action as far as possible in securing the signing of contracts.

Unusual and spectacular methods were not widely used, and did not seem to help greatly where they were used. Through public meetings, the support of leading citizens, and excellent cooperation from the press and radio stations, the message was carried to all farmers. The proposition was so sensible and with such a good business appeal that it was not difficult to secure a response to it when it was once understood.

The conscientious, intelligent work of community committeemen, checked by active county committeemen and directed by the county agent, is the thing that made the campaign successful. The hard work of these men who had the respect and confidence of their neighbors and who impressed all whom they contacted with their sincere belief in the plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and their earnest desire to see it succeed drove it through successfully. County agents used most methods known to them for getting a rapid spread of information. The human force that they were able to assemble in pushing the plan through was the real element that made it successful.—T. Roy Reid, assistant director, Arkansas Extension Service.

Following a Plan

The success of the Clinton County, Ind., Wheat Production Control Association was very largely a matter of following the plan worked out in the beginning by those who thought it through.

The first steps in the work were the selection, and appointment of temporary workers in each township—beginning with the best man we could find, located at large, as chairman. This chairman

was given a campaign committee, consisting of 1 man from each of the 4 corners of the township, and 1 near the center, making a total of 6 workers to carry on the work. These five assistants were chosen by the agent with the assistance of the township chairman.

On August 28, these 84 men, 6 from each of the 14 townships, were called in to hear the work explained by 1 of the emergency agricultural assistants, and 80 of them were present. Following this meeting, the campaign began, with a series of meetings covering each township, in rapid succession, at which plans were discussed and questions answered.

At the close of this series of meetings, all necessary papers having been received from Washington, we started again on the second series of meetings, with blanks, work sheets, and the like to aid us. We held 14 more meetings, 1 in each township, laying special emphasis on the work sheet and how to figure the farm facts wanted.

On September 19, all who had signed applications for contracts met, and elected a member from their own group to act as a permanent chairman and represent them on the county board. With one exception, the temporary men were chosen as permanent chairmen, showing that we had used good judgment in our first choice. Man power, with proper selection, is very important in work of this kind. At this same meeting the community committeemen were elected—two from each township.

On September 22, 40 of the 42 community committeemen met and the county organization was set up, according to the number of bushels signed up on applications for contracts. These county officers with their community committeemen, finished the application signing and have charge of getting the contracts made up and signed.—E. M. Rowe, county agent, Clinton County, Ind.

Information but No Argument

"Give complete information to everyone but absolutely refuse to have any

arguments," was the slogan of the wheat committees in Tippecanoe County, Ind. The growers generally had many questions, which were welcomed. They were asked to adopt the following stock question to ask of themselves: "What is the answer, to my question, which will make the plan work out the best as a whole?" This idea of "no arguments" was borrowed from John Hull, county agent of Vanderburgh County, Ind., and resulted in a fine poise on the part of lay members of the wheat campaign. Effective work on the part of temporary and permanent committeemen, who were given much responsibility and all of whom had the respect and confidence of the communities; a staff of three most efficient stenographers in the county agents' office, who worked carefully and speedily; a local press that carried complete stories on the progress of the work; and a fine general citizenry in the county account for the smoothly running wheat-adjustment program in Tippecanoe County.

The use of the word "campaign" was avoided when referring to the work, it being thought of more as a fundamental step to be taken by all citizens, however, an entirely voluntary step. The committees, the meetings, the regulations, and the like were respectively referred to as "governmental." A special effort was made to have everyone present at the meetings.

The first step in the work was a series of discussions at the general farm meetings of the county during July and early August, which dealt in a general way with the necessity for some unified action, on the part of all citizens, to control the point of supply in the problem of supply and demand.

The second step was a series of township meetings planned by the township temporary committeemen, which were held during August, devoted entirely to the work of presenting a very specific statement of the general economic situation, with the wheat situation being presented in detail, each meeting closing with an authorized statement of the

wheat regulations illustrated by a specific farm example and clinched by a "prepared" question and answer session.

A second series of meetings immediately followed the first. Each of these meetings was divided into three parts; the first, a question and answer half hour; the second was a step-by-step filling out of the wheat allotment application forms (W-22 and W-8) by everyone. Following this, the third division of the program was the election of the permanent committee from among, and by, those who had their applications filled out as completely as possible and signed.

In the election the citizenship duties of service on the committees were briefly stressed before the nominations were made. Also, according to a suggestion from the Indiana county agent leader's office, instructions were given to the presiding officer to first call for the nomination of 6 growers, then to have ballots passed instructing that everyone should vote for 3, the 3 receiving the most votes to constitute the committee and the 1 receiving the most votes to be declared chairman and director from the township on the county committee.

Following these meetings every applicant completed his application forms, assisted by the township committeemen. The forms were then checked for errors at the county agent's office; approved by township, county, and State committees; published; contracts prepared and signed, and finally inspected for errors, corrected, and shipped to the wheat section.—S.B. Pershing, county agent, Tippecanoe County, Ind.

Wheat Situation Explained

The first steps taken to organize Dubois County, Ind., and proceed with the campaign included making an analysis of the means of approach and attack. They may be grouped under the following headings:

1. Newspapers.

2. Circular letters to farm bureau members, bankers, business men, teachers of public schools, churches, and political organizations, in which emphasis was placed on the patriotic duty of all.

Timely articles on the wheat plan were given to the 5 county newspapers and all cooperated 100 percent.

The first call for a county meeting consisted of 1 man from each township, a total of 12. Nine of the 12 present were township farm bureau chairmen. Dubois County has 500 farm bureau members and the organization was used as a nucleus for sponsoring the activity. At the first meeting the charts from Washington, in addition to others prepared by this office, and fruit jars filled with wheat showing the position of the world

wheat supply were presented. At this meeting the county farm bureau endorsed the plan.

A circular letter announcing the first educational meeting at 16 different points was sent to every wheat producer in the county. The 16 meetings showed an attendance of 1,187. Charts, fruit jars with wheat, and the like, were used to put across our position in the world wheat situation. Each time a circular letter was sent it was followed closely by an explanation in the local newspapers.

At the second meeting, which was called for the purpose of explaining the application, a temporary committee of three was appointed from the floor with approval of the group present. These committeemen were carefully selected with respect to their position as wheat farmers and other qualifications which made them acceptable to the community. The day following each meeting the community committee returned to the same place and assisted with applications. As soon as the first campaign was over the entire mailing list was checked, sending those who had not signed an invitation to come to the county seat and sign the application. This kept 12 men busy for 3 days signing applications. At this time, a report in the papers showed some townships almost completely signed. Another circular letter was sent to those not signed, calling their attention to the fact that all that could qualify for an allotment were signing applications.

While the whole campaign was in progress a personal visit was made to the bankers in the county and the plan explained to them, securing their endorsement. The business men's organization endorsed the plan and carried a one-fourth page ad asking that the farmers cooperate and secure their share of the wheat money in order to assist in balancing the National Reconstruction Administration program.

A personal letter was sent to a number of pastors in the various churches, asking them to do what they could in justifying the program to their people. In practically every case the Sunday sermon was based on the wheat-allotment plan, and it certainly brought results. A series of church picnics and a farmers' picnic afforded a great opportunity for keeping the public constantly informed about the progress being made. At a county meeting of the public-school teachers, a brief explanation was given to them asking their cooperation.

Being a native of this county, having been on the job in extension work for the past 6 years, speaking the German language, knowing the habits and customs of the people, and assisted by a

stenographer who was in no small measure responsible for the 995 applications that were obtained in Dubois County, were perhaps factors that aided materially in the wheat-adjustment plan.—C. A. Nicholson, county agent, Dubois County, Ind.

Efficient Farmer Committees

It is estimated that Barton County, Kans., will have 98 percent of its wheat land under allotment contracts this fall. This estimate is based on the fact that nearly all of the wheat land is now represented by 2,325 applications.

Smoothly and efficiently operated farmer committees have been the main factor in Barton County's success. We held 21 educational township meetings during the early part of the campaign, and, with the exception of 1 or 2, I found it unnecessary to give the local committeemen any assistance.

A few days before the actual field work began in Barton County, 10 wheat growers gathered at Hays, Kans., for 2 days of preliminary instruction. Following that meeting, an organization meeting was held in the county agent's office in Great Bend in order to outline the educational work. Two additional committeemen were added and on August 7, this committee went out in teams of three to give the details of the wheat allotment plan to the farmers.

There was a total of 3,620 people attending the 21 meetings. Practically every acre of the 329,000 acres of Barton County wheat land was represented. Pre-application forms were handed out at all of the meetings so that growers might fill in the information which would be necessary a few days later for completing applications.

Each of the educational committeemen was assigned two townships for application signing, and growers were advised as to place of signing. As soon as application signing had reached a sufficient point, the Barton County Wheat Production Control Association was organized with H. A. Praiger elected president and chairman of the county allotment committee, and W. D. Esmiller and Harry C. Bird as his fellow committeemen. All of these men, with the exception of Mr. Esmiller, were on the original educational committee.

The secret of success in any county is in having efficient and well-informed committeemen. These men know the farmers to whom they are talking. They know the farmers' problems and are better prepared than anyone else to put out the information and supervise the wheat allotment work in the field.—Sherman Hoar, county agent, Barton County, Kans.

Improved Farm Living



4-H club girl and part of the food she preserved.

THE boys' and girls' 4-H clubs of West Virginia have built for their State an institution which since its start has devoted itself to the betterment of rural living. Conceived with the idea of a new meeting place for their annual gathering and having as an ideal the development of rural leadership, the camp has grown from one building and several tents to a plant valued at nearly one half million dollars.

Less than half of the permanent equipment was purchased with State funds. County cottages have been paid for in many ways, such as money obtained from box socials, old-hen days, individual donations, and volunteer labor. The cottages are valued at \$2,000 to \$20,000, and are used as classrooms and sleeping quarters. The camp site contains 500 acres of beautiful scenery typical of West Virginia.

This summer more than 3,000 of the youth of the State and adults received leadership training at the camp, and it is

estimated that 50,000 people visited the camp activities. A part of the land, suitable for gardening, was put into subsistence gardens, and the camp maintained a canning kitchen, managed by a 4-H girl, where over a thousand dollars' worth of food was saved. A part of this was sold to visitors to pay the expense of the project.

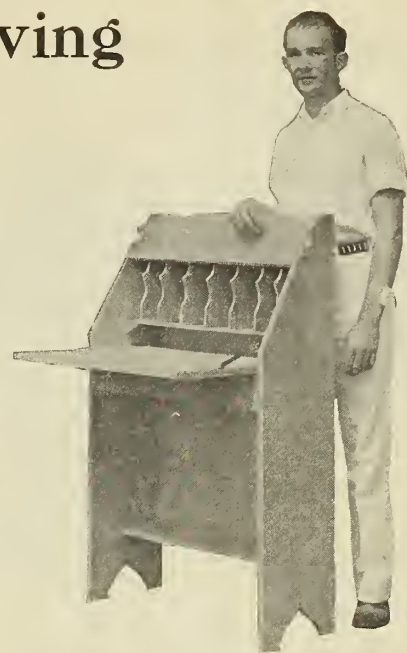
Self-Improvement

In both the summer and winter activities of the camp definite plans are carried out in aiding the youth who attend to find their niche in life's work. Various plans of instruction are followed in giving them aid in their efforts to bring about a self-improved life. The summer campers have their expenses paid as awards for excellence in leadership or project work. The winter group pay their way by selling products of their handicraft.

County agricultural agents and home demonstration agents select those boys and girls who are to attend the camp. The camp attempts to aid them in the development of the 4-H ideals and tries to give them material which will enable them to better meet the religious, mental, social, and physical demands of their community. They return to their homes where they form a valuable staff of assistants for their county agricultural and home demonstration agents.

Volunteer Leaders

The older 4-H club members in their search for service have formed a group of volunteers in leadership, and the word "volunteer" is not violated. They give



A club boy and the desk he made.

freely of their service, in the direction of 4-H clubs, in county camps, and other community activities. They form an important link in the county extension service organizations; they are in a thousand rural communities, a part of that community's life, a key for the entrée of new ideas and developments. The story of this volunteer plan and its support, is almost as interesting as the work the volunteers do.

Since the idea of the camp was conceived 20 years ago, W. H. Kendrick, assistant director of agricultural extension service, in charge of the State 4-H camp, has had the support of many outstanding business men of the State—men who had been searching for some way in which to aid the youth of the State. From the start, they have backed the development of the camp.

After the camp became established and the people of the State had an idea of the service it could render to them, these same business men and women, with their ever-increasing membership, asked Mr. Kendrick how they could be of further aid and the Volunteer-Patron's Association was formed. To be a patron the business man or woman must furnish one, or more, \$25 scholarships, to the State Volunteers Conference. The volunteer who is awarded the scholarship does the following things: First, he or she must attend the 10-day training conference at the State 4-H camp; second, they must agree to give 1 month of free work to the 4-H clubs of their county; third, the volunteer will send to an assigned patron, a

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West Virginia's 4-H Club Camp, located at Jackson's Mill, 5 miles north of Weston, on a farm which was the boyhood playground of General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Production Control and Consumer

SHOULD production be cut when so many of the unemployed are suffering from lack of food? Will buying the surplus food for Federal relief activities stimulate production? Can producers and consumers get together on a common program? These are some of the questions discussed by Dr. W. G. Meal, extension economist in New Jersey.

IN THE oldtime pioneer American community the getting of enough food was all too often a serious matter. But when there was plenty of food no neighbor who had had hard luck was allowed to go cold and hungry. These friendly, neighborly relations show that the only possible prosperity is a prosperity that is shared. In fact, our forefathers were sometimes brought face to face with the threatened breakdown of the community altogether when many did not share in the necessities of life. They could not justify nor could they afford to tolerate for long a situation where serious hunger and want took their places alongside of plenty.

In recent years we have had in this country a somewhat similar situation—an economic nightmare of poverty and privation, and abundant food. We have had bins and storehouses crammed with food, and homeless men and women picking stuff to eat out of garbage cans right in the same towns. We have had farmers dumping milk and children in cities only a few miles away suffering from malnutrition and starvation. This is the cruelest paradox of modern times—hungry people without money outside the display windows of stores and restaurants staring wistfully at an abundance of food, offered cheap, inside.

Relief Given

We saw plenty of that last winter. Our Government intends to see to it that

we are not going to go through another winter like that one. President Roosevelt has inaugurated a new national policy which provides for the direct Federal purchase of food and distribution to the people who must have it for health and strength. It proposes that we produce the necessities of life not merely for all who can buy them, but for all in this country who need them. We have in this country three and one half million families—16,000,000 people—on local relief rolls who need this direct assistance. This big job of furnishing food to 13 percent of our population will be handled through a nonprofit governmental corporation, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

When President Roosevelt proposed this bold and direct transfer of farm surpluses to hungry people, the distributors of food, as well as the growers of it, approved the plan and offered their experience and help without profit either in manufacture or distribution.

Surpluses on the Farm

This strikes straight at the dilemma of surpluses on the farm and underconsumption in the city. For example, the three and one half million families can readily consume 2,000,000 pounds of butter a week besides the meager amount they are now getting. That might reduce the butter surplus to normal within 8 months. It would also be possible for these families to consume large quantities of other surplus commodities, such as pork products, milk, and fruits and vegetables.

Planning Production

And, to me, at least, this measure provides definite recognition that the consumer has an important place to be considered in adjusting the production of our farms. This makes possible the

planning of our agricultural production for all of our 125 million people in this country; and if there is also a reasonable prospect of selling something abroad, we can include that in our plans. But the essential thing is that we must and will produce enough for our own people, with the proper margin for safety.

Consumers should realize fully that these plans will not deprive them of any of the necessities of life. Farmers who resent the idea of reducing their production while city people are in dire need of food can now go ahead with their adjustments, confident that consumers always will have adequate food supplies.

This program of Government relief buying is not in itself the entire solution of our agricultural problem. It does enable us, however, to combat the forces of depression on still another front.

Adjustments Being Made

Consumers have a vital stake in the success of the Farm Act in its attempts to restore American agriculture and to fight the forces of depression. The extremely small processing taxes which they now pay—a half cent per pound loaf of bread and a few cents for a purchase of cotton goods—are insurance premiums needed for the endowments which consumers will collect later in the full recovery of business and commerce. This cannot come until farmers, who constitute one third of our people, regain their buying power for the goods of city labor. To do this they must first obtain fair exchange values for the products that they have to sell. The adjustments already made thus far in wheat, in cotton, and in hogs are the first efforts in that direction.

There is still a long way to go. But this program can move ahead with greater force than ever now that it is certain that the hungry will be fed and consumers have even more definite recognition in the planning of our national debt.

Improved Farm Living

(Continued from page 105)

report of his or her experience; fourth, he or she agrees that within 4 years each will supply a like scholarship to a new volunteer. The organization is headed by a group made up of the officers of the patrons' association and a representative of the volunteers. The revolving fund that has been established by this organization now amounts to over \$6,000.

It is interesting to note that even in the last year, one of the depression years, when farmers were having as much trouble as the rest, the enrollment for every group was considerably increased. Yes, father and mother also attend as they have 1 week apiece, and have the time of their "young" lives.

MANY rural schools in Shelby County, Tenn., now have a good supply of canned goods, fruits, vegetables, and

meats on their pantry shelves ready for hot school lunches this winter. All during the summer months, the rural women met in the schoolhouse and under the direction of the home demonstration agent canned their winter food supply and in return for using school equipment left some of their canned goods in the school pantry. Supervision of the school lunch departments is given by the home demonstration agent and the home economics teachers in these schools.

Texas Girls Study Clothing

THESE ARE just a few of the 101 girls in Washington County, Tex., who have planned their own wardrobe and made their own clothing at an average cost of \$16.58 for each girl during the 10-month period from November 1, 1932, to September 1, 1933. The cos-

posed of a president, secretary, and one elected member from each club. The council plans county-wide events such as the encampment held in June for both boys and girls in the county. This is principally a recreational feature to which the girls



also an excellent poultry manager. Last year she had a brooder house built, built a brooder, and raised 303 out of 325 chicks.

Her records showed a net profit of \$1.75 per bird on her flock of 69 hens.

Lillie Ahrens is also a fourth-year girl. Since November 1, 1932, she has made 50 garments for herself and her family at a cost of \$23.82 valued at \$67. On her own clothing she has spent \$11.49. She says, "I used to wear my dresses too short but now I am a clothing demonstrator, I plan my clothes very carefully and I have learned to make stylish looking clothes."

tumes they are wearing are samples of the work they can do.

Some of the girls, besides doing their own sewing, are doing the family sewing as well. Their reports for the 10 months show 1,289 garments made at a cost of \$726.39, which they estimate is a saving of \$771.09. They have also mended 1,257 garments.

Each girl took an inventory of her own clothing and planned her complete wardrobe. She studied the appropriateness and completeness of each costume and learned the place which posture and good grooming play in the role of the well-dressed girl.

Major Demonstrations

Club girls in Washington County are required to take two major demonstrations, poultry and clothing. "Poultry was chosen", says the home demonstration agent Lena Lloyd Wollschlaeger, "because it affords a means of making money and because there is a decided need to better the management of poultry flocks in the county. Clothing was chosen to give an opportunity to spend wisely the money made on poultry and at the same time to encourage saving and improving the appearance of the farm family."

There are nine organized girls' clubs in the county, and a county council com-

look forward each year. Most of the girls make uniforms which are judged at the encampment for the quality of workmanship.

Short Courses

Another feature of the club year which serves to hold the interest and also adds to their training is the State short course. A number of scholarships are available each year, and as many girls as can do so earn extra money to pay their own way to the short course.

These girls have also been remarkably successful with their poultry project. In 1932, the 103 girls who kept 4-H poultry flocks made a net profit of more than \$4,500. Much of this, the girls learned to spend wisely on pretty appropriate clothing. The records of the girls on this page show what these wide-awake girls are doing under the direction of Miss Wollschlaeger.

Ruby Nordt has just finished her fourth year of clothing work having done all the family sewing as well as her own. She made 30 garments for the family at a cost of \$20.95. Her own clothing cost just \$16.50. Having assembled and made an attractive wardrobe, she turned her attention to the proper care of her clothing. With the help of her father she built a clothes closet for \$7. Ruby is

Farm Income and Farm Homemakers

Farmers' wives contribute much to farm cash incomes, according to a recent study made in Vermont. The garden, poultry, management of tourist accommodations, and the operation of roadside markets are a few of the things which have enabled the farm women to contribute their share of the cash income during the past few years. This effort on the part of the homemaker has been the result of her desire to raise the family standard of living. The education of the children of the home was one of the influences which promoted her efforts. From \$12 to \$741 was added to the income through the wives' interest, the average for the group being \$188. It was found that the greater number of wives on farms having an income of \$1,000 to \$2,000 were in the contributing group. A study was made of the location of the farm and its relation to the wife's contribution.

This information in detail is contained in the Vermont Experiment Station Bulletin 355 "Cash Contributions to the Family Income Made by Vermont Farm Homemakers", by Lillian H. Johnson and Marianne Muse.

Production Credit for Agriculture

An Interview with S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration

This is the second of a series of interviews especially prepared for readers of the REVIEW on the new deal in farm credit. Another story will appear in the near future.

S. M. GARWOOD, production credit commissioner for the Farm Credit Administration, has one of the biggest, toughest jobs in the Government's new farm credit program.

His is the job of providing a sound coordinated production credit system for agriculture; a system that will consist of a production credit corporation in each of the 12 Federal land bank districts and hundreds, maybe thousands, of local production credit associations. These associations are to be operated and controlled by farmer-borrowers. Eventually they may be owned by farmers.

On entering Mr. Garwood's office for an interview, I found a man of about 40 with iron-gray hair, brown eyes, sturdy physique. Quiet, capable, friendly, about describes this man who just a few years ago organized and supervised a State-wide system of agricultural credit in Arkansas.

I pulled a chair around in back of his desk and fired my first question, "What is the Government doing to take care of the farmer's production-credit needs?"

He smiled and thoughtfully began to unfold a story of agriculture's need for a permanent, sound, production-credit system, how such a system ought to be self-supporting, how farmers who borrow for production purposes should control it, and how some day it should be owned by farmers.

"You see", he said, "it's not a kind of porous plaster that we are attempting to apply to the backs of debt-ridden farmers; rather, we are providing facilities for a credit system that will contribute in a permanent way to a solution of some of agriculture's financial problems.

Organization

"The system is organized like this: First, We are establishing production-credit corporations in each of the land-bank districts. These corporations are capitalized for seven and a half million dollars each. The money is paid in on behalf of the Federal Government by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration,

"The corporations don't lend this money to farmers, but use it in capitalizing local production-credit associations which they help to organize. The associations make loans to farmers. After the associations are organized, the corporations have certain supervisory functions over them. For instance, they prescribe the rules and regulations under which loans can be made. They determine the interest rate to be charged for loans and the form of security that will be required. They outline, in general, how the associations are to be operated."

"And how do farmers get loans for production purposes?"



S. M. Garwood.

"It's really very simple", he replied, swinging around in his chair. "First, if a production credit association is not already serving their area, they should organize one. To get information on how to organize they should write to the production-credit corporation in their district. Upon request the corporation will send a representative to discuss with them the charter, bylaws, regulations, and so forth, of the proposed association. Any 10 or more eligible borrowers can form an association to provide production credit for their county or counties; but, an association should have as many members as is consistent with sound policy. It takes a pretty good-sized association to operate economically.

Organizing the Association

"In organizing an association, farmers are required to buy an amount of stock in it equal to 5 percent of the money they borrow. They do not purchase stock until they actually borrow. This also applies to all borrowers after the association is organized. The stock is known as class B stock. It carries no

double liability and entitles its owner to one vote at association meetings regardless of the amount he owns. Money for the sale of this stock is used to buy Government bonds and is a part of the association's capital.

"But by far the greater part of the capital is provided by the production-credit corporation serving the district. The corporation; you know, will subscribe and pay for stock in the association amounting to 20 percent of the loans to be made. This stock is known as class A stock. It entitles its owner to first claim upon assets in case of liquidation, carries no double liability, and is nonvoting. Both kinds of stock share equally in all dividends.

"Now the money obtained from the sale of class A and class B stock is invested and deposited as security with the Federal intermediate credit bank in the district. Interest earnings on the bonds become a part of the association's income.

"The money the association lends to farmers is obtained by rediscounting farmers' notes with one of the Federal intermediate credit banks. Ordinarily, the association can rediscount such notes up to from four to six times its capital and surplus."

I asked another question. "What is the job of the local production credit associations?"

Local Associations Are Important

"The local production credit associations might be called the foundation upon which the entire system is built. They are mighty important units. They examine all security and make loans to farmers for production purposes. Such purposes include the producing and harvesting of crops; the breeding, raising, and fattening of livestock; and the production of poultry and livestock products.

"Most of the loans are made for less than a year. No loans are made for more than 3 years. They are secured by a lien on livestock, growing crops, and other kinds of personal property.

"Right now these associations are being organized in scores of counties throughout the country. I believe by working with the production-credit corporations and the Federal intermediate credit banks, they will help provide a sound, coordinated production-credit system for agriculture."

Subsistence Gardens Flourish

AMONG the many extra and emergency calls which have been demanding the attention of extension agents in every State are the subsistence gardens and food preservation for the unemployed. In the South, the gardens were commonly called "R.F.C. gardens", as the money for seed and other expenses came from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In other places, Red Cross and local relief funds were used.

Such a group of inexperienced gardeners would not have had the excellent results reported from so many quarters this fall if it had not been for the supervision and training given by extension agents. Bulletins were written and distributed giving directions for planting and caring for the gardens. Demonstrations were given and leaders appointed to follow up this instruction and give help where it was needed. The experienced local leaders in gardening and canning have proved invaluable in this work, and these rural men and women have given of their time freely and gladly.

Land suitable for gardening in many localities lay idle. With a little expense it could be made to produce food for those who were really in need. Vacant lots, idle estates, donated farm acreage, public lands, and any other land that could be obtained were included in this plan of food production for home use.

This land then had to be prepared for planting, seed procured, garden plans devised, and areas allotted to individuals. These were just a few of the problems the agents had to face.

Surplus Saved

When these gardens started to produce, most of them had a surplus over the immediate needs. Was this to be wasted? Cans, jars, pressure cookers, and other canning equipment were donated by individuals and organizations, or bought with relief funds. Community canning centers were organized and can-

ning schools were scheduled to train leaders who would carry the instruction further until all subsistence gardeners had had a chance to preserve their garden surplus. The actual value of the food produced and saved in no way indicates the value of service to humanity. People who last spring had to face the world as charity dependents, who had no assurance of how long this aid would last, are now proud of the shelves of food, canned and grown by themselves, which will guard them against the perils of the coming winter. They are the ones who can tell of the aid of the county agent and the home demonstration agent.

Some idea of the extent and value of the plan can be obtained from a few of the reports that have come in from the States.

In Kansas, 63 of the 78 counties in the State had plans for subsistence gardens, some of which were individual gardens and others on a community plan. It is estimated that 16,000 or more families have taken advantage of the various plans. The expense of starting the gardens was very small in comparison with the returns in the form of food.

Health Improved

In New Hampshire free seed, plants, and fertilizer were furnished to nearly 6,000 families who made application for this help. Some of the gardeners valued their produce at over \$200. The doctors and school nurses in several places have



Some of the vegetables from a community garden in Oxford, N.C., canned at a community canning center. More than 5,000 quarts of vegetables, 80 bushels of potatoes, and 300 gallons of dried beans and peas are available for winter relief from the community garden.



The city community garden in Durham, N.C., which was reclaimed from marshy land and cultivated for the first time. Corn, turnips, okra, and collards were grown.

noted the improvement in the health of the children whose families have had fresh vegetables from this type of garden this summer. More than 500,000 jars of food are on the shelves of these families for the coming winter. Special schools have been held to aid the people in planning the most advantageous use of the food they have saved.

West Virginia, with its population of miners who have been out of work during the depression, estimates that 89,000 subsistence gardens produced food valued at over \$6,000,000. Governor Kump has offered a prize to the best kept garden to be selected and judged by the county agricultural agents. Large quantities of the foodstuffs have been canned for the winter.

From Arkansas it is reported that more than 500,000 cans of food have been preserved in canning centers operated under the supervision of the State home demonstration agents. Five hundred women were given special training and then placed in charge of the centers. It is estimated that 17,000 men, women, boys, and girls aided in this canning; 12,000 pounds of kraut and 7,346 pounds of dried fruit are only a part of the work that has been done. This will insure a supply of food to the needy for the winter months. Large amounts of meat will be canned in the near future.

In Oklahoma, instead of community canning centers, relief money was used to buy sets of home canning equipment. Women members of home demonstration clubs who had been trained by home demonstration agents were given some

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A Recreational Program in California

IN THESE DAYS of too little money for recreation and too much blue depression talk, home-made fun is more and more in demand among farm people. They eagerly accept recreational leadership and ask for more. The recreational phase of the California extension program has been especially successful.

It began as far back as 1920, when Butte County had a rural supervisor connected with the schools. During the winter the county agricultural agent, the home-demonstration agent, and the county librarian cooperated with this supervisor to provide recreation and entertainment at the evening farm bureau meetings. This effort was so successful that a "demonstration evening" was given to the home-demonstration workers at their annual conference in the spring of 1921, with several agricultural extension service men workers also attending.

This gave immediate impetus to recreation in all parts of the State, with the farm women joining the home-demonstration agent in organized play, through games and folk dancing, at the evening center meetings. Some counties began to train their men folks to help as play leaders by having an hour of games and recreation following the lunch hour of the monthly meeting of farm-bureau directors. As a consequence, fun nights began to be a real part of the evening center programs in many parts of the State, with some of the most interesting results. Besides oiling up the joints, the fun increased attendance, and broke down severe prejudices. One night at the height of the fun, a farm-center director said: "See that couple doing the folk dance together, and visiting and laughing? Well, it's the first time they've spoken in over a year."

After a few years the farm home department of the farm bureau (the department through which home demonstration-work functions) adopted recreation as a State-wide program to add interest to the evening center programs and to develop more forms of recreation for the farm women. Enthusiasm for evening recreation, however, might have lagged, and even withered away, had it not been for the spirited and enlivening influence and splendid subject matter brought for the last several years by the representatives of the Playground Association of America.

The result of these combined streams of interest has been to include in most counties some form of recreation in the year's program, and to effect an organization to carry it out. Lassen and Merced Counties have their county and center committees, with plans made ahead for the year. Santa Barbara County has its merrymakers' club, with representatives in each center, and with visits to the different centers during the year. Imperial County has a recreation council which has delegates from each center meeting once a month for training. In addition, at each training meeting some group is invited, such as county supervisors or commissioners, or farm bureau directors, to educate them in the possibilities of organized play. And, so it goes all over the State.

The other form of activity which interests California farm women is recreation for their own groups. Five years ago the counties that had carried on home-demonstration work for 10 years began to celebrate their tenth anniversary. Opportunities for fun and information are boundless. Candle-lighting ceremonies, with "light" passed on from the university, through its county representatives, the home-demonstration agent,

to the county and center chairmen, and the project leaders to the members, is most impressive. Seven counties are now preparing for their fifteenth anniversary.

High jinks are celebrated each year in practically every county carrying on home demonstration work. Plays, stunts, and other forms of entertainment and recreation constitute the program. A popular form of entertainment is the pageant, which lends itself admirably to large numbers and to costuming. Since California history is so rich in colorful events, the history of California agriculture has been an especially good pageant subject, commencing with the Indians and tracing on through the Spaniards; the padres; the Forty-Niners, with their gold diggers, covered wagons, confidence men; the Chinese; then the more recent growth of agriculture; and finally the coming of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Camps

Farm women's camps have also developed steadily. This year 3 counties sent nearly 200 women for a week's outing at Yosemite; 5 counties gathered a goodly number of farm women for a week at Whitaker Forest, a university recreation ground in the high Sierras; and 2 other counties held camps of their own with large attendance.

Organized play, when first started in California, was recognized as a normal part of a personal and group program. In the last few years it has become an inspirational substitute for the otherwise impossible vacation. At a recent farm home department picnic, when a spirited baseball game was at its height, a town woman said: "This is the most interesting thing I've seen in California. I didn't dream the farm women could play together like this." At one of the summer camps a visiting 4-H club girl said: "I can't believe they are farm women. Why, they don't even look worried!"

Subsistence Gardens Flourish

(Continued from page 109)

special instruction in taking these outfits to the homes of those who had a garden surplus and helped homemakers put up a winter's food supply in their own kitchens.

The Virginia Extension Service has received reports from 38 counties recording that home demonstration agents have aided in more than 16,000 home gardens

and have held canning demonstrations in 673 communities. Volunteer workers have been of great help in this program.

In 55 counties in Colorado, 25,000 family subsistence gardens produced food valued at over \$2,000,000. Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds were used here to help those who were willing to help themselves. A return of over \$1,000,000 is reported on \$21,000 invested in these gardens.

The large factor in this movement has not been the number of gardens raised,

in the dollar and cents value of the food produced, or in the number of jars that now guarantee food for the winter months. It has been the effect of this industry upon the people who have taken part in the activity. They have learned that they can in a way support themselves, that they can have better food and as a result better health. It has given them a freedom from the charity rolls, and it has given them physical action which in turn has its effect upon their mental attitude toward life.

Arkansas Women Enjoy Council Meeting



Farm women at Camp Pike lived in regulation Army tents.

UNDAUNTED by hard times and talk of continued hard times, 1,034 Arkansas farm women found a way to get to their 2-day annual home demonstration council meeting held early in September at Camp Pike, a National Guard camp 10 miles north of Little Rock. About 200 more came for a day or a day and a half. They came from 369 different communities, and from 61 of the 75 counties in the State.

Because of decreased appropriations and depleted funds in general, it was not thought expedient to hold the annual Farmers' Week at the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas. The Ar-

kansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, made up of 68 county councils and 1,000 local home demonstration clubs, which has heretofore held its annual meetings during Farmers' Week obtained permission from the State adjutant general to hold the meeting at Camp Pike. The prospect of "going military" for a time appealed to the women; the idea grew, and the women came in trucks, in busses, and in private cars. More than 500 women brought home-grown groceries in lieu of the charge of \$1.50 made for meals. All paid 50 cents for incidental expenses. Twenty-five Army cooks and cook's helpers and an expe-

rienced Army mess sergeant made the 2 days a real vacation. Housed in squad tents, six to a tent, the women found little room for housework. Each woman washed and dried her own plate, cup, knife, fork, and spoon after meals in the best soldier fashion, tucking them into a paper bag to keep them clean.

The program was varied. A pageant, Childhood Treasures, written by a county home demonstration agent, was presented by home demonstration club women, who are carrying parent education and child training. An exhibit of canned products, rugs, mats, baskets, and needlework bore the sign, "These products added cash to farm-family incomes in 1933." One hundred and ten women representing their counties in one or more of the cotton-dress contests (house dress, afternoon ensemble, and church ensemble) marched in review before the audience as the winners were announced. Instruction and illustrated-lecture demonstrations on home industry subjects occupied one afternoon, and on another afternoon a lively debate was held by four home demonstration club members on the subject, Resolved that the Back-to-the-Land Movement is to the Best Interest of the People.



A few of the more than 1,000 farm women registering and receiving tent assignments at Camp Pike.

New Motion Pictures

FILMS dealing with the agricultural crisis, the "A B C" of forestry, and the control of mosquitoes are among recent motion picture releases announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The Agricultural Crisis" (one-reel silent) presents a graphic summary of the causes that have contributed to the depression, with special reference to farm products.

"Too Much Wheat" (one-reel silent) shows by animated graphs how the wheat surplus has piled up year after year since the beginning of the agricultural slump.

"The A B C of Forestry" (one-reel silent) was made especially for use in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. It is designed to convey elementary information about the forest and the practice of forestry.

"Mosquitoes" (three-reel silent) covers broadly the life history of the mos-

quito and approved methods of mosquito control. This picture includes many striking underwater microscopic shots of mosquito larvae and pupae. Control methods followed in New Jersey and Florida are featured.

"Horses and Bots" (two-reel silent) shows types of botflies that attack horses and mules, and outlines methods of treatment and eradication.

"It Might Have Been You" (one-reel silent) portrays a disastrous forest fire that in 7 hours destroyed 23,000 acres of timber and 25 ranch houses and rendered more than 100 people homeless—all due to carelessness of a smoker. It shows what is done to prevent such a catastrophe.

These films may be borrowed by application to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. No rental is charged, but the borrower must pay transportation.

THE South Dakota Extension Service is inaugurating a new service for home-extension clubs and other organizations of women. The service consists of a circular letter mailed periodically to presidents and chairmen of women's organizations. This circular letter will be short enough to be read at meetings in 5 or 6 minutes, and will contain digests of information released by the National Consumers' Counsel.

Century of Song

Every county in West Virginia participated in some way in the West Virginia Festival Chorus held as a part of the Mountain State Forest Festival at Elkins.

More than a thousand singers from all parts of the State joined in the chorus as a culmination of the year's music program for the State that has been promoted by the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with nine or more interested organizations.

The chorus program represents a Century of Song in West Virginia, with a brief prologue, extending from the earliest mountain songs down to the melodies of present-day composers, and is the initial program of a State-wide character to be presented in West Virginia. It will be organized in county units, each forming a part of one of five sections presented by districts, and is the outgrowth of a series of festivals held at various points in the State throughout the year with a view to developing a common literature of song.

One of the features of the year's program built around the idea of a Century of Song in West Virginia has been the collection of the State's best songs, which are soon to be published in a West Virginia community song book that will be made available to those interested in promoting music and singing as a means of recreation and culture. More than 300 farm women's clubs, each of which has been acting as a local committee for the advancement of music in the home, community, and church, and encouraging 4-H clubs to develop the musical abilities of their members, will continue to serve as the local units through which the program will be further developed and carried on.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Has Educational Value

Saturday, December 2, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

4-H Club Members Learn Leadership Principles.....	4-H club boy winner of Moses Leadership Trophy.
My Experience as a 4-H Club Member and Local Leader.....	4-H club girl winner of Moses Leadership Trophy.
Training 4-H Members to be Leaders.....	R. A. Turner, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
4-H Leadership at Work.....	G. E. Farrel, United States Department of Agriculture.

National 4-H music-achievement test: Conclusion of the 1933 national 4-H music-achievement test. The United States Marine Band will play a selected list of compositions chosen from the numbers played during the year. All the 4-H club members and their friends will be urged to identify these compositions as they are played, by writing the name of the composition and the name of the composer. The correct list will be announced at the close of the broadcast.

A FARM-ACCOUNTS club has been organized for older 4-H club boys in Carbon County, Pa. The six charter members have all carried several 4-H club projects to successful completion. Four of the boys are high-school graduates and the other two are now in high school. Each will keep accounts for his father's farm.

OVER 2,000 women attended the thrifty clothes exhibits recently held in 10 counties of Vermont. The exhibits were put on by the women themselves, 200 taking part as cooperators, presenting practical demonstrations of what can be done in the way of purchasing, making, and renovating garments.

EVERYTHING in many a Hidalgo County, Tex., farm home was damaged by the recent hurricane except the 4-H pantry products, says the home demonstration agent. Full of products properly canned and well stored, these pantries became centers of food distribution to unfortunate neighbors after the storm.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT TO EXTENSION WORKERS

THIS CAUSE—*Equality for Agriculture*—goes deep with me. When I was a boy on a farm in Illinois, one of the first things I remember vividly in connection with farming is that my family moved from one farm and later from a second one because we could not make the grade. I said to myself at the age of 18 that I would not count on farming for a living, but go to town, make my money there, then come back and live in the country the way I wanted to live.

That is what I was doing in 1920 when the rest of the country started putting the screws on agriculture again. Then I got mad and came out of my hole to fight.

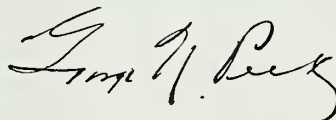
It took 12 years for that fight to come to a head. Now I'm enjoying it. It's out in the open now, clear-cut. And at last we've got most of the better city people and most of the economists and educators openly on our side.

Back in the McNary-Haugen days there were plenty of times when business men and agricultural college workers I had thought of as friends all my life would see me coming and would cross the street rather than be seen talking with me.

In the last campaign President Roosevelt declared for a New Deal for reorganizing agriculture, the base of our national structure; for getting the money out to the land, to move up from there and invigorate the entire body of our society.

He said that the Department of Agriculture and all its outposts and extensions would be reorganized for active basic economic planning and sweeping adjustments.

Immediately upon election we moved in that direction. We are still moving in that direction; and we have just begun. I want to say that the progress we have made would have been impossible without the sound and willing support that long-established bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural colleges, the teachers of vocational agriculture, and the Extension Service, particularly, have given our adjustment programs from the start.



Administrator

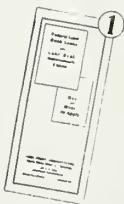
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION

When they Ask About Credit—



Here's Where to Find the Answers

1 Federal Land Bank Loans



Federal Land Bank Loans and Land Bank Commissioner's Loans, Circular 1, tells you how and where to apply for long-term and intermediate credit. Some of the subjects discussed in this circular are: How much may be borrowed, purposes of loans, repayment of loan, the present reduced interest rate, cost of obtaining loans, and where to apply. The section on loans by the Land Bank Commissioner deals with such topics as the scaling down of debts, interest rate on loans, appraisals, repayment of loans, and where to apply.

2 Refinancing Farm Debts



Refinancing Farm Debts with a Commissioner's Loan, Circular 2, discusses in question and answer form the way loans of this kind are made. Appraisals, scale-downs, interest rate, cost, repayment, and size of such loans all receive attention in this circular.

3 Production Loans



Loans to Farmers Through Production Credit Associations, Circular 3, explains how the new production credit system is being organized and how loans will be made to farmers for general agricultural purposes. It discusses the general problem of production credit and shows what is being done to solve it.

4 Questions on Land Bank Loans



Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner's Loans, Some Questions and Answers, Circular 4, helps you in finding answers to the more common questions farmers are asking about mortgage loans and loans to refinance old debts. Some thirty-eight questions are asked in the pamphlet. The answers to them should prove helpful in advising farmers on credit matters.

5 Agricultural Financing



Agricultural Financing Through the Farm Credit Administration, Circular 5, discusses the entire new farm credit set-up. It explains how old credit agencies have been reorganized, and how the various kinds of credit are being made available to farmers.

A Highlighting Production Credit



Three Steps to Production Credit, Circular A, gives in concise form how farmers may obtain production credit, how production credit associations may be formed, and how they are supervised.

B Organize for Production Credit



Organize for Production Credit, Circular B, discusses in detail how production credit associations should be organized and how through them farmers may obtain loans for general agricultural purposes.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Wm. I. Myers, Governor

Washington, D.C.

To Get these circulars

write the regional offices of the Farm Credit Administration in the following cities: Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Columbia, S.C., Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Houston, Berkeley, Calif., Spokane.

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Extension Service Review

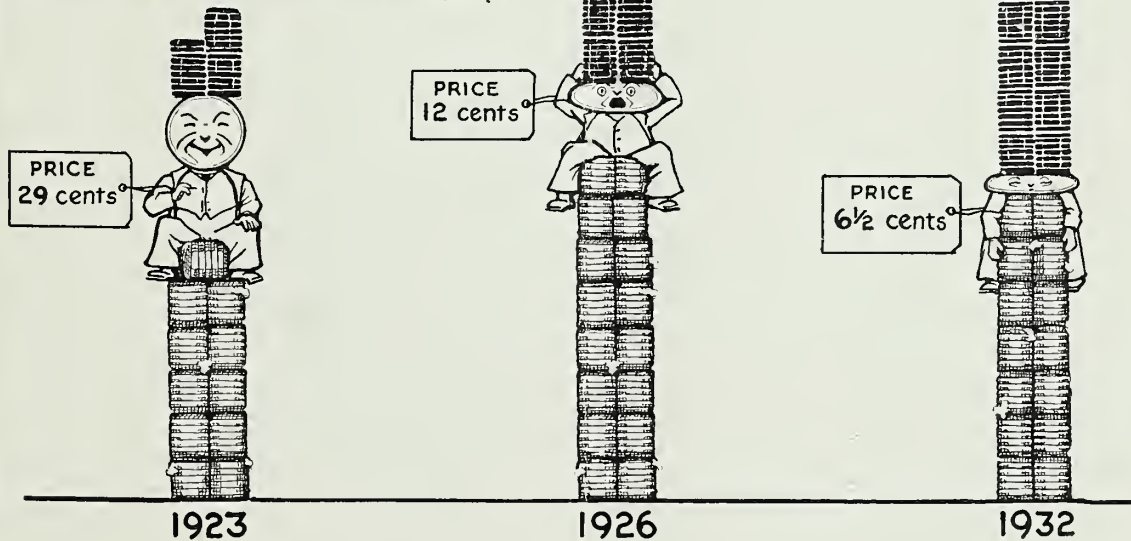


Vol. 4, No. 8

DECEMBER 1933

THE COTTON PRICE SQUEEZE

Each bale represents a million bales
Black bales - Carryover
White bales - World Consumption



AN INCREASINGLY HEAVY SURPLUS HAS SQUEEZED DOWN THE PRICE OF COTTON. TO REDUCE THIS SURPLUS AND TO RESTORE A FAIR EXCHANGE VALUE FOR COTTON IS THE GOAL OF COTTON PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In This Issue

WHEN the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp inaugurated the conducting of demonstrations on farms by farmers to show farmers how they could apply the results of agricultural research he did something that will not be forgotten. J. A. Evans, associate chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, faithfully describes the experiences of Dr. Knapp in laying the foundations of present-day extension work.



“CAN WE CONTROL SOIL EROSION?” is answered by the record. During the past 18 years, county agricultural agents have reported terracing and gully-control work protecting 17,038,715 acres. Of such importance is this work in our national land utilization program that a major section of this issue of the REVIEW is devoted to these results.

MORTGAGE relief at the rate of some \$3,000,000 a day was being brought to farmers during the latter part of November. Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, discusses reduced interest rates, deferred payments on principal, how appraisals are made, and how loans can be obtained from the \$200,000,000 fund of the Land Bank Commissioner.

THE PROGRESS in cotton production adjustment, as described by Cully A. Cobb, in charge of the program, will be of interest to extension workers in every section of the country.

WISCONSIN farm families demonstrate how improvements can be made at slight expense by planting native shrubs and trees on home grounds. Besides using shrubs and trees from their own woodlots in landscaping their grounds, they laid out drives and walks using gravel from nearby pits for the purpose.

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SUBSISTENCE homesteads, the plan for which is included in the recovery program, may prove helpful to many people, as it contemplates primarily the raising of living standards. M. L. Wilson, director of the subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior, discusses the three types of homesteads that are being considered. He calls the attention of extension agents to the importance of the assistance they can give in the planning of operations tending to produce and preserve food for home consumption.



On The Calendar

Annual Extension Conference, College Park, Md., January 8-9.
Annual Extension Conference, Laramie, Wyo., January 8-12.
Annual Extension Conference, New Brunswick, N.J., January 9-10.
Farm and Home Week, Baltimore, Md., January 9-13.
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 13-20.
Farm and Home Week, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., January 15-20.
Farm and Home Week, Lexington, Ky., January 23-26.
Annual Extension Conference, Orono, Maine, January 30 to February 2.
Farm and Home Week, Ames, Iowa, January 29 to February 3.
Farm and Home Week, Madison, Wis., January 29 to February 3.
Farm and Home Week, East Lansing, Mich., January 29 to February 3.
Annual Extension Conference, Morgantown, W.Va., February 6-8.
Farm and Home Week, Morgantown, W.Va., February 5-8.
Farm and Home Week, Ithaca, N.Y., February 12-17.
Farm and Home Week, Brookings, S.Dak., February 13-17.



RURAL women in Florida have stocked both home and “relief” pantries with canned fruits, vegetables, and meats to overflowing. Home demonstration agents assisted in planning canning budgets. In many counties they helped establish a canning center in each community where produce was canned for distribution to needy families by the local emergency relief council.

VEGETABLES grown and canned by unemployed people in Hartford City, Ind., will go a long way in keeping them from being hungry this winter. County Agent Walter W. Rusk enlisted the aid of the Kiwanis Club to obtain land and seeds for the gardens and jars for canning the surplus produce.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Editor*

Extension Service Review

VOL. 4

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1933

No. 8

The Farmers' Problem—Everybody's Problem How to Bring About a Fair Exchange Value for Farm Products

H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

TO MAKE IT possible for farm products to have fair exchange value for city products is the fundamental purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Fair exchange value in the act is described as the relationship which existed between farm products and goods purchased by farmers during the 5-year pre-war period 1909 to 1914. At the time the act was written in March of 1933, grain was bringing only 36 percent of fair exchange value and farm products as a whole were only bringing one half fair exchange value. Farmers' taxes and interest charges were twice the pre-war figures. It was this completely extraordinary situation, existing in a mild form from 1921 to 1930 and in an extreme form during 1931 and 1932, which brought about the destruction of thousands of country banks, the foreclosure or sale for taxes of well over a million farms, and violent outbreaks on the part of people who ordinarily are the most conservative, patient, and long-suffering class in our Nation.

During the period from 1921 to 1928 most of the farm leaders thought that the proper way to restore farmers' purchasing power was by so using the centralizing power of government that farmers might subsidize their exports with their own money. This was the principle involved in the equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen bill which twice passed Congress and which was twice vetoed by former President Coolidge.

Most of the farm leaders in those days seemed to think that we could sell unlimited quantities of agricultural prod-

ucts abroad if we only made the price low enough, and that the situation might be made tolerable to the farmers inside the United States by moving enough stuff out of the country so that the domestic price level would rise to the pre-war nor-

prices went down in spite of governmental action to the contrary. Each country was trying to get off a "hot spot" so far as its own producers were concerned, but in so doing was making its world position worse rather than better. By 1932 the carry-over accumulation of foodstuffs and raw materials for the world as a whole was more than twice that of 1926. The accumulation of some products, it is true, may have been caused more by underconsumption than by overproduction, but of other products the reverse was true. Notably in wheat production new methods had been applied on a greatly increased acreage, not only in the United States, but in Argentina, Canada, Australia, and Europe, with the result that world wheat production increased more rapidly than world population.

Strange to say, when this

increase in wheat production passed a certain point, it increased the number of hungry mouths in the world because it decreased the power of the wheat producers to purchase city goods.

When we drew up the Agricultural Adjustment Act in March of this year, we knew, therefore, that we could not raise farm prices to the level we would like all at once. We were familiar with the efforts of the Farm Board and governmental agencies in other countries to hold up prices without controlling the supply. We were determined to avoid joy rides of that sort which cause a headache the morning after when you are faced with increased production, reduced consumption, and tremendous carry-overs which cannot be sold except at

IF WE COULD rid the general mass of our people of that paralyzing fear which breeds and grows at a bare sustenance level of wages and prices, and which spreads in time to infect the whole of business and society, it is conceivable that we could proceed in time from an economy of denied plenty, with heaping surpluses next door to bitter hunger, to an economy of potential abundance developed to the uttermost and ungrudgingly shared. It is mean and niggardly in a land so wide and rich as this one to stem the currents of production, and to deflect the things all men desire into channels so limited for a privileged few. It is bad management. Perhaps we can evolve in this country an economy that deals in potentialities instead of in denial. Perhaps in time we shall be able safely to unleash the productive capacities of all our industries, including agriculture, and turn out for the widest distribution imaginable the kinds of goods which Americans, and people throughout the world in general, achingly desire.

H. A. Wallace

mal relationship with things which farmers buy. Full account was not taken of the creditor position of the United States, nor the debtor position of many of the European countries, not to mention the determination of these countries to encourage their domestic agriculture by excessive tariffs, bounties, quotas, and other governmental devices. Starting in 1927 most of the leading nations began in one way or another to try to protect their agricultural producers. The result was to increase production and cut down consumption.

Increase of Foodstuffs

It was in 1926 that world stocks of basic foodstuffs and raw materials began to increase, and with every increase

prices ruinous to the producer and to all businessmen who depend on the producer.

Purchasing Power

In brief, our problem since March 4 has been to increase the purchasing power of the farmer as rapidly as possible without creating an untenable supply and demand situation which would cause grief to the Nation later on. Previous to 1929 this country normally exported more than one half her cotton, one third of her lard, 40 percent of her tobacco, and about one fifth of her wheat. More than 50 million acres of our crop land has been producing stuff which finds its market overseas. A large part of this overseas market seems to be lost forever. This fact was hidden from 99 percent of the people of the United States up until 1929 because we lent to foreign nations from 500 million to a billion dollars annually. In effect we lent Europe the money with which to buy our goods.

Cotton

The first crop we were able to handle under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was cotton. During the first 4 months of 1933 the price of cotton was less than one half fair exchange value and the carry-over was nearly 3 times the normal. We decided that the welfare of the South and the Nation as a whole demanded that the cotton crop be reduced in line with the changed world picture.

The 2,000,000 cotton farmers of the South had no way of going at this problem, so we stepped in under the powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and paid them for plowing under 10 million acres, or about one fourth of the crop. The checks for doing this were sent out in September and October and at the present time business in the South is running far ahead of a year ago. Farmers rarely keep their money; they spend it in ways which put laboring men to work.

The greatly increased demand from the cotton South is one of the truly bright spots in the national picture today. Undoubtedly the cotton and tobacco growers will have at least 300 million dollars more spending power in the crop year which began August 1, 1933, than they would have had without the action taken by this administration.

Higher Farm Income

For the Nation as a whole, farm income was approximately 40 percent higher this October than in October of 1932; factory pay rolls were around 35 percent above October of 1932. More specifically, consider two industries which depend di-

rectly upon increased farm income. In the farm implement business employment and pay rolls this October were double what they were a year ago. In the fertilizer industry there was a 60-percent increase in employment and pay rolls above last October. And in that very sensitive barometer of farm purchasing power—mail-order sales—typical reports I have seen show a 40-percent increase over October of 1932, an increase in exact proportion to the increase in farm income.

In the early fall most of this increase in farm income came from the South, where the efforts of the administration were instrumental in raising cotton and tobacco prices, and where benefit payments to producers got into immediate circulation. In these areas mail-order sales, and business activity generally, rose in some cases to more than double the level of a year ago. I present these facts merely to illustrate the very intimate connection between farm prosperity and an abiding industrial prosperity.

Adjustment of Production

But the truly fundamental thing is not the hundred million dollars in checks sent out but the better adjustment of production to the changed world picture. It is vicious to subsidize any class, even as a compensation for injustice, unless the subsidy results in such a change of productive forces that the entire Nation is better adjusted to the world situation. That is why I have talked again and again to the farmers of the cotton South, the wheat West, and the Corn and Hog Belt of the fundamentals which have to do with the creditor position of the United States and our tariff policy. If they understand that we are in the midst of a tremendous inevitable shift in productive forces, and that the Nation is not handing out money to them as a bribe but as a means of enabling them to make the shifts with the least trouble possible, then I am hopeful that we can develop a feeling of intelligent, national consciousness such as we have never had before. It will be a genuine advance if the farmers can feel that they are a part of the Government and that the Government is a part of them; that we are all pulling together to realize an objective which is good for the farmers, good for the Nation, and good for the world as a whole.

Protection for Consumer

In this connection it is worth remembering that in the act itself there is a special protection for the consumer. The consumer shall not pay to the producer, the act states, a higher percentage of his dollar for agricultural products than he

did during the 5-year pre-war period. In other words, the special powers to help the farmer are to be thrown out of gear when prices plus processing taxes reach fair exchange value.

Consumers cannot expect to be fed indefinitely at prices which represent a return to the farmer so low as to make it impossible for him to buy his customary quantity of city products. The farmer can be imposed on in this way for 10 or even 15 years, but after a time the farmer's children learn, even though the farmer himself cannot, that it is wise to leave the farm behind and go to town. Any city population which follows year after year the definite program of paying farmers less than fair exchange value for its food, will inevitably suffer from the most terrible consequences. The penalty paid by the city population during the past 2 years is trivial compared to what will eventually be paid if the shortsighted policy of some of the reactionaries triumphs.

Undisturbed laissez faire in agriculture produces a cycle of the generations. Against the background of the present situation, we might expect laissez faire to result in enough farmers being ruined so that by 1940 or 1945 there might be a world-wide scarcity of food, with multitudes in the cities not only unemployed but hungry. City men who see a factory start up in a day and close down as suddenly forget that agriculture is a slow-moving, ponderous affair. It takes a long while to discourage farmers and force them off the land by injustices, but once that happens it takes just as long to develop good farmers and an efficient producing machine.

Future Program

I hope it will not be necessary for the Government to go on indefinitely levying processing taxes to raise hundreds of millions of dollars to pay to those producers who cooperate in adjusting their agricultural operations to the changed foreign demand. A program of this sort may be necessary for a while, but it is obvious that the long-time solution depends on a sound land policy, or tariff policy, or both.

From a long-time point of view, it is common sense to produce our crops on our best land and retire from use the poorer land. Millions of acres are now in crops which cannot possibly furnish a decent return to the families living on that land even though agriculture is again given her fair share of the national income. Men living on land of this sort are continually in need of Government charity from seed loans and

(Continued on page 128)

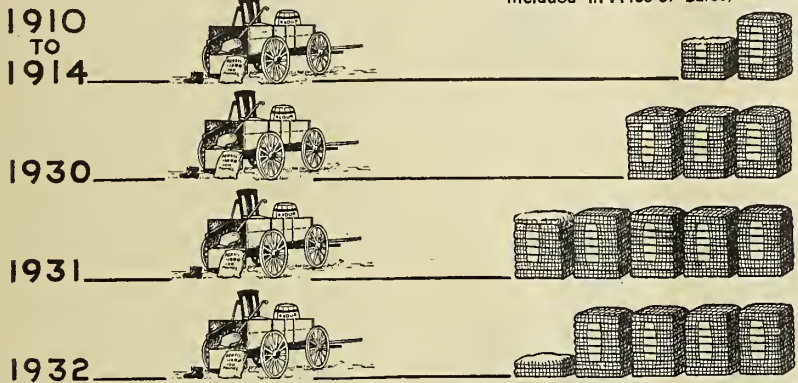
Cotton Production Adjustment for 1934— What It Proposes to Accomplish

CULLY A. COBB

Chief, Cotton Section, Production Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

BUYING POWER OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED

COMMODITY GROUP COST IN TERMS OF COTTON
(Price of 900 Pounds of Cotton Seed Included in Price of Bale.)



The articles that cost a farmer slightly over one and one-half bales of cotton in the period from 1910 to 1914 cost him three bales in 1930. The large crop of 1931 caused cotton prices to fall still lower, and in that year the farmer had to pay five bales of cotton for the same list of articles. Large surpluses increase the "disparity" between cotton prices and the prices of things the farmer buys. The way to restore the buying power of cotton is to eliminate the surplus. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program of production control provides a means to do this. Growers who cooperate with the Government will be helping to bring about the adjustments necessary to restore the buying power of their crop.

LAST SEPTEMBER I wrote in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW: "We have made only a beginning, and among the most valuable of the achievements is the development of a strong and effective group of cotton producers who are ready to execute the new plans and a will to join in a unified effort to that end."

Only a beginning? I certainly do not mean to minimize either the perfectly splendid effort that was expended by the Extension Service in so successfully handling the 1933 cotton plow-up campaign, or the results that were achieved. Both, completely fulfilled our expectations. Even now, months after, when the excitement and enthusiasm of the campaign itself have subsided so that we can examine it in deliberate retrospect, the story of that initial effort of the Adjustment Administration is not only one of amazing accomplishment but a prophecy of other achievements of even more far-reaching importance yet to come.

The 1933 campaign, however, was really just a beginning. It was the initial offering to the American farmer himself of the fundamental idea of production control—producing to meet the demand. And from that proving ground the South, where the idea was first presented to

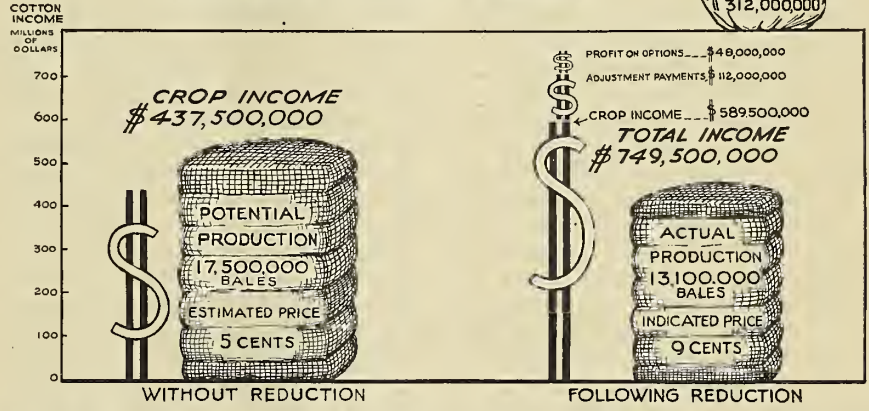
the producers themselves for approval or denial, a million farmers answered "Aye!" A million signed contracts. These million contracts were votes of confidence in the "New Deal" for agriculture.

That in truth was the beginning. Let's see what was accomplished and where that beginning points.

Twelve days after the Agricultural Adjustment Act was signed we met with representatives of the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and planned a program for cotton based on the facts we found facing the cotton farmer at that date, May 23. The facts were these: A cotton supply that had been steadily mounting for years had reached the excessive peak of 26 million bales. A huge crop was in prospect. The supply promised to increase still further unless the emergency was met and met promptly. Gross income from cotton and cottonseed had fallen from 470 million dollars in 1928-29 to 458 million in 1932-33. In January the price of 5.6 cents per pound for cotton was 7.2 cents per pound below what it should have been to have had the same purchasing power it had during the pre-war period.

You know what we decided to do. On June 19 the plan to eliminate 10,000,000 acres, or at least 3,000,000 bales, from the 1933 crop was announced. Four days later the first contract form was approved, and the Extension Service had

1933 ACREAGE REDUCTION NEARLY DOUBLES COTTON INCOME



This graph shows what happened when the cotton grower cooperated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to reduce the cotton acreage in 1933. Had it not been for the plow-up campaign and the fine spirit of cooperation exhibited by southern growers, disaster would have befallen the Cotton Belt in the fall of 1933. The above graph tells this better than words. A potential yield of seventeen and one half million bales was reduced to thirteen and one tenth million bales by the action of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and, as a result, the income that the cotton grower received from his lint cotton was nearly doubled. Realizing these facts, cotton growers are expressing a desire to cooperate in future adjustment programs.

been drafted and was at work—the only agency that could be mobilized that could possibly handle the huge task. By July 14 the 22,000 local workers under the supervision of the Extension Service, in more than a thousand southern counties, had met with such success that the Secretary declared the program to be in effect.

About 10,400,000 acres, or 4,400,000 bales of cotton were taken out of production. More than a million cotton

future reduction, the unrestricted crop of 17,600,000 bales would have had a value of only 440 million dollars. That is 314 million dollars less than the income really is.

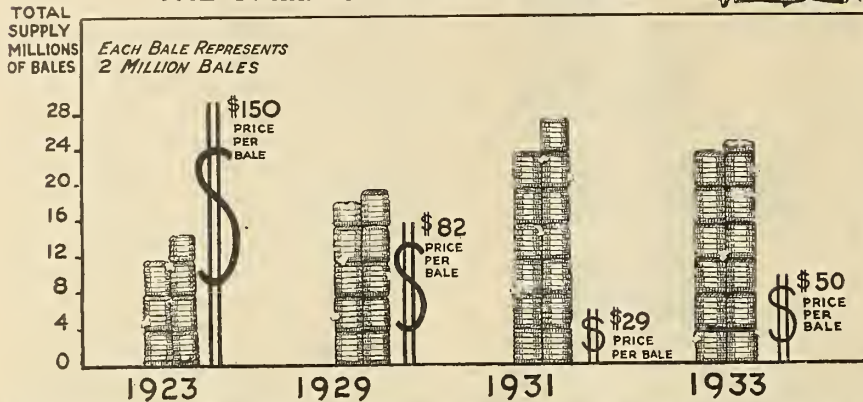
This extra 314 million dollars has turned the tide toward better times. The farmer had seen his average gross farm income for cotton and cottonseed shrink

to 25 million acres. The farmer agrees to reduce his 1934 acreage by not less than 35 percent nor more than 45 percent below his base acreage. He also agrees that, if necessary, he will hold his 1935 acreage to as much as 25 percent below his base acreage. His base acreage is, roughly, his 5-year average. For this contracted acreage the grower is paid at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the average yield per acre for the past 5 years, with a maximum of \$18 per acre. This rental payment will be made in two equal installments, the first to be made this spring and the second between August 1 and September 30, 1934. The grower also gets a "parity" payment of not less than 1 cent per pound on his farm allotment, which is 40 percent of his average base production. Rented land must be of average productivity. The grower may not increase the acreage of other basic commodities above that planted in 1932 or 1933. This provision also includes livestock or their products as designated in the act.

Using as a nucleus the Extension Service and the 22,000 volunteer workers who served so successfully in the previous campaign, it is our hope to effect the sign-up with little difficulty and restrict the 1934 cotton planting to 25 million acres.

We are better prepared to do the job than we were in those trying weeks of pioneering last June, when both the organization here and the State and county organizations in the field were all in the process of development. Every State in the Cotton Belt has a supply of contracts. Each of the Directors of Extension advises me that the State organizations are ready to begin signing contracts on January 1. Furthermore, we have a history of a similar achievement done, a record to guide us, a knowledge that the producers, the farmers themselves, are ready for the program and want to cooperate.

THE LARGER THE SUPPLY THE SMALLER THE SELLING PRICE PER BALE



More cotton but less money from it. Farmers know this, but heretofore there has been no method by which they could be assured of full cooperation by all growers all over the belt in reducing acreage. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers such a method now, and the grower who will cooperate will be paid for his cooperation. As a result, the whole Cotton Belt will benefit, the surplus will be reduced, and the outlook for the future will be brightened. A study of this graph should naturally cause the farmer to pause before he produces cotton in excess of consumptive requirement.

farmers signed contracts and cooperated in the plan. As a result, instead of the 17,600,000 bales that would have been harvested, according to the December 1 estimate of the Crop Reporting Board there were 13,177,000 bales. Instead of a supply of 29,200,000 bales, or about 3,000,000 bales more than the previous year's disastrous peak, the supply was about 24,800,000. Actually a reduction of 1,200,000 bales in the world supply of American cotton whereas conditions had been leading to an increase of 3,200,000 bales.

The result in dollars and cents can be figured in this way: The average price that farmers received in November was 9.6 cents per pound. Even at 9 cents per pound, however, the 1933 crop of 13,200,000 bales has a value of 594 million dollars. Add to that the 112 millions the farmers have received in benefit payments and the 48 million in profits on cotton options and there stands a total income from lint cotton for the present crop of 754 million dollars—the most valuable crop since 1929 when the price was 16.8 cents per pound!

At 5 cents per pound, which is about where cotton would have sold had there been no 1933 reduction and no prospect of

from \$735 in 1928-29 to only \$216 in 1932-33 and with it the loss of buying power and the coming of hard times. Cotton farmers are spending that money for things they need and business throughout the belt is the best in years. Bank clearings for the last week in November show an increase in Atlanta and Dallas of 43 percent over the same week last year, as compared to an increase of 17 percent for the country as a whole. In addition to actual money evidence there is among southern farmers a renewed sense of security and a confidence in whatever further effort the Government may make to restore sound economic conditions.

That is the beginning I spoke of so hopefully in the September number of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW. I considered it as a beginning because, in spite of the plow-up campaign of last summer, there is still a surplus of cotton. We are now building from that beginning. We are building toward a permanent cotton production control program. We are building for a better price and for better days. The program is designed first of all to eliminate the excessive cotton supply.

Briefly, the 1934-35 cotton-control plan contemplates reducing the 1934 acreage

AN IMPROVEMENT thinning of a dense white pine stand in Franklin County, Maine, yielded the owner, W. H. Thomas, 500 board feet of lumber and 8 cords of fuel wood from a quarter of an acre. The lumber went into the building of a henhouse, and the fuel wood went to the furnace. With 2 additional cords, it was enough to keep the house warmed through the winter. The best trees, at the rate of 628 per acre, were left for future marketing. Every tree left was pruned one log high. The improvement cutting paid for itself in fuel and lumber. It will result in shortening the growing period several years and will improve the grade of the yield from box material to high-grade lumber.

Seventy Years of Preparation for Seven Years of Service

J. A. EVANS

Associate Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work

SEVENTY YEARS of preparation for 7 years of service" is the way Dr. Wallace Buttrick epitomized the life of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the "Father of Extension Service" who was born just 100 years ago, December 16, 1833. This seems a fitting time to recall the early history of extension work and something of the life, teachings, and philosophy of its founder.

He was born in a New York village, graduated at the age of 23 from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and for the next 9 or 10 years was engaged in teaching in that State.

Then fate in the form of an accident and impaired health, caused him in 1866 to emigrate to Iowa and settle on a farm. But his health was not equal to the task of farming. Moving to Vinton he served as pastor of the Methodist Church for 2 years and was for 5 years superintendent of the State school for the blind. During most of this time he was an almost helpless cripple confined to a wheel chair.

His health restored, he resigned to engage in raising purebred livestock and the editing and publishing of a livestock journal. He was elected professor of agriculture at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, in 1879 and later served as its president. In all, 20 busy fruitful years of his life were spent in Iowa. His final resting place is on the campus at Ames.

Development Project

In 1886 he moved to Lake Charles, La., to take charge of a colonization and development project involving more than a million acres of land, then a vast prairie cattle range sparsely settled by French Canadians. These natives did not believe that the area was fit for farming and took pains to tell prospective settlers so. Settlement seemed impossible, but by giving large concessions a thrifty, energetic western farmer was located in nearly every township to demonstrate the soil's capabilities. This turned apparent failure into success. "We then learned the philosophy of agricultural demonstrations," said Dr. Knapp years later in recounting this experience.

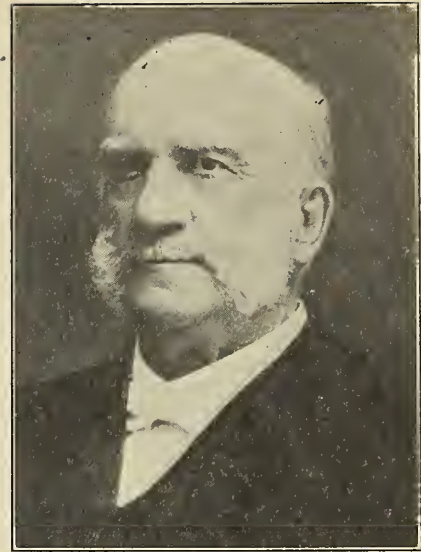
In 1898 his old Iowa friend, James Wilson, then Secretary of Agriculture, commissioned him as an agricultural ex-

plorer to visit Japan, China, and the Philippines to hunt for new and better varieties of rice. As a result, Japanese rice was introduced. A demonstration was used to introduce and popularize the new varieties. Thus began the official connection with the United States Department of Agriculture, which continued until his death. It was this connection that afforded the inspiration and opportunity for his greatest work. How to use the demonstration for mass educational purposes was being studied, both by Dr. Knapp and others in the Department.

Demonstration Farms

In 1902 a number of demonstration farms were established in Texas and Louisiana for the purpose of showing what could be done in different areas in growing crops other than cotton. These were regional demonstration farms in charge of salaried operators under Dr. Knapp's supervision. He was not satisfied. In 1903, he tried another type, the community demonstration farm, near Terrell, Tex. Here the owner operated the land at his own expense according to plans and directions provided by Dr. Knapp. The community, in this instance the business men of Terrell, raised and deposited in the bank \$900 to guarantee the farmer against loss. It was not needed. The farm was a success. The owner, Walter Porter, reported that he had made \$700 by following instructions.

Dr. Knapp now felt that he had an effective plan for carrying the results of agricultural research to farmers by demonstrations. The invasion of the Mexican cotton boll weevil afforded the opportunity for a wide-scale test of its effectiveness. Congress was expected to provide funds to combat its ravages. Plans were being laid in the Department of Agriculture for the campaign. From a great boll weevil mass meeting at Dallas, Tex., in November 1903, the Secretary and bureau chief went with Dr. Knapp to visit the community demonstration farm. Hundreds of farmers and business men met there. Then and there plans were laid to use the community demonstrator as one method of attack on the boll weevil problem, supplemental to other plans involving research and investigations.



Seaman A. Knapp.

Farmers' Cooperative Demonstrations

On January 15, 1904, when funds became available, the farmers' cooperative demonstration work, with Dr. Knapp in charge was officially begun. The demonstration farms under the plan adopted were tracts of from 5 to 20 acres planted to cotton and cultivated by individual farmers, the seed and fertilizer being furnished free from a fund raised in the community. More than 5,000 such farms were established and supervised in Texas that year by Dr. Knapp and his agents.

There was one more step in the evolution of the demonstration idea. "The environment of farmers is limited generally to a few miles. The demonstration must be carried to this limited area", he said. So after 2 years the community demonstration was abandoned for individual demonstrations.

The cooperation of business men and others took the form of aiding in the employing of agents rather than in providing seed and fertilizers for demonstration purposes. The county agent had arrived. The first one to be appointed was W. C. Stallings in Smith County, Tex., in November 1906. The General Education Board of New York, seeking the best means for imparting agricultural information to adult farmers, then decided that in the demonstration work they had found the answer they sought. In April 1906, the board agreed with the Secretary to finance the work under Dr. Knapp's direction in Southern States not yet invaded by the boll weevil. Work was immediately started in Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia, and in the next year or two in all the other Southern States. Nearly a million dollars was

spent by the board prior to 1914 in promoting the demonstration work as an experiment in adult education.

Corn and other crops were now included in the demonstrations, but cotton farmers were loath to grow corn. The boys' corn clubs were the answer to this problem. The unit of production in these clubs was 1 acre so that it was a real farm enterprise, and as on all other demonstrations records of yields and costs were required. His were the first clubs ever started where the unit of production was of a standardized farm-enterprise size and on an economic and demonstration basis. These boys' corn clubs mark the inception of the great youth movement now known as the 4-H clubs. Then followed the girls' tomato club and later home demonstration work, all on a demonstration basis. Meanwhile the necessary organization developed as the work expanded. Then it was that Dr. Knapp said, "We are now prepared for the accomplishment of what we have so earnestly sought—the placing of rural life on a plane of profit, influence, and power."

Dr. Knapp's headquarters were moved from Houston, Tex., to Lake Charles, La., and in 1908 to Washington, D.C. State agents, district agents, State club agents, and specialists were added to the organization.

Agricultural Colleges Cooperating

In 1909, with the launching of the boys' corn clubs, the agricultural colleges of the respective States first became formally connected with the administration of the work through the cooperative employment by the colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture of State club agents. This was soon followed by cooperative agreements for the joint conduct of all demonstration work with headquarters for the State agents at the agricultural colleges.

Thus before his death, April 1, 1911, the cooperation, organization, personnel, methods, and scope of extension work as it is today, had been evolved by Dr. Knapp. The Smith-Lever law gave the farmers' cooperative demonstration work a new name, assured support, and made it national in scope, but changed no essential feature of it.

No full biography of Dr. Knapp has yet been written. Senate Document No. 537 contains in full the addresses delivered at the memorial service held during the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in 1912. The Department of Agriculture Yearbook for 1911 also contains a brief biographical sketch prepared by his chief,

Florida Women Live at Home

DEMON HUNGER will hardly find it possible to invade the homes of rural women of Florida who have been members of home demonstration clubs during the past year; and one of the basic and fundamental requirements of mankind—food—will be supplied to unemployed or "relief" families in appreciable quantities this winter as a result of canning work done during the past several months. Home demonstration agents have rendered valiant and valuable service to rural women, and have greatly aided relief agencies in conducting gardening and canning programs during 1933. As a result, both home and "relief" pantries are stocked to overflowing.

Recently, Flavia Gleason, State home demonstration agent, asked her home demonstration agents to summarize the work in canning and gardening, particularly in connection with unemployment relief agencies. Figures from 7 counties, which are fairly average, show that 211,840 cans, an average of 30,263 to the county, had been filled. In some of the larger counties, as many as 60,000 cans had been filled, while in the smaller counties the number dropped as low as 10,000.

The program carried in Bradford and Union Counties is typical of the work in other counties. Pearl Jordan is home demonstration agent serving both of these counties. At the annual conference of agents in the fall of 1932 the problem of assisting the live-at-home program in the counties was presented as being among the most important services which the home demonstration agents could render. A self-supporting people was her aim throughout.

The plan was presented to both women and girls in home demonstration clubs, stress being laid on the production and

conservation of vegetables, meats, and fruits from the standpoint of both health and finances. Families were assisted in planning their canning budgets, that the needs of each family might be met adequately. Reports show that over 24,000 cans were preserved by home demonstration women only, with reports from the girls not yet received.

At the request of the Emergency Relief Council, Miss Jordan and the home demonstration club women took key parts in the gardening and canning work of this agency. A canning center was established in each community, with committees of home-demonstration women arranging places for these centers and looking after the details of the canning. County supervisors had general charge of the work.

The relief agency agreed to furnish the cans, but the question of canning equipment then had to be settled. In Bradford County all available equipment was assembled, placed on a small truck, and carried from center to center by the supervisor. In Union County smaller units were obtained and given to three different supervisors, who carried the equipment from place to place.

The supervisors had regular schedules each week, and people brought their fruits and vegetables to the canning centers and canned them, with the relief agency taking a toll for furnishing the cans and equipment. Miss Jordan's records show that 24,000 cans of beans, peas, soup mixtures, corn, butter beans, carrots, and many other vegetables and fruits were canned.

With at least 48,000 cans stored in pantries of the two counties as a result of home demonstration assistance, the people of the two counties feel that when winter comes they will hardly need to be apprehensive about hunger.

Dr. B. T. Galloway. Other valuable sources of information are the book *The Demonstration Work* and other writings by one of Dr. Knapp's most devoted disciples, O. B. Martin, now extension director in Texas.

The demonstration idea as we have seen was not a sudden inspiration. It was elaborated through years of study and of experiments. Dr. Knapp was a pioneer. Step by step he thought out, tested, and adopted the various features of the full plan. The program of the Extension Service is a constantly expanding one. As never before, we are called on to be pioneers in the inten-

sified effort "to harmonize a democracy of men with a monarchy of business. The revolution must continue until the problems of poverty are solved, the measure of human happiness full, and America shall possess a yeomanry worthy of a great nation."

FARM WOMEN of Colorado who are members of home demonstration clubs are eligible to enter the Colorado recognition contest, a letter or story-writing contest on the subject, "How I Helped Solve Our Family Problems in 1933."

Easing the Farm Mortgage Burden

An Interview with Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner in the Farm Credit Administration

THIS is the third of a series of articles on the New Deal in farm credit. The fourth and last article will be on how the new banks for cooperatives are making loans.

ALBERT S. GOSS, Land Bank Commissioner in the Farm Credit Administration, heads an organization that is doing one of the most spectacular pieces of work attempted in the farm mortgage field.

As head of the Land Bank Division of the Farm Credit Administration, he and his staff are bringing mortgage relief to farmers at the rate of some \$3,000,000 a day. This rate was for the latter part of November. It's a lot of money for any institution to be lending on a daily basis, but the daily rate for December is expected to be even greater. From early May until late November, his organization lent farmers more than \$100,000,000. In 6 months, about 415,000 farmers applied for loans from the land banks estimated to total \$1,665,000,000. The number of appraisers jumped from 212 in April to more than 5,000 in November. In 6 months they made over 300,000 appraisals.

No wonder I wanted to interview Mr. Goss. With his background as a farmer, a business man, master of the Washington State Grange, and chairman of the legislative committee of the National Grange, he must have a story for extension workers.

On entering his office, I found a man of slight build, gray-haired, of about 50. Attractive, likable, his blue eyes smiled when I sat down to ask a few questions I thought might be of interest to county agents and specialists.

"What", I asked, "is new about the way Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner are making loans?"

Mr. Goss turned in his chair. "You'll remember when the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed back in May that it tackled the farm-debt problem in a pretty thorough way. The act did four things. It gave the banks authority to obtain funds through the sale of a new type of bond, reduced the interest rate on loans, declared that no principal payments will be required for the 5-year period, ending July 11, 1938, and made available a \$200,000,000 fund for the Land Bank Commissioner to lend."

"What about the reduced interest rate? Can all farmers get it?"

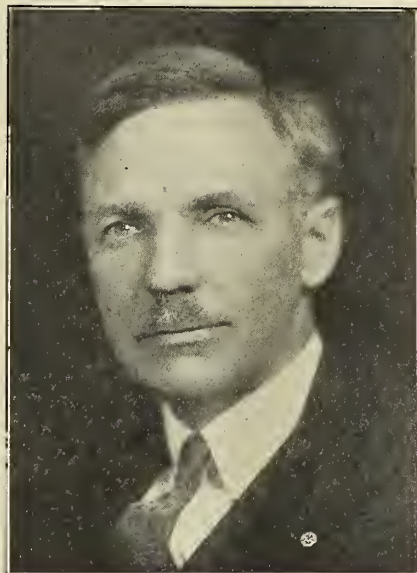
"Yes. The rate is reduced temporarily for all borrowers from the Federal land banks. Starting with July 11 of 1933, interest maturing during the next 5 years will be charged at the rate of 4½ percent. This applies to loans made through national farm loan associations. On direct loans by the Federal land banks during this time, the rate is 5 percent. The same rates of

a value neither abnormally low nor abnormally high. In determining the normal value of the land for agricultural purposes, average prices of farm commodities for the period 1909 to 1914 are used. Allowance, of course, is made for increased taxes and other costs and for changes in the economic position of the products produced which affect the earning power of farms."

"So far, Mr. Goss, you have covered reduced interest rates, deferred payments on principal, and how appraisals are made, but how are loans made from the \$200,000,000 fund of the Land Bank Commissioner? Just where does it fit into the scheme of things in the farm credit field?"

"Well, the Commissioner is using the services of the Federal land banks in making loans from this fund. The loans are made on the security of first or second mortgages on farm property. But most commissioner's loans are made on second mortgages. The amount of the loans plus all evidences of indebtedness against the property cannot exceed three fourths the appraised value of the property. Loans by the Commissioner carry 5 percent interest charges, are made directly through the facilities of the banks, usually run for 13 years, and are mostly made for refinancing purposes.

"In applying for a loan, the farmer need not indicate whether he wants a land bank or a land bank commissioner's loan. He can fill out one application blank. Then when the property is appraised, the land bank officials will determine whether a land bank or a commissioner's loan, or both, can be made. They will write the applicant their decision and let him know how much they will lend."



Albert S. Goss.

4½ percent on loans through associations and 5 percent on direct loans are charged during the 5-year period, if the farmer borrows before May 12, 1935."

"Let me see", I interjected, "the old rate charged by the banks varied from 5½ to 6 percent on first mortgages. That means that a farmer paying 6 percent interest on a \$20,000 mortgage will save \$300 a year on interest payments if he borrowed through a farm loan association, doesn't it?"

"Precisely. And if the farmer is not in default with respect to any other condition or covenant in his mortgage, he will not be required to make any payments on principal. This suspension of principal payments holds for the same periods on which interest charges have been reduced. It also applies both to loans made through associations and to direct loans from the banks.

"The act also provides that farms offered as collateral shall be appraised on the basis of normal value. This means

AFARM-OWNED stand of thick old field spruce yielding returns at the rate of \$97.50 per acre was partially cut during an improvement thinning demonstration in Waldo County, Maine, last year. The trees were marked by the State extension forester in 1931, and the cut on an eighth of an acre was at the rate of 19,504 board feet. The stumpage price was \$5 per thousand. A stand of 216 trees was left, containing more than 40 percent of the total volume, for a future harvest.

Eighteen Years of Soil-Erosion Control

A timely discussion by S. P. Lyle, Federal extension agricultural engineer, on a subject of growing importance as production control brings up the problem of land use

THE STATISTICAL records of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work disclose a remarkable record of 18 years of erosion-control work, marking the advent of an epoch in our agricultural history. The agricultural engineering records, tabulated and graphically illustrated here, give the most direct measurement of the magnitude of the work accomplished because the figures relate exclusively to erosion control by means of terraces and soil-saving checks and dams. The magnitude of other erosion-control activities of the Extension Service may be inferred from this record, and may be estimated from records of forest, pasture, cover crop, and other erosion-resistant plantings which apply only partially to erosion control. The entire result should be kept in mind, for extension workers have continually and consistently correlated the recommendations not only for erosion control but also for erosion control followed by soil improvement.

In noting the progress in this work, extension workers may well take pride in their own effectual educational participation, and at the same time congratulate their colleagues in research work for having formulated principles of erosion control so well suited to farm practice, and also acknowledge the contribution of the teachers who have furnished the informed leadership for the work.

The consensus of opinion among workers upon erosion-control problems from all of these groups is, broadly speaking: That forests effect the most satisfactory protection for steep slopes; that perennial pastures are very effective on mod-

erate slopes; that in every agricultural area there is a rather definite limit to the steepness of slope for economic use under cultivation; and that these gently sloping cultivated fields require terracing, contour farming, and erosion-resistant and soil-improvement crops; and that nearly level lands may be protected with suitable cropping practices.

Slopes Terraced

On cultivated fields with slopes of over 2 percent, terraces have been recommended consistently by extension workers throughout the South and Central West, and in these areas during the past 18 years county agricultural agents have reported terracing and gully-control work protecting 17,038,715 acres on 558,316 farms. As will be seen on the accompanying graph of this record, it is a reasonable assumption that the work performed in 1933 will bring this total acreage to over 18,000,000 acres on 600,000 farms. This area is almost equal to the total acreage in crops in the State of Illinois or to the total area of South Carolina. Over 16,000,000 cultivated acres of this vast area is terraced and planted in contour rows, supplemented with a very general use of cover crops. The terraces laid off on this acreage under extension supervision total a mileage that would girdle the earth 65 times.

Last year a survey was conducted jointly by the Oklahoma and Texas Extension Services to arrive at a fair average cash value of terracing on a per acre land-valuation basis. One hundred and sixty-one county agricultural agents and farm-loan appraisers submitted the following tabulated estimates:

Cash value of terracing

Estimates submitted by--	Per acre average
42 Oklahoma county agents.....	\$8.58
24 members, Oklahoma farm real estate associations.....	9.64
38 Texas county agents.....	7.98
49 Texas National Farm Loan Association secretaries.....	8.08
8 Texas farm mortgage institutions.....	10.54
Average valuation of 161 estimates.....	8.54

Value of Terracing

This estimated value seems conservative even in the present economic situation, as 6 percent income on this valuation is only 51 cents. Surely their insurance value in retaining 30 to 40 tons of top soil per acre annually upon cultivated fields is worth a half dollar a year per acre to land owners or the holders of land securities. But, farm operators testify to greater income values due to increased yield. In this connection due credit should be given to the other erosion control, water conservation, and soil improvement practices which should, and usually do, accompany terracing.

It is also important to note that this well-warranted valuation of terraced land is more than double the current cost of custom work in terracing, from Alabama to Texas. These prices, as reported by county agents, have ranged between \$2 and \$3.50 per acre. Home-built terraces range from \$1 to \$1.75 per acre, and large operations with county road equipment on slight slopes have ranged from 40 cents to \$1.25 per acre. These are construction costs. The surveying has usually cost farmers nothing except their own time. Custom surveying on small rough fields need not cost more than 25 cents per acre, and on larger and smoother fields half as much.

The accompanying graph of terracing work is interesting, viewed in its relation to economic curves. The drop in terraced acreage in 1920 corresponds in time to what has been characterized as the "primary post-war depression." The steady gains of the extension workers through the succeeding 9 years were not as easily offset in 1930 by the second post-war depression, and we see slight increases in 1930 and 1931 in spite of the



Run-off from a single terrace in an Oklahoma oat field.



Field meeting to inspect a terracing demonstration in Iredell County, N.C.

unfavorable influence of the depression upon the farmers' programs of land improvement. Although 1932 shows a significant decrease, it is refreshing to know that the statistical records of eight States show increases in terraced acreage in 1932 over their figures for 1931.

Number of farms on which erosion was controlled by terraces and soil-saving dams according to extension recommendations, and the number of acres on which erosion was thus prevented

RECORDS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES FOR 8 YEARS

Year	Farms	Acres
1915.....	7,335	202,706
1916.....	14,735	463,866
1917.....	20,439	420,322
1918.....	24,049	624,668
1919.....	30,088	1,243,696
1920.....	17,759	312,720
1921.....	22,335	413,864
1922.....	28,937	544,641

RECORDS FROM 45 STATES

1923.....	21,028	684,156
1924.....	24,452	819,072
1925.....	26,960	902,225
1926.....	33,548	1,016,972
1927.....	41,183	1,140,587
1928.....	45,059	1,349,436
1929.....	61,199	1,819,282
1930.....	46,275	1,843,165
1931.....	48,717	1,870,174
1932.....	44,218	1,367,163
18-year totals.....	558,316	17,038,715

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL INCLUDING THE WORK NOW COMPLETED IN 1933 IS—

19-year estimate.....	600,000	18,000,000
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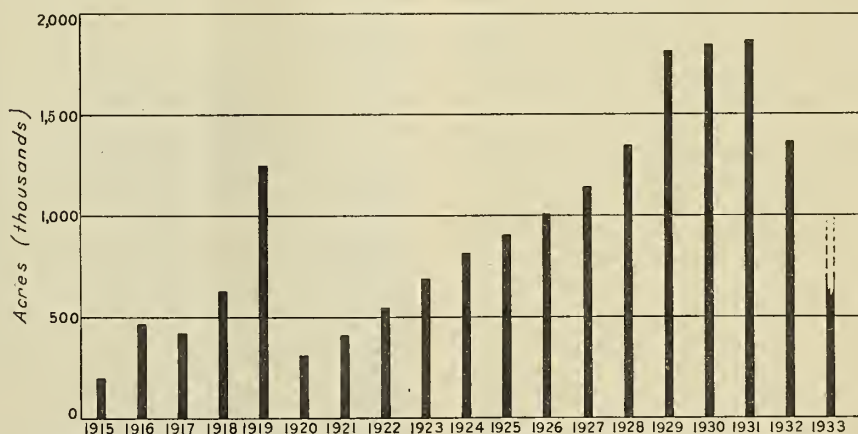
If the relation of economic factors to the rate of progress in erosion control is interesting, the relation of educational instrumentalities should be of even greater interest to extension workers.

To begin with, terracing and the other erosion-control activities were not inaugurated by the Extension Service and it would be fitting, if space permitted, to recount here the efforts of farmers to combat erosion, the early attention paid to the problem by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges; a citation of early publications; the development of the Mangum terrace; the engineering terracing investigations and demonstrations of the Office of Experiment Stations at the beginning of this century; and the effective terrace demonstration work performed by extension workers of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. Probably 2,000,000 acres of land were protected by bench terraces, and hillside ditches, and an equal acreage by Mangum terraces prior to the first terracing records of the Extension Service in 1915.

Progress Made

The graph shows the immediate influence of the Extension Service, however, upon terracing in 1916 with a faltering in the advance in 1917 probably due to the importance of war-emergency activities. Some State extension publications on terracing had by this time appeared, but what extension workers needed most at this time to promote the work of erosion control was a Federal bulletin on the subject of terracing, and this was forthcoming the same year. U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 512, entitled "Prevention of the Erosion of Farm Lands by Terracing", published the day prior to the United States entry into the World War, furnished an exposition of the engineering aspects of hillside drainage which has served as a source reference for about 18 Federal and State bulletins on terracing used by extension workers since that time. A year

(Continued on page 122)



Annual increases in acreage protected from erosion by terraces and soil-saving dams.

(From records of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, 1933.)

State Home Demonstration Agents Confer on Cotton Program

STATE home demonstration agents from the 12 Southern States and Missouri met with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, November 16 and 17, to discuss the existing situation in their respective States and how home demonstration workers can help in the cotton adjustment campaign.

The consensus of opinion at the conference is represented in the following objectives adopted by the conference and drawn up by a committee on records composed of Mildred F. Horton, of Texas, Connie J. Bonslagel, of Arkansas, Lonny I. Landrum, of South Carolina, with Reuben Brigham, of the United States Department of Agriculture, chairman.

Home-demonstration forces should seek:

1. To give every community in the South an understanding of the cotton-production adjustment program and what it seeks to accomplish in obtaining increased farm buying power and improved standards of living. To make clear, in particular, the nature of the obligation incurred in contracting acre-

age to the Government and to stress the fundamental idea that to insure production control this acreage must be devoted, primarily, to crops preventing soil erosion, improving soil fertility, and providing food and feed for consumption on the farm where grown.

2. To give to each community, as suggested by Secretary Wallace, an understanding of national and international problems and situations as they relate to agricultural adjustment and how they affect the affairs of the individual farm family.

3. To continue to promote vigorously the growing and preservation of home food supplies and to encourage every farm family to provide for its own use milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and home-grown meats in adequate quantities.

4. To continue to encourage wise spending and such economies in buying and making clothing as will contribute to the maintenance of a satisfying standard of living and a feeling of respectability and competence on the part of the farm family.

5. To continue to encourage the beautification of the home both within and without as a necessary part of maintaining a satisfying standard of living and strengthening the morale of the farm family.

NEXT to soil improvement no phase of agriculture in Anderson County, S.C., has made greater progress than poultry production, says S. M. Byars, retiring county agricultural agent. Before the Extension Service got behind the poultry project little poultry was raised, and that was of inferior quality. In recent years there has been an annual shipment of 10 cars to outside points in addition to supplying a greatly increased demand on local markets. The value of poultry and eggs produced in the county is estimated at \$800,000 per year.

"Not only has there been a great increase in the quantity, but likewise the quality has improved", Mr. Byars says. "Foreign buyers state that the quality of poultry offered on our cars is as good as that offered in any of the Corn Belt States. Good quality and heavy tonnage always enable us to get a good price for our poultry."

Eighteen Years of Soil-Erosion Control

(Continued from page 121)

later Farmers' Bulletin No. 997, since superseded by Farmers' Bulletin 1669, Farm Terracing, supplied the extension need for a simpler text for popular use. In 1919 extension workers made an outstanding record in terracing.

Following the depressing effect of economic conditions in 1920, and despite a general migratory movement of farm population from the Southeastern States, the rate of terracing steadily increased until 1929 and held that rate consistently through 2 years of the depression. During this period more experimental evidence had been released on the erosion problem, and public attention had been forcefully directed to the erosion problem by State and Federal research scientists, and statesmen, as well as extension workers, with the result that new studies in all aspects of erosion control were authorized to be made on 10 experimental farms, in typical eroding soil areas, under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Forest Service, and certain State experiment stations. These farms by supplying new

and useful data on the effectiveness of various protective measures have doubtless done much to sustain the rate of terracing since 1930, as well as to influence a wider application of vegetative control measures.

Agencies Cooperating

Three new factors are affecting the erosion-control program of the Extension Service this year. The first of these is the erosion-control work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the technical direction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The Extension Service officially offered its cooperation in this work and from its beginning has furnished specialists in agricultural engineering, forestry, soils, and agronomy to assist in formulating the programs, and with other extension workers to correlate the results with the related extension activities in the communities affected. The second factor is the 40-million-acre program of the Replacement Crops Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Special precautions must be taken to protect these lands from erosion. Every acre that farmers will plant in trees should be so protected. Every acre they are willing to protect with permanent pasture or meadow should be planted in

grasses or suitable legumes. The remaining cultivated acreage should receive the extension workers' first attention in erosion-control work, for neglected fields are most vulnerable to the ravages of erosion. The third factor affecting extension erosion-control work this year is the establishment of a new erosion-control service in the Department of the Interior. This service on watersheds in a number of States should influence farmers to expend greater efforts to combat erosion.

The Extension Service has 190 trained specialists to promote the conservation and even the reclamation of eroding land by means of terracing and soil-saving dams, suitable cropping practices and reforestation. It has a corps of agricultural agents to work in almost every county in our Nation. It is the extension agency for the greatest staff of agricultural research workers in the world. It has accomplished a great work in protecting over 18,000,000 acres on nearly 600,000 farms, with other protection in plantings not specifically recorded. What will the Extension Service do with its new opportunities? What will be its erosion-control acreage in 1934—its twentieth year of record? Can we not by then summarize the measure of complete erosion control achieved?

Oklahoma County Stimulates Terracing



C. S. Sullivan.

WHEN a public-spirited man comes to the assistance of an extension program with substantial cash contributions, the door is opened for effective work. Assisted by such support, C. S. Sullivan, county agent in Seminole County,

Okla., is making terracing effective in his county. The same support is being extended to other counties.

In 1931 Dr. W. E. Grisso, Seminole, Okla., offered \$1,000 in gold as prizes for the best-terraced farms in Seminole County. The terraces were to be new or reworked during the year. More than 100 farms entered the contest, and 42 completed the program. Tollie Collins won the \$400 first prize on his 80-acre farm.

That year more than 5,000 acres were terraced in Seminole County, the next year about 8,000 acres, and in 1933 about 11,000 acres. This terracing program, given an impetus by the contest in 1931, is being put over by community committees, Sullivan insists. The county committee is composed of the seven township committees. Each township committee has five members. These committees keep up interest in terracing in the community and help farmers who want to terrace.

The county owns 37 farm levels which are lent through the county agent. He has placed them with the township chair-

man who lends them to the farmers. "Any farmer will drive 4 or 5 miles to get a level when he would not hire one or drive a long distance to the county seat", Sullivan says.

Under the Oklahoma State laws, county road machinery may be used for terracing when not needed on the roads. The regular road crew must run the machinery and the landowner pays their wages and for gas and oil. The use of this large machinery reduces the cost of terracing and provides a way to have the work done locally. When road work is slack, the 18-caterpillar tractors and graders in the county are usually busy on terracing work.

County Agent Sullivan has held many training schools in the county and estimates that 200 men in the county can run lines and build terraces. This year there is a Civilian Conservation Corps soil-conservation camp in the county which is doing much to stop large washes and to provide outlets for terraces.

For 1934, Dr. Grisso is again offering prizes for terraced farms, but on a wider scale. He is offering to contribute \$200 to each of six adjacent counties on condition that each raise \$800 additional. Each county will hold a contest, offering 19 prizes totaling \$800. The amounts will range from \$150 for first place to \$20 for the lowest. The winners in each of the six counties will then be graded for a grand prize of \$600 for first and \$300 for second place.

Terraces considered in this contest must have been constructed after September 1, 1933. The Six County Terracing Association, an organization of coun-

ty agents and prominent men in the six counties, is promoting the contest. Counties to which the offer is made are Hughes, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Okfuskee, and Seminole. Three of the counties have raised their money and it is expected that all will take part.

Sullivan has been agricultural agent in Seminole County since 1923. He is promoting a well-rounded agricultural program in addition to the terracing work. The value of this program is being demonstrated now when the returns from the Seminole oil field, once the largest in the world, are decreasing rapidly, but the county still has a sound agricultural development on which to rely.

Community Improvement

With the two objectives in mind of educating the public to a greater appreciation of the beauty in landscape development, and setting forth the importance of planning the use of land, R. B. Hull, Indiana extension horticulturist, has been actively engaged during the past year.

A series of meetings was arranged by the home demonstration or agricultural agent at some home, school, or church which was to be used as a demonstration in the project. One hundred and fifty-one such meetings were held with an attendance of over 6,700 interested people. Included in this series were field trips for the identification of native trees and shrubs that could be used in the planting plan, which aided in cutting down individual expense and made immediate supplies available.

Each demonstration had a definite planting plan to be followed, and every effort was made to stick to it. These plans proved useful to others in making their own plan.

News articles, mimeographed leaflets, and bulletins were valuable in promoting interest in the project and served well as guides in making the plantings.

A great deal of the success of the enterprise was due to a State-wide conference of civic clubs, which obtained the cooperation and interest of many of the State's most prominent people.

Once the plan had been started and some planting made, the self-interest of those concerned in the community carried it on. The whole group contributed material and labor needed to make the plantings.



Using county road machinery to construct terraces in Seminole County, Okla.

Terracing Improves the Land

COUNTY Agent R. S. McEachern, whose work in terracing is described in the following article, died as the result of an automobile accident soon after it was written. Besides getting thousands of acres protected with terraces, Mr. McEachern was widely known for his success in establishing 4-H boys' clubs and in developing one of the best county fairs in east Texas. His State extension office pays the following tribute to his work: "Many people in Leon County were indifferent toward him and his work when he went there. When he left, the citizenship was virtually solid in working for the better agriculture which Mr. McEachern outlined."

THE STORY of marvelous benefits from terracing land is an old one in Texas. Starting years ago with the purpose of saving the land from ruinous gullies, farmers discovered successively that terraces increase yields, conserve moisture, check blowing, and increase profits and land values. Many experience stories verifying these reports have come into the extension service headquarters for years.

But, when Jesse Harcrow's story was uncovered this fall, Texas had the thrill of a new discovery. Living in a wooded eastern Texas county, featured by poor sandy upland soils, Mr. Harcrow has been terracing freshly cleared land that has never felt the plow before. For 3 years he has maintained a cotton

yield above 300 pounds of lint per acre while unterraced new land has steadily dropped to unprofitable levels in the same time.

Farming in Leon County, Mr. Harcrow has the reputation of having terraced more freshly cleared land than any other man in Texas. Since County Agent R. S. McEachern came along 4 years ago, Mr. Harcrow has terraced more than 400 of his 1,300 acres of land, and 325 acres of this was new land.

About to abandon an 80-acre field that was down to 1 bale to 6 acres after 8 years of cultivation, Mr. Harcrow attended a county agent terracing school in 1929. Impressed, he induced Mr. McEachern to hold a similar school on his farm. With this start and the help of



Jesse Harcrow throws up high, broad terraces before the field is grubbed.

two trained farmers whom he hired by the day he terraced the old field. The next year this land produced 150 pounds of lint cotton per acre, and last year the

yield climbed to 214 pounds of lint per acre.

Terraces are run on the Harcrow farm just as soon as the trees are cleared away. Terrace lines are grubbed out, terraces built, most of the remaining grubbing done, and the land plowed.

The recent cotton plow-up campaign was instrumental in bringing the records of these fields into sharp relief. The county average yield for 5 years has been 142 pounds of lint per acre. The community committee gave Mr. Harcrow an estimated yield of 250 pounds of lint per acre on all his terraced new land marked for retirement. The committee doubtless thought itself generous in allowing him almost double the county average yield, but when he had gathered the cotton from 135 remaining acres it was found that he averaged 307 pounds of lint per acre. Asked to place a cash value on his terraces he gave the answer most commonly given by Texas farmers: "The terraces are worth the land."

"We plan to get records of yields from Mr. Harcrow every year to see how long production can be maintained on terraced virgin land", says M. R. Bentley, Texas extension agricultural engineer. "We also want to find how much terracing will do to restore the original yielding power of worn-out land. There is little virgin land left anywhere; hence this farm offers a chance to obtain some very interesting comparisons."

Reach 30,000 Farm Women

MORE THAN 30,000 farm women in California responded during the 3 months' campaign of the home demonstration department of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service, to reach as many persons as possible with improved home practices. Efforts were made to get as many women as possible to attend who had not before been in touch with home demonstration work in the 25 counties having home demonstration agents.

The subjects of the demonstrations were those projects which the women have found particularly helpful in the present financial stringency; inexpensive meat dishes, one-dish meals, vegetable plate meals, bread and cheese making, pressure cooker canning, and other methods of food preservation; renovating garments and hats and making inexpensive

dresses; furniture, floor and rug renovation, home-made equipment, and other work that helps conserve money and makes the best of what the farm woman has on hand.

Twenty-five counties report 956 demonstration meetings, with a total attendance of 21,321, or an average for each county for the 3 months of 38 meetings with an attendance of 852. Stanislaus County had 66 meetings with an attendance of 1,827, or 22 meetings a month with 609 women attending. Imperial County reported 61 meetings with an attendance of 1,367, or 22 for each meeting, and 455 for each month.

These figures indicate that the women carried on a vigorous and successful campaign. New homes adopting practices have not yet been fully checked. Contra Costa County reports 76 new

homes for the 3 months; Imperial, 207; and Yolo, 145. The San Bernardino home demonstration agent writes: "The women report almost doubling the spread of work through their planned effort to carry the work to at least one who could not attend." The Sacramento home demonstration agent said: "Some centers reached more than the additional person per member."

Project leaders and neighborhood leaders have played a large part in these mounting figures of demonstration meetings and attendance. Fresno County project leaders conducted 12 meetings with an attendance of 217, and Riverside 32 with 416 women attending. San Joaquin project leaders and neighborhood leaders held 236 meetings with an attendance of 1,977—a wonderful accomplishment.

The County Adjustment Campaigns

Two Agents Tell How Cotton Contracts were Signed Up in Their Counties

Organization Gets Results

The 1933 cotton reduction acreage campaign as conducted in Madison County, Miss., was very successful. The county was the first in the State of Mississippi to sign its quota of acreage to be taken out of production. There were only 26 farmers who failed to cooperate in reducing cotton acreage. There were 1,863 contract offers accepted, totaling 26,295 acres offered to be taken out of production with an average estimated yield of 167 pounds per acre.

Upon a survey it was determined that the public in general understood and appreciated the objectives of applying the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the 1933 cotton crop, so there seemed to be no necessity of conducting an extensive educational campaign throughout the county. The essential fact then was to begin activities by writing contract offers, by the various committees.

A strong central committee composed of seven outstanding business men, bankers, and farmers was selected as a central county control committee. Twenty-two men with ability to speak in public were selected to conduct community meetings simultaneously throughout the county, and five field or contact men were selected to assist the county agent in working with the community committees. The county was divided into 14 districts and in each of these districts, 3 or more committeemen were appointed, depending on the approximate number of farmers living in that community. The county agent being familiar with the farmer's distaste for all clerical matters, it was realized that the offer tendering the cotton acreage to the Government would never be intelligently filled out or completed by the farmer alone. Therefore, a number of persons, more or less trained in clerical matters, were selected, and after being thoroughly schooled in the making out of the offer, were designated as writers, and were placed in the 14 community centers for the purpose of writing the offers and making the calculations required thereon.

Six instructional meetings were held for the purpose of training the central county control committee, community speakers, community writers, and community committeemen. The county-wide meeting was held at the county seat for the purpose of enlightening the public of the plans for applying the Agricultural

Adjustment Act to the 1933 cotton crop, with an attendance of 2,658 farmers, business, and professional men. In the afternoon after the county-wide meeting, 11 community meetings were held simultaneously throughout the county for the purpose of enlightening the people who did not attend the county-wide meeting. Each community meeting was conducted by two speakers who had been trained for that purpose at the meetings.

In each of the 14 districts there was designated a place where contract offers would be written and received. After the contract offer was written, the crops covered in the offer were inspected by one of the committeemen in the presence



Sketch used by County Agent Myers in circular letter.

of the farmer. The estimated yield and the designated plot to be destroyed were entered on the contract offer in the field by the committeemen, and there the farmer signed the contract offer. Each evening the chairmen of the community committeemen were requested to report the number of contract offers, together with other data that were requested by the county agent. The total for the county was then compiled and wired to the State central office.

The county agent, appreciating the fact that there was an alarming shortage of food and feed crops in the county, instituted at the very beginning a movement for the planting of such crops on the lands to be taken out of cotton production. Upon a survey of conditions in the county, it was deemed necessary to issue emergency permits to practically every farmer who had made an offer. These permits were typed in the county agent's office where the necessary information was centrally located, and the

work could thus be facilitated by doing it there before sending the permits to the farmer.

The question of measuring the land taken out of production was one of the hardest faced during the campaign. Improved wire chains made from 14-gage galvanized wire 66 feet long, marked at every rod, and with wooden handles at each end of the chain were used. The community committeemen were instructed at several county-wide meetings held for the purpose of training these men in the correct ways to measure land and in several places college graduates were used to assist certain committeemen in measuring and computing areas. Field notebooks were used upon which a sketch of the shape of the plot to be destroyed was entered together with figures used in calculating area of the plots. These books in a system of rotation were forwarded to the county agent's office for corrections and checking before being passed as final.

In the county agent's office all contract offers were tabulated and checked. All duplicate copies of contract offers were indexed alphabetically. Duplicate copies, together with all records, reports, notes and other communications regarding each offer were filed with the proper offer in order that complete files might be kept on each offer.

—A. A. Myers, county agent, Madison County, Miss.

It cost only \$1.44 per contract or 3.6 cents per acre to pay the extra administrative cost of the cotton retirement campaign in Lubbock County, Tex. The figures are low, say Washington authorities. The average cost the South over is believed to be from 10 to 20 cents per acre.

An explanation was requested from O. G. Tumlinson, county agent, who answered with one word "Organization."

MOST Lubbock County farm families were already working together in community organizations when the cotton campaign came along. The folks met regularly and worked out the various community jobs that needed attention. Every demonstration was arranged by the people themselves. Every demonstration was a community enterprise, studied by all, and discussed in common at meetings.

(Continued on page 126)

Clean Woodlot Brings Surprise Reward

WHEN W. S. Myres, a farmer living in Davidson County, N.C., made an improvement thinning of his few acres of shortleaf pines, he little dreamed of the resulting reward for his industry.

In thinning his pines he followed the recommendations of the State extension

forester and local county agent. The trees remaining after the thinning comprised the large, sound, and straight ones, all evenly spaced at an average of about 15 feet apart on the ground. The grove covered a low, rounded hill. Two years later, G. W. Ackerman, photographer with the United States Department of Agriculture, visited the county and with the county agent took photo-

graphs of good demonstrations in crops, livestock, and farm forests. The Myres woods were included. The resulting picture showed an attractive forest stand and later found its way to the front cover page of the *Progressive Farmer* of April 28, 1928, with a brief descriptive note on one of the pages.

an offer of rental. Mr. Missen acted quickly and the same day went to look over the place personally. The outcome was that he soon had a written lease from Farmer Myres for the use of about 4 acres of woodland for a term of 5 years, with the privilege of building a cabin, provided, however, that no tree be cut. The business man obtained the right to place a ram at the spring and granted the farmer the privilege of tapping the main line for getting water to his house and barn. Upon the expiration of the final lease or option all improvements are to revert to the landowner. In consideration for the lease Mr. Myres is receiving a rental of \$50 yearly for a period of 5 years, with the privilege granted the lessee of a yearly option thereafter on the place for the sum of \$120 per year.

It paid Mr. Myres better than he knew to cut the "waste" from his woods and convert the crippled, sickly, and poor kinds of trees into fuel wood. Woods improvement thinning, in any event, is a paying practice because of the increase in quality and value of the trees left standing. The day has come when many farmers are deriving additional financial returns from their timberland from such sources as game and recreation.



The picture which did the trick.

forester and local county agent. The trees remaining after the thinning comprised the large, sound, and straight ones, all evenly spaced at an average of about 15 feet apart on the ground. The grove covered a low, rounded hill. Two years later, G. W. Ackerman, photographer with the United States Department of Agriculture, visited the county and with the county agent took photo-

graphs of good demonstrations in crops, livestock, and farm forests. The Myres woods were included. The resulting picture showed an attractive forest stand and later found its way to the front cover page of the *Progressive Farmer* of April 28, 1928, with a brief descriptive note on one of the pages.

WILD FRUITS native to the Rocky Mountain region have been used extensively by Routt County, Colo., women this season in canning, drying, and preserving foods for winter use.

A feature of the recent achievement day for members of women's home demonstration clubs was an exhibit of wild fruits, including thimbleberries, chokecherries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, Oregon grapes, and service berries, often called "sarvis" berries.

The County Adjustment Campaigns

(Continued from page 125)

It was only natural that these groups give the cotton campaign the same attention. The community chairmen called and advertised the meetings. Special effort was made to get everybody out. The chairmen conducted the meetings, and I was only called upon to explain the Government offer. I suggested the appointment of community committees if they wished to go ahead and emphasized the heavy duties and responsibilities of these committees.

Where a community was not organized the first thing was the calling of a meeting by leading farmers and the formation of a community council. When this was accomplished the campaign proceeded there as in other communities.

We had 29 community organizations run by farmers when the campaign ended. Farmers did the work and performed it faster and better and with less loss of time than would have been possible had they not been used to working together. We plowed up 100,000 acres or 40 percent of our crop. We had 98 percent of our cotton farmers in the deal.

The cotton campaign was made easy in Lubbock County because of our previous farmer organization. It is only fair to say that our organization was helped a great deal by the cotton campaign.

—O. G. Tumlinson, county agent, Lubbock County, Tex.

THIS IS THE fourth year of the Christmas tree marketing venture started in 1930 by the New Hampshire Extension Service. Business at the close of last year had totaled \$7,600, including \$1,800 the first year, \$3,300 the second, and \$2,500 in 1932.

Subsistence Homesteads

"COUNTY agricultural agents and home-demonstration agents can and will be of great assistance in our plans for subsistence homesteads", says M. L. Wilson, director of subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior. "There can be little doubt as to the importance of the activity of these two extension groups in the locations where we have and will establish subsistence homesteads."

Mr. Wilson's division has charge of establishing subsistence homestead demonstration projects. An appropriation of \$25,000,000 is available for this work. This is insufficient to attempt any wholesale transfer of people. Instead, it is planned to establish demonstration projects in many areas, affecting in all about 10,000 families.

Conditions Vary

The conditions surrounding each project will vary somewhat. Some projects will involve 35 to 50 families; others up to 200. The demonstration will provide a real test of the desirability of homesteads of this type and for ascertaining under what conditions people can best succeed.

Millions of people are entirely dependent on land and the products they obtain from it. Other millions are almost exclusively dependent upon industry, trade, and the crafts.

The depression is squeezing many people out of both general groups. The result is that a new place must be found for them. They cannot be thrust out of society or the economic system.

Can they be helped to readjust themselves in a field in which they would have some dependence on both industry and the land without complete dependence on either? Mr. Wilson believes they can.

Employment

But he believes the homesteaders must be so placed that they will have part or full time employment. They must have cash and their cash must come from some other source than cash cropping.

"It is remarkable what the combination of a family, good sense, and a piece of good land can accomplish", Mr. Wilson said.

During the past 20 years men and women have moved from the farm to the city in great numbers seeking the "pot of gold" that they believed to be hidden there. Now some of these families are to be given an opportunity to return to the land but not in the helter-

skelter manner which has brought so many folks to grief in the last 4 years.

Three types of homesteads are now being considered: The small 2- or 3-acre lot with its comfortable workman's home and facilities for gardening and a small flock of poultry will be used in locations such as the one now started near Dayton, Ohio, where land prices are high and where local industry is willing to cooperate in furnishing part-time work for the homesteader. There are 33 such homesteads in the Dayton projects on 160 acres of land.

There will be an intermediate-sized homestead of 4 or 5 acres which will afford facilities for growing small fruits in addition to the gardening and poultry.

The largest size will contain 5 or 6 acres. The first of these has already been located at Reedsville, Preston County, W.Va. Land has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 acres. Arrangements have been made for the establishing of a factory by the Post Office Department to make some of its equipment. Each homesteader will be assured of an income of at least \$1,000 each year. These homesteads will make it possible for the individual to have his own cow, small fruits, poultry, and vegetable garden.

Production of supplies for home use only is specified. There is to be no commercial farming. Certain forms of barter will allow the homesteader to obtain supplies which he does not produce from neighboring farmers.

Some of the plots will be allotted to farmers who are now trying to farm on marginal land, which will be retired to forests or parks. This is where the extension agents can be of real service, keeping in mind the planning of operations that will produce and preserve food for home consumption.

"We are trying to raise the standards of living for three classes of people," Mr. Wilson said. "First there are the stranded unemployed, for example part of the 200,000 miners who will never return to the mines; second, a better type of home for the workingman in urban sections; and third, a shift of farmers from poor agricultural land to land that will allow for efficient operation."

HARTFORD CITY, IND., as all manufacturing towns, has its share of unemployment, which has presented a big problem. A plan was finally thought out whereby the township could help these unemployed to help themselves.

Walter U. Rusk, county agricultural agent of Blackford County, enlisted the help of the Kiwanis Club to obtain land and seeds so that the needy could plant gardens. Each family was encouraged to have its own garden. In the spring Mr. Rusk put out monthly bulletins on the care of the garden, which were mailed to each unemployed family interested in this project. Aided with what personal service Mr. Rusk could give and the monthly bulletins, people did very well with their gardens in spite of the fact that the weather man was none too kind.

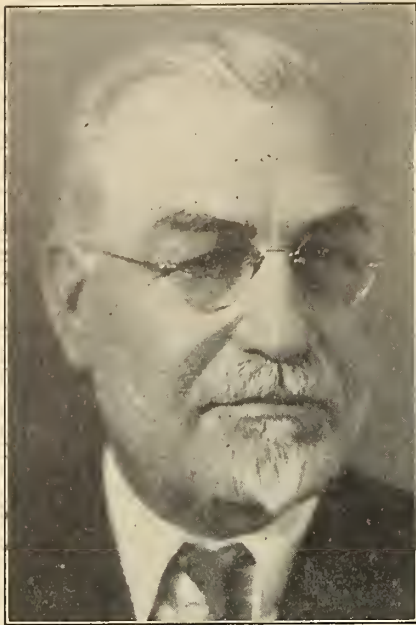
More produce was on hand than would be used during the growing season, and the question naturally arose of what to do with the surplus. The help of the Home Economics Extension Division of Purdue University was enlisted and arrangements made to hold three canning demonstrations in the county, two of which were held in different sections of Hartford City and the other out in the county. Because it was impossible for these people to have anything but the simplest of equipment, all canning was done by the water-bath method, using a lard can with a home-made false bottom. Other types of canning equipment, such as the steam and pressure cooker, were shown and their use explained.

Intense interest was shown by the women attending these meetings. Most of them had canned before, but the majority had a great many problems to present, as many had been having difficulty in keeping their canned products.

At each of these meetings, applications for jars, which the Kiwanis Club had promised to furnish, were made by the women. In a day's time applications were made for 84 dozen jars. The Kiwanis Club, instead of buying all the jars, devised a plan to have them donated. One of the local theaters put on a benefit show for children, the admission charge being two glass jars with or without lids. Jars came from all directions, and by the time the show commenced, there was a large-sized truckload of jars outside the theater.

Plans have been made to have an exhibit of canned foods from the surplus of the gardens of the unemployed.

COUNTY EXTENSION agents of North Dakota are key workers in the livestock-feed relief program begun by the State emergency relief committee. Local stock-feed committees are being appointed in each county to handle the application for livestock-feed relief. Every county is to be included for the relief activities.



DR. E. M. NIGHBERT, extension veterinarian in animal parasite control, recently retired after 30 years of service with the United States Department of Agriculture. Since the fall of 1930 he has been connected with extension work. Dr. Nighbert at 64 says, "I am just starting to live." During the last 10 years he has done much toward the control of parasites in horses, sheep, and swine.

Dr. Nighbert based his efforts on securing the cooperation of local veterinary associations and the extension workers. His bulletin on the control of various parasites of horses was one of the most popular issues of his office. Special work was done by Dr. Nighbert in cooperation with extension workers in Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri, where his campaigns against the horse bot were particularly successful.

The Farmer's Problem— Everybody's Problem

(Continued from page 114)

the like. Their schoolhouses are poor and their children are underprivileged. Certainly it is advisable for the Government to consider the use of land and to furnish a long-time plan.

I am happy to say that on July 26 last President Roosevelt in announcing the appropriation of money for a western reclamation project stated it was his policy to retire from use land of equal productive power with that being brought into use. This kind of thing, of course, takes time and it has little to do with the immediate national emergency. It is exceedingly important to fit

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Influences the Farm and Home

Second Phase—4-H Club Work Contributes Toward the Farm Living

Saturday, February 3, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time

- The Vegetable Garden is a Money Saver and a Health Tonic..... 4-H club boy from Michigan.
- Club Work Has Helped in Clothing Our Family Economically and Well..... 4-H club girl from Maryland.
- 4-H Club Work Contributed to the Live-at-Home Program..... State home demonstration leader from Maryland.
- 4-H Club Work Has a Place in the Adjustment of Agriculture..... Field agent, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- Music We Should Know—Second Phase of the 1934 National 4-H Music Hour Featuring Compositions by Sousa, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Herbert, Romberg, and Handel.... United States Marine Band.

Improving Farm Horses

Horse parasite control work was first started in 8 Illinois counties in 1930-31. The following year about 150,000 horses were treated in 66 counties, and the next year the work spread to 72 counties. More than 200 practicing veterinarians have cooperated in administering the treatment.

A special check-up of the results revealed that 79 percent of the owners noticed improvement in the general condition of horses following treatment; 69 percent of the owners detected that treated horses worked better than untreated horses throughout the spring and summer; 70 percent of the owners noticed an appreciable reduction in the number of cases of colic; 90 percent of the owners observed a reduction in the nosefly pest during harvest, and 94 percent of the farmers expressed a desire to have their horses treated in the 1933-34 campaign.

ATOTAL of 906 farm boys and girls, or 1 for every 100 citizens in Nevada, were enrolled in 4-H club activities this year. Fifteen agricultural projects were undertaken by boys in the various clubs in the State, with gardening, which enrolled 125, the most popular.

our emergency actions into a sensible long-time program so that one will begin where the other leaves off. If we take our time and study the problem care-

Vegetables Auctioned

The auction system of marketing vegetables, tried out at Lake City, S.C., this year in the interest of better marketing for truck growers of Florence and adjoining counties, proved very satisfactory.

During the early part of this year the local buyers at Lake City formed a truck buyers' board of trade, which worked out arrangements for trying out an auction market, built an auction platform, procured an auctioneer, and made arrangements for the Extension Service to give Federal-State inspection on all produce offered for sale. To cover expenses of auction and inspection a fee of 1½ cents was charged for each package sold, though no charge was made for the service unless sale was actually consummated.

The auction and inspection charges were on an actual cost basis, and the money remaining after the expenses were paid is to be used by the board of trade in building additional facilities for handling the produce, for advertising the Lake City market to the buyers in the terminal markets who consume vegetables, and for improving the quality and appearance of the packs of vegetables moving from the Lake City market.

fully from the long-time point of view, we can undoubtedly transform our present temporary program into something which is truly statesmanlike and wise.

A Message to Home Demonstration Agents

I ASSUME that as county home demonstration agents go about their work they naturally devote the greater part of their attention to those very tangible things which have to do with clothing, food, and home management. But I am also sure, as I observe the ramifications of the adjustment program, that it is necessary to step beyond the tangible, because some things that are less tangible and less immediate are in the long run more real than the things that have to do with the daily routine of housekeeping or farm work.

So I am suggesting that you not only put into effect the very best information which you are able to get, from whatever source, on the regular program of foods, clothing, and caring for the home, but that you, in addition, try to break down the thing which has characterized farmers in every age, the feeling of isolation, and that you try to produce in its stead the feeling that farmers are one with the larger whole.

It is urgently necessary to break down these walls between families, between communities, between States, between nations, with a vision of the problems faced by agriculture and our interdependence in solving them. This thing sweeps a nation and sweeps the world. It can mean that the conquest over nature, which we have demonstrated already, can be reflected in a standard of living at least twice as high as that which we had in 1929. These things can be done. It is only a question of widespread effort to catch the larger vision. The essential of the New Deal is to furnish leadership through the far-flung activities of Government to enable our people to catch that vision.

The farm family should understand just why it is necessary to control the acreage and, while that acreage is being controlled, why it is desirable for our national leadership to make a more enlightened policy regarding the tariff. If this is worked out skillfully, the farm family can see why production adjustment is necessary. You can go, from an approach of this sort, into every realm of foreign relationships and industrial management in this country. These things should be debated in every home in the country, so that we may have a national comprehension as to what the true relationship may be.

We should throw all our efforts against the broadest possible background. If we merely follow the routine of the technical things, we tend to get into a rut after a time and lose the inspiration that we are doing something supremely worth while, or we come to a time when we feel that it is rather a forced enthusiasm. It is essential that we have something beyond us which we will never realize completely and toward which we can strive continuously. As we go about our work, we should create the impression that we are a part of the Government, that the Government is part of us, and that we are working together for these objectives. Our objectives are undergoing development continually, changing day by day as a result of the advance we have made previously.

Our whole effort is of necessity in a constant state of flux and growth, and no one knows when the most humble person with whom we are working may have something marvelous to contribute to the accomplishment of our program.

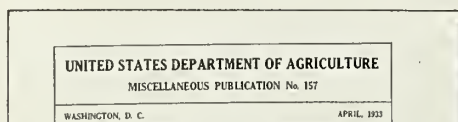
H a w a l l a c e

Secretary of Agriculture.

ENGINEERING IN AGRICULTURE

effects economies in production and makes farm living less arduous and more enjoyable

Among the farm improvements reported by county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents during 10 years of extension work in agricultural engineering, 1923-32 are the following:



POWER AND MACHINERY IN AGRICULTURE

By W. M. HENNER, Associate Agricultural Engineer, and L. M. CATTAN, Senior Clerk, Division of Mechanical Equipment, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

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Land improvements, 1923-32

Terracing 12,812,234 acres

Clearing 3,954,623 acres

Draining 2,442,109 acres

Irrigation for 778,461 acres

Building improvements, 1923-32

Building plan and consultant service on

21,724 new dwellings built

30,464 old dwellings remodeled

437,386 other buildings constructed or remodeled on 321,903 farms

Utilities improvements, 1923-32

Planning and consultant services on

36,278 sewage disposal systems installed

32,570 water supply systems installed

29,801 electric lighting systems installed

5,763 home heating systems installed

Machinery-efficiency improvements, 1929-32

Repairing 105,650 machines on 43,339 farms (4 years)

Selection of machinery on 78,255 farms (3 years)

Machinery practices on 803,889 farms (6 years)



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.