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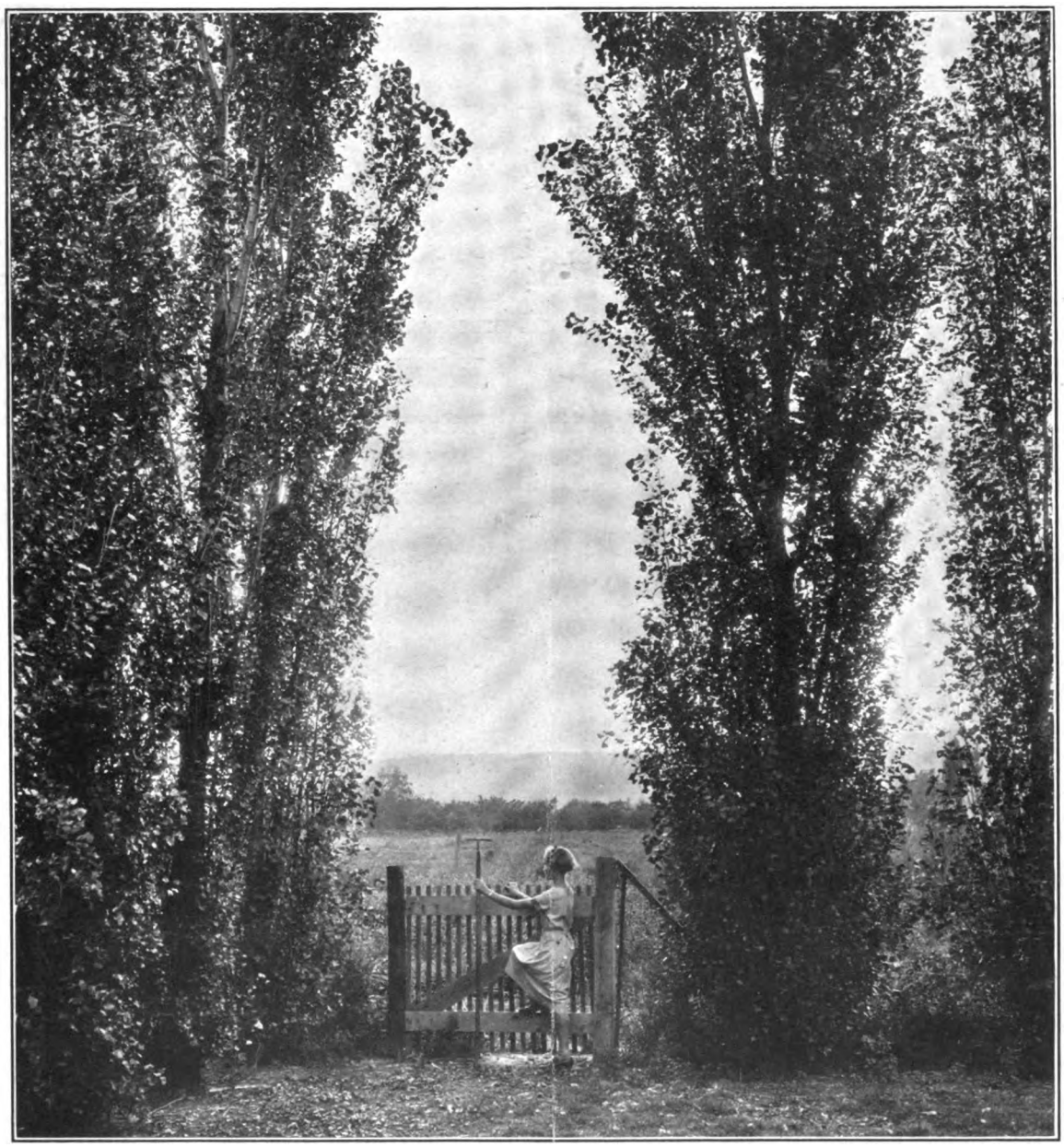

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In This Issue

SLOWLY and surely the temporary emergency programs are being merged into a unified long-time agricultural program. It is important that extension workers keep abreast of this process of evolution, says Director Warburton in his article outlining what extension has to contribute to an agricultural policy. He recommends a searching and honest appraisal of the situation and a careful analysis of recent extension activities as a basis for determining how extension efforts may be adapted to the new trends and policies with the least friction and loss.

NEBRASKA farmers were able to save thousands of head of highly bred dairy and beef cattle by the cooperative buying and selling of feed after one of the worst droughts in the history of the Corn Husker State.

WHAT is being done to stabilize the dairy industry? A. H. Lauterbach, Chief, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, tells us of Department cooperation with other agencies and dairy farmers in the removal of surplus dairy products and the distribution of these products to the unemployed. He also discusses the purchase of cattle in the drought area, the removal of diseased cattle and the indemnity paid, marketing agreements for evaporated milk and dry skim milk, and the fluid-milk licenses put into effect by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

OREGON extension workers fully appreciate the value of organization, for the State, county, and community associations of 4-H local leaders have helped tremendously in carrying out the club programs. Among their many activities they have functioned to save club work in their county when the court started trimming the budget, arranged and managed club fairs, picnics, and banquets, and obtained scholarships to the 4-H club summer school.

THE year 1934 witnessed tremendous efforts by extension agents in advising farm people of new opportunities opened to them and how to take advantage of the benefits provided. Ten extension directors give the high lights of the year's work in their States.

Contents

On The Calendar

Interstate Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show, South San Francisco, Calif., April 14–18.

Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., second week in May.

American Association for Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wis., May 20–22.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Minneapolis, Minn., June.

American Home Economics Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13–19.

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education and Home Economics, Denver, Colo., June 30–July 5.

American Association of University Women, Los Angeles, Calif., June 23–30.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

CALIFORNIA farmers are now better equipped to fight fires than they were a few years ago. Many rural communities have obtained fire trucks, and extension specialists have held fire demonstrations and fire-prevention meetings.

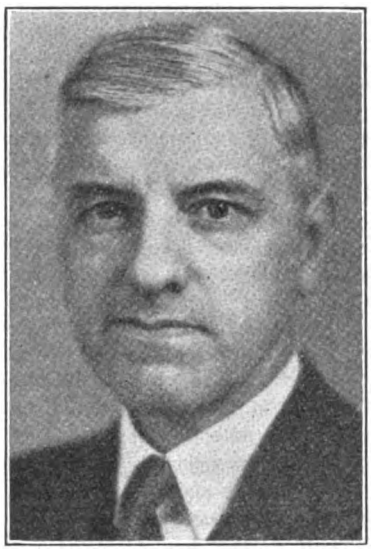
THE sale of Christmas trees during the last few years has put money into the pockets of Connecticut and New Hampshire farmers. Idle land planted to spruce or fir trees yields a crop of Christmas trees in 7 to 10 years.

WHAT Elizabeth Moreland, community service specialist, Tennessee Extension Service, is now doing to make books available to rural families in her State will probably show the greatest results in future years. Although the demonstration libraries, started more than 2 years ago through the cooperation of the Rosenwald Fund and the University of Tennessee, contain books suitable for all members of the family, most emphasis is placed on children's books.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

What Has Extension to Contribute to an Agricultural Policy?



New agricultural policies are being developed and a permanent program for the future is gradually assuming definite form. In shaping this program, and particularly in aiding farmers to put it into practical use, extension workers will play a vital part. Reflecting on the one side the problems and viewpoints of farm people and on the other side the philosophy and policies of Government with reference to agriculture, the extension worker is in a strategic position of usefulness. If we are to take full advantage of the opportunities for service that lay just ahead of us, it is desirable, perhaps imperative, that we stop now and then to study and understand the conditions and objectives which will shape our course.

C. W. WARBURTON,
Director of Extension Work.

AS THE emergency situation is relieved somewhat and the Secretary of Agriculture reports that "the end of our period of emergency adjustments of drastic reductions in the farm output is coming into view", the long-time continuing agricultural program comes to the foreground. The time has come when all of us who are working in the interests of agriculture must take a new look at our activities to see where they fit into a sound program which will bring the greatest amount of prosperity and good living to our farms.

The Extension Service, with its local agents living among the farmers in most of the rural counties, is bound to take an active part in formulating and carrying out this program. As we enter the new year, it might be well to look over some of those things which are now developing as a part of the new agricultural program and to which extension has something to contribute.

The best use of land is one broad subject which will be tackled on many fronts during the coming year. Soil-conservation and soil-improvement work, which has been given a tremendous impetus by the activities of emergency agencies, will continue to expand. About 90 percent of the 36,000,000 acres rented to the Secretary of Agriculture in the adjustment campaigns was planted to forage crops or to soil-conservation and improvement crops last year, and in 1935 it is estimated there will be about 30,000,000 acres released for similar use. In many regions where the best use of land requires more acreage in grass, forage, or forests, the ground work has already been laid by extension agents, and the farmers are ready to go ahead on the new program with vigor and understanding.

Erosion Control

Erosion control, for years an important item in extension programs, is being furthered by cooperation with Civilian Conservation Corps camps, the Department of the Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A plan has been worked out with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which is now in force in several Southern States and will be expanded to include some of the Northern States during the spring and summer. By this plan, farm land can be terraced to the mutual advantage of farmers and the relief organization. The terracing crews are organized from relief labor but paid by the farmers who also pay a small fee for the use of machinery owned by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration or by the county. The county agent interests the farmers in the advantages of erosion control and schedules the terracing crews and machinery. The plan includes the extensive use of grasses and legumes, the application of lime and fertilizers to promote the growth of these crops, and the planting of trees on the steeper slopes and in gullies.

In this connection an interesting fact was discovered by relief workers mapping the areas where relief clients were located. They found that these regions almost exactly coincided with badly eroded areas. This has led rural rehabilitation workers to place a great deal of importance on soil conservation and soil improvement. Their program includes not only relief clients but offers facilities to all farmers, and will probably be expanded further during the coming year.

Land Utilization

The plans for land utilization by the National Resources Board may call for further buying of submarginal land and moving families to better farming land. In working out these problems there will be many ways in which extension agents can serve. The rehabilitation of farm families will require the best efforts of all in solving the questions which will be presented on farm management and land utilization, housing, feeding, and clothing the family.

Soil conservation and improvement are important issues in the Tennessee Valley. The methods used and the results obtained here will serve as models for further undertakings, so the process is being watched with much interest. The Tennessee Valley Authority has already put on a number of assistant county agents in the States under its jurisdiction to work on problems of soil conservation with the regular extension agents, and much more will be accomplished in 1935.

The long-time program for agricultural adjustment and land utilization is

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coming in for a good deal of study by the planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. One plan which has been suggested is the establishment of regional offices to cooperate with the Extension Service, experiment stations, and farm organizations in the working out of a regional program for each farming area such as the Cotton Belt, the Corn Belt, and the hard winter and hard spring wheat areas. This program contemplates management and production adjustment to best suit the needs of the region, coordinated with the national policy. Such a plan would bring to extension agents both increased responsibility and opportunity.

Farm management will play an active part in the new program. The adjustment campaigns have focused attention on the need for farm records. Farmers have had to survey their farm business as a whole in order to get credit through Government agencies. The Farm Credit Administration is cooperating with extension agents in attempting to have farm inventories taken. The Adjustment Administration has provided 3,000,000 record books to be distributed by county agents, and no doubt more work along this line will be done during the coming year. Through the help given in keeping farm records, credit statements, and information on how to secure land-mortgage loans, production loans, and emergency loans, much sound farm management will be put across.

Better Rural Housing

The movement for better rural housing is gaining momentum. The Extension Service is cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration in this. W. G. Ward, formerly extension agricultural engineer in Kansas, has been appointed to take charge of this work. District agents, many of them drawn from the Extension Service, have been appointed to work with someone in each State appointed by the State director of extension to head up the rural housing program. Two training meetings have already been held in Washington. The background material made available by the rural housing survey of last winter will be used in developing a definite rural housing program which will occupy a prominent place in the extension program of 1935.

The job of interpreting the problems of agriculture and the activities of the Government to the business and professional groups and to the consumers of agricultural products will be more important than ever this year. There is a marked increase in the desire to discuss and learn more about the agricultural problems we are facing and the philosophy underlying the methods used to meet these problems among both rural and city people. Extension agents will have to meet this demand with more meetings, more discussion groups, and more information in all forms. There is a plan under way in charge of M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to encourage discussion groups and provide authentic material for discussion. Another group in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, under the direction of Reuben Brigham, is working out plans for discussion meetings on adjustment problems and the preparation of material for such discussions.

There is now in evidence an increased demand for 4-H club work among rural young folk. The problems of the older group too old for regular 4-H club work but not yet in business for themselves seem to be especially acute this year and extension work will give them a larger place in the new program.

In the building of an agricultural policy, which the Secretary discusses editorially in this issue, the Extension Service will contribute its share by keeping farmers informed on the facts of the questions at issue, and in fitting their extension program into the long-time program for the whole of agriculture. The various phases of land utilization, farm management, and rural housing would seem now to be those issues which will be developed furthest during the coming year.

Collective Buying Saves Feed Money

GAGE COUNTY, Nebr., farmers have found their own "farm relief" through the efforts of their local county farm bureau.

Facing winter after going through one of the worst droughts in the history of the Corn Husker State, about 500 farmers there, through their own initiative, formed a nonstock cooperative. By the cooperative buying and selling of feed they were assisted materially in saving thousands of head of highly bred dairy and beef cattle.

Not waiting for the setting up of a central purchasing agency for hay, fodder, and ensilage, this association set out to do it's own job. No bonds were issued; no government funds were used; there were no stockholders. However, in the past 6 months, thousands of tons of hay and hundreds of tons of fodder have been handled. There's plenty of proof that the association succeeded during the feed emergency.

Here is an example of some accomplishments. A total of 1,200 carloads of hay have been shipped into Gage County for local use. More than 900 tons of fodder have been delivered, and orders have piled up for hundreds of tons.

Thus farmers in Gage County accomplished by cooperative action that which would have been impossible individually. They did not go to neighboring counties and bid against each other for fodder because H. C. Besack, the county agricultural agent, who had a big hand in starting the cooperative, advised against it. "Stay at home and let the cooperative buy the feed collectively", he warned them as early as midsummer. The association bought fodder in large quantities for $6.50 to $8 per ton delivered because the supply was located early and contracted. When the price advance came many farmers had already laid in a good supply of hay at a fairly reasonable price.

Starting with a working capital of $188, the cooperative was originally on a "shoestring", but when it started buying fodder the capital had risen to $500. Each farmer who is participating may even get a patronage dividend back at the end of the year. When doing business they each pay a $1 membership fee.

"We do not intend to make a profit out of operations, for the sole object of the organization is to save farmers money", the officers say. "We are buying and selling on close margin."

Perhaps feed conditions in Nebraska and the Middle West will change next year. Feed, it is to be hoped, will not be so scarce; but, regardless, the Gage County cooperative will probably stand as an example of what farmers by cooperative action have been able to do for themselves. It has served an important purpose during the present emergency.

MORE food is on the pantry shelves of the housewives in St. Helena Parish, La., at this time than ever before in the history of the parish, according to Mrs. Lula E. Moss, home demonstration agent.

Working Toward Stability for the Dairy Industry

A. H. LAUTERBACH

Chief, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

WHILE dairymen have not received direct benefit payments for milk reduction as such, farmers living in 10 dairy States received 22 percent of all benefit payments up to October 1. Farmers living in 10 dairy States received 65 percent of all the corn-hog benefit payments to date, and farmers in 8 dairy States received 12 percent of all the tobacco benefit payments to date. Dairymen are farmers first of all, and their work is diversified, so that in reality you cannot separate the benefit payment business quite along commodity lines. Dairymen are sharing in benefit payments for lines of farming in which they are engaged besides milking cows.

Production control is only one of the means by which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may move to aid the dairy industry. To date, it has been inadvisable to institute an adjustment program for milk and dairy products, but the industry has profited by the activities of the Adjustment Administration.

Butter and Cheese Purchases for Relief

Since the funds were first provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act for removal of surplus dairy products and for the distribution of those products to the unemployed, constructive services have been rendered to the dairy industry as well as to those without jobs. There has been no destruction of the dairy surplus.

During the fall and winter of 1933 storage stocks of dairy products accumulated to high levels and production in the early fall was being increased at a rapid rate. In view of the serious situation it appeared desirable that butter and cheese should be diverted from regular trade channels to relief uses. Accordingly, the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., the Dairy Marketing Corporation, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration joined in buying 51,572,000 pounds of butter between August 1933 and April 1934, inclusive. Most of these purchases were made in November and December, and all supplies were distributed for relief purposes.

Since June 1934, contracts for 16,160,000 pounds of butter have been awarded and 4,948,000 pounds have been delivered. Since January 1934, bids have been awarded on 13,932,000 pounds of cheese, of which 6,401,000 pounds have been delivered.

Surplus removal alone cannot permanently improve the situation of dairy farmers; it is merely the elimination of abnormal surplus from regular trade channels. Without control over production, such artificial stimulation of dairy prices in relation to the prices of other farm products will eventually result in the increase of supplies and tend to offset gains made through removal of surplus.

However, from time to time, such additional amounts of dairy products as are required for direct relief distribution will be purchased.

Diseased Cattle Removal and Indemnity

One of the alternative proposals advanced during the meetings to consider production control was the testing of herds to speed up eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Already several months' work on tuberculosis control and for Bang's disease have been carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry with funds provided through the Jones-Connally amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These funds have been allocated after conferences with breeders, cooperative organizations, and farm leaders.

Indemnities paid for cattle slaughtered as reactors of bovine tuberculosis in cooperation with State sanitary officials amounted to $3,900,000 up to February 15, 1935. To February 15, indemnities amounting to $4,200,000 had been paid to owners of cattle infected with Bang's disease.

Regulations are being drawn up for the experimental work with mastitis, which is especially harmful in some fluid milk areas, and for this work a maximum allocation of $1,000,000 has been tentatively set aside.

From July 1 to February 15, the herds tested for tuberculosis contained 11,000,000 cattle, of which 2 percent reacted positively. The Bang's disease program has not been in effect very long because of the need to concentrate effort on the drought cattle problem. Now that that problem is less pressing, the Bang's disease program will be emphasized. From August 1 to February 15, Bang's disease tests were made on 1,000,000 cattle in 38 States. Of those tested 14 percent showed positive reaction. There are 1,500,000 cattle now on the waiting list for testing under the Bang's disease program.

Drought Cattle Purchases

Huge losses to cattle producers and to the Nation's food supply were averted through the prompt action of the Adjustment Administration in buying drought cattle, condemning those unfit for food, processing the better ones, and shipping others to pasture for further fitting.

It is not anticipated that the reduction in cattle by these drought purchases will greatly reduce the general production of milk, except in extreme cases. Although it has been tentatively estimated that 20 percent of the cattle purchased were dairy stock, most dairymen sold cull cattle and saved what feed they had for their better ones. The saving of feed alone through this program was a godsend to cattle owners.

The administration has also set up a special information service to stockmen on where and how to locate and purchase feed and forage this winter. Government agencies will handle no money and sell no feed.

Through the efforts of the administration there has been secured, with the cooperation of the railroads, a reduction in freight rates on feed and hay and on livestock shipped in and out of grazing areas.

Evaporated Milk and Dry Skim Milk Agreements

Thus far the only marketing agreements on manufactured dairy products

have been those undertaken in the fall of 1933 for evaporated milk and dry skim milk. Manufacturers assert that during the 12 months in which the evaporated milk agreement was in effect producers received an average of 21 cents per 100 pounds more than before the agreement was established. They state that on the volume covered by the agreement, this means $8,600,000 more to producers in a year than they would have received at prices prevailing before the agreement was established. We are sure that the evaporated milk agreement has stabilized prices and protected a majority of the farmers from such erratic price fluctuations as occurred in 1932 and early in 1933.

Fluid Milk Licenses

Up to January 1, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had put into effect 48 fluid-milk licenses. The 50 or more cities where these licenses are effective are located in 18 States. More than 20 percent of the total volume of fluid milk consumed by the nonfarm population of the country is handled in these licensed areas.

We, who have been concerned with dairy adjustment work under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, have had a little more than a year's experience in writing and operating fluid-milk agreements and licenses. It has been an experiment involving many changes.

As we look back it is clearly apparent that one of the reasons for conflicts in ideas was a tendency in some parts of the industry to believe, or at least to hope, that marketing agreements would settle all problems as soon as a Federal license was issued to accompany an agreement, and that there was nothing further for the dairy industry to do in such cases but to sit by and watch the Federal regulation work.

As soon as some agreements and licenses became effective and numerous violations occurred on the markets, the industry expected that the Federal Government would immediately step in and force the violators to comply or face the penalty. It was forgotten that marketing-agreement work was new, and that farmers and members of the industry needed education on how the agreements operate.

Legal procedure in this country is designed to protect human rights, and the Federal Government cannot and should not proceed in any but a lawful manner even if that manner does take time. There will be some delay before the Supreme Court decides how far the Federal Government can go in regulating the milk industry. We of the Adjustment Administration have come to the conclusion that neither the Federal Government nor the State governments alone can do this job successfully, and that a cooperative program must be worked out.

We have had some demonstration of what can be accomplished through a Federal and State cooperative working arrangement, particularly in Rhode Island. The Rhode Island State Milk Control Board and the Federal authorities have experienced splendid working relations. We hope that in States having or contemplating milk control laws the laws will permit practical working relations between the Federal Government and the States, whereby on request of a State the Federal Government may assist in stabilizing market conditions, confining itself largely to interstate problems within fields where the State's jurisdiction is not clear.

It may be necessary to ask Congress for more legislation or amendments to present legislation. Furthermore, if they think Federal-State cooperation has advantages, the States themselves may wish to amend their present milk laws.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this adjustment program is very new. A great deal of additional work must be done, and it can be accomplished only by recognizing local responsibility through some body of men in the community in which a milk agreement or license is operating. Of course, the members of such a local advisory committee would have to be persons of discrimination and discretion. They would have to remember at all times that the Secretary of Agriculture and the State officials share with them the responsibility of their actions.

One official milk industry board is now operating in Detroit, Mich., and has been of great service to the milk industry. This board has been functioning for several months, and was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture upon local nominations. It is made up of 3 representatives of producers, 3 representatives of distributors, and 3 representatives of the public. The Detroit milk license is one of the most successful we have established, and its success is due in great degree to the responsibility undertaken by the local industry board.

In working out this cooperative program between the Federal Government and the State governments we must not forget that the Federal Government must at all times consider the problem from a broad, national standpoint.

In attaining our present goal of greater cooperation between the States and the Federal Government toward a happy solution of this problem, we shall also need the constant help and advice of the dairymen and of the cooperative milk producers' associations.

We are pleased at the progress of State milk control work. We trust that the future will bring about a more thorough degree of unity among these divisions of government and the cooperative associations of producers for the welfare of farmers, the industry, and the public as a whole.

Living at Home in Missouri

The live-at-home program in Missouri reached 824 communities where more than 1,000 local leaders rendered valuable assistance. On more than 6,200 farms in the State adequate home vegetable gardens were maintained, materially aiding in the reduction of living costs. One hundred and twenty-two demonstrating cooperators reported an average return of $80.90 in vegetables from the garden. The investment in these gardens was $4.67 in cash and 70 hours of labor which netted a return of $1.08 worth of vegetables for every hour of labor. The average garden was a little larger than one-half acre.

In Carroll County the home demonstration agent held community meetings at eight points within the county. The necessity for planting a variety of vegetables for the entire year was one of the points emphasized at these meetings. As a result, 189 families reported growing more than 20 varieties of vegetables; 247 have cut down food costs; 178 had fall gardens; and 122 have canned record supplies for the winter.

Community leaders in Jasper County believe that 90 percent of the farmers in the county have produced sufficient food for the family use for the entire year. This program of home production was sponsored by 371 women in the county extension clubs, and was followed by demonstrations in preserving by canning and drying, all of which have helped assure this county of an abundant supply of food.

MORE than 1,000,000 pounds of seed of winter cover crops for soil-improvement purposes were planted by Louisiana farmers in 1934, according to R. A. Wasson, Louisiana extension agronomist. This means that more than 48,000 acres have been planted to these winter legumes which will go a long way toward restoring soil fertility.

Mrs. E. F. Wright, president of the Oregon 4-H State Local Leaders' Association.

Oregon Local Leaders Organize for Club Work

Oregon is one of the few States where club enrollments have not fallen off during the past few years, according to State club officials. With county extension officials flooded with emergency relief work of the depression and recovery periods, the responsibility for stimulating and continuing interest of the boys and girls in 4-H projects has fallen more and more upon the local leaders. H. C. Seymour, State club leader, estimates that they have been responsible for the organization of more than 70 percent of the clubs during this period.

TO THE 2,500 or more local 4-H club leaders of Oregon and their State, county, and community associations is due a huge share of the credit for the outstanding success of the 4-H program of this State.

This is the opinion repeatedly expresed by club boys and girls, parents, county club agents, State club leaders, and many other individuals and organizations coming in contact with the 4-H program as carried out in Oregon.

Eighteen of the thirty-six counties in Oregon now have county-wide local leader organizations which carry out definite programs for the advancement of the 4-H club work year after year, and plans are under way in several other counties to formulate such groups in the near future. During the past year a State organization has been perfected to cooperate in various ways with county and local groups.

The first county local leaders' league was organized in Multnomah County in 1921. This association was divided into smaller groups according to projects and, while the association held but 2 or 3 meetings a year, the project leaders met oftener to discuss and receive assistance with their particular problems. About 50 leaders were members of this first organization.

"In addition to threshing out together problems connected with the leadership of the various 4-H projects, this group functioned to save club work when the court started trimming the budget, helped in an effort to clean the county fair of vice dens, and helped bridge the gap between the new and old county agent", said Mrs. Ethel Shanley, who was Multnomah County club agent at that time.

When Mrs. Shanley resigned, it was 3 months before the new agent, W. D. Kinder, could be placed on the job. During that time the local leaders' organization took full charge of the club program, and when Mr. Kinder finally arrived he found the clubs well organized and the year's program up to date. He and his wife were greeted on their first evening in the county with a reception by the local leaders' association.

The present county club agent of Multnomah County is Clay Miller, who has been in the county since 1929. This organization has now worked out a plan whereby the district community chairmen of club work hold submeetings in the different districts, thus getting together the leaders in smaller groups for discussing their local problems, fairs, and other activities. This gives the county club agent an opportunity to meet with the local groups oftener, as many of the local leaders would not be able to attend county-wide meetings as often as they can attend their local meetings. When the county meetings are held those who attend become more familiar with the progress in other communities.

"The leaders' association assists materially in putting over programs of a county-wide nature, such as 4-H club picnics, county-wide achievement programs, and the county fair", Mr. Miller says.

Portland local leaders' association executive council.

Portland Organization

The city of Portland next took up the leaders' organization movement in the spring of 1922. This organization has now grown to be one of the largest and most active in the State. During the past year, according to C. J. Weber, city club agent, this association held

eight city-wide meetings, with a total attendance of 908 leaders.

The Portland 4-H Leaders' Association works very closely with the Portland Council of Parents and Teachers, of which Mrs. E. F. Wright, president of the State local leaders' association, is the city-wide 4-H chairman. Each of the local parent-teacher associations has a district 4-H club chairman handling the club work in their local school.

This organization has its entire program for the year, up to and including October 1935, with all regular and special meetings, contests, and other activities already planned and under way.

Another particularly active leaders' association is that in Washington County. While this organization as a whole meets only a few times during the year, it has an executive board composed of the officers and three committeemen at large. This smaller group meets whenever occasion arises and assists in making plans and decisions in regard to 4-H activities.

The activities of this group include sponsoring an annual county-wide 4-H picnic, taking an active part in obtaining the many scholarships to the 4-H club summer school which are offered by business firms and individuals of the county, and assisting with county-wide club tours and other club programs. Officers of the organization often assist the county agents in establishing club work in districts which have not had it previously, and in 1932 and 1933 when the county fair board decided not to have a county fair, the local leaders' association cooperated with the county extension office in conducting a 4-H fair to give the boys and girls a chance to exhibit their work.

The Benton County leaders organized approximately a year and a half ago. This association, according to W. S. Averill, county agent, has taken charge of county club picnics and has assumed a major role in the holding of the 4-H fair each year. They meet once a month for 2 hours and discuss their problems as well as the club work of the county in general, occasionally having specialists from the college or other outside people to speak on topics in which they are particularly interested.

"Three years ago this fall the county 4-H clubs exhibited approximately 100 different exhibits at their fair", said Mr. Averill. "This fall the fair comprised 310 exhibits. This indicates the increased interest in club work in the county, which is due very largely to the efforts of the leaders' association."

Clackamas County League

One of the most interesting activities of the Clackamas County Local Leaders' League is the sponsoring of an annual banquet honoring a group of outstanding club members of the county, which is usually attended by from 300 to 400 persons. The local leaders arrange the menu, prepare and serve it.

The Clackamas League also sponsors an annual county picnic for the club members, offers two scholarships to the 4-H summer school at Oregon State College, and manages the refreshment booth at the county fair, proceeds from which are used for special club prizes and scholarships.

This group also meets regularly once a month to discuss problems and activities relative to 4-H club work.

An example of the way the local leaders' groups take hold of things in an emergency was seen in Clatsop County this past summer where a change in county agents was made just a month before the club fair, and the new agent was not due to arrive until the day before the fair opened. There was no club agent, and no plans had been made by the previous county agent.

Two weeks before the fair, State Club Leader Seymour asked the president of the local leaders' association to call a meeting, at which he discussed the situation with the leaders. Committees were appointed by the president to handle all phases of the fair work, and the day after County Agent Afton Zundel arrived, he attended one of the most successful club fairs ever held in Clatsop County.

Leaders Interested

Indicative of the interest shown by local leaders in the activities of their organization was an occasion in Lane County last winter. Approximately 60 leaders were gathered in Eugene one unusually stormy night for their monthly meeting when it occurred to County Club Agent R. C. Kuehner to find out just how far each had traveled for the meeting that night. His inquiry brought out that the 60 leaders had traveled an average round trip distance of 42 miles for the meeting, the longest distance reported being a round trip of 145 miles.

The Lane County Association, organized in the fall of 1922, now has a membership of 241 leaders, of whom 26 are men, 195 women, 7 older club boys, and 13 older club girls, according to Mr. Kuehner. Of these leaders, 1 has been leading clubs 12 years; 1 has been a leader for 8 years; 6 have completed 7 years of leadership; 16 have led 6 years; 17 have led 5 years; 38 have led 4 years; 34 are in their second year; and 123 have completed their first year as leaders.

Shortly after the organization of the association, the appropriation for the Lane County club agent was discontinued by the county court. The local leaders took up the fight, and in 1925 were successful in having this office reinstated.

Lane County has had a club leader since that time, as well as a local leaders' association, and the number of club members has steadily increased until in 1934 there were 2,312 individual club members enrolled.

Among the activities of this association is the sponsoring of a concession booth at the county fair to provide club members with wholesome food during the fair, assisting with the annual market-day tour of some 600 club members through the city of Eugene, and sponsoring picnics and serving a banquet to obtain funds for carrying on their activities.

S. T. Rose, 4-H executive committee member in southern Lane County, had charge of the Southern Lane County 4-H Fair this year, and A. J. Flint, a leader, was responsible for the success of the annual fat-lamb show, an event which he and his club originated. Virgil Parker, executive committee member of western Lane County, organized and supervised the Blachly 4-H and community fair, and with other leaders in the community sponsored a 4-H picnic.

The State organization, known as the "Oregon Local Leaders' Association", was formed during the 2 weeks' club summer school at Corvallis in 1934. One meeting was held at the State fair in September and another at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland in October. Meetings will be held during these three events each year, with the summer school session assembly considered the annual meeting.

State Association

The purpose of the State association, according to its written constitution, is "to promote greater cooperation between National, State, county, and local club workers and to promote better understanding, instruction, and harmony in all organizations and projects."

Mrs. E. F. Wright, president, believes that local leader associations, both county and State, have been an important factor in enlarging the 4-H club program in Oregon.

(Continued on page 14)

Christmas Trees a Cash Crop

The holiday season again proved the value of Christmas trees as a cash crop. J. A. Gibbs, extension forester in Connecticut, and Assistant County Agent C. S. Herr of New Hampshire tell of their experience in this farm activity.

A MARKET for Christmas trees, although subject to some annual fluctuations due to varying supplies of trees cut, exists in every town and city in Connecticut. Connecticut farmers are especially fortunate in that there are so many centers of population within the State. The number of trees used annually is hard to determine in exact figures. The fact that the city of New Haven received by rail 22 carloads, or 44,000 trees, for one Christmas season indicates that it requires between 150,000 to 200,000 Christmas trees to supply Connecticut's needs.

In addition to having a market close at hand, the local producer enjoys other distinct advantages. He can practically cut trees to order. This makes possible the delivery of a freshly cut tree. It also means that he runs less danger of having a surplus of cut trees unsold. The local trees are not subject to bundling and transportation damages. Furthermore, the local trees can probably be landed on the market at lower cost than the imported trees.

Sizes in demand run from 5 to 8 feet in height and from 1 to 3 feet for table trees. Demand for the table size trees is increasing.

Practically every farmer in the State has idle land—land that has been removed from use as field or pasture and stands as a liability. Spruce or fir Christmas trees can be grown on this land in 7 to 10 years. They can be planted as special Christmas tree plantations with about 2,500 trees per acre (4 feet apart) or can be mixed in pine forest planting with about 1,000 per acre. Spring planting with an ordinary mattock is the rule. A few so-called Christmas tree rotations have already been established by annual plantings to replace trees cut, thus assuring an annual cut.

Distant Markets

"North Country" farmers of New Hampshire welcome Christmas for it has put $16,500 into their socks during the last 5 years, through the sale of Colonial brand Christmas trees.

The trees are now marketed by a Christmas tree association set up by the Coos County Farm Bureau under the guidance of C. S. Herr, assistant county agent in charge of forestry work. New York City is the principal market.

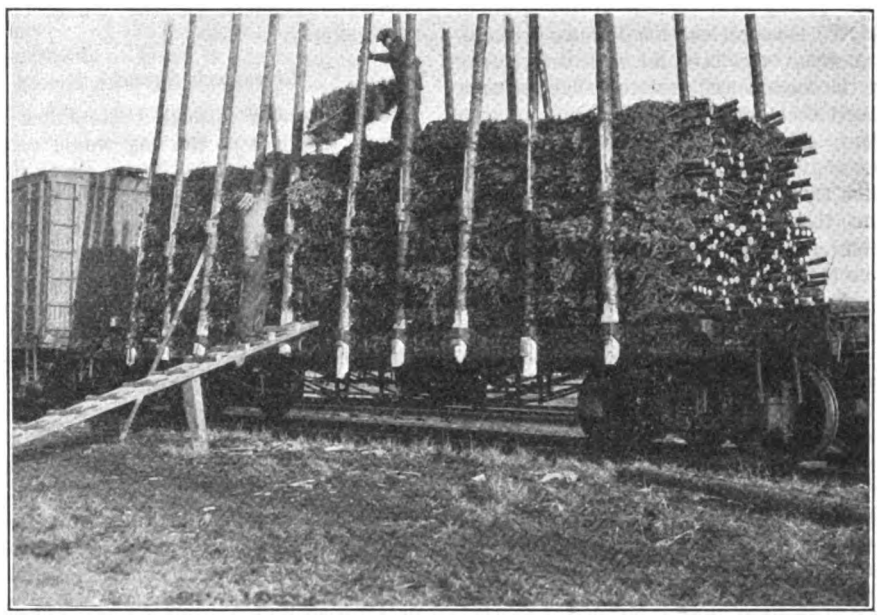
Business the first year totaled $1,800; the second season, $3,300; third year, $2,500; in 1933, $3,200; and in 1934, $5,700. The 1934 shipment totaled approximately 20,000 trees. Mr. Herr estimates that about half of the total, or $8,250, represents "clear net gain, the amount above the general margin secured through ordinary channels without cooperative effort."

"This marketing effort has justified itself in many ways", Mr. Herr points out. "It has resulted in clear financial gain for the farmers who entered the plan. The increase in price through the cooperative service has tended to raise prices for trees marketed through the regular trade channels. Much publicity given to the cooperative plan has had a healthy influence on the whole industry."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received one of the colonial trees for Christmas in 1933 as a memento of her visit to northern New Hampshire the previous summer. The tree association sent it by airplane.

Trees were individually marked with red trade-marked tags previous to 1933, but the growers discovered that these became soiled in transit and did not appear well on the retail market. Dealers were supplied with the fresh tags last year so that they might attach them just before displaying the trees. As a distinctive feature, the butt of each tree was painted white and the trees were tied in bunches with bright red binder twine.

"The supply of trees is not unlimited", Mr. Herr warns. "Our natural supply needs to be further safeguarded. Simple cultural operations such as pruning poorly shaped trees, thinning out crowded groups, and correcting double stemmed trees, will help to keep our supply perpetual.



Loading New Hampshire Christmas trees.

"This work fits in well with what farmers are doing in clearing pastures of encroaching growth. They encourage trees suitable for Christmas use or for pulp; others unfit for either use are destroyed by girdling or cutting.

"Our program of work during 1934 placed further emphasis on this phase of pasture improvement. The pastures of this county are the backbone of the dairy industry and must be preserved at all costs. A practical solution is to clear and destroy all growth unsuited for pulpwood or Christmas trees, giving attention to areas believed valuable by pruning and shaping up growth for Christmas trees."

Missouri County Foresaw and Met Emergency

"YOU never miss the water, 'til the well runs dry" was not sung for the farmers of Jackson County, Mo. Early in June before the drought became acute, County Agent Robert S. Clough became concerned about the water situation. A questionnaire sent out to 1,000 corn-hog contract signers about June 10 asked the question "What percentage of your livestock will you be forced to sell if this drought continues another 30 days?" With this beginning, the farm bureau office became a forum for water discussion and drought problems.

Water for Drought Areas

An engineer, J. O. Issacks, first suggested supplying water to drought areas with tubing laid on top of the ground. H. W. Guengerich, horticultural extension agent, was familiar with the geology of the region and insisted that an area called the Lake City area would furnish plenty of water. He made a brief survey of this territory. Two men from the Lake City region brought in the information that there was enough water in their wells to supply all of Jackson County. A geologist was called in and it was decided to put the idea into tangible form.

A meeting was called by a prominent dairyman of the Blue Springs Civic Club. At this meeting County Agent Clough, also county drought director, presented the idea. A committee was appointed to present the project to the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission who took up the idea immediately, and on July 15 water was running through the first section of the pipe.

Water Pipe Laid

Fourteen miles of 4-inch tubing was laid on top of the ground from the two Lake City wells that touched 90 feet of water sand and quenched the thirst of man and beast in an area 15 miles square. The line was capable of delivering 250,000 gallons of water every 24 hours and was taxed to capacity for days and days. Tubs, barrels, buckets, stock tanks, large truck tanks mounted on spring wagons, old wagons, auto trailers, and trucks carried water from the outlets along the line and from the storage tanks in a continuing line from 5 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening. The pump kept going during the night and built up the reserve in the four storage tanks with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. One morning the pump was shut down for repairs for 45 minutes and caused consternation throughout the community. Tank wagons waited, ensiling crews were stopped, and thirsty cattle bawled.

One hundred and fifty square miles of the area served was, according to the geologists, underlain with Pennsylvania limestone and shale, a structure in which shallow wells are skimpy and deep wells salty. This area adjoined the Lake City area, once the bed of the Missouri in which wells from 65 to 90 feet are never pumped dry. As the drought increased in severity, another area north of the wells and between the old river bed and the present bed of the Missouri River became dependent on the Lake City water supply.

Livestock Saved

Water coming through these miles of pipe in the heat of the day would come out almost boiling hot. Many times this water was set out in the hot sun to cool sufficiently for the livestock to drink. Hot or cold, it was water and good clear water for livestock and household use, without which hundreds of farm and village families would have suffered untold inconveniences and much expense. Much more livestock would have been sacrificed and doubtless many cases of malaria and typhoid would have developed. All of this water was free for the hauling.

To supplement the water supply, certain hydrants in the Kansas City water system were opened to farmers. Some of the oil companies lent their trucks to haul free water to farms at night. This service got quickly out of hand and the farm bureau office was appealed to for help in handling the requests for the trucks. Five of the big companies had their trucks going every night. Twice a fleet of 14 trucks was sent to eastern Jackson County to work all day Sunday. Another well was put down in the Lake City area to supply the tanks that came to the wells. It is estimated that 1,000,000 gallons of stock water was delivered to farmers in the trucks. Stock tanks, wells, and cisterns were filled with water slightly tinged with gasoline but good stock water. To get drivers for the trucks, a call was issued for truck drivers on relief rolls.

Still the demand for water was not satisfied. The county court had sponsored every water project including the pipe line. They then put pumps in Lake Lotawana and supplied a large area with stock water from that private resort lake. With city water hydrants open, with the pipe line, and all available trucks hauling there were still many people in water distress.

To meet this demand, scientific prospecting for water was taken up under the direction of Dr. H. A. Buehler, State geologist and assistant State director of relief. They used a geological map of the county instead of a peach switch and put down test holes in favorable areas. A number of good wells were located in this way, one on the famous Sni-A-Bar Farm. Here previously the farm had spent $800 on a deep well and got salt water only. Other good wells were located in the Sni Valley. One group of these will supply the village of Oak Grove with water for their new water system. They recently voted $40,000 for the purpose. Blue Springs has adopted the Lake City line and voted $30,000 for a new water system.

In speaking of the water problems of last summer, County Agent Clough recently said, "We put ourselves on the spot in this water business. Our activities early in the drought directed the attention of the people of the county this way. The distressed condition of great numbers would have driven us frantic had there been nothing to offer. As the program developed, there was something to offer everybody. Even the isolated man inaccessible to any source of water supply was told to get in touch with the prospectors and get them to locate him a well."

AN educational adviser at a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp states that the use of Department of Agriculture motion pictures increased attendance in his classes 80 percent.

"We showed a total of 27 pictures between March 19 and July 1", he continued, "These pictures were shown in classes in daily affairs, agriculture, forestry, and road building, but they were not shown at every meeting. The average attendance when pictures were shown was 46.5. In the same classes, conducted by the same persons, with no pictures, the attendance was 26.2."

A rural fire truck made from obsolete oil-truck equipment obtained at low cost.

The Rural Fire-Prevention Program in California

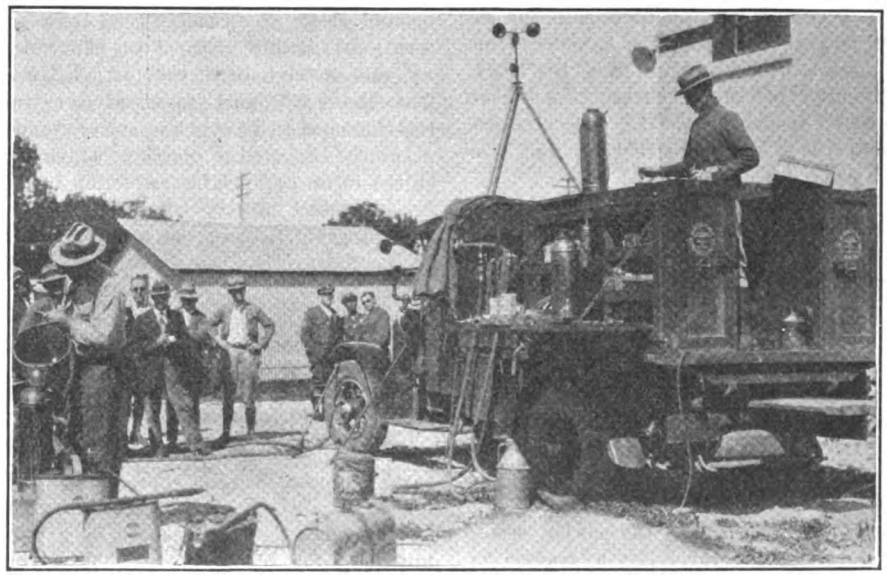
FIRE prevention and suppression is a serious problem in the rural areas of California. The high temperatures and low humidities common during the summer months are conducive to fires being started with much higher frequency than in many States where the prevailing temperatures are lower and humidities higher. Large acreages of dry grain fields, grasslands, brush, and forest, are constantly threatened by fires which are apt to cover extensive areas once they are started. Periods of high winds with afternoon temperatures above 100° F. and relative humidities less than 10 percent may result in disastrous conflagrations which literally wipe out farmsteads, villages, and even sections of cities, when well-trained and equipped fire departments are unable to stop the holocaust until the wind subsides.

During the World War years rural fire companies were organized to combat grain fires with hand equipment such as wet sacks, shovels, forks, and soda-and-acid fire extinguishers hauled to the fires on trailers which were centrally located in 250 communities. The farm bureau fostered first-aid fire protection on farmsteads by purchasing fire extinguishers in quantity and distributing them to farmers at cost. Subsequently, a few of the rural communities provided themselves with motor trucks carrying chemical tanks or water tanks and pumps operated by hand or by small engines.

The weather during the summer of 1928 was exceptionally dry, and grain-fire losses were so severe that fire-insurance companies threatened to discontinue writing fire insurance on standing grain or to sharply raise the premiums. A committee appointed by the governor made a survey of the organization and equipment of many rural fire companies. The results of this survey were used as the basis for recommended organization and equipment, accepted by the fire underwriters to the extent that the rates for fire insurance on standing grain were based on how closely the communities complied with the recommendations.

Tank Trucks

The State Board of Forestry set a good example and provided an extensive field trial of modern rural fire trucks by having shops of the State Division of Highways build 30 tank trucks, equipped with pumps, hose, and miscellaneous equipment suitable for fire fighting in rural areas. These trucks were distributed over the State in charge of forest rangers. The example was followed by many communities which modified and amplified the motorized apparatus to fit their local needs. The trucks proved their value not only for grain, grass, and forest-fire work but also in extinguishing building fires. Now local manufacturers build rural fire trucks which are well suited to the job. Fire insurance companies have followed this lead and recognized the value of organized rural fire protection and are making some reduction in insurance rates on standing grain and on farm buildings in fire districts having good fire-fighting facilities.



The extension demonstration truck at a farm-bureau meeting, showing the steps to follow in recharging a chemical fire extinguisher.

While the foregoing was taking place, the extension specialists were engaged on an educational program, the main activity being fire-demonstration meetings. These meetings were arranged by the county farm advisers in cooperation with local fire organizations. The demonstrations were given at centrally located farms, farm center halls, and schools. The subject matter comprised illustrations of the importance of rural fire prevention, common causes of fire, simple fire-prevention measures, the selection, use and care of fire extinguishers, the value of water-supply systems, motorized fire-fighting apparatus, and rural fire-fighting organizations. Since wherever possible the point under discussion was demonstrated, much equipment and illustrative material were necessary. A motor truck was outfitted with water tanks, power-driven pumps, hoses and nozzles, which equipment was used both for experimental work and the demonstration of the essential units of a rural fire truck. Various types of fire extinguishers were selected to show how they are charged, what parts require attention, and how the extinguishers are used.

A sturdy, well-powered, rural fire truck.

During the years 1928–32, 389 demonstrations were held in 53 of the 58 counties in the State. The total attendance was more than 80,000.

Demonstrations on Fire Prevention

Special demonstrations on fire prevention were given by the specialists at three of the annual 4-H club conventions at Davis. These demonstrations were conducted as skits. The characters were a farmer and a fire warden; the place, a farm shop; the major scene, a gasoline fire involving a tractor or engine. The fire was extinguished by the fire warden after the farmer had attempted to use empty or inoperative fire extinguishers. The subsequent dialogue and inspection of the premises by the fire warden brought out essential points in farm fire prevention and suppression. This form of demonstration is effective, but requires careful preparation.

The county farm advisers not only arrange for the demonstrations in their counties, but some of them have taken an active part in guiding the organization of rural fire districts and in keeping them working. The Yolo County farm adviser sponsors a field day each spring, at which the rural fire trucks are assembled for inspection and the fire companies compete in fire drills. Plans for the year are discussed at this meeting. The Butte County staff has conducted fire-prevention contests in the different centers, honors going to the center in which farmers have made the most improvement in reduction of fire hazards around their premises. These improvements are mainly in the form of a clean up, and involve little cash expenditure. The Madera County farm adviser was instrumental in having the entire county organized as a fire district, which resulted in an appreciable reduction in the fire-insurance bill for the county. On this program he had the able asistance of the State forest ranger who was stationed in that county. Home demonstration agents have emphasized the safe handling of gasoline about the home and the use of safe dry-cleaning methods.

Reducing Fire Hazards

Several counties have conducted a farm fire-hazard reduction contest following an outline prepared by the extension specialists and sponsored by a committee of the farm bureau. The farms of those who sign up for the contest are visited early in the fire season by a committee usually consisting of the farm adviser, the State ranger, and a local insurance man. The premises are scored and fire hazards are pointed out to the owner. After about 6 weeks a reexamination is made, and the farm showing the greatest improvement is awarded a prize—usually a fire extinguisher. Several 4-H clubs have carried on such a project with slight modifications.

The agricultural extension service has had the able cooperation of the divisions of forestry and agricultural engineering of the University of California in the preparation of subject matter, the loan of equipment, and special investigational work. The California Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service and the State division of forestry have cooperated in the development of fire-fighting equipment and in holding demonstrations. The State division of forestry has detailed a man and a State fire truck to the extension specialists for a long series of demonstration meetings to acquaint the communities with modern developments in motorized fire apparatus suitable for rural districts. The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific and the mutual fire-insurance companies have taken part in the development of accepted organization and equipment which will make for lower insurance rates.

Rural fire institutes have been held under the auspices of the University of California and the State division of forestry. These are 2-day meetings at which papers on pertinent rural fire problems are presented and discussed, and committee reports given. A feature of these institutes is a display and demonstration of fire-fighting equipment.

The job of rural fire-fighting organizations might well absorb the entire time of the extension specialists in forestry and agricultural engineering but, in common with all extension workers, they have other work which must be done. So the time devoted to the rural fire program must be balanced with the many other activities of the agricultural extension service. There will always be work to do on reduction of rural fire losses. The extension problem is to do those things which will make most effective use of the limited time and funds which are available.

As a means of extending the demonstration work to include farmers in all parts of the county, each committeeman serving in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs was asked to carry on one or more demonstrations in Crawford County, Ark.

Forward and Backward

Extension directors, like Janus, the Roman deity, for whom January was named, are looking forward and backward in giving the extension program a great deal of searching study. From the past, the Extension Service must save those parts of the work which have proved their value and fit them into the program of the future. The following comments are by State directors of extension after surveying their year's work for the 1934 annual report.

Equipped to Go Ahead

Washington's State Agricultural Extension Service has just completed a year of record activity. The State has county agricultural agents in 37 of the 39 counties for the first time in the history of the service, and cooperation from the counties concerned has seldom been better. Pacific County has adopted an extension budget for 1935. Jefferson County, the only remaining county without an agent, is experiencing considerable demand for reestabment of the service. The increase in county personnel has been made possible both by additional funds supplied through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and increased cooperation from county commissioners. While the regular extension program has been somewhat pressed by the various emergency programs, greatly increased interest has been aroused in the permanent agricultural program. This new long-time program is combining and developing the best parts of both.—F. E. Balmer, Director, Washington.

Emergency Measures Help

The various emergency measures have been of untold value to the State of New Mexico. The adjustment benefit payments, numbering in hundreds of thousands of dollars, have brought more income to farmers and business men in the eastern and southern counties of the State than all other sources of revenue. This has made it possible for taxes and other obligations to be paid, and for farmers and business men to carry on in the face of the great economic difficulties which were accentuated by the severe drought. The emergency program of cattle and sheep buying has brought in millions of dollars to the State. Payments for Government-purchased livestock have prevented cattlemen and sheepmen from experiencing heavy losses from the death of the animals on denuded ranges.

While the various emergency measures have taken the concentrated attention of State and county extension workers, some of the regular extension programs have made definite progress, although all work undertaken had to be adapted to the emergency situation.—W. L. Elser, Director, New Mexico.

Agents Meet the Emergency

It is to be expected that the Extension Service will be critized to some degree by those not in sympathy with the adjustment programs. It should be kept in mind, however, that on the whole, extension workers have met and handled an emergency not equaled by that faced during the World War. It is believed that in North Carolina the emergency could not have been handled except by this trained and experienced force of men and women. The fact that they have aided the farmers to improve their incomes and to establish sound farming methods should be sufficient answer to any criticism which may be directed at them. A conservative estimate is that the program has been worth $115,000,000 to the State of North Carolina in increased prices for crops plus the rental and benefit payments.—I. O. Schaub, Director, North Carolina.

Leadership Proves Effective

The way in which agents and specialists have been able to carry on with their established lines of work and at the same time assume the additional activities of the adjustment programs is a tribute to both the extension workers and the people in the respective counties of the State. It is an evidence of the sound basis upon which the work is established and the capable leadership which has been developed. It is an evidence, also, of the fact that extension workers become more and more effective as the years go by. Without the leadership of well-trained, experienced extension workers, who are familiar with the people and the conditions in the several counties, it would not have been possible to achieve the degree of success in carrying out the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. By the same token, the success of the campaigns could not have been achieved without the hearty cooperation given by farmers and farm leaders.—T. B. Symons, Director, Maryland.

Extends Influence

I feel that, although having been subject to many interruptions of the regular program due to emergency work, as a result of the past year extension is reaching more people and doing greater good through its regular programs than at any time since the establishment of the work in the State.—G. E. Adams, Director, Rhode Island.

New Farm Problems Tackled

Discouragement of farmers over low prices of agricultural products due to excessive production has been supplanted by hope of relief through the administration's program for production control. Even though this program has received general support from the farmers as a whole, they have not forgotten the importance of efficiency. This is thoroughly substantiated by the fact that when very important programs in adjustment control were engaging the universal attention of Kansas farmers and the Extension Service staff, there continued without abatement, interest in the established extension programs insofar as the Extension Service had time to continue them. The inevitable result of a permanent production-control program must be increased efficiency, and a program of adjustment cannot attain its full purposes unless it is combined with one of efficient production.

For the first time the individual farmer will have on his own farm new problems of land utilization, and consequently will require information pertaining to the solution of these problems. He has also the problem of utilizing spare time in ways other than in the growing of more crops or more livestock. This affords opportunity for keeping and analyzing

individual farm records and, through community projects in accounting, for summarizing farm accounts to encourage better individual farm management, and for determining sound principles upon which to base more permanent farm production programs. Projects in recreation and in home improvement, including home beautification and landscaping the home grounds, will be of increased importance in the utilization of time made available through production-control programs.—H. J. C. Umberger, Director, Kansas.

Farmer's Position Improved

During the last fiscal year 111,839 Georgia farmers were assisted in executing and completing contracts in the first cotton and tobacco acreage reduction campaign, and rental and benefit checks were delivered through the county agents to cooperating farmers.

The many millions of dollars in rental and other benefits paid Georgia farmers and the 100 percent or more enhancement in price of their staple crops by reason of the adjustment campaigns would have justified amply the extension service's activities in such campaigns, even if it had been necessary to entirely abandon their regular educational programs. This, fortunately, was not the case. The major extension projects were carried on throughout the year very satisfactorily through the county advisory boards, home-economic councils, an increased number of cooperating organizations, and with greater cooperation by farmers and farm women generally.

Forty new counties arranged to cooperate in employing county agents during the year, bringing the total number employed in the State on January 1, 1935, up to 147 white and 14 Negro agricultural agents.—H. L. Brown, Director, Georgia.

New Opportunities Opened

The Extension Service in Oklahoma has been able to reach more farm people during 1934 than in any previous year in the history of the work. This has been true not only because the regular extension program has been carried on in spite of the pressure of extra work imposed by the various adjustment and drought service activities but also because these new activities of the extension services have given new contacts with groups of the farm people.—E. E. Scholl, Acting Director in 1934, Oklahoma.

Wheat Campaigns Endorsed

Cooperation with the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has resulted in a program which has met the enthusiastic support of Oregon farmers. If the question of continuing this program was before the wheat contract signers today for consideration, it is a reasonable statement of estimate to say that fully 90 percent of the signers would favor a continuation of the program on about the current basis.—Wm. A. Schoenfeld, Director, Oregon.

Production and Marketing Help Demanded

The Extension Service staff has taken the position that emergency duties constitute a job "in addition to and not in place of" the educational work carried on during the past 20 years. The demands upon the agents' time for assistance in problems of production and marketing are not demands stimulated or steered by the agents themselves. Growers bring to the county agents their continued demands for assistance with production and marketing problems the same as in years gone by. Evidently, California farmers are not going to permit the county agent staff to devote their entire time to emergency activities. Letters and oral requests are now on file from different counties urging agricultural extension to increase the staff in the county, in order that there may be rendered personal service comparable to demands of the farmers. In general, emergency work has brought the agents into continued favorable attention. Farmers who never before have visited the agent's office are finding understanding, helpful and invariably courteous service.

The fact that during the serious depression years no county eliminated its appropriation for agricultural extension is a tribute to the substantial worth of the service rendered. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, the county appropriation for maintenance of the extension service was not an issue in any county of the State. The extension service is evidently looked upon as an established institution in 40 counties of the State. Staff members, however, cannot continue for an indefinite period to work under the physical strain resulting from the emergency calls of the past year. For greatest achievement during a period of years, more normal conditions of work must be set up and followed by agents in this service.—Leroy B. Smith, Acting Director, California.

IN CONNECTION with cotton acreage adjustments in Ashley County, Ark., we have seen a great awakening of interest in soil improvement, particularly in the bottom-land section of the county", says County Agent W. B. Vinzant. This section ordinarily plants 45,000 acres in cotton. This year a 40-percent reduction allowed them about 27,000 acres. Practically all the 18,000 acres left out of cotton this year is planted to soybeans and lespedeza. Many new barns have been built and are now filled with good hay.

When vetch planting time arrived the county agent assisted in making up a cooperative order for 36,000 pounds of vetch seed and inoculating material. Repeat orders brought the total to more than 40,000 pounds bought of one of the 5 townships in the bottom lands. The cooperative order saved these men $400 on the cost of seed.

The bottom-land section of the county has planted more than 60,000 pounds of vetch seed this season, or between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of cotton land. The practice of planting vetch has now become a part of the regular soil-improvement program for the section. This, with the growing of soybeans to be followed by cotton, is rapidly raising the cotton lint production per acre from an average of 200 pounds to 300 pounds.

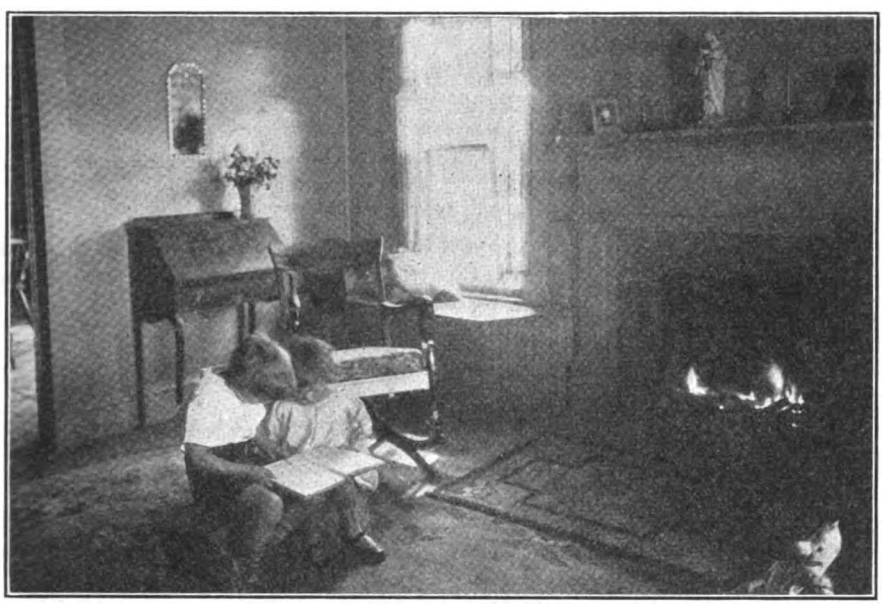
THE 4-H clubs in Washington during 1934 enrolled 8,707 members. The average percentage of completion in project work was raised 2 percent above the record of 86 percent for 1933. Two counties, Walla Walla and San Juan, passed the 90-percent mark on completions with 91 and 93, respectively. Eight new county agricultural agents were added to the staff during the year.

ADDISON COUNTY, Vt., led in attendance during the recent 4-H county round-ups with 484 members. Ten of the 13 counties of the State had more than 3,000 members at the meetings. Lamoille County, where there are no county extension workers, reports an attendance of 150 boys and girls.

The World of Books

TO GO adventuring with Tom Sawyer, to battle the buccaneers on Treasure Island, to live again the thrilling adventures of scouts and sailors is the rightful heritage of every boy if he but knew it. There is a world of fancy and beauty, of great achievement and great living open to women weary of the daily grind and to lonely little girls if only books can be made available to them, and they can learn to know them.

In this day and age, when statesmen and philosophers are speaking of a more abundant living and when the Government is willing to make every reasonable effort to increase the joy and the satisfaction of life for its citizens, the potential power of books to give pleasure, to relieve monotony, and to stimulate thought cannot be overlooked.



Books bring joy to the children.

There is a world of opportunity in books, and Elizabeth Moreland, community service specialist with the Tennessee Extension Service, who is a lover of books herself, is devoting her time and energies to giving the women and boys and girls in rural Tennessee a glimpse of the promised land of books. "For the last few years", she says "many young people have been forced to stay at home on the farm with few outlets for their interests and energies. They have been restless and dissatisfied. Farmers themselves were baffled, and homemakers worn out with the efforts of making things go smoothly in the home. Books have so much to offer them."

She attacks her problem in every way she can; she carries books around in her car, talks to farm women, boys, and girls about the books they have read and tells them of new books every time she has a chance. Because many farm homes have little money to invest in books, she has prepared a fine collection of 10 cent books for children which she takes to home demonstration club meetings.

Each summer during the district 4-H club camp season, she packs 200 books or so and goes to camp. Sometimes the books are borrowed from nearby libraries in order to interest these institutions in providing books for rural boys and girls. She sets up shop under a tree in a much frequented spot. Book maps are hung up on a tree. Two large maps, attractively colored, lacquered, and framed, one entitled "Map of Great Adventures" locates the scenes of the better-known adventure stories of the world, such as "Swiss Family Robinson", "Robinson Crusoe", "Call of the Wild", "We", "Royal Road to Romance", "Little America", and scores of others; approximately 178 titles are listed. The other called "The Book Lovers' Map of America" contains American stories of all kinds. The campers like them very much and crowd around with insistent requests for the books listed. They sit around the long table under the trees and read, or look over books, or take them away, as they please. Miss Moreland's aim is to interest the young people in good books to read rather than have them really read while in camp. However, last summer, on the average, two books per person were lent to those attending camp, not including those read in the library under the trees.

Children's Books

At the six women's camps, children's books were emphasized. The collection contained 56 books for smaller children, about one-third of them costing from $1 to $2 each and the rest cheaper books of good quality. Miss Moreland believes that it is especially important to make these farm parents realize the educational value of books and the pure joy which the children can get from them. To establish a love of books among children will lead to a far greater appreciation and utilization of books on the Tennessee farms of the future.

Many of the isolated rural communities have no library facilities. There are those communities which are financially able and interested in a library which need more encouragement and help, those which are financially able to support a library but not interested, and those which are neither financially able to support a library nor interested in obtaining one. It is for the communities in the last category that Miss Moreland has reserved her demonstration libraries.

These demonstration libraries were started more than 2 years ago through the cooperation of the Rosenwald fund and the University of Tennessee. Eight demonstration libraries, containing 60 to 75 books, were made up; about two-thirds of the books being children's books. Counties were chosen in which there seemed to be the least opportunity of doing something for themselves. Four libraries were put in each of two counties far enough apart so their circulation would not overlap, but near enough for people to hear about the next library. Counties were chosen in which there was a home demonstration agent, and the local home demonstration club became responsible for the library. Each leader sends in a monthly report to the agent as to the number of books lent and the general situation of the library. In locating a demonstration library, Miss Moreland talks to the club of the many opportunities offered by books, and suggests reading aloud to the children, having a definite time for the family reading circle, or a community story hour. She explains about their new library and says

they can keep it only if they expand it and make it into a growing circulating library, a real force in the community.

The success of some of these ventures has been inspiring. Fork Mountain, a coal-mining community, received a demonstration set of books. An exceptionally able leader was obtained, a former teacher and member of the Alabama Library Commission, who offered her home and services to the new library. The mine was running only a few hours a day. The men and boys, finding time hanging heavy on their hands, took to reading the books like a duck takes to water. At times all of the books have been out. The community was poor, but they began immediately to try and raise money for new books. Some were donated through the efforts of the leader, and just as soon as the mines reopened a pie social brought in $49 for new books. They now have a good collection of books.

Graysville, another small community in the Tennessee Valley area got one of the original sets of books. There was little money for new books, so the home demonstration club women thought of serving lunch to some mill workers in the valley.

They now have 600 or 700 volumes and their circulation is large.

One very small community back in the hills, with only about 19 families and not all of those able to read, has had one of the collections for the first time this year; their average circulation has been a little less than 30 books a month, but they report that everybody shows an interest in the books and this little collection is probably doing more good than some others with three times the circulation.

The work is gathering momentum. Four additional demonstration library sets have been added to the original number through donations of friends. Home demonstration clubs are showing an eagerness to hear more about demonstration libraries and to feel a responsibility for providing some free book service in their community. The rural people are catching a glimpse of a new world—the world of books.

THE library of the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared bibliographies of the following subjects: Beds and bedding, child training, floriculture, furniture (construction, care, and refinishing), and house decoration and furnishing. The publications listed in the bibliographies have been issued by the various State extension and experiment station offices.

South Carolina Appoints Director

DAVID W. WATKINS, newly appointed director of extension work in South Carolina, has spent an active life in agriculture work. He was reared on a farm in that State, and received his degree from Clemson Agricultural College in June 1909. After 5 years of varied teaching and managerial experience, Mr. Watkins was appointed extension dairy specialist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, with headquarters at Clemson College, S. C. He spent 4 years in this work.

On July 1, 1918, Mr. Watkins was appointed assistant director of extension work in South Carolina. He served in this capacity, with the exception of 1 year, when he represented the United States Department of Agriculture in the field as senior economist until November 30, 1933. Then he came to Washington as assistant to the chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Mr. Watkins' appointment as director became effective on December 1, 1934. He succeeded W. W. Long who died in November.

Oregon Local Leaders Organize for Club Work

(*Continued from page 6*)

"They provide an incentive for leaders by creating greater interest and enthusiasm in club work", she said. "These groups, meeting regularly, furnish a means for instruction and discussion on various 4-H activities, thereby assisting the club agent in rounding out his program. This tends to raise the quality of work and makes possible a higher completion record for the State. The State Local Leaders' Association strives to unify the work and to promote greater cooperation and harmony among the National, State, county, and local club workers."

For the current year this group has prepared a suggested program for county 4-H leaders' associations, indicating suggested activities for each month of the year. Another activity planned by the State organization is the preparation of a small quarterly mimeographed pamphlet to be known as the "Local Leaders' Bulletin", containing suggestions and helpful ideas for leaders in all types of projects.

Local leader organizations are one of State Leader Seymour's pet hobbies. He sat in at the organization of the first one in Oregon 13 years ago and is a firm believer in their value.

"It has been my observation during these 13 years", Mr. Seymour said, "that those groups which meet regularly at a set time, and have their meetings once a month, or at least not more than 2 months apart, have been getting the most uniform and best results. These leaders know the time of the meetings and can plan their trips to the place of the meetings and come prepared to take part in the activities. Then, returning to their local communities, they carry back the many suggestions and instructions received.

"The local leaders' organizations are the backbone of the 4-H club system."

A PROJECT providing two trained 4-H club leaders, a young man and a young woman, has been approved by the Hart County (Ga.) Federal Emergency Relief Administration, according to L. C. Westbrook, county agent. These leaders will assist the county agent in training 4-H club members for leadership in the playing of games and other forms of entertainment and recreation. They will also assist in holding club meetings, help obtain club records, and encourage competition for the various club prizes.

A Comparison of the 1934 and 1935 Programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

[January 1, 1935]

Commodity program	Year	Total payments [1] (calendar year)	Rate of payments	Percentage adjustment under base	Period for determination of base acreage
Corn, hogs	1934	$144,266,300	30¢ per bu. on estimated production of shifted acres. $5 per head on allotment.	Corn, 20 to 30; hogs, 25	2 years: Dec. 1, 1931 to Dec 1, 1933.
	1935	[2] 249,800,000	35¢ per bu. as stated above. $15 per head on hogs represented by the reduction.	Corn, 10 to 30; hogs, 10	Do.
Wheat	1934	124,873,910	Two payments of 20¢ and 9¢ per bu. on domestic allotment	15	3 to 5 years: 1928-32 (crop year).
	1935	[3] 54,600,000	Rate of payment for 1935-36 program not yet announced by Secretary Wallace.	10	Do.
Cotton	1934	85,448,151	3½¢ per lb. 1¢ parity payment	35 to 45	5 years: 1928-32 (crop year).
	1935	88,600,000	3½¢ per lb. 1¼¢ parity payment	25 to 30	Do.
Tobacco [4]	1934	17,320,309	$12 to $20 rent per acre with equalizing and adjustment payments.	25 to 50	1 to 3 years: 1931-33 (crop year).
	1935	30,000,000	do	10 to 40	Do.
Sugar	1935	26,000,000	Beets: $1.25 minimum per ton on 1934 production; cane: $1 per ton advance and parity payment on 1934 production.	Beets: 0 to 10 from factory district acreage; cane: Not announced.	1 to 5 years: Beets: 1930-34; Cane: 1929-33.
Peanuts	1935	4,000,000	$8 per ton on the 1934 production; $2 minimum per acre on 1935 allotment.	Up to 10	1 or 2 years: 1933-34.

[1] The amounts given in this column do not cover payments made in 1933 or those to be made in 1936. Approved by the budget section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
[2] Total given for 1935 includes approximately $155,000,000 yet to be paid on 1934 contracts.
[3] This is the balance of payment due in respect to the 1934 crop. This amount will be materially increased by payments made with respect to the 1935 crop, the rate of which has not yet been announced.
[4] There are 6 types of tobacco, the requirements of which are covered by 12 contracts. For detailed information see the individual contracts.

Summary of 1934 Agricultural Adjustment Programs

[January 1, 1935]

Commodity program	Numbers involved in 1934 programs					Present processing tax rate [1] (total collections to Dec. 1, 1934)	Factors contributing to programs
	Units under contract [1]	Contracts signed	Counties	State	County associations		
Corn, hogs	55,000,000 acres; 54,000,000 head.	1,167,718	2,645	48	2,182	5¢ per bu. on corn; $2.25 per cwt. on hogs; corn, $7,575,961; hogs, $162,045,201.	55¢ loans (original 45¢) on corn sealed on farm. Effect on price of emergency and supplemental purchases; new contract sign-up.
Wheat	51,387,000 acres	585,130	1,758	37	1,347	30¢ per bu. on domestic allotment; $169,884,736.	Differential payments on exports to remove surplus from Pacific Northwest; $6,465,000; reopened sign-up.
Cotton	38,210,000 acres	1,004,000	970	19	900	4.2¢ per lb. net; $185,084,927; paper and jute, $11,101,353; ginners' tax, $45,022.	12¢ (originally 10¢) loans on cotton pools; Bankhead Act; new 1-year contract.
Tobacco	1,800,000 acres	290,000	553	19	277	0 to 6.1¢ based on types and use; $30,179,178; producers' sales tax, $458,613.	Marketing agreements; Kerr-Smith Act.
Sugar	Estimated 1,200,000 acres	Estimated 115,000	300	20		½¢ per lb.; $27,721,408	Tariff reduction equal to processing tax; Jones-Costigan Act.
Peanuts	Estimated 1,500,000 acres	Estimated 150,000	328	13		1¢ per lb. on weight of farmers' stock peanuts; $582.	Diversion of surplus peanuts to oil and livestock feed.

[1] This is the total number of farm units under adjustment contracts. The approximate acreages taken out of production in the 1934 programs are: Cotton, 14,500,000; corn-hogs, 13,600,000; wheat, 7,710,000; tobacco, 610,000.
[2] Unclassified processing taxes, $666,842, which brings the grand total to $594,763,828 in processing taxes collected up to Dec. 1, 1934.

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration community committeemen of Pope County, Ark., noticed that the crops were better on terraced farms and that the acre rentals were just a little higher on well-terraced farms. They began to talk about terracing among themselves and then at farm meetings. The farm-improvement clubs discussed it as a special topic. Next they obtained the help of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and during the coming year plan to terrace 4,000 acres. This job will be put over by the leaders trained in the agricultural adjustment campaigns.

AN EXTENSION specialist in soils directed soil studies in Missouri 4-H club camps last year. The members brought samples of soils from the various fields of their home farm and were taught in camp how to test them for lime and phosphate requirements. In addition to their learning the routine technic of collecting and testing soils, they also recorded their experiences in laboratory manuals. These facts were used as a basis for working out certain suggested plans for soil building and crop-adjustment programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Extension and Relief Combine Efforts

"THERE has been an excellent spirit of cooperation between the Extension Service in Vermont and educational, social service, and relief agencies wherever they have come in contact during the past year. With a common purpose—that of service to the rural people of the State—there has been evidenced throughout the emergency the best kind of teamwork," says Director Carrigan of the Vermont Extension Service.

An example of this teamwork was that undertaken in cooperation with the Civil Works Service of Vermont to give work to persons trained in nutrition, clothing, and handicraft, and at the same time strengthen the extension program for a rich, satisfying rural life.

Twelve county nutritionists were employed, and, under the direction of the State home demonstration leader and the extension nutritionist, devoted their time to hot school lunches, meat canning, and family nutritional problems.

In 243 rural schools, where most of the children had a cold noonday meal, one hot dish was prepared each day. Two hundred and forty-three women were hired for 2 hours a day, one in each school, with funds provided by the relief administration, to prepare the hot dish. The school boards, parent-teacher association, and other organizations cooperated in furnishing supplies and equipment. The 4,981 children in the schools showed the value of the work in gains in weight, improvement in health, and greater alertness. Many of these schools plan to continue the hot lunch through their own efforts.

The county nutritionists encouraged meat canning by giving demonstrations in the latest and most satisfactory methods of home canning. In these demonstrations special emphasis was placed on the canning of a variety of meats in order to obtain more attractive home menus. More than 1,360 women attended the 56 demonstrations that were given.

The 158 group meetings at which family nutrition problems were discussed were attended by 2,190 persons interested in spending their food money to the best advantage. Demonstrations showing the use of inexpensive foods and the preparation of low-cost meals were given at the meetings. At the suggestion of social workers, 500 home visits were made by the county nutritionists.

During the winter months, 12 additional women were hired with relief funds to carry on clothing work in the counties. An assistant was hired to aid the extension clothing specialist who had charge of the work. The 12 women were experienced in dressmaking and were unemployed. The clothing specialist gave them special training in giving demonstrations in clothing renovation, children's clothing, and tailoring. They not only worked with small groups in communities, but offered their services to the local relief director as an aid to solving clothing problems which came to his attention. In many places they assisted in sewing centers and in clothing distribution. In all counties, 383 meetings were held with an attendance of 4,128. In 7 counties, 1,221 garments were repaired or retailored.

Twenty emergency workers were trained for handicraft demonstrations by the extension home management specialist. This group of workers held 359 meetings with an attendance of 4,489 people. They gave demonstrations in various home-industry activities such as chair seating, upholstery, refinishing, and the making of rugs and quilts.

New Film Strips

THREE new film strips, as listed below, have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension, in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Plant Industry and the Forest Service. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension.

Series 327. The Work of the Forest Service. Illustrates the activities of the United States Forest Service. 76 frames, 54 cents.

Series 336. Leguminous Forage Crops, Coastal Plains Region. Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 1250, "Green Manuring"; 1520, "The Soybean; Its Culture and Uses"; 1148, "Cowpeas, Culture and Varieties"; 1143, "Lespedeza as a Forage Crop"; 1663, "Winter Legumes for Green Manure in the Cotton Belt." This series illustrates the principal leguminous forage crops of the Coastal Plains Region, and the characteristics culture, uses, and value of these crops as well as of leguminous crops in general. 40 frames, 36 cents.

Series 348. Cotton Diseases and Their Control. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1745, "Cotton Diseases and Methods of Control" and illustrates how farmers can reduce production costs through disease control. The series is applicable to all cotton-growing sections, but certain modifications should be made depending on the location. 56 frames, 45 cents.

Revised Series

The following series have been revised:

Series 20. Production of Alfalfa East of the 95th Meridian. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1283, "How to Grow Alfalfa"; and 1229, "Utilization of Alfalfa"; and illustrates the value and production of alfalfa. 47 frames, 36 cents.

Series 25. Leguminous Forage Crops for the North. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1250, "Green Manuring"; 1339, "Red Clover Culture"; 1520, "Soybeans, Culture and Varieties"; 1653, "Sweetclover in the Corn Belt Farming"; 1722, "Growing Alfalfa", and illustrates the principal leguminous forage crops for the North, their culture, their value, and place in cropping systems, and their use as green manures. 59 frames, 45 cents.

Series 34. Green Manuring. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1250, "Green Manuring", and illustrates the most common green-manuring crops, their value and use. 62 frames, 45 cents.

The following three series show selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Series 309. Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1935. 49 frames, 45 cents.

Series 312. Apple Outlook Charts, 1935. 42 frames, 36 cents.

Series 329. Citrus Outlook Charts, 1935. 24 frames, 36 cents.

PROSPERITY is returning to Lonoke County, Ark., farmers, if the figures on the relief rolls are to be believed. Over $70,000 was spent for relief in the county during December 1933, whereas only slightly more than $10,000 was spent in the same month in 1934, reports County Agent Waldo Frasier.

Building an Agricultural Policy

H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THERE is a great need in the national life today, for a continuing agricultural policy, a policy which can be continued through the years no matter who is in power. This need is felt more and more as we develop plans for agricultural adjustment.

When we launched the agricultural adjustment activities, we were especially concerned with the tremendous carry-overs of wheat and cotton and lard. In working out plans for controlling these surpluses, we found ourselves up against certain knotty problems: How many acres of crop land should be under cultivation in 3 or 4 years, in 7 or 8 years, or in 10 years. To what extent will foreign purchasing power really be restored—in the next 3 years or in the next 10 years? There was no one to solve them, yet it seemed that somewhere there should be some guiding policy.

This field has not been invaded to any great extent. We are just now giving serious thought to balancing the agricultural adjustment program with the increase in foreign purchasing power which can reasonably be expected as a result of the present and prospective tariff policy. There is no complete uniformity among ourselves yet, and I am glad this is so for we have perhaps not looked into the problem deeply enough.

One fact which must be clear as we think of this continuing policy is why it is so exceedingly painful for this Nation to act as a creditor nation must act. The majority of extension workers still do not appreciate the magnitude of the changes which are upon us. At the present time there is a great excess of exports over imports. The situation is incredible and impossible. To restore the volume of production and prices to which we were accustomed would mean an astonishing increase in imports. It is a matter of just plain, straight arithmetic, and it is astonishing how many men of the most prominent position in the United States fail to grasp the simple morality of this arithmetic.

The logic of it is merely this: Following the Civil War the United States borrowed from Europe 5 or 6 billion dollars to build railroads. The interest amounting to $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year was paid with excess farm products. In the old days there were 50,000,000 acres of land producing for the export market. From 1914 to 1929 the net loans, in excess of what was owed, amounted to more than $17,000,000,000. At the present time foreign nations owe the United States about $1,000,000,000 in interest charges. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine was on a loaning market. We lent the money for foreign countries to buy from us. We do not propose to do that any more on a large scale.

The American people have not been strong enough thus far to bear the full truth of the situation. It was eased off for them during the period up to 1929 by the loans abroad. It is being eased off at the present time by the mechanisms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the monetary policy.

The question is now whether the American people can tighten themselves up to facing the ultimate implications of these adjustment programs, or tighten themselves up to facing the implications of greatly increased imports. The land-grant institutions can do an immense amount of education along that line, and they have done a marvelous job. In considerable measure, the opinion of the American people has already been changed, but a great deal remains to be done. There is a great need for a thoughtful continuing body to set up certain objectives on which there can be no difference of opinion, North or South, East or West, Democrat or Republican, in labor, industry, or agriculture. The land-grant college people are members of a body which does extend over the years and which to a very considerable extent can originate and formulate, through its influence on the great rank and file of our people, policies which will go beyond this particular administration. It would seem that the extension workers, who I believe are free from politics in the majority of States, guided by the scientific research in the experiment stations and in the Department of Agriculture and also guided to some extent by the state of public opinion as they find it, should be able to help formulate a policy which can stand as a guide through many administrations.

The two decisions on long-time, fundamental, economic matters which should be arrived at by a body of this sort seems to me to have to do with the creditor position of the United States which involves the relationship between volume of imports on the one hand, and the degree of acreage reduction and the long-time land policy on the other. It is extremely important during the next year to have a sufficient volume of public discussion so that an educated public opinion will support a decision on these two key positions.

Part of talk given by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Nov. 19, 1934.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

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BUILDING THE TERRACES WHICH SAVE GEORGIA LAND.

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

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In This Issue

THE UNITED STATES has long needed a definite, consistent, and unified land policy. In recent years, the conviction has grown that the great wastes, both of natural and human resources, growing out of the misuse of the land should not be permitted to continue and that our land resources, as a matter of sound public policy, should be put to those uses for which they are economically and socially better adapted.

Increasingly, the public has recognized our need for a large area of public forests, wildlife and game refuges, and park and recreational areas, in which land too poor for continued farming could well be devoted. Recognizing the vital importance of developing and applying an aggressive policy for better use of our land resources, the Federal Government has inaugurated a land-planning program of wide implication, in the conduct of which the Department of Agriculture and cooperating State experiment stations, extension services, and other State agencies are playing a leading part.

Most of this number of the Extension Service Review is devoted to various phases of land utilization. Secretary Wallace comments briefly on some of the most important recommendations in the 455-page report of the National Resources Board. On the inside of the back cover page appears an excerpt from the introduction to this report which explains why it is considered to be the most significant and comprehensive statement ever issued covering the use of our lands. Some of the most important recommendations are illustrated on the picture page.

The terracing program in Georgia and the success it has had in conserving the soil resources of the State, are described by Extension Director Harry L. Brown.

The relation of wildlife to the land and to the farmer is explained by Chief "Ding" Darling of the Biological Survey. J. F. Cox of the A. A. A. explains how the 1935 adjustment contracts will affect the use of farm land. The Wisconsin's rural zoning program and Hawaii's efforts to solve their land problems are described.

Planning to conduct adjustment operations on a regional basis has recently been given a great deal of careful thought by the A. A. A. F. F. Elliott covers the subject in his frank statement of the advantages and difficulties involved in regionalizing adjustment programs. Extension workers interested in obtaining published or visual material concerning land use will find a suggestive list on the back page.

Contents

On The Calendar

Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., second week in May.

American Association for Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wis., May 20–22.

Montana Livestock Growers Association, Great Falls, Mont., May 23.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Minneapolis, Minn., June.

American Home Economics Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13–19.

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education and Home Economics, Denver, Colo., June 30–July 5.

American Association of University Women, Los Angeles, Calif., June 23–30.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

AN AVERAGE of only $32.01 for their clothing was spent in 1934 by 700 farm women who served as wardrobe demonstrators in 91 counties of Texas. Clothing records kept for the entire family by 155 farm women in 61 counties showed an average annual expenditure of $88.33.

THE agricultural adjustment program brought not only cash benefit payments to J. H. Sanders, Tennessee farmer, but ideas about improving his farming system. After 13 years of one-crop farming, the incentive to do something with his idle acres rented to the Government brought him to a realization of the value of the "live-at-home" program. He has also learned other things which he relates in the story about his "Farm Plan That Wins."

THE trend toward pasture and forage crops has taken on added impetus in most States, according to reports received from extension workers. In this issue are presented brief accounts of the plans being carried out in California, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

How Shall We Use Our Land

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

A discussion of the report recently submitted by the National Resources Board, whose broad program the President recommends as a guide to future planning.

THE publication of a report by a governmental body is no longer, I suppose, breath-taking news, but the land-policy report of the National Resources Board stands apart from the common run of reports. In the first place, it is probably the most comprehensive and most adequate statement of our problems of land use yet published; in the second place, it not only states what our land policies ought to be, but it suggests ways of putting them into effect; and in the third place, we have the word of the President that this report will in many respects serve as a guide for public action during this and succeeding years.

The report assumes, and our National and State policies with respect to natural resources ought also to assume, that these priceless resources of land, water, and minerals are for the service of the American people—not just for the few who have the luck and acquisitive skill to get possession of them, but for the service of every man, woman, and child in America. This is the basis upon which our democracy was founded, and the only basis upon which it can remain a democracy. Insofar as we have strayed from that principle during the highly exploitative period of the past, that far have we menaced our democracy. It is the purpose of the report, and quite plainly the purpose of this administration, to make this principle of democracy a living fact.

There was a move toward it a generation ago, when Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, among others, led the campaign to stop the wholesale devastation of our forests. In large part that campaign was successful, but its emphasis was on conservation, rather than on utilization. Today the emphasis is on so handling all our natural resources that they will not only be conserved, but will increasingly contribute to the wealth and happiness of the people. Or as the National Resources Board puts it: "If the recommendations contained herein are put into effect, it is believed that they will end the untold waste of our national domain now, and will measurably enrich and enlarge these national treasures as time goes on."

A second premise of the report is that the necessary changes in land use recommended, must be accomplished by democratic methods. We know that no change in the land use of a region can be made satisfactorily until the people of that region understand why it is necessary and have the right to approve or reject it. It is for that reason, among others, that the National Resources Board has emphasized the necessity for State and local, as well as national, planning, and it is for that reason 42 States have already set up State-planning agencies.

Recommendations Made

Of the many specific recommendations in the report, only a few can be mentioned. The land purchase program and the proposed land settlement and reclamation policies are of special interest. Three large and complex problems—the problem of farm surpluses, the problem of submarginal areas, and the problem of the unemployed—have more than anything else pushed the United States into some hard thinking and, finally, some action. Arising from the acute social and economic conditions in many submarginal areas, we now have this proposal to buy submarginal lands and turn them from farming into other and better adapted uses; arising from the surplus problem, and the unemployed problem, we have the proposals for new land settlement and reclamation policies. Of course, what might be an obvious solution to the surplus problem, may run counter to the equally obvious solution to the problem of the unemployed. Sweeping generalizations, therefore, and clear-cut national decisions, are too much to expect.

The Board recommends the continued retirement of submarginal lands at the rate of about 5 million acres a year for a period now estimated at 15 years. That would involve governmental purchase of 75 million acres of land, now improperly used if at all, contributing in some degree to periodic agricultural surpluses, land afflicted with tax delinquency, hopelessly inadequate schools, roads, and local institutions, and condemning, perhaps, half a million farm families to shockingly low standards of living. On this program of land acquisition the Administration has already started. Lands so acquired will be added to national and State forests and parks, to wild-life refuges, and to Indian reservations.

While it is true that ultimately this land-acquisition program should have some effect on farm production, and on the surplus problems, we cannot expect any quick results from it, nor can we look on it as a complete answer. Its chief aim, after all, is to correct the social and economic evils which have accumulated in these submarginal areas, and to give the people now eking out an existence there a chance to make a living under conditions where the cards are not stacked against them.

Land Settlement

The Board's recommendations on land settlement and reclamation policies strive to resolve some of the conflict between the problem of the surplus and the problem of the unemployed, at the same time keeping in mind the objectives of sound land policy. The Board recommends that the existing homestead and selection laws be repealed to prevent new settlements of submarginal areas and that the States be urged to take corresponding action concerning unorganized State lands; that all lands throughout the country be classified according to problems and probable best uses; and that State and county zoning and purchase of rights over lands, to

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prevent misuse and promote wise use, be encouraged by Federal cooperation.

In relation to subsistence homesteads devoloped by the Federal Government, the Board recommends their development as rural-urban communities, in which families may raise much of their own food, but depend on local industries for cash income. Decentralization of industry is a necessary part of the long-time development of such communities, and if this decentralization can be secured, there is not much danger that these new settlements will invade the field of commercial agriculture. The Board declares, incidentally, that no steps should "be taken to facilitate any considerable movement of unemployed people from urban areas into commercial agriculture."

Consistent with this policy, the National Resources Board suggests that the general national policy on reclamation "should be to complete and perfect old developments and to utilize them fully so far as practicable before undertaking new ones."

The few recommendations I have cited thus far affect the majority of our farmers only indirectly. Necessarily, the first emphasis is on wise use of the lands owned or controlled by governmental agencies. Yet there are serious problems of land use and conservation which involve lands destined to stay in private ownership, and farm lands particularly. I shall mention only the problem of erosion, which is perhaps as fundamental as any land problem with which our civilization must wrestle. The National Resources Board has three recommendations: First, that we aim at establishing control measures on all of the most seriously eroded areas in not more than 10 years, and effective checking of erosion in not more than 20 years; second, that State cooperation be secured through enactment of regulatory legislation and active work by appropriate State agencies; and third, that farm-mortgage credit and production-adjustment programs of the Federal Government be related to erosion-control activities and conditions.

Erosion Control

When we consider that erosion has already destroyed 35 million acres of farm land, that the top soil has been nearly or wholly removed from another 125 million acres, and that another 100 million acres are starting in that direction, even in the best farming areas in the country—when we consider these facts, we must agree to the necessity for both rescue and preventive work. Because most of this land is in private ownership, the program can proceed only with the understanding and active cooperation of the owners. Under the Soil Erosion Control Service, the Government has already made a start in this direction.

The authors of the Resources Board report would be the last to suggest that they had done any more than provide the basis for a national policy of land use. Even so, that is an enormous gain, in view of our urgent need for such a policy. Aside from the recommendations governing erosion, and one or two others, the problem of wise land use on individual farms in most areas still rests with the owners and operators of those farms. I hope that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be able to contribute something toward helping farmers solve the problem in the next year or two. Adjustment policies have somehow to be shaped so that the long-time objectives of the new national land policies can be attained.

Individual farmers, to the extent that they need governmental help, ought to be helped to put their lands only to those uses which are economic, which permit soil conservation rather than destruction, and which make for adequate, sustained standards of living through the years. Indirectly the program of the National Resources Board, as it is put into effect during the coming gen eration, will contribute greatly to that end; but in the better farming areas particularly the burden of responsibility and of opportunity will continue to rest largely with the individual farmer.

Cooperation Beats the Beetle

A COOPERATIVE extension demonstration in 4 counties of Arkansas involved more than 200 farmers and 12,000 acres of peaches. It resulted in a saving of between $500,000 and $800,000 for these farmers during 1934.

The problem was the presence of worms in peaches at harvest time. The growers had been unable to determine the need for late control measures, due to the lack of local information, which seriously handicapped the farmers in planning their spraying and dusting activities. As more than 4,000 carloads of peaches are shipped annually from this district, it was deemed a problem of major importance in the extension program.

During 1933 the farmers in Howard County attempted to combat the insect causing the damage. This effort was somewhat weakened by inroads of the pest from neighboring counties. Early in April 1934 a cooperative effort was initiated at a meeting held at Nashville, in Howard County. The meeting was attended by the county agents from Pike, Hempstead, Sevier, and Howard Counties, together with W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist of the University of Arkansas, and M. P. Jones, extension entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

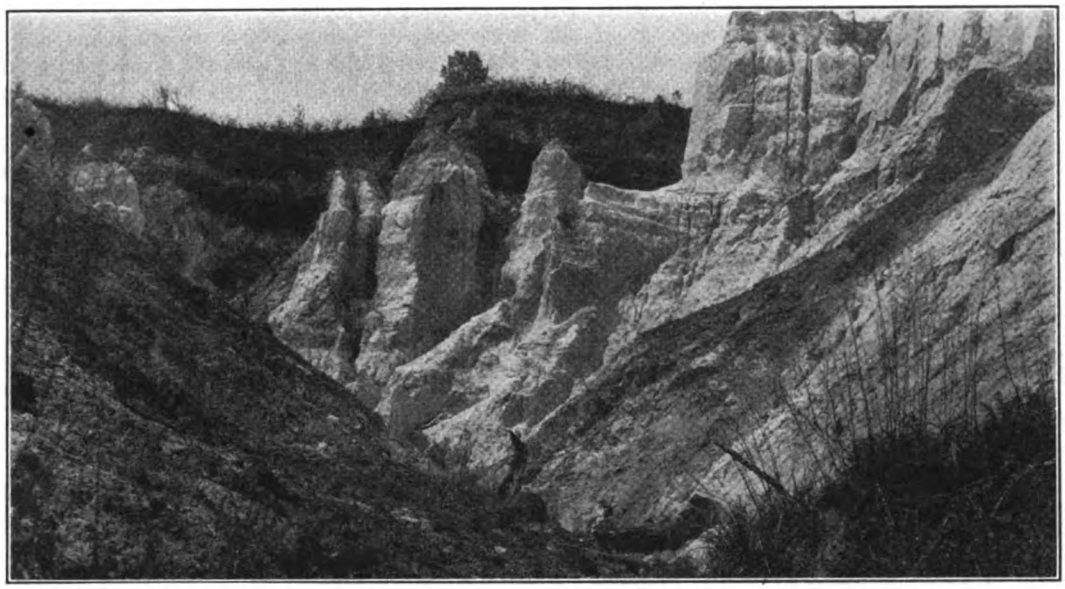
At this meeting, the life cycle of the plum *Curculio* was discussed and the importance of cooperation between the four counties was emphasized as it related to successful results to be obtained from a campaign against the insect. The first research effort made was the placing of 11 screen cages at key points in the district and on farms of the cooperating farmers. These cages were baited with a bushel of early-drop peaches which were known to contain worms.

A constant watch was kept on the cages, and as the first adult beetles emerged from the peaches, spray information and warnings were issued in local newspapers and through circular letters to the cooperating farmers.

Another important factor in the success of the campaign was the cleaning up of all early drop peaches. These peaches were destroyed along with the larvæ which they contained. Not only did this work add materially to the success of the fight against the insect, but it also gave employment to needy families within the area. County Agent Rodgers, of Howard County estimates that 75 percent of the early-drop peaches were cleaned up and destroyed.

The campaign served not only to obtain needed information on the *Curculio*, but also stimulated interest among the growers in cleaning up their orchards and the surrounding areas. At harvest time, due to this clean-up, very few wormy peaches were left on the ground to harbor the hibernating *Curculio* which would damage the 1935 crop.

The records of this one season's work showed the value of the information which can be obtained from cooperative effort. Such work as this proves to be of great value to farmers in planning their spraying and dusting activities during the danger periods.



An example of unchecked soil erosion near Lumpkin, Stewart County, Ga.

Terracing Saves Georgia Land

HARRY L. BROWN
Director, Georgia Extension Service

THE terracing program in Georgia was started in May 1934 in Cobb County, and this marked the beginning of what I regard as one of the most important extension projects ever undertaken in this State. For many years we have followed the practice of opening new lands as old areas became so badly eroded that they would not produce a profitable crop, but this situation is changing and there now appears to be a very definite trend toward saving the land that is suitable for cultivation and diverting those areas which are not adapted to the production of a cultivated crop to other useful purposes.

In north Georgia and part of south Georgia practically all of the land is rolling and must be terraced if erosion is to be held down, but the problem has been that very few farmers were able to purchase machinery which would build the right kind of terrace, or owned sufficient land to justify its purchase. Consequently, they used their own equipment, consisting usually of a turn plow drawn by mules, and in many instances it was impossible to construct a terrace which would not break when heavy rains came.

Knowing, of course, that the Mangum or broad-base terrace was the type needed on most of our lands, our problem was to find a way to make the proper equipment available for the small farmer as well as for the large, and with which terraces could be built at a cost that farmers could afford.

Happily, a solution was found to the problem when the Diesel type of tractor made its appearance on the market because it is much more economical than the gas type of machine, and sellers offered the equipment to the counties so that it might be handled on a self-liquidating plan.

The method of financing which is used in most counties is to guarantee the seller about $1.25 per hour of operation. So far, this has been sufficient to meet the payments and to set up a fund to meet installments for months in which rains may handicap operations.

Since May, 25 counties have followed the example of Cobb County, and have purchased equipment for constructing terraces. So successful has the project been that four of these counties have doubled their facilities for carrying on this work by buying additional outfits. Reports to us indicate that there is an urgent demand for the use of these machines throughout the counties in which they are available, and acreage sufficient for a long period of operation has already been contracted for by farmers.

The equipment being used is a specially designed terracing machine drawn by a track-type tractor, which has proved very satisfactory in building the broad-base terrace.

The cost of construction of terraces of this type has averaged about $1.62 per acre in north Georgia and $1.35 per acre in south Georgia. The lowest cost has been about 75 cents in the southern part of the State and the highest was $2 in the northern section.

The grades and spacings used are those recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Terraces are located by an experienced surveyor and then checked after construction. Where erosion has cut sharply into an area over a comparatively narrow area, the terrace is routed directly across it and the depression is filled in with slip scoops to avoid sudden turns in the rows of crops which, of course, follow the terrace.

An arrangement with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration whereby they are furnishing a State supervisor and an assistant to each county agent, are paying relief labor to build outlets, and render other aid in finishing terraces, has given the project great impetus.

In addition to using the tractors for the construction of terraces, it is anticipated that they will also be in demand and available for use by farmers for turning under winter legumes. As is well known, one of the limiting factors in planting a large acreage of these crops has been that frequently it is impossible to get land in shape properly for the succeeding crop, and also to get good stands, particularly of cotton. With the use of the tractor and a heavy

disk, it is believed that much larger acreages can be planted to winter legumes at a very low cost in counties where these outfits are available.

Details of the terracing project in Georgia have been in charge of the county agents who have been assisted by the agricultural engineering specialist. The latter has maintained supervision over each county unit to see that it is operating efficiently and to inspect the work that is being done.

Interest was focused on the State terracing program recently through the appearance of President Roosevelt in an inspection of the work that is being done on his own farm near Warm Springs. The terracing project is well organized in Meriwether County in which his plantation is located and the Chief Executive had 100 acres terraced for which he, of course, paid the established rate in the county.

President Roosevelt watches the terracing demonstration on his own farm in Meriwether County, Ga. The President is at the wheel with Director Harry L. Brown beside him. In the rear seat are Under Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell and Mrs. Roosevelt.

We feel that the terracing of farm lands in Georgia in a systematic and practical manner is in its infancy and that it will grow and become one of our greatest contributions to the development of a planned agricultural program for the State.

Farmers Take an Inventory

FARM inventory week was observed January 7–12. The agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association and the Farm Credit Administration joined their efforts with those of extension workers to encourage all farmers in the country to take an inventory.

The new Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm record books (3,000,000 of them were out in the field in December) furnished simple forms for taking an inventory. These books were distributed to farmers at meetings when their use was explained. In South Dakota, the record books and inventory plan were explained at district corn-hog conferences so that agents and county leaders would be familiar with them. Since records are such an important part of the adjustment activities, the corn-hog and cotton educational meetings held in January were also utilized in Oklahoma to explain the new account books. Summaries from the old 1934 books were taken and 1935 books delivered by compliance supervisors when they visited wheat farmers to check on the 1935 wheat compliance. Oklahoma cotton farmers also received the new book with their first 1935 payments. Other States have worked out similar plans of bringing home to the farmer the advantages of farm records and the value of an inventory. Montana held a series of community meetings during January to help farmers complete their 1934 record books, to take off basic data on summary sheets, and to distribute the 1935 record book.

Bankers have helped by becoming sponsors for a certain group of farmers and helping each with his inventory. Bankers attended meetings held to explain the farm record plans and got acquainted with the farmers they were sponsoring.

The Farm Credit Administration contributed an attractive leaflet entitled "How Much Are You Worth?" which was just the right size to go in letters sent out by bankers, extension workers, and others.

In Washington, a card was sent to each of the wheat contract signers in Whitman County, asking if they wished the 1935 record book. Immediately, replies were received from 20 percent of these farmers. More will be reached through meetings.

Many of the States made good use of the illustrative suggestions sent from Washington, D. C. Wyoming used the poster suggestion, "An easy way to (1) find your net worth, (2) determine supplies and equipment you will need, (3) get a list for settling fire losses, (4) to improve your credit rating is to make a farm inventory", on a special sticker used on the letters which were sent from the office. Others used the mimeographed material in letters sent to the county agents. New Jersey made several attractive posters for display in public places throughout the State to call attention to farm inventory week.

With the impetus given by the adjustment campaigns and the development of cooperative credit associations, extension agents are finding much more interest in farm records.

THE 263 former 4-H club members who are enrolled in Washington State University maintain their active club interest through an organization of their own. It is interesting to note that 112 of these boys and girls are enrolled in the colleges of agriculture and home economics. Their wide-spread interests are reflected in the variety of courses of study they are pursuing at the university. They have enrolled in the following schools: Arts and sciences, 70; agriculture, 64; home economics, 48; mechanic arts and engineering, 22; education, 17; music and fine arts, 16; physical education, 11; veterinary science, 7; pharmacy, 4; and mines 4. Animal husbandry leads the agricultural enrollment with 23 out of 64; 10 out of 22 are taking electrical engineering, and business administration claims 30 of the 70 in the college of arts and sciences.

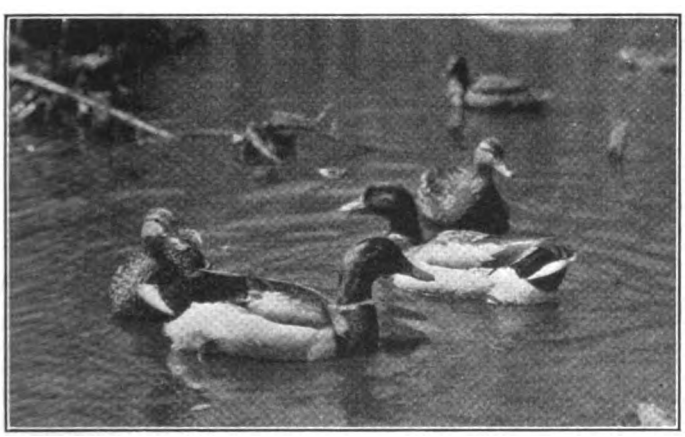
ENROLLMENT in South Dakota 4-H clubs today exceeds the enrollment on the same date last year by approximately 1,400, a 40-percent increase, reports H. M. Jones, State club leader.

Wildlife Management and the Extension Worker

J. N. DARLING
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey

"The land-utilization program affords a long-awaited opportunity to restore and increase valuable forms of American wildlife through the establishment of an extensive system of waterfowl refuges and the improvement of environmental conditions for the birds", says Secretary Wallace in his annual report. The interest which extension workers have in wildlife management and the part they can take in this phase of the national land utilization plans is discussed by a well-known leader in wildlife conservation.

PROBABLY historians will remember this decade as a time when forgotten things of importance were brought to mind by the American public, and it is my opinion that posterity will think kindly of us as much for our awakening to the importance of wildlife as for our concern with many other things that until now have been more vivid in our remembrances. Wildlife has for a long time been our forgotten resource, one of the great endowments of nature that we have forgotten to remember, first in our excited exploitation of the continent and later even in our plans for conservation. Wildlife has been forced to take what has been left after any other interest in land use has been satisfied. Today we are beginning to wake up to the disastrous consequences of this neglect. Federal, State, and local agencies, and individuals throughout the country are stirring themselves in the interest of wildlife, and it begins to look now as though this valuable resource, now sadly depleted, may be given some measure of restoration.



Marshes and ponds available on farms could easily support a great deal of wildlife for the benefit of farmers.

Now that we are actually thinking seriously about the wildlife problem, there are many bright spots that appear with a new vividness and significance. One of these represents the possibilities of wildlife management on farms. We have 167,000,000 acres of farm wood lots in the United States—an average of 24 acres to a farm, 17 percent of our total farm area. We have marshes and grasslands, thickets, brushy fence rows, orchards, and shrubby roadsides that also are available to the farmers for any use they can find for them. We have extensive areas of submarginal lands and lands taken out of crops. The potential game and other wildlife production of all these areas is immense, yet their possibilities have scarcely been imagined, and it is our privilege today to point the way to a wildlife development that will benefit the farmers and all the rest of us too. As an individual contribution to the farm income of the country, $60,000,000 is derived from fur bearers annually and 90 percent of that surprisingly large figure goes to farms where the trapping has been done in the winter months. It probably could be doubled with ease, and yet this is a small item compared to the possible income from game.

Certainly the farmer must have a prominent part in any Nation-wide program for wildlife, for he is out there where the wild life is actually produced—or not produced. Legislators, conservation officers, sportsmen, and other groups can do a lot in stimulating public opinion, in finding out ways and means and financing the approved schemes, and in regulating hunting; but all the time it is the farmer that is on the scene where most of the action takes place. Our laws say that the farmer does not own the game, but nearly every hunter who has gone out looking for a day's shooting has a pretty good understanding of the fact that the farmer controls the game. If the landowner destroys the environment and with it the game, even the most liberal laws will do the hunter little good. If game is present, the farmer may prevent hunting by insisting on the observance of trespass laws. So the farmer is in a mighty good position to help out in our program of wildlife restoration.

Profits for Farmers

The farmer is likewise in a position where he can profit by an increase in wildlife, and I am not thinking right now of those intangible benefits that come from the birds' fight against insects and from the pleasing presence of wild animals on the place. These indirect economic and aesthetic factors are important all right, but the presence of game on the farm can also mean additional money in the farmer's pocket, and that I understand is a pretty welcome place for money. The millions of upland-game hunters in this country cannot be accommodated upon public property even by the most heroic efforts of game commissioners. The public must rely on the ordinary farm for most of its excursions after rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, and quail, and the farmer can certainly be reasonably expected to realize some returns for his investment and efforts in wildlife management. Even at

present, when this activity has not been long emphasized, the sale of hunting privileges and accommodations can well be expected to provide enough to pay taxes.

Wildlife can thus very properly be considered a farm crop, to be encouraged and cultivated and to be included in the harvests that reward the farmer. For the most part, of course, this crop consists of upland species. Occasionally, the sportsman finds a good duck-hunting pond or marsh on one of the farms in his neighborhood, but the majority of these migratory birds spend their fall and winter months on areas that are not classed as farm land. Thus the greatest harvest of game on the farm is from species that are there or in the nearby neighborhood throughout the year, and the farmer for this reason has the better opportunity to control his production of game. It can, in fact, become part of his year-round agricultural practice, and without in any way interfering with his other agricultural objectives.

Extension workers, I am sure, will be particularly interested in the prospects for this means of "extending" the activities of farmers in a way so beneficial generally and locally. It is, indeed, an activity that has fascinating aspects. No group of people enjoys contact with living creatures more than do those who are associated with work on the farm, and there is no group from whom a heartier response can be expected by those who are representing the interests of wildlife. From several points of view wildlife management thus seems to hold out a real appeal to extension workers.

Those who take up this aspect of conservation will find that the groundwork has already been laid (by such handbooks, for instance, as Farmers' Bulletin 1719 on "Improving the Farm Environment for Wildlife"), and yet it has the appeal of a pioneering activity. We are entering a new era in wildlife conservation, and I hope that the farmer and the extension worker will come right along in with the rest of us.

THE cash earnings of North Carolina live-at-home farmers are only a small part of their real income", says Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, rural sociologist at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. A recent survey of 98 farm families and 57 representative industrial families showed that the average cash income of both groups was about $1,000 a year per family.

The farm family paid cash for 40 percent of its living and obtained the other 60 percent directly from the farm. The industrial family paid cash for 96 percent of its living and got 4 percent from the garden.

A Farm Plan That Wins

J. H. SANDERS of Parsons, Tenn., has radically changed his system of farming since the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cotton program went into effect and is making good plans for the future. In the recent "Plant to prosper" contest sponsored by the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., he won over all other contestants in the State in showing the best balance between cotton production and food and feed crops for home use. He does not own any land, but has been renting on the same farm for 14 years. The farm is poor, and the living conditions far from good. Things were going from bad to worse until the cotton program came along and he was classed as a managing share tenant and received a cash benefit payment. From this start, he worked out a different system of farming to use the acres rented to the Government which he described in his own words in the following article.

"For 13 years I have been a one-crop farmer. I planted from 30 to 40 acres in cotton and not much of anything else, making from 14 to 18 bales. I bought everything my family and livestock ate. I did very well until 1930, and then I began to lose. For 3 years I held on to my one crop, but the first of 1934 I rented 14 acres of my cotton land to the Government. I then asked myself what I should do with my idle acres and began to study and plan.

"I took 1 acre for a garden, and put 3 acres in early corn and white peas, 2 acres in sorghum, and 3 acres in cowpeas. I added 3 acres to my pasture and put 1 acre in Irish potatoes, one-half acre in sweetpotatoes, and one-half acre in watermelons. I also fixed 3 hotbeds, 1 in early tomato plants, another for early cabbage, and a third I bedded with 1 bushel of sweetpotatoes.

"For the 1-acre garden, we raised plenty to last us through the summer and canned over 300 quarts. In addition I raised 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 75 bushels of sweetpotatoes, and dried about 300 pounds of vegetables. We also have 104 gallons of sorghum, 5 bushels of black walnuts, 1,200 pounds of pork, 350 pounds of lard, and 220 pounds of home-grown beef. My poultry flock produced 415 dozen eggs. My 2 cows produced 1,460 gallons of milk and 730 pounds of butter. I also have 17 hogs and 2 mules, and raised 150 bushels of corn and 17 tons of hay to feed my livestock.

"One great mistake we farmers have been making is in not keeping a farm record book on our productions and sales of everything we buy and sell. I asked a farmer this fall how he came out with this year's crop. He said he had lost. I then asked him whether he had lost on his cotton, corn, livestock, or in buying food for his family and feed for his livestock, but he was unable to tell me. I asked him a few more questions and soon found out why he had lost. He had not kept a farm record book, he had not rented land to the Government, he had bought food and feed on credit, and had raised nothing but cotton, and with the Bankhead bill he couldn't sell his cotton without paying a tax. I keep a book to show everything I buy and sell. Then if I lose money, I can go to my book and figure out the trouble.

"One of the great mistakes a farmer makes is the habit of buying on credit. A man will buy more, use more, and pay more when buying on credit. We farmers should raise enough on the farm to do us and have enough left to exchange for the things we cannot raise. We must turn from the idea of raising all cotton and buying everything else.

"Another way lots of farmers are losing money is in not knowing what kind of fertilizer is best suited for their land. I very often ask farmers what kind of fertilizer they think pays best on our soils. Nine out of ten will say they do not know. I may not know, but I think I do. I use sulphate of ammonia mixed with phosphate, or nitrate of soda mixed with phosphate.

"I feel that every farmer should wake up and see for himself the good he can reap from the 'live-at-home' program, raising and saving sufficient food for his family and livestock, as this is the only hope for the cotton farmer.

"The great need of the southern farmer is a balanced agricultural program to relieve us of the one-crop system. It is true our trade balances run heavily against the cotton farmer, because we do not produce sufficient food to feed ourselves and stock. We can enjoy no independence until we do."

DESPITE the drought, the alfalfa crop on Illinois farms was practically normal, with some fields actually yielding more than the average for the past 20 years. It is estimated that there were more than 375,000 acres of alfalfa in the State last year, and on many farms it proved to be a lifesaver for dairy herds.

Constructive Use of Shifted Acres in 1935

J. F. COX

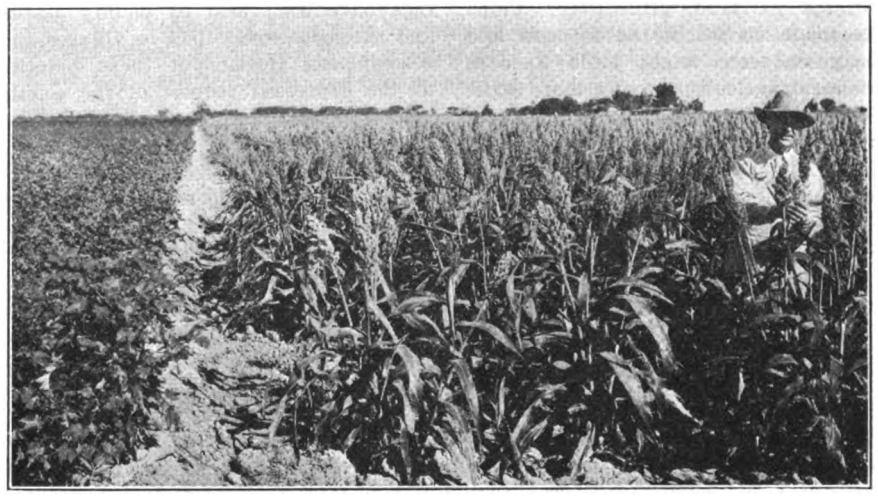
Chief, Replacement Crops Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

SUBSTANTIAL progress in the advancement of the national crop-adjustment programs will result in taking 25 or 30 million acres of cultivated land out of basic commodity production during 1935.

The constructive use of most of this land for pasture and meadow crops, soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops, the production of feed and food for home use, and farm wood lots and windbreaks will be to the advantage of American agriculture.

The proper use of contracted or shifted acres under the provisions of the agricultural adjustment contracts, in increasing the acreage of legumes and grasses for pasture, meadow, and soil-improvement purposes, will place agriculture on a more stable basis. During the 1934 commodity adjustment programs, 90 percent of the 36 million acres in rented and retired fields on the farms of nearly 3 million cooperating signers were used in approved agricultural practices. It is estimated that 30 million acres (not in addition to 1934 figure) will be shifted from basic commodities in the 1935 program.

The adjustment contracts for the 1935 program, requiring acreage reductions, permit and encourage the constructive use of this shifted land in ways which will not produce damaging surpluses of other products.



Hegari planted on the cotton contracted acres for home feed use in Dona Ana County, N. Mex.

The proposed cotton and tobacco contracts for 1935 provide for the planting of food and feed crops for home use on the contracted acreage. They approve the establishment of new seedings of pasture, meadow, and soil-improvement crops, and the planting of trees for the farm wood lot, windbreak, or post purposes. While the contracting grower may let the land lie idle, the experience of the past year demonstrated that more than nine-tenths of the signers use the contracted acreage constructively, either for food and feed for home use, or for soil-improvement and erosion-preventing crops. More than four-fifths of the wheat and corn-hog signers followed similar practices.

Ed Doolittle, farmer of Hamilton County, Iowa, examines alfalfa seed which he purchased with a part of his corn-hog check.

The wheat contract for 1935 permits the planting of established meadow and pasture crops, erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops, farm wood lots, cultivating land to control weeds and moisture; and in addition to these, the planting of emergency hay and pasture crops to meet the shortage caused by the drought of 1934. Soybeans, millet, and Sudan grass may be planted and used without restriction for hay, pasture, and roughage purposes on the wheat contracted acreage.

Corn-Hog Contract

The corn-hog contract for 1935, in view of the effect of the drought and the shortage of feed, particularly roughage and hay crops, does not carry a contracted acreage feature. Nevertheless, those who sign the corn-hog contract, and who wish to cooperate to the fullest extent in the adjustment program, are being encouraged to plant the shifted acres taken out of corn production to soil-improvement and erosion-preventing crops, and meadow and pasture crops in general. Contract signers are also encouraged to plant emergency feed and roughage crops, other than corn, in order to build up the reserves depleted by the drought.

A consideration of the grass and legume seed supply shows that in the aggregate there is a sufficient supply of seed of pasture, meadow, and emergency forage crops, including soybeans, to assure material gains in the total acreage of these crops above the normal plantings. The "ammunition" for the constructive use of the retired or shifted acres is available, provided proper adjustments in plantings are made and the best use made of the seed. By preparing the seed beds carefully, and distributing the seed evenly, in many cases reductions can be made in the amount of seed applied per acre.

The seed supplies of legumes, other than red and alsike clover, are adequate in spite of the drought. Recent reports

(Continued on page 26)

Wisconsin Looks Ahead with Land Plans

DURING the past decade the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service has been assisting the central and northern counties of the State in developing and putting into effect sound programs of land utilization. Plans were made on which the farmers and county residents might build a more permanent agriculture and a more satisfying rural life.

Wisconsin's first county zoning ordinance was enacted in May 1933. It was one of the outstanding results of this 10-year program in land utilization. Since the time of this first enactment, 18 counties have enacted similar zoning ordinances, and additional counties are in the process of passing such ordinances. With the final approval of these policies some 5 million acres of marginal land will be closed to future farming activity.

Manifestly, the magnitude and ultimate effect of such control have not yet been fully realized by all local residents. It is doubtful, however, if any new movement in its initial stages has so generally won the support of Wisconsin people as has this distinctly rural zoning program.

Results of a 10-Year Effort

Out of the special series of surveys and studies made in cooperation with the economically distressed counties during the 10-year period some general policies and programs have been adopted by every county. These are: (1) The taking of tax deed to all deedable tax delinquent lands as rapidly as they become deedable; (2) establishing county forest reserves on the larger blocks of nonagricultural lands, not desirable for Federal or State forest areas; (3) withholding from sale isolated lands for farming purposes when it is certain that such sales will work a financial hardship on the town and school district; (4) exchanging with private owners isolated nonagricultural lands for other lands better located in order to block holdings for forestry and recreational purposes; (5) the enactment of (rural) county zoning ordinances; (6) the enactment of county forest ordinances; and (7) the relocation and rehabilitation of isolated settlers now located in the restricted-use districts under zoning ordinances.

Cooperation in Planning

The Agricultural Extension Service with the College of Agriculture staff, in cooperation with the Wisconsin conservation department and the attorney general's department, has assisted county officials in drafting the preliminary zoning ordinance and map, and the more important work of conducting educational meetings preceding official county consideration. Since the beginning of 1933, more than 250 educational meetings have been held by county agents and extension specialists in villages and schoolhouses throughout these counties at the expressed request of the county boards in the counties concerned.

The County Surveys

The surveys made at the request of the counties have been of several types, varying in the degree of completeness of the data. These were made in cooperation with the department of agriculture and markets and the conservation department of the State. The Landlade County study was the most complete survey of this series. A study is made not only of surface plants, trees, and grasses, but the plant life in the lakes and rivers is studied with reference to the fish life it will aid in supporting. In this latter study the hardness of the lake and river water is tested in order that recommendations may be made for planting fish. In Langlade County 110 lakes were tested and surveyed, the kind of fish and plant life determined, and recommendations made for the planting of additional varieties of fish. The study also indicates the protection and feed offered to wild game birds.

Soil types and drainage are two of the factors which are considered in the classification of the land for agricultural uses. Farm-land recommendations are made only after complete studies have been made as to the type of farming which would most likely prove successful upon the available land, factors of farm management, utilization of farm land, and other farming activities. Various factors of settlement, centers of population, and the historic background of the county are other items studied before making suggestions.

Lands are set aside for recreational purposes in either the farming area or in those areas designated for forest purposes.

Problems of Taxation

A very complete and intensive study is made of the problems of taxation. The rates of delinquency, the regions of delinquency, and tax delinquency according to soil types and other agricultural factors are carefully studied. The rates of assessment on land, the local and State requirements for funds from taxation, expenditures, and other items entering into the tax problems are thoroughly reviewed. The available and necessary expenditures for roads and schools are carefully detailed in order to more completely understand the situation in the county.

As far as the statute is concerned, it is within the power of the board of supervisors to draw up an ordinance, delineating the use of districts and present it to towns and communities in a "take-it-or-leave-it" fashion. However, it has been thought best to begin directly with the people living in the district and through educational meetings gain their support for the ordinance.

Purposes of Zoning

These meetings serve several purposes and accomplish worth-while things. In the first place, they help to acquaint the people who will later live in the areas with the objects and purposes of zoning. The people have an opportunity to participate in the drafting of the ordinance. Those in charge of the meeting present a tentative ordinance and map together with supporting evidence gained in the survey and invite criticisms and suggestions. The town board members have an opportunity to become familiar with the zoning and to learn the wishes of their constituents. Thus, with the "give-and-take" attitude of these meetings, the boundaries of the land-use districts become "tailor-made."

After these local meetings a county-wide meeting is held to offer an opportunity for discussion with those who have not been in attendance at the local meetings and for final popular approval. After this meeting, and with the approval of all town boards, the county board approves the ordinance and it is placed in effect.

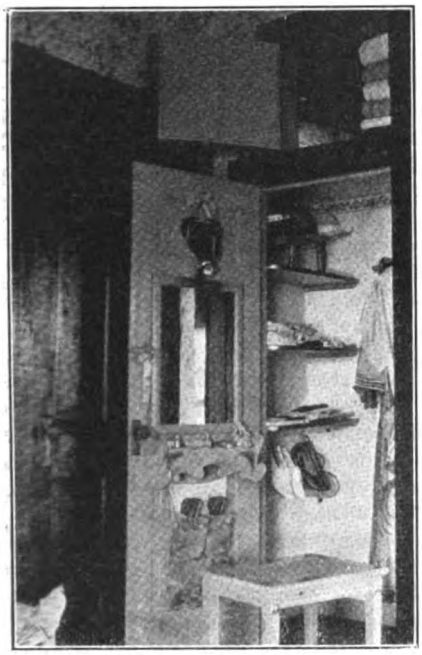
A Beginning Made

A beginning has, therefore, been made in the controlled and orderly development of the cut-over areas of northern Wisconsin through the enactment of these rural zoning ordinances. It is not a new plan, this zoning idea; cities have been following a zoning plan for many years for the benefit and welfare of their citizens. The plan has given to these rural areas a definite destiny in land use.

The next logical step is the relocation and rehabilitation of the isolated settlers now in the restricted-use districts. In this important field of effort the Federal, State, and county extension workers all may have a part and a place in their cooperation with local governing bodies in the educational planning of rural zoning ordinances.

Wardrobe Work Brings Returns to Texas Women

"The women in my county always want more clothing work", said one young home demonstration agent. Because clothing is such a commonplace thing and because it is so easy to interest any woman in clothes, it is not always talked about as much as it might be. Nevertheless, it is important in home demonstration work, and this account of the work in Texas shows how it has served the rural women of that State.



Closet of Mrs. Arthur Jones of Young County showing mirror, vanity shelf, and vanity bench. The light above the mirror can be made to shine either on mirror or into closet.

DURING the past few years, Texas home demonstration club women have landscaped their yards, improved the interiors of their homes, carried out paying poultry demonstrations, raised gardens, and stocked the pantry. Not the least important of their work, however, has been in wardrobe demonstrations. Figures compiled from the records of 700 farm women who served as wardrobe demonstrators in 91 counties show that the women spent an average of $32.01 for their clothes for 1934. Figures of 155 farm women from 61 counties, who kept clothing records for the entire family, show that the average annual expenditure was $88.33 per family.

As these figures indicate, there are two classes of wardrobe demonstrators in Texas. In the first class, the women plan their own clothing according to their individual needs, keep a record of their clothing expenditures, and have a foundation pattern from which they make a dress and slip to be entered in the county and State contests in wardrobe work.

In the second class, which includes all wardrobe demonstrators who have already carried on the class 1 demonstration, the women plan the clothing for the whole family according to individual needs, keep a record of family clothing expenditures, and have a foundation pattern from which they also make a dress and slip to be entered in the wardrobe contest.

Dresses of class 1 demonstrators entered in the contest are made from print, gingham, pique, or some similar material; whereas dresses of class 2 demonstrators are of some sheer material such as voile or organdie. County winners enter the district contest—Texas is divided into nine districts for farm and home demonstration work. The winners in each district enter the State contest at the farmers' short course held each August at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Inventory of Clothing

When the wardrobe demonstrator for the club is chosen in August, the home demonstration agent helps her take an inventory of her clothing and classify it as outer clothing, dresses, headwear, footwear, underclothing, cosmetics, and accessories. The condition of each article is listed as new, good, fair, or poor.

At the same time, purchases for the individual or for the family are decided upon. Depression days have made a dent in the farm income, as everyone knows, but extension service agents have kept sight of this in making out proposed clothing budgets. There is a budget for the woman who can afford to spend only an average of $25 per year for her clothes, and there are also $50, $75, and $100 budgets.

Farm women can't dress on $25 per year, you say? Oh, yes, it has been done by ingenuity and hard work. For example, the $25 budget allows $2.65 for a nice dress, but Mrs. R. A. Thompson of Carson County did better than that. She made an attractive suit from duck used by a Texas cotton mill to wrap bales of material for cotton picking sacks. The suit is well tailored and resembles linen crash. She spent only 5 cents for thread and 10 cents for tape to bind the seams. A blouse made of sheer sugar sacks, dyed brown, completed her costume. The blouse cost 20 cents for dye and thread, and thus the suit cost only 35 cents in all.

Mrs. Mayette Smith of Travis County saved money by making a coat suit from her husband's old suit at a cost of 25 cents. The two pairs of trousers had been discarded because they were worn thin in the seat. Otherwise they were in perfect condition, so Mrs. Smith made a gored skirt from them and cut the coat over. Red buttons were added to go with a tiny red stripe in the material.

The use of foundation patterns has in itself made possible a great saving in clothing work. From the Travis County mother who has 10 in the family to sew for and "just can't buy patterns for all of them" to the bride of nearly a year

Old wardrobe refinished and used as a storage space by Mrs. Embre Smith of Travis County, at a cost of $3.25. Of this amount $2 was paid to have the wardrobe refinished to match the bedroom suite.

in Cameron County who wants to dress well to "live happily ever after", more and more Texas women are putting their faith in these patterns.

This incident really happened on a Jones County farm. The husband—let's

call him Mr. Smith—waited and waited until he almost despaired of getting his cotton check. Then one day he returned from the mail box with his face wreathed in smiles and held out an envelop marked "Extension Service." "Well, let's see the check", his wife exclaimed. But when the envelop was opened out fell a sheet showing how to cut pajamas by a foundation pattern. By some mistake it had been sent to him instead of to Mrs. Smith. He was thoroughly disgusted, but it gave his wife an idea. Mr. Smith was so tall he had to have his clothes made to order, and even so he had never had any pajamas that were long enough. Maybe—yes, his wife cut a skirt pattern for him and then made a pajama pattern from it. Now he has well-fitted pajamas.

Foundation Patterns Used

Foundation pattern work, as well as other wardrobe work, in Texas is organized under the direction of the extension clothing specialist. She holds foundation pattern schools where representative club women from several counties are taught to fit and use foundation patterns. In these demonstrations, one woman or even several women are fitted by the specialist personally, and then the women, working in pairs, fit each other under the supervision of the specialist.

These women in turn take the work back to the members of their individual clubs and teach the club members. One of the goals for cooperators is a well fitting foundation pattern and a dress and slip made by this pattern, and one of the obligations of being a demonstrator is to help the cooperators fit their patterns.

In addition to keeping records of their expenditures for the year, having foundation patterns and making contest dresses and slips by them, wardrobe demonstrators in Texas must provide proper storage space. That means that boxes for storing clothes, wires hung across the room or nails behind the door must be discarded. Therefore, 8,701 women and girls in Texas provided or improved storage space last year.

One woman tried strategy to persuade her husband to build a closet. This is the story in her own words: "In order to get my husband interested in a clothes closet, I just piled my clothes, his clothes, bed linen, table linen, and all in an old box we had for storage space. Every time he wanted clean clothes he had to turn over everything in the box, and he was lucky to find what he wanted within 30 minutes. I finally got the clothes closet and now my husband is as proud of it as I am."

Mrs. Embre Smith of Travis County made a closet from an old wardrobe which had been stored in the attic for years. It was grimy inside and out, but the old varnish was cleaned off with a lye solution and the whole surface washed with vinegar. At a cost of $2 Mrs. Smith had the outside refinished to match her bedroom furniture. The inside she painted ivory. New drawer pulls and a piece of molding for the top cost 50 cents, and the paint cost 75 cents, the entire cost being only $3.25.

From a monetary standpoint wardrobe work is worth while, but it is even more so in those intangible things not to be counted in dollars and cents—pride in home and accomplishment; poise that comes from knowing that clothes are in style, that they fit, and that accessories harmonize; and training in habits of neatness.

Constructive Use of Shifted Acres in 1935

(*Continued from page 23*)

of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate a surplus in the alfalfa seed supply, and while a large part of this is not adapted to northern planting, there is sufficient to plant about a half million acres above the normal plantings of alfalfa. The condition of the sweetclover seed supply has improved to the point where the latest information indicates a surplus of seed sufficient to plant a quarter of a million acres in addition to the ordinary seedings of this crop. One of the brightest features in the pasture and meadow crop program for 1935 is the substantial supply of lespedeza seed. This wonderful crop is gaining favor throughout the lower Corn Belt and in the Central and Southern States. Of all legumes, it gives the best record on acid land. With proper usage, there is enough seed of lespedeza to increase the planting nearly 1 million acres above that usually seeded. There are about 15,800,000 pounds of seed available in excess of the amount planted in 1934, resulting from the hold-over supplies of Kobe and Korean seed from 1933 and from the production in 1934 of about two-thirds of the great crop of 1933.

Seed Shortages

The greatest shortages of seed supplies, according to George C. Edler, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, exists in the supplies of seed of timothy, forage sorghums, millet, Sudan grass, and red and alsike clover. There is not enough timothy for half the normal planting, and there is only enough red clover and alsike seed for about 75 percent of the normal acreage.

The drought-reduced supplies of domestic millet and Sudan grass seed are being rapidly augmented by importations. While shortages in adapted varieties of oats and barley for grain purposes exist in many counties of the drought area, there is, nevertheless, an ample supply of oats and barley adapted for use for pasture and grain-hay purposes.

Of the grass seeds for use in planting permanent pasture crops, red top, one of the most valuable for this purpose, is in a strong position, with a surplus of seed above ordinary use sufficient to plant about a million additional acres. There is sufficient Kentucky bluegrass to supply seed for ordinary farm usage.

The soybean crop is the largest on record, according to the December Official Crop Report, being more than 6 million bushels, or about 50 percent larger than the soybean crop of the preceding year. Reports indicate that supplies of soybeans for seed purposes are being held in larger quantities than previously. Soybeans may be used to the extent of several million additional acres in providing a valuable quick-growing leguminous hay crop. This is especially true where clover and timothy, alfalfa and sweetclover seeding have failed throughout the drought-affected region and where chinch bug occurrence is likely. The supply of cowpea seed is nearly normal and the production of velvet beans somewhat above normal.

The normal plantings of grass and clover crops approximate 27,500,000 acres for the Nation, according to Mr. Edler. There is sufficient seed of grass and clover to plant 25 million acres at substantial rates per acre. With the large supply of soybeans available, there is enough seed of grasses, clovers, and other legumes to plant over 30 million acres. Hence, in spite of the effect of the drought on the seed supply, material gains of several million acres may be expected to result, if the contracted or shifted acres are largely planted to new seedings of pasture and meadow crops and soil-improving crops, including soybeans.

The gain in acreage of legumes, such as alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover, soybeans, and velvetbeans, that may be expected from the available supplies of seed of these crops, will result in plantings of great importance to our agriculture. This is especially true in view of the greater value of legumes in improving the fertility of our soils and in providing higher protein pasture and hay crops. The superiority of these crops was demonstrated most convincingly during the great drought.

Hawaii Meets Land-Use Problems

F. G. KRAUSS
Director, Hawaii Extension Service

A NOTEWORTHY development in the Hawaii Extension Service is the increasing demand for our services from large plantation interests throughout the Territory. While we have always maintained mutually helpful relations with these large agricultural enterprises, never until the last year or two have these relations been as close as they are now. This is obviously a result of the somewhat drastic curtailment of pineapple production 2 years ago, followed by a less drastic decrease in sugarcane acreage which seems to be required by a recent act of Congress. With the final establishment of Hawaii's sugar quota under the Jones-Costigan Act, our sugar plantations are considering new uses for the lands that may be thrown out of sugar production. The search for other crops suitable for these lands has greatly stimulated demand for reliable data covering our home requirements for agricultural commodities and especially of those imported which might be produced locally. Naturally and very properly, they are turning to us for assistance in this serious problem.

Fortunately, we were not wholly unprepared for this situation. For some years we have been advocating greater diversification of our island industries and have been accumulating a great deal of information about many crops which might profitably be produced here. Much of this has been done in cooperation with the Hawaii Experiment Station, for together we have been prosecuting a vigorous program of investigations and demonstrations, including the establishment of improved pasture forage gardens of which eight 1-acre units are now distributed over the Territory on a more or less permanent basis. Trials of the following cultivated forage crops are now under way in several parts of the Territory; soybeans, peanuts, Hopi beans, pigeon peas, dwarf milo maize, sweetpotatoes, cassava, grain sorghums, and others.

A large number of new and improved varieties of market gardening vegetables, including a half dozen new varieties of Irish potatoes, have been introduced during the past year. By the selection of key men as leaders in many of the more important farming communities, practical field experiments and demonstrations in crop variety tests, fertilizer tests, and cultural tests generally have been instituted. The rice, coffee, and potato experiments and demonstrations being conducted in cooperation with the Hawaii Experiment Station and leading planters are some of the more outstanding contributions made to diversifying and enlarging our agriculture during the year.

Canning of Vegetables

In addition to the above, considerable attention has been given to the canning of such products as tomatoes, string beans, Lima beans, sweetpotatoes, and pigeon peas. The home-economics department of the university, in cooperation with our division, has been conducting very successful experiments indicating that some of these products could be handled profitably on a large commercial scale. Recent experiments with the pigeon peas indicate that this is a potentially important crop, valuable in home cookery and for export either in the dry or canned state.

If Hawaii would develop the starch and vegetable oil industries, in accordance with the basic investigations already made, the probability is that we would be able to solve the problem of producing cheap concentrated feeds for the economical production of prime beef, pork, poultry, and other livestock.

Cooperating in this, the economics, farm management, and marketing division of the Extension Service has instituted comprehensive cost accounting and efficiency studies in a number of our minor agricultural enterprises. Much attention has also been devoted to compiling agricultural statistics, so that we now have records of commodity imports and exports covering a series of years, by monthly periods. Price trends have been plotted from these data and producers have been given this valuable information as a guide toward more conservative planning.

More subsistence farming by the unemployed has been encouraged. Also the small independent farmer and the part-time employees of the plantations have been urged to produce the vegetables they need at home. Our home-economics staff has cooperated in the home production of foodstuffs and demonstrated through its adult women and junior home demonstration clubs the most economical and wholesome methods of cooking. More attractive and economical methods of making clothes and more attractive home surroundings, both within and without the residence, were emphasized during the year as never before.

We are advocating that our natural agricultural resources be conserved to the fullest extent possible through governmental and private agencies. Every effort is being made to have lands that can be profitably forested brought systematically and persistently under forest cover and to conserve them at almost any cost. Other arable lands are being placed under at least some suitable crop cover, whether it is herbage for pasturage, crops for feeding or sale, or left unmolested. Such a system of agriculture, if it is maintained, will not only conserve the soil and its fertility, but will likewise control weed and insect pests, plant diseases, and a host of other menaces, and at the same time place the land at ready disposal when proper conditions arise for bringing it back to cultivation.

The enlarged and improved forest area which we are advocating would not only contribute to the conservation of our water and land resources and have intrinsic value for timber and possibly as fuel, but if rightly managed may be made a source of great value as parks for recreational purposes for all the people.

THE live-at-home campaign in Churchill County, Nev., was divided into two stages; the first, a campaign for planning adequate home gardens in which assistance was given to more than 300 families in the county. The second stage was that of food production and preservation, in which 37 demonstrations in food preservation were held with 601 persons in attendance.

The circular, which was prepared and distributed to interested club women, aided the families in figuring the amount of food required to meet their winter needs. A total of 305 families adopted the live-at-home plan and 210 women joined in the club's efforts to aid them in making out food and canning budgets. The 305 families reported canning a total of 60,610 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats.

One woman, with a family of 7, canned 575 quarts of fruits, vegetables, jellies and jams, and pickles and relish; 275 pounds of meat; and stored more than 2,000 pounds of vegetables.

The Growth of an Idea

Home Owners on a Wyoming Reclamation Project Become Interested in Landscaping

THE years 1933 and 1934 have proved to be very successful ones for extension work on the Willwood reclamation project in Park County, Wyo. They have been especially interesting because of the 3-year home-improvement program started in 1933 by 10 farmers on the project.

During the years of 1929–32, different meetings were conducted on the project in an endeavor to create interest in tree planting and yard improvement. Only a few improvements were made during this time, as most of the farmers thought that they were too busy getting their crops in and caring for them to have time to plant trees. Some said that they did not think they needed the protection around their buildings. Nevertheless, two or three farmers each year were encouraged to start such improvements as the planting of trees, fencing the yard, and placing the buildings in a convenient and permanent location.

Extension principles repeated by the extension forester and the county agricultural agents for 4 years gradually began to bear fruit. In the winter of 1931–32 the Reclamation Bureau built a fine community house in the center of the project, and plans were drawn for landscaping the grounds. The Bureau purchased 300 shelter-belt trees in 1932 and planted them to serve as a shelter belt around the building and grounds. In April of that year the county extension workers, the extension forester, and 25 families from the project journeyed to the canyons west of Cody, Wyo., and collected 50 native shrubs and trees, including dogwood, currant, silverberry, snowberry, chokecherry, black birch, and a few evergreens. At a planting demonstration, attended by 20 people, the next day these were used around the building according to the landscape plan. Interested farmers had previously plowed and leveled the land around the building.

The desire for more attractive home surroundings began to spread, from this time on among the families taking part in the project. In the spring of 1933 the farm owners chose a leader and requested the extension service to initiate a 3-year improvement program with the aim of having every farm establish shelter belts and plant lawns, flowers, and gardens. Ten families joined in the improvement program in 1933, and in 1934, nine additional families joined. Each family drew up rough landscape plans of their building areas at the suggestion and direction of the project leader and county extension workers. In the spring of each year the extension forester visited each farm entered in the project and discussed arrangements of buildings, what, where, and how to plant, placing these suggestions on each of the plans.

Visits to Farms

In August of each year visits were again made to all farms entered in the program. These inspection visits were arranged as farm tours, and many families visited all places to study advancements made by their neighbors. Native shrubs obtained each spring from the canyons about 60 miles distant were used in most plantings. Many farm families around Powell, Wyo., in dividing their lilacs, honeysuckles, and many perennial flowers kindly offered their surplus plants for use on the project. The project leader collected such plants and distributed them to people taking part in the improvement program.

Nineteen farm homes on the project have shown marked improvements as the result of the first 2 years of the 3-year program, and during the 2 years 12 new lawns have been started. Approximately 500 plantings, consisting of shrubs, flowers, and trees, were made during the 2 years, and 1935 has every assurance of being the banner year for improvements, as already 17 additional families have signified their desire to join in the program. During this 2-year period 16,375 shelter-belt trees were planted in Park County, and it is estimated that fully 8,500 were planted on this irrigation project. The same plan will be followed in 1935, namely, the drawing of plans and the making of plantings according to such plans. An additional plan in 1935 for cooperators during 1933 and 1934 will be "The Improvement of the View from the Kitchen Window."

The program has been carried as a general improvement campaign rather than on a contest basis, because it is true that there is a closer feeling between cooperators and there is a spirit of helpfulness, one toward another, that is usually not so evident when one is vying with another for a prize.

Grading the driveway to the community house of the Willwood irrigation project as a demonstration in home improvement.

Mrs. Earl Murray, Powell, Wyo., who has one of the outstanding farm homes for beauty and good plantings, has been the interested and instructive project leader for the past 2 years.

AT THE sound of the gong, 48 4-H club boys rushed from the end of the arena, one from each county exhibiting at the Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show in Omaha, Nebr. The rush centered on 12 fine feeder calves in the middle of the arena to belong to the first boys who could halter and lead a calf from the ring.

When things had settled and the dust had cleared away, 12 of them owned fine feeder calves, which they agreed to feed and exhibit at the next annual show. The crowd cheered the boys and the calves and thoroughly enjoyed the fun. Twelve cowboy judges aided the calves by eliminating all unnecessary roughness.

Similar entertainment acts were put on at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago and during the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo.

Can We Have Regional Adjustment Planning?

IN DEVELOPING a continuing program for agricultural adjustment consideration necessarily has to be given to a large number of factors. It is in connection with the distribution of the national production that some of the most difficult problems of a continuing agricultural adjustment program arise. The problem is difficult, first, because of numerous interregional relationships which have arisen as a result of the regional specialization that has developed in our agriculture. Feeder cattle, for example, are produced in the range States and fed out in the Corn Belt. Feed produced in the Corn Belt is shipped to the Northeast, to the South, and to the West to supplement the feed grown locally. Similar interregional movements take place in finished products ready for direct human consumption. Adjustments in supplies, resulting either from climatic disturbances or conscious effort, tend to upset this normal interregional flow of commodities, thereby bringing the economic interests of farmers in particular regions into apparent conflict with those in other regions.

Many problems relating to a continuing agricultural adjustment program are being given intensive study by the Production Planning Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Some of these problems and some of the solutions under consideration are here discussed by F. F. Elliott, Chief of the Section.

Everyone is familiar with this continuous competition between regions in the production of particular commodities. When the production of feed grains in the Corn Belt is large, for example, it is likely to result in low prices and low returns to the Corn Belt farmers, but the low prices react to the advantage, temporarily at any rate, of farmers in those regions which are normally deficient in feed production. The Corn Belt farmer, however, in seeking to avoid the effect of the low prices upon his income, likely will expand his production of dairy, poultry, and other products, and in so doing will increase the competition for the dairy and poultry farmers in other regions, and force down the price of their products. High dairy and poultry prices in the East, on the other hand, by encouraging an increased production in that region, will tend to increase the competition for the midwestern producers.

Numerous other examples of a similar kind could be given to illustrate this play of competition between regions. It simply indicates how closely the farmers in one region are linked to those in other regions. What is done on one farm, or in one region affects all others.

Crop and Livestock Enterprises

Equally as important as the relationships between regions, are relationships of another sort which are not as frequently discussed. I refer to the complementary, supplementary, and competing relationships between crop and livestock enterprises in a particular type of farming area and on an individual farm. Every farmer has a certain amount of resources in the way of land, fixed and working capital, labor force, and the like. The various commodities which he produces or may produce compete for the use of these resources. His major problem, as a farm manager, is to decide the way in which he can combine the various crop and livestock enterprises into a system of farming which will result in the maximum utilization of his resources; in short, to yield him the largest net return.

The way in which farmers in different regions and even in the same region make this combination varies widely. This is, of course, as it should be, since they all do not possess the same resources and are not producing under the same physical and economic conditions. Any scheme of adjustment which is economic and equitable for all farmers concerned must take these regional, area, and individual farm differences into account. If cognizance is to be taken of them, we shall have to give more attention in our adjustment programs to regional and area differences in types of farming and combinations of enterprises on individual farms.

Some people feel, in fact, that both the planning and administrative problems of adjustment could be treated more realistically and be greatly simplified if they were regionalized. To this end it has been suggested that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration set up regional offices in the important agricultural regions of the country, such as the Corn Belt, Cotton Belt, and hard spring and hard winter wheat regions, within each of which conditions are fairly homogeneous and the farm-management problems of the farmer are similar in character. These regional offices, it is pointed out, should be under the direct charge of a regional supervisor appointed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who would work closely, not only with Washington but also with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, farm organizations, representative farmers, and other agencies within each region, in bringing together all the facts and suggestions relating to the need for adjustment, assist in formulating regional plans and carrying through much of the administrative detail now handled in Washington. With respect to administration, it has been suggested that such offices be given the responsibility of the final examination and auditing of the contracts, of checking compliance, and performing other administrative details, thereby relieving the Washington office of much of the present detailed work and thus speed action in obtaining needed facts from farmers, and in getting information and checks to them.

Technic of Adjustment

Closely allied to this problem of adjustment by regions is the need for the development of a technic of adjustment which will be more scientific and equitable than is the flat percentage-base period method of allotment used in the emergency programs. The base period problem is a particularly troublesome one. The use of the historic base method of adjustment tends to make of past production a sort of vested property right. It tends to perpetuate whatever maladjustments existed in the past between enterprises in the different regions or on the different farms, and to prevent desirable adjustments demanded by changing economic, physical, or climatic conditions. Its use tends to freeze production, both by areas and by individual farms on the basis of past usage of land, which obviously may not be warranted under present or prospective demand conditions. It is important to develop ad-

justments in the light of prospective demand conditions and in harmony with good land use. Although past production in each region or area should be used as a guide in making these adjustments it, by no means, should be the only criterion.

Many suggestions have been advanced for getting away from the most obvious disadvantages of the past base-period, flat-percentage method of adjustment. One proposal is to disregard historical performance altogether and make adjustments by a system of farming approach. It is generally recognized that this is the ideal approach to the problem, but the realization of the present lack of information and personnel for handling this type of approach has led many people to believe that it would not be practicable to attempt it at this time.

Another proposal is to use a combination of the past base-period systems of farming approach to the problem. A specific plan, for example, might call for a given percentage adjustment from some past fixed base period with a further provision that not more than a certain maximum percentage of the crop area be devoted to a certain key crop or crops and not less than some minimum percentage be in hay and pasture, soil-improvement crops, and fallow.

Historical Base

Still another proposal is to determine a historical base for each farm and for each crop or group of crops to be covered by the contract, but ask all producers for a somewhat greater percentage adjustment from the base than is desired as a national net adjustment. That is, if a 10-percent net adjustment is desired, request a 12.5-percent adjustment, and then establish a national pool for each crop or group of crops which would be made up of the acreage or production obtained by the excess adjustment. Each county and each State would share in this national pool in proportion to their base production. Some percentage, say 50 percent of the national pool, would be available to the counties to make adjustments within each of them which are called for by problems of no particular relationship to other counties. Twenty-five percent of the national pool would be available to the States for making adjustments between the various counties in each State which are called for by problems of no particular relationship to other States. The remaining 25 percent of the national pool would be at the disposal of the Secretary for distribution between the various States or particular counties within a State for making adjustments which will give greater flexibility and tend to allow for desirable regional shifts in production.

As a step toward better balanced systems of farming, it is further proposed that no allotment from the pool be issued to a producer whose percentage of crop area in any crop or group of crops covered by the adjustment contract (after receipt of any allotment from the pool) exceeds the average percentage for the county (township or type of farming area); or, on the other hand, that no allotment from the pool be issued to a producer whose percentage of crop area in rotation grass, hay, idle, fallow, and/or soil-improvement crops is less than the average for the county (township or type of farming area). New producers who have no historic base and old producers with a base or allotment smaller than seems equitable would have first claim upon this national pool. Any portion of the national pool not required for making adjustments of the type just discussed would be distributed pro rata to producers who have established bases or allotments.

As a step toward further flexibility, farmers at their option in a particular county might be permitted to distribute among themselves, through the county committee, their county allotment including allotments from the national pool, on the basis of an "intentions-to-plant" report, or any other method the secretary might approve provided it is satisfactory to at least 95 percent of the interested farmers.

Such a method of adjustment would get away from the most obvious disadvantages of the flat percentage-base period approach and would be in line with the main objective of a long-time land program of the conservation of fertility, the minimizing of erosion, and of the obtaining of the use of land according to its specific adaptation.

Either some one of the foregoing or other method of modifying and adjusting individual allotments year by year must be developed in order that the adjustment programs may be effectively continued.

ANOTHER great gain that has been derived from the cotton-control program is the abundance of winter pasture for livestock, says County Agent G. K. Alford, of Grant County, Ark. Instead of bare cotton fields, there are acres and acres of corn or peas or mung beans for pasturing stock this winter. This makes it possible for many families to have their winter supply of home meat, which they would not have had without these feed crops.

New Hampshire orchardist spraying at night to keep ahead of insects and disease and to produce fancy fruit with the smallest possible force of skilled high-priced labor. This is becoming a common sight in the Granite State. The hours from noon to midnight are the recommended day for orchardists who want to avoid spraying against the wind. They can spray with the wind on one side of their trees during the afternoon and on the other side at night after the wind has quieted.

Plan Forage and Pasture Program

The production of forage and feed crops and pasture improvement are interesting farmers all over the country. Here are presented the plans which a few of the States are putting into effect to meet this demand.

Irrigated California Pasture

"The idea of irrigated permanent pastures needs little 'push' in California. It is almost entirely a guiding program because of the enthusiasm of the growers for this new form of forage. I say new form of forage because it is new to us in California", explains J. Earl Coke, California extension specialist in agronomy.

"In the past, this State was not considered adapted to permanent pastures, and, therefore, most of the feed produced has been alfalfa. This has been fed almost entirely in the form of hay.

"Cost studies showed that about 50 percent of the cost of producing dairy products in California is for feed. The studies also showed that about one third of the cost of producing alfalfa is in the harvesting of the crop. With these facts in mind, growers have been rather quick to realize the importance of a pasture crop in California. In addition, bacteria wilt and dwarf have cut down yields and the life of stands of alfalfa. Also the irrigated pastures have been found well adapted to the shallow lands common in the State and where alfalfa has produced very poorly.

"It looks as though an intensive use of the better irrigated lands in California for pasture would be remunerative to growers there."

Better Vermont Hay and Pasture

"Pasture and hay improvement have been, and probably always will be, the major agronomy project in Vermont", states P. R. Miller, extension agronomist. A large share of Vermont's hay land produces low yields of poor quality. According to the 1930 census the 913,911 acres of all hay yielded an average of 1.25 tons per acre. Alfalfa comprised but 6,805 acres of the total.

To improve the yield and quality of the hay crop, effort is being directed first toward putting the soil into such condition that heavier yields and more legumes can be raised. This implies better tillage practices, greater use of lime, more liberal fertilization, better care and use of manure, supplemented with phosphatic fertilizers.

The use of superphosphate with manure in the stable has been emphasized during the past 2 years. At present there are 6 of the 14 counties in Vermont carrying on intensive campaigns to promote this practice. Results have been splendid, and satisfactory also in that it ties in well with the dairy and crops program of the State.

The alfalfa program in Addison County, with the slogan "An acre of alfalfa for every dairy cow", resulted in an increase of approximately 1,000 acres this year over the average annual rate of seeding for the past 5 years. This campaign is taking hold in other counties where lime is available and soil conditions are favorable. For many years pasture-improvement work has interested Vermont farmers as 56 percent of the total farm land in Vermont is devoted to pasture. There are 284,000 acres of open plowable pastures and nearly 590,000 acres of open pasture not plowable and it is on the former that the pasture-improvement program deals.

Emergency Work in Pasture Improvement

The permanent pasture and forage program in Wisconsin was furthered by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration project on lime, which made it possible to distribute hundreds of thousands of tons of lime and marl. "A great deal of consideration will have to be given to seed-bed preparation and other cultural practices to make it possible to seed this acreage with less seed, as with seed higher priced farmers will be saving of their seed", says George M. Briggs, Wisconsin associate agronomist.

A 10-Year Program Still Serves

Climatic and agricultural conditions in different parts of Oregon vary extremely. The rainfall varies from 5 inches per year to more than 100 inches per year, with some part of the State at all points between. Elevations where farming is carried on vary from 10,000 feet down to sea level, sometimes almost that much in one county. It is therefore, extremely difficult to adopt any State-wide forage program, but each county has its own definite problems and has built up a program of its own.

"We have not changed our program during the years of the depression", reports E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist, "for these programs as originally evolved were apparently so sound that they have not had to be modified any by new conditions, either by the prosperity years or by the depression years which followed."

These county programs were worked out at county economic conferences which Mr. Jackman describes as follows:

"About 1924 we started to hold a series of economic conferences in each county of the State. We spent a great deal of time and considerable money in gathering all the facts which we thought had any bearing upon the economic development of that county so far as agriculture is concerned. Nowadays we might call them land-planning conferences, but then they were economic conferences. In each county, a program was built up, a program of land development and extension development which has stood the test of time and is still being carried on."

More Pasture Plantings

The acres which the corn-hog adjustment contracts relieved from corn production and those released through the wheat contract were, for the most part, used constructively in Henry County, Ind. Letters calling attention to the possible uses to which contracted acres might be put, were sent to all the contract signers. These letters emphasized the value of starting a field of alfalfa or sweetclover for hay, pasture, or soil improvement.

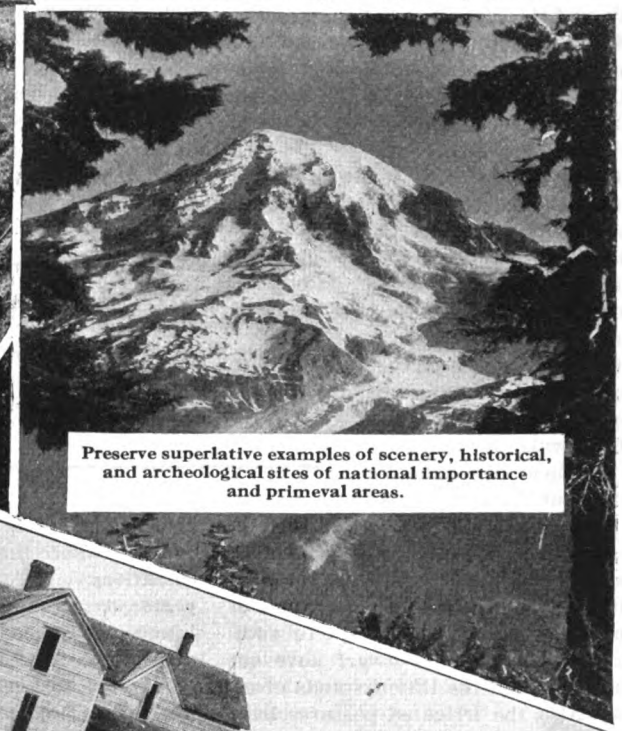
As a result, many of the farmers established successfully their first fields of alfalfa. Two things surprised most of them, the ability of alfalfa to stand the dry weather and the exceptional stands which were obtained without the use of nurse crops.

New efforts are being made to further aid these farmers in handling the crop to advantage and to interest additional farmers in this type of crop. These alfalfa plantings have been a step in the adjustment of agriculture in the county.

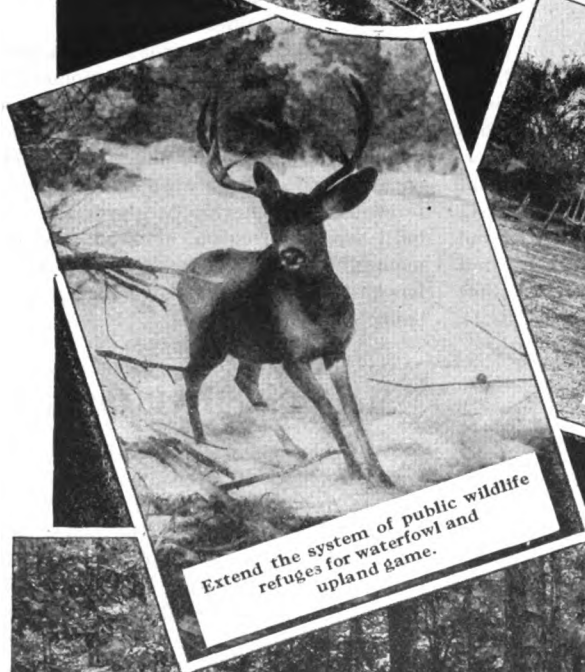
Needed Changes in Land Use

Some recommendations of the National Resources Board as submitted by the President to Congress on January 4, 1935

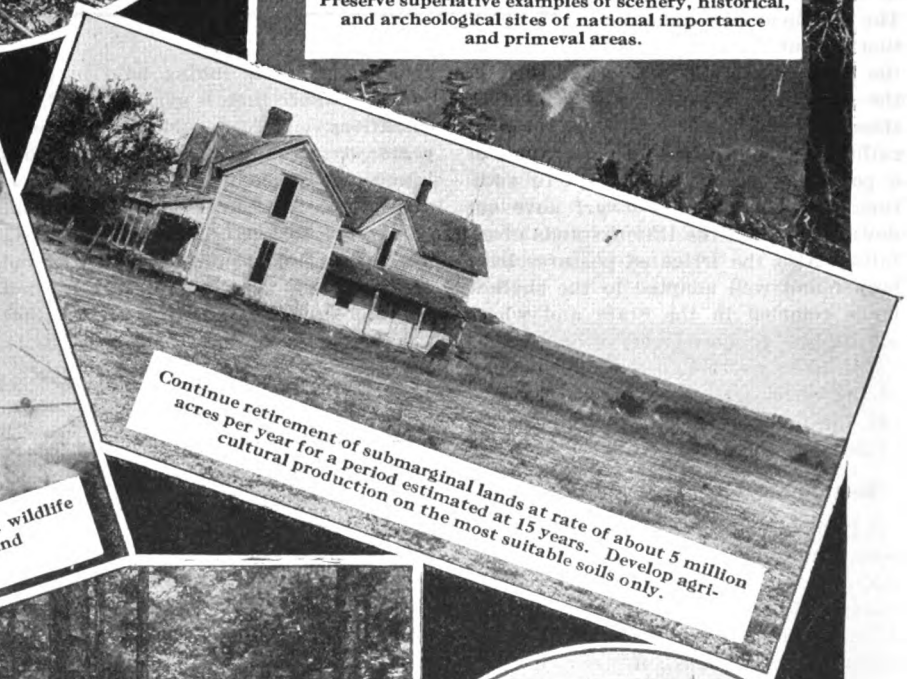
Establish control measures on all of the most seriously eroded areas in not more than 10 years.



Preserve superlative examples of scenery, historical, and archeological sites of national importance and primeval areas.



Extend the system of public wildlife refuges for waterfowl and upland game.



Continue retirement of submarginal lands at rate of about 5 million acres per year for a period estimated at 15 years. Develop agricultural production on the most suitable soils only.

Urge States to develop State park systems, and municipalities, to provide a minimum of 1 acre for recreation to each 100 persons.

Provide for continuous long-range planning of land, water, and mineral resources.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

A study of our national resources, more comprehensive than any previously made, shows the vast amount of necessary and practicable work which needs to be done for the development and preservation of our natural wealth for the enjoyment and advantage of our people in generations to come.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

From an Address delivered before a Joint Session of the two Houses of Congress, January 4, 1935.

THE natural resources of America are the heritage of the whole Nation and should be conserved and utilized for the benefit of all of our people. Our national democracy is built upon the principle that the gains of our civilization are essentially mass gains and should be administered for the benefit of the many rather than the few; our priceless resources of soil, water, minerals are for the service of the American people, for the promotion of the welfare and well-being of all citizens. The present study of our natural resources is carried through in this spirit and with a desire to make this principle a living fact in America.

The traditional American attitude toward land has been to develop and exploit it as rapidly as possible, with little regard for the consequences. This, to be sure, was the natural attitude of a new Nation reacting against the economic restraints of mercantilism and the remnants of medieval land tenure, and confronted with an apparently illimitable array of resources. This attitude contributed to rapid expansion and development, but at the same time produced a planless crazy-quilt pattern of land use, destroyed or impaired a large proportion of the Nation's irreplaceable resources, and wrecked the hopes and aspirations and the very lives of untold thousands of people.

In no other field of our economic activity has the doctrine of laissez faire been given freer rein than in the use of our agricultural lands. Farm lands have been used and abused and bought and sold as mere commodities, practically without restriction. Indeed, the extreme of laissez faire has been reached with respect to some of the Federal Government's own lands, on which unrestricted grazing has been permitted, even to the point of destroying valuable range resources.

The Land Report presents a complete reversal of the attitude of heedless and unplanned land exploitation. It reflects the point of view that public policy should aim at effecting such ownership and use of land as will best subserve general welfare rather than merely private advantage. The report, the most comprehensive ever made on this subject in the United States, takes stock of the probable future requirements for the various products and services of the Nation's lands and inventories the available lands which may be used to satisfy these requirements. It points out glaring maladjustments in present land uses and proposes public policies for correcting such maladjustments and for directing land uses into the most productive channels.

From Report of National Resources Board.

Publications, Film Strips, and Motion Picture Films Available for Use of Extension Workers

The following lists of publications, motion pictures, and film strips by no means cover all of the more important aspects of land utilization. However, they may be of value to extension workers in planning their activities, and additional information may be procured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS

(For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON LAND SETTLEMENT, *with particular reference to small holdings and subsistence homesteads.* Misc. Pub. 172. Price 50 cents.

REPORT OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COMMITTEE TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, dated October 1, 1934. Price $1.50.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD. Bound volume, $3.50; *also available as separates as follows:*

PART I. Report on national planning and public works in relation to natural resources and including land use, and water resources with findings and recommendations $0.25
PART II. Report of the Land Planning Committee..... .35
PART III. Report of the Water Planning Committee..... 1.00
PART IV. Report of the Planning Committee for Mineral Policy..... .15
PART V. Report of the Board of Surveys and Maps..... .20

Address U. S. Department of Agriculture *for the following:*

LAND UTILIZATION IN LAUREL COUNTY, KY., T. B. 289.

THE ECONOMICAL UTILIZATION OF MARGINAL LAND IN NICHOLAS AND WEBSTER COUNTIES, W. VA., T. B. 303.

LAND SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS AND POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES, T. B. 357.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF NEVADA AND FACTORS AFFECTING ITS USE, T. B. 301.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE CUT-OVER REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES STATES, C. 160.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE, M. P. 105.

THE PROBLEMS OF "SUBMARGINAL" AREAS, AND DESIRABLE ADJUSTMENTS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO PUBLIC ACQUISITION OF LAND. PUBLICATION No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAND UTILIZATION, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 19-21, 1931.

LAND UTILIZATION. A LIST OF SELECTED REFERENCES COMPILED IN THE DIVISION OF LAND ECONOMICS, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MAY 1934. *(Mimeographed.*

FILM STRIPS

Series No.		*Price*
207	THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTH (*47 frames*)	$0.36
244	SOIL EROSION, A NATIONAL MENACE (*95 frames*)	.63
318	GULLY CONTROL AND TERRACING EXPERIMENTS, EROSION EXPERIMENT FARM, BETHANY, MO. (*47 frames*)	.36
341	STOP GULLIES—SAVE YOUR FARM (*62 frames*)	.45
20	PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA EAST OF THE 95TH MERIDIAN (*47 frames*) *revised*	.36
25	LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS FOR THE NORTH (*59 frames*) *revised*	.45
34	GREEN MANURING (*62 frames*) *revised*	.45
300	PASTURES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTHEAST (*58 frames*)	.45
301	PASTURES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE NORTHEASTERN AND CORN BELT STATES (*56 frames*)	$0.45
336	LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS—COASTAL PLAINS REGION (*40 frames*)	.36
337	LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS—PIEDMONT REGION AND MORE NORTHERN PARTS OF THE NORTH (*46 frames*)	.36
338	LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS—MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION (*50 frames*)	.45
114	FARM FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH (*60 frames*)	.45
219	KEEPING LIVESTOCK OUT OF THE WOODS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES (*55 frames*)	.45

MOTION PICTURES

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AT WORK—EROSION CONTROL [1]
WHAT THE FOREST MEANS TO YOU [1]
THE FOREST—AND WATER [1]
THE FOREST—AND HEALTH [1]
THE FOREST—AND WEALTH [1]
SAVE THE SOIL! [1]
HOW FORESTS SERVE [1]
FOREST OR WASTELAND [1]
NEW WOODS FOR OLD [1]
TREES OF TOMORROW [1]
FORESTS AND MEN [1]
ANCHORED ACRES [1]
PREPARING TO IRRIGATE [1]
IRRIGATING FIELD CROPS [1]
ORCHARD IRRIGATION [1]
IRRIGATION—A BRIEF OUTLINE
SAVING THE SOIL BY TERRACING [1]

[1] *Available in both 35- and 16-millimeter widths.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

Extension Service Review

VOL. 6, NO. 4 APRIL 1935

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

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In This Issue

KEEN INTEREST has been expressed by many States in plans for stimulating discussion groups among farmers. Assistant Secretary Wilson tells of the plans considered at a conference in Washington in which representatives of various sections of the country participated. He says "We in the Department are anxious above all that the discussion be strictly open and unrestricted—that it bear no trace of any attempt on our part to propagandize for programs we are administering. This is an attempt to stimulate the free expression and exchange of ideas—not an attempt to put across a campaign."

PEACH GROWERS and shippers of western Colorado found it to their advantage to sell their $1,200,000 crop under the peach-marketing agreement last season. How the agreement was drafted, the plan put into effect, and prices agreed on are explained in "Marketing Agreement Helps Colorado Growers."

TENNESSEE gives us an interesting story of how the farm account work is carried on in that State. Since 1925 when 26 farmers started keeping farm accounts in Washington County the number of record books analyzed by the farm-management department has increased to 1,400. This year a total of 13,557 of the 21,327 farmers attending farm-inventory meetings agreed to keep farm accounts.

ONCE "the poorest farm in the county", the Trumbull County (Ohio) experimental farm now has the best meadows in the State. Work done there is pointing the way for dairy farmers toward a more satisfactory crop rotation system of which alfalfa-timothy meadows are an integral part. Many farmers in the county are following suit.

Contents

BUSINESS SURVEYS and analyses conducted by the Kansas Extension Service are helping cooperative elevators and similar groups to use better business methods with profit both to the organization and its members. Certain data taken from the cooperatives' records are compared with definite business standards to determine where improvements can be made. The project also has led to the organization of county cooperative councils and is helping influence local farm organizations to work together.

On The Calendar

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Minneapolis, Minn., June.

Child Welfare League of America, Montreal, Canada, June.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13–19.

American Association of University Women, Los Angeles, Calif., June 23–30.

American Home Economics Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 24–28

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education and Home Economics, Denver, Colo., June 30–July 5.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 19–24.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

National Recreation Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 1–4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5–12.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

AN INCREASE of 50 percent in 2 years in the number of 4-H club members attaining State standards has resulted from a change in the method of making awards in Rhode Island. Awards are given on the basis of progress made, quantity of work, and quality of work. Recognition is not confined to the superior few. In this issue the State club leader tells how.

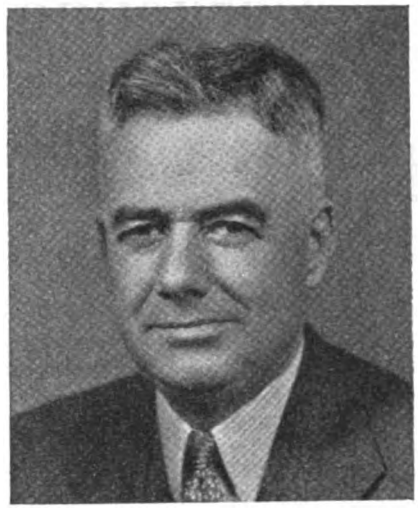
WHAT ARE production credit associations doing for farmers? Reports from South Carolina, Iowa, Maryland, and Montana show that they are helping producers to help themselves. The Bennettsville (S. C.) Production Credit Association has a good record; the whole amount of $112,800 on 171 carefully selected loans has already been paid or is in sight.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Farm Folk Talk Over National Affairs

M. L. WILSON
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture



FARMERS are traveling new roads. They look, as they go, for signposts. At each fork or byroad they debate vigorously the turn to take.

John Smith, at the crossroad, used to think mainly about dairy herd improvement or better rotation practices. In recent years he has given some thought to marketing methods and the outlook. Then, without warning, two decades of growing strain on the economic machine brought a break-down. He has had to turn his mind to problems of makeshift repairs, a general overhauling, and new parts for the machine. That is, to production adjustment, processing taxes, marketing agreements, production quotas, foreign-trade policies, and land planning. These problems tax the best of minds. On John Smith's ability to think them through clearly, and to bring his influence to bear for sound policies, hinges the success of democratic solutions.

Farmers Talk It Over

Throughout the country, farmers are talking over adjustment programs, farm prices, and farm problems in general, across the fence, at the store, and at every meeting place. Local angles of the agricultural situation, as well as national and international angles are favorite discussion topics at institutes, community meetings, and womens' clubs.

Farm people will keep right on talking over such matters; no trouble about that. But rural leaders felt that these farm groups needed better access to factual information on the new and rapidly changing problems of the day, as well as suggestions on effective discussion techniques.

So, in response to many requests, Secretary Wallace called a conference on group discussion at Washington early in February. The group invited were from typical States, representative of various sections of the country which had shown interest in discussion methods. The States represented included Ohio, North Carolina, Kansas, Minnesota, Utah, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, New York, and Washington. In addition to the States represented at the conference, several others expressed keen interest in plans for stimulating discussion. The group talked over the accumulated experience of the past decade in methods to promote public discussion of important issues. They considered plans for further experimentation in discussion methods, and they outlined ways in which the Department might aid.

List of Discussion Group Topics on Which Outlines Are Available

1. What kind of foreign trade policies do American farmers want?
2. Is it in the interest of the Nation to have more, or fewer, people living on the land?
3. What share of the national income should farmers have?
4. Should farm production be controlled as a long-time policy?
5. What kind of land policies should the Nation have?
6. The farmer and the consumer of farm products—what, if any, are their obligations to one another?
7. What kind of a rural life can we look forward to in the United States?
8. Is the farm laborer getting a square deal?
9. What is a desirable tax system.

Discussion—a brief guide to methods.

The Department has prepared a guide to discussion methods and basic material and outlines for discussion. But the handling of the discussion programs is entirely up to the States. We in the Department are anxious above all that the discussion be strictly open and unrestricted—that it bear no trace of any attempt on our part to propagandize for programs we are administering. This is an attempt to stimulate the free expression and exchange of ideas—not an attempt to put across a compaign.

At this conference, we focused attention on three discussion methods in most general use: Discussion groups, panels, and forums.

The informal "discussion group" seems to be one of the most suitable methods for the rural community. This method works best in a group of, say, 10 to 30 persons. It gives the widest possible opportunity for everybody to get in his "say." I like to compare it to the cracker-barrel confab around the stove at the crossroads store. As a rule, you need a well-informed leader to draw out individual viewpoints and different sides, to summarize points, and so on.

Of course, when the group is larger than 30—say, when 100 people attend—everybody can't take part with such freedom as in the smaller group. For the larger group, the panel method often works pretty well. A panel is simply a small discussion group—representing different viewpoints—carrying on a discussion among themselves from the platform. The panel may stage the entire show or a speaker may discuss the issues, with the panel following up with further discussion and questions. Later, the audience may chip in, too.

The forum is another good method for larger audiences. One or more speakers may present their views. And then the chairman may throw the meeting open to discussion by the audience.

Sometimes you may combine all three methods.

State Plans

Representatives of the various States outlined varying ideas for the discussion program in their respective States.

According to plans discussed at the conference, groups to be selected for demonstration ranged all the way from young people on the farm to farm women who wanted their husbands to attend the discussions with them to join in the proceedings. A leader from one State

(*Continued on page 34*)

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Marketing Agreement Helps Colorado Growers

PEACH GROWERS and shippers of western Colorado estimate that the peach-marketing agreement, under which they sold a $1,200,000 crop last season, was actually worth between $250,000 and $400,000 to them.

This marketing agreement, under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, made it possible for them to maintain prices at profitable levels. It was the first successful cooperative effort in marketing after about 20 years of unsuccessful attempts to bring together the different associations and independent shippers and growers.

The marketing plan was put into effect through the efforts of W. M. Case, extension horticulturist for Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who had been lent to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as field representative for the general crops section. The first great obstacle to be overcome, he found, was the lack of faith in the "other fellow" on the part of growers and shippers alike.

Mr. Case read and explained the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to producers and shippers at a 2-day meeting in Grand Junction late in November 1933. At the end of the second day they had aired their grievances and finally agreed on some basic things that needed to be corrected. A second meeting was held in March 1934, when a committee was named to draft an agreement. On April 14 they drafted the plan, using the Tokay-grape agreement of California as a guide.

Growers and shippers met with Porter R. Taylor, now chief of the general crops section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in Denver May 7. The agreement was finally approved and sent to Washington. After a public hearing in Grand Junction, the tentatively approved plan was received back in Colorado about August 1. After Mr. Case promised that no agreement would be sent to Washington until the "other fellow" had signed, it was signed on August 11.

Control Board

The first meeting of the newly elected control board was called the next day, Sunday, to discuss regulations to be put into effect Monday morning. Case interpreted the price regulation provision of the agreement to mean that posting prices meant to post them publicly with the board. This put an end to the fear that prices might be posted secretly and that the last man to post his price would have the opportunity of quoting a lower figure than those who had posted earlier. It also led to a meeting of all shipper and grower representatives at which it was agreed to quote prices cooperatively instead of individually, so that a uniform price was posted.

"These developments probably constituted the keynote to the success of the agreement", Mr. Case says. "Quick, united action was advisable because of the highly perishable nature of the crop and because shipments already were extensive by the time the agreement was put into operation."

Quoting Prices

Any shipper who found himself in difficulty trying to dispose of his peaches at the quoted figure could go to a manager who was employed, for consultation and possible permission to lower his quotation. It was then the duty of the manager to notify all other shippers of the change so that all could offer peaches on an equal basis. An assistant manager was hired to handle problems between truckers and growers.

Tuesday brought the real test of the agreement, and its outcome decided the success or failure of the entire season. Mr. Case had emphasized that the agreement made it possible to meet all emergencies cooperatively and uniformly rather than individually, and that, if necessary, the board would bring about an orderly decline in prices in place of previous stampedes to "unload", which ruined prices.

Tuesday morning the United Fruit Growers reported 74 cars of peaches en route to market unsold from Monday's loading; Pacific Fruit & Produce Co. reported 68 "rollers" unsold; and smaller shippers also had a few unsold cars. Knowing that Tuesday's loading would be heavy, these shippers were nervous, and it was decided to lower quotations on boxes 5 cents, and on no. 1 bushels, a dime.

The new quotations were sent out by wire about 9 a. m. At 11:30 a. m. a few orders came in for large blocks of 30 to 60 cars at prices as much as 10 cents a box under the quoted price of 55 cents. Shippers called to explain their predicament but were advised to wait awhile on the assurance that prices would be reduced if necessary and that each shipper would be offered equal opportunity to quote the lower prices.

In previous years when such a critical situation arose, with each shipper acting independently, the rule had been: "The first man to run gets the most money; the last takes the worst beating", and price landslides resulted.

Shippers stood their ground until the manager of the United sold a block of 35 cars at 2:30 p. m. for the quoted price of 55 cents. This deal was made with a New York buyer over the telephone on the assertion that prices were set by a Federal marketing agreement. This broke the jam, and by midnight all of Monday's "rollers" and 175 cars loaded Tuesday had been sold at control-board quotations. This convinced buyers that growers and shippers meant to regulate and maintain prices.

Once truckers were assured that their competitors could not load up with cheaper peaches than they could obtain, they willingly paid quoted prices. This prevented playing one grower against another to obtain low prices. The bulk of the crop had been moved by Saturday, and prices rose so that by the time the Delta County region began marketing, prices equalled the opening quotations at Palisade.

This was of great benefit to the Delta County district. Mr. Case helped set up a control committee to stabilize conditions for the Delta crop. The prices ranged about 10 cents higher than those in Palisade. Prior to this, peaches had been selling as low as 85 cents a bushel to truckers in the Paonia district. These prices at once rose to $1.10 and continued to advance to $1.25. Naturally, growers and shippers of Delta County were well pleased.

Farm Folk Talk Over National Affairs

(*Continued from page 33*)

planned to work with a group of business men and farmers, another, a group of retired farmers, and so on.

At the time I am preparing this article, I have no very comprehensive reports on the results of our discussion experiment this spring. But, I hope more communities and more States will join in this program. The discussion idea seems to me to be one effective way to make democracy and democratic methods succeed.

Farm Account Work in Tennessee

During National Farm Inventory Week, January 7 to 12, 1935, county agents in Tennessee, in cooperation with the farm-management department, held 1,002 farm-inventory meetings, more than half of which were farm demonstrations in filling out inventories. A total of 13,557 of the 21,327 farmers attending these meetings in 93 of the 95 counties agreed to keep farm account books in 1935, a rather phenomenal increase over the previous years. This was the result of more than 20 years of consistent and constructive extension work on farm accounts here described by A. J. Sims, extension editor in Tennessee.

Sam Brinkley, leading dark-fired tobacco and lespedeza grower of Cheatham County, Tenn., who has been keeping farm records in cooperation with his county agent and the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service for several years. "This business of keeping records has been a big help to me in finding and correcting leaks and weak spots in my farming system", he says.

FEELING the need for more specific information concerning the operation, organization, and relative profitableness of various types of farms and farming methods in the State, the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service interested a group of 26 Washington County farmers in keeping farm records in 1925.

This was the beginning of what has since developed into a major project of the extension service. In 1934, 1,400 farm records were obtained from farmers of 64 counties by the farm-management department for summarization and analysis.

Up until 1934, interest in farm record work showed only a very moderate increase annually, with some years registering a decline in the number of books kept. The number of records analyzed each year by the farm-management department follows: 1926, 26; 1927, 16; 1928, 71; 1929, 199; 1930, 250; 1931, 230; 1932, 474; 1933, 227; 1934, 1,400.

These records cover most of the agricultural areas of the State. Although previous to 1934 the number of records kept in each area was not sufficient to make very detailed studies, enough records were obtained to get a fairly clear insight into the farm organization of practically every section of the State. Studies have been made of dairy, poultry, cotton, burley tobacco, dark tobacco, truck, and general farms. This information has been extremely valuable in assisting farmers in making farm plans.

The farm record consists of inventories at the beginning and end of the year, a record of all crop acreage and production, and a record of all farm sales and farm expenses. Comparisons are made from these records of the size of the farm, amount of tillable land, the acres of various crops, the numbers of different types of livestock, the per acre yield, the production per unit of livestock, the total farm sales, the machinery, labor, fertilizer, and other items of expenses and labor income. These comparisons, which are discussed with each farmer to determine the relative weak and strong points of each farm set-up, have influenced many farmers to make beneficial changes in their farming systems.

Value of Records Explained

In beginning farm record work in a county, interested farmers are assembled in a meeting early in the year by the county agent where the value of farm records is discussed, and such material as charts on farm organization and the outlook is presented. Each interested farmer prepares a farm plan or budget, showing what he plans to do during the coming year. Those interested in keeping records are given record books. Many of the meetings are held as inventory demonstrations on the farm, and unusual interest has been shown in such demonstrations. At the end of the year farmers who have kept records bring their record books to the county agent's office on an appointed day, and the agent and a farm-management specialist check and analyze them briefly with the farmers. Many farmers complete the analysis of their own farm business with the help of the county agent and the farm-management specialist. Most of the books are then sent to the extension farm-management office where a more detailed analysis is made, after which they are returned to the farmer with analysis data attached.

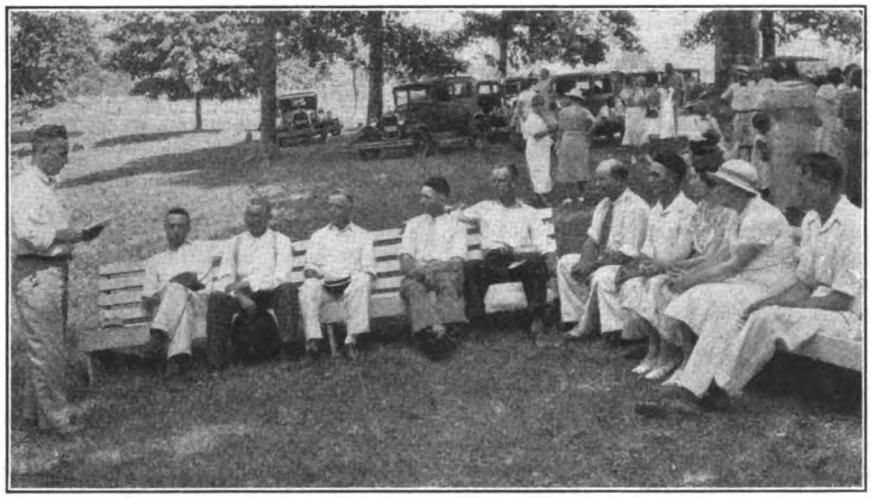
With the coming of the agricultural adjustment programs and the demand for more information on farm business, interest in farm accounting rose to new heights. An increase of more than 300 percent was made in the number of farmers keeping records. In addition to the regular extension record books more than 80,000 farmers received the A. A. A. crop record book in 1934. Farmers desiring more complete records than the A. A. A. book provided were supplied with regular extension account books. In addition to the keeping of farm records the farm-management project, though not absolutely uniformly conducted, has been coupled with a farm-planning program.

Information obtained from farm records has been helpful in balancing farm-plan budgets. Feed and seed loans, which were begun in this State in 1931, gave county agents an opportunity to work with a large number of people whom they had never before been able to contact. In order to obtain the Federal loan it was necessary that a farm program be outlined that would provide for adequate food, feed, and necessary cash to repay the loan. It was thus that a great deal was accomplished in assisting farmers needing Federal financing in organizing their farm plans to the best advantage. Country bankers assisted quite extensively in the development of farmer cooperation. More and more interest has been developed in credit statements, farm records, and farm planning through the cooperation of local bankers. In the spring of 1934 more than 1,000 farmers made farm plans during January and February. These plans provided for ample food, feed, and cash, as

all feed crops are habitually short in some areas of the State, particularly in the cotton section.

Farm Income Increased

A practical illustration of the changes made in farm business due to the keeping of farm records and farm planning is shown by the farm business of a Henderson County farmer located 14 miles from the nearest town. The road from this farm is such that it is impassable several months during the year. The land is a poor, sandy-clay, upland soil. In 1928 this farm derived its principal source of income from the sale of cotton and hogs. Corn yields on the farm were then about 20 bushels per acre. The labor income that year was $199. In 1929 a gradual shift from hogs to seed production began, lespedeza seed being produced as a part of a soil-improvement program. The sale of lespedeza seed that year ranked next to cotton in importance. The labor income for 1929 was $178. In 1930 a still further reduction in hog production with an increase in seed was made. In addition to lespedeza seed, soybean seed was added as a minor cash crop. The labor income in 1930 was $444. In 1931 the hog business had decreased to a point where little more than the requirement for the farm was produced. The sale of lespedeza seed, seed corn, and Irish potatoes had increased to the point that the labor income for 1931 was $579, as compared to $199 4 years before in spite of the fact that farm prices as a whole had been declining during the entire 4 years.



County Agent G. L. Cleland discussing farm records with a group of farmers of Pleasant Hill community, Obion County, Tenn., at an all-day community meeting. All of these farmers, including the two women, who are farm operators, kept farm records last year. Scores of meetings of this kind are held annually by Tennessee county agents.

National Farm Inventory Week, January 7–12, was very successful in Tennessee. County agents were supplied by the farm-management department with material outlining plans for holding farm-inventory demonstrations; for the measuring of corn, hay, and grain on the farm; and for the use of the farm inventory in making credit statements. All county agents were furnished with prepared talks on farm credit, from which they could draw material for use in the inventory meetings. The Tennessee Bankers Association wrote all key bankers in the State, and they in turn encouraged the making of farm inventories. Seven news stories were sent to all newspapers in the State, and a dozen or more radio talks were made in the interest of the farm-inventory movement. Special assistance was also given by all district agents and many specialists.

Reports from the agents indicate unusual interest shown by farmers in the demonstrations. Previous to the inventory week some 1,200 farmers were assisted in completing their farm records and their attention called to the inventory week, the farm plan, and the credit statements. During farm-inventory week 1,002 farm-inventory meetings were held, more than half of which were actual farm demonstrations. A total of 13,557 farmers agreed to keep farm records in 1935 following the inventory meetings, which were attended by 21,327 farmers of 93 of the 95 counties in the State.

"The growing interest that Tennessee farmers are showing in keeping records is one of the most encouraging farm developments in the State", says J. H. McLeod, extension economist.

"Such records not only serve as a basis for farm planning but are an aid in making credit statements which inspire confidence in the business efficiency of the farmer. Believing that the keeping of accurate records constitutes an essential part of successful farm management, the Tennessee Extension Service is developing and enlarging this phase of its work as rapidly as possible with the view of using data from studies of such records as a basis for the extension program of work in the State."

Texas Plans Centennial Demonstrations

Demonstrations representative of those previously established will line highways in gala celebration of the Texas Centennial in 1936, according to extension service plans.

These centennial demonstrations will be established along certain main traveled highways leading to Dallas and other celebrating localities which have been designated by the district agents in conference with a special committee. Tying together the whole gigantic Statewide demonstration of the effective work being done by the demonstration method, it is proposed to place a huge map of Texas at Dallas. This map will indicate the highways along which centennial demonstrations are located.

The special demonstrators will be selected early in 1935 in order to have the demonstrations well under way by 1936.

Every demonstration developed on the highway in accordance with this plan will be typical of work previously established in the county, and the special demonstrator will be supplied with figures by the county agents as to how many similar demonstrations there are.

There will not be more than an average of one demonstration to each 5 highway-miles in any county.

A uniform marker for these demonstrations will be designed. As a special centennial demonstrator will bear the honor and responsibility of representing Texas agriculture to the thousands of centennial visitors, this honor and responsibility will be suitably recognized by a county-wide ceremony in the autumn of 1935 when the marker will be set if the demonstration has been developed to that degree of excellence worthy of the honor.

Good Meadows Point the Way

One-time Poorest Farm in County Now Has Best Meadows in Ohio

"Any future agronomy and dairy program in Trumbull County, which is primarily a dairy county, should be built around a better hay program", states County Agent Charles D. McGrew, who has come to this conclusion in watching the one-time poorest farm in Trumbull County grow the best meadows in Ohio. This county experiment farm is pointing the way to Trumbull County farmers, and Mr. McGrew is there to see that it is not hid under a bushel. No one has watched the work at the experiment farm with more interest, and no one is in a better position to describe the development and objectives of this farm than Mr. McGrew, the author of this article.

"THE POOREST farm in Trumbull County" was the way some of the oldtimers described the Trumbull County experiment farm when it was established in 1915. With a fairly level topography, a comparatively heavy clay topsoil and subsoil, and a soil reaction of pH 4.6 it undoubtedly was below the average in the county in productivity. The location was almost at the exact geographical center of the county, and the Trumbull silty clay loam and Volusia clay loam soil found on the farm represented the soil types prevalent over a large part of the county's crop land. The conditions found on the farm offered an excellent opportunity for experimental and demonstrational work.

Trumbull County then, as now, had more than half of its crop acreage in meadows for hay. Located in the heart of the dairy section midway between the Cleveland and Pittsburgh markets, the sale of milk constitutes the chief source of agricultural income in this and adjoining counties.

Corn, oats, and wheat in the order named are the chief grain crops grown. The grain crop yields on this type of soil are relatively low compared with the more fertile soils of western Ohio which are mostly of limestone origin.

The early experiments on the farm were planned to find, among other things, a type of cropping system which would provide a satisfactory rotation for dairy farming. Because the soil conditions were better adapted to the growing of hay crops than grain, emphasis was placed on finding an improved system of producing a high-quality roughage.

Attempts were made at growing alfalfa. On fields which were considered fairly well tile drained and had received a heavy application of limestone, alfalfa grew well over the tile lines, but in the areas between these lines the stand was unsatisfactory.

This alfalfa work was practically abandoned, as it was decided that it was better to rely upon seeding mixtures of red clover, alsike clover, and timothy which produced about 2 tons per acre where the acidity had been corrected. Some alfalfa seed was included in the regular seeding mixture, however, as it was found that a sprinkling of alfalfa was obtained which helped both the yield and quality of hay.

In 1927 a seeding was made on a field which had received sufficient lime to boost the soil reaction above pH 6. A very noticeable amount of alfalfa was present in this seeding. Since that time the alfalfa-timothy meadows have become the most important part of the cropping system.

In the 3-year period, 1931–33, yields from 3½ to 5 tons per acre were harvested in 2 cuttings. The percentage of alfalfa ranged from 46 percent to 70 percent and the percentage of timothy from 13 percent to 36 percent. One field, which contained more than 50 percent timothy, produced 3 tons per acre in the first cutting in 1933. This was made on June 7, and the resulting hay analyzed 12.6 percent digestible protein. Other analyses have shown a protein content ranging from 12 percent to 14 percent. In 1934, 25 acres produced 112 tons of hay in 3 cuttings.

The advantages found in this system are: (1) A longer hay-making season, thus lessening the curing hazards; (2) insurance of satisfactory meadows if a new seeding fails, as established meadows have been found to produce satisfactorily for at least 4 or 5 years; (3) dependability in drought years as indicated by excellent yields in 1933 and 1934; (5) a higher quality of hay than ordinary clover-timothy mixtures or straight timothy; (6) a more satisfactory and more certain stand than is usually obtained with straight alfalfa.

Limestone, manure, phosphorus, drainage, and inoculation of alfalfa are believed to be the chief limiting factors in obtaining satisfactory stands and yields of these mixtures.

Milk-production costs in the county experiment farm herd have been materially lessened in tests where double the normal hay ration was fed with the grain ration reduced one-third and the ensilage ration reduced two-thirds.

Cost-account data compiled by M. A. Bachtell, supervisor of county experiment farms in Ohio, show that the digestible nutrients produced in the alfalfa mixtures cost only one-half as much per unit as the nutrients in a 3-year corn, oats, and clover-timothy rotation.

Five years of less than normal rainfall with 3 years of severe droughts have brought the importance of this work forcefully to the attention of northeast Ohio farmers. Large acreages of emergency forage crops were produced in

The Trumbull County farm which was brought to life and made to produce some of the best meadows in Ohio.

1934 to supplement the short hay crops, but the expense of producing them has been comparatively heavy.

More than 1,200 visitors from 8 or more counties inspected the alfalfa-timothy meadows on the farm this last year. The Pomona Grange, dairy organizations, the county calf club, and other organizations have held field meetings at the farm.

Harold Allen, the superintendent of the farm, has been asked to appear at farmers' institutes in several counties of northeastern Ohio to tell the story of this hay work.

C. L. Blackman, dairy extension specialist, has emphasized the importance of the work in a 5-week course in dairy management attended by 75 dairymen in this county.

Earl Jones, extension agronomist, has discussed methods of obtaining alfalfa-timothy meadows in a 5-weeks' course in soils in Trumbull County for which 80 farmers enrolled. He has also given much assistance to farmers of the county in a series of four "better-forage" meetings for dairymen arranged in the county this winter by the county agent.

Seed dealers of the county have been advised by the agent through a meeting held last winter and by personal interviews, of the best sources and varieties of seeds and approved seeding practices for these meadows.

A county-wide "hay-day" was held at the experiment farm in 1932, and plans have been made for several field days at the farm this summer for farmers of this and adjoining counties.

The Ohio State University traveling soils laboratory, through arrangements made by the county agent, visited 22 of the county's 25 townships and tested soil for more than 300 farmers in the last 6 years. As many more have had soil tests made for growing alfalfa mixtures by submitting soil samples to the agent who mailed them to the soils and crops extension service at the university. Follow-up letters prepared by Mr. Jones have been sent to these cooperators each season with suggestions on obtaining alfalfa-timothy meadows. A series of letters will be sent them in 1935 on this subject.

The scoffers have ceased to scoff and are now rapidly falling into the steadily increasing ranks of farmers who are trying to grow this better hay.

"The poorest farm in Trumbull County" has long since ceased to apply, and, according to R. D. Lewis, extension and experiment station agronomist, the farm now has "the best meadows in the State of Ohio."

Mississippi Stimulates Use of Outlook

THE 1935 agricultural outlook for Mississippi was presented to a higher proportion of the farmers of the State than any previous outlook material ever prepared by the Mississippi Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture.

This statement is based upon the number of copies of the outlook report distributed to farmers, the number of outlook stories published by the weekly and daily newspapers, and the number of farmers who attended county outlook meetings. The State agricultural outlook report was based largely upon the 1935 national agricultural outlook prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and State extension divisions.

Subjects and commodities covered in the report included agricultural credit, domestic and foreign demand, cotton, cottonseed, dairying, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, horses and mules, poultry, tomatoes, cabbage, early Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, watermelons, strawberries, peaches, and farm family living.

Fifteen thousand copies of the outlook report were printed and distributed at county outlook meetings. This number proved inadequate, as the supply was quickly exhausted.

A series of 14 articles on the agricultural outlook, prepared by the extension service for the weekly and daily papers, proved to be the most widely published series ever furnished the press of the State. A check-up of about one-half of the newspapers in the State showed that more than 90 percent published the series.

"It is interesting to note some of the factors which influenced the press in publishing the 14 outlook stories", says F. J. Hurst, extension editor. "The initial story to the press told how the report was prepared and emphasized the authoritative source, importance, scope, and timeliness of the information it contained.

"In addition, a letter was addressed to the editors of all weekly and daily papers announcing that a series of 14 articles on the agricultural outlook for Mississippi in 1935 would be furnished to them for release. This letter emphasized the fact that the outlook information concerned each farmer in the State and that it represented much work and considerable expense, as the extension service had sent two of its economists to Washington to assist in preparing the national outlook report, after which the State extension service had prepared the State outlook report. Therefore, the newspapers were furnished the latest and most authentic information available, without cost, for the benefit of their largest group of readers.

"The series was released to the press during the Christmas holiday season, when working forces were reduced and when timely material of this character was in demand", states Mr. Hurst.

County-wide agricultural outlook and farm-planning meetings were held in each of the 82 counties of the State. Three State teams, one for each of the three extension districts, composed of one extension economist and one district agent, assisted the county agents in conducting the county outlook meetings. The economist presented the outlook; the district agent discussed the State extension program; and the county agent made suggestions on adaptation of the outlook information to his county and outlined the county extension program.

According to incomplete reports, more than 25,000 farmers attended the county outlook meetings, despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed during most of one week. The meetings were held during the period from January 15 to February 15. Following county meetings, many of the county agents have held community outlook meetings.

GOOD home-made bread! It looks good; it tastes good; it is good." This is the slogan that has challenged more than 10,000 Kansas homemakers in the State-wide bread-making campaign which was completed in March.

Simplified and improved methods of bread making were demonstrated in 25 Kansas counties by home demonstration agents and in 58 counties not having home demonstration agents in the last 3 months by Helen Brewer and Glyde Anderson, foods and nutrition specialists of the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan. Miss Anderson was assisted by Miss Ellen Blair, also of the extension service. Miss Brewer demonstrated in 29 counties in the eastern part of Kansas, while Miss Anderson and Miss Blair gave 23 demonstrations in western Kansas. The average attendance at these meetings was 110.

Cooperative Business Analysis

Measuring cooperative business with an efficiency yardstick as a demonstration in better business methods is the function of a rapidly growing project of the Kansas Extension Service here described by Vance M. Rucker, extension economist in marketing.

A SURVEY and business analysis of cooperative elevators to encourage better business practices was undertaken by the Kansas Extension Service in 1931 and since that time has been more and more in demand. The project consists of taking the audit of the cooperative association, analyzing it from a purely business standpoint, and comparing the findings to definite business standards.

Interesting Record

This comparison involves the factors shown on the typical factor sheet for cooperative no. 92. The 3-year record of this particular cooperative elevator is interesting, as the organization took into serious consideration the recommendations made in their analysis, and the record shows progress. One outstanding result of the business analysis, as shown by no. 92, is that when an association changes to operation on a cash basis, it invariably increases its total sales within a year or two. In most associations, doing away with sales on credit tends to avoid heavy losses on poor accounts, thereby reducing the margin of cost of doing business.

In addition to the factor sheet, a measuring stick is used, designating the factors at the top of the chart with desirable standards in the center so that the reports of individual organizations may be shown above or below this standard, as the case may be.

A complete discussion of the factor sheet and measuring stick is contained in a letter addressed to the board of directors of the cooperating association. Of course these comparisons and reports are treated confidentially with the board of directors of each cooperating association, all comparisons being made by number only and not by name.

Other factors included in the analysis of an association are a check of its bylaws, to see that they comply with State and Federal laws, and a check of the membership to see whether the members are producers or nonproducers, with a statement telling whether a stockholder is a tenant, landlord, or owner-operator. In the case of association no. 92, this check revealed that only about 60 percent of the stockholders could furnish any business, as approximately 40 percent had become nonproducers. This organization changed its bylaws to allow patrons to become members and also arranged to allow the nonproducer to receive the money he had invested in stock over a period of years. This was accomplished by changing the stock to a $10 membership with no interest paid. The $10 membership belongs to the company, but the nonproducer receives all the rest of his investment except the $10. This seems to be a possible answer to the membership problem of older men becoming nonproducers and a way of surmounting the difficulty of interesting the young producer.

The real benefit comes from the follow-up meetings and contacts. Although the analysis is written out in the form of a letter to the board of directors, the letter is not mailed but is returned by the extension economist in person so that he may discuss the various problems with the board of directors and the stockholders. The most good develops after the third or fourth analysis meeting with the directors. A cloth chart like the measuring stick is used in these meetings. Colored ribbons representing the lines on the individual analysis for each year are placed on the chart with exhibitor tag pins so that the chart may be readily changed for each meeting. A representative of the regional cooperative association to which the local belongs accompanies the extension economist in making the return analysis to the local association.

Grain-Marketing Associations

The regional and national grain-marketing associations have become so well impressed with this work that they have cooperated this year by furnishing a scholarship for a graduate student to assist with the analysis part of the program and by defraying a part of the traveling expenses incurred in obtaining the surveys and returning the analyses. The project was started in 1931 with 35 cooperative elevators. In 1934, 141 organizations were analyzed. Additional requests from other organizations for surveys and analyses have extended the number to 170. The work now requires practically the full time of two extension economists, a graduate student, and a part-time clerk, as well as a part of the time of one member of the department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, who assists with the project in an advisory capacity.

This type of analysis has been very effectively applied to the cooperating re-

(Continued on page 40)

Factor sheet

No. 92. Name..... Address.....

	Years ending May 31—			Desirable
	1932	1933	1934	
I. Working capital analysis:				
1. Relation of current assets to current liabilities	1.45 to 1	1.69 to 1	17.52 to 1	2 to 1
2. Ratio of cash and receivables to current liabilities	.46	.35	3.19	1 to 1
3. Ratio of cash to current liabilities	.09	.06	2.66	.2 to 1
4. Ratio of sideline sales to receivables	8.20	17.06	121.59	12 to 1
5. Ratio of net working capital to inventory	.54	.545	1.24	1.5 to 1
6. Percent receivables are of current assets	25.72	17.00	2.9	40% or under
II. Fixed capital analysis:				
1. Ratio of sales to fixed assets	8.05	8.34	13.58	8 to 1
2. Ratio of net worth to fixed assets	1.37	1.43	1.0	1.5 to 1
III. Analysis of capitalization situation:				
1. Ratio of net worth to debt	1.66	2.27	34.76	1.5 to 1
2. Ratio of fixed assets to fixed liabilities	No fixed liabilities	No fixed liabilities	No fixed liabilities	2 to 1
3. Ratio of surplus to outstanding stock	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	1 to 1
IV. Analysis of financial results of operation		[1].977	[1].973	
1. Ratio of operating costs to gross income	1.004	.963	.978	.97 to 1
2. Ratio of cost of sales to sales	.925	.893	.919	.93 to 1
3. Ratio of cost of wheat sales to sales	.938	.895	.935	.95 to 1
4. Ratio of cost of other grain sales to sales		.89	.938	.93 to 1
5. Ratio of cost of sideline sales to sales	.896	.89	.884	.85 to 1
6. Ratio of salaries and wages to total operating expenses	.54	.41	.421	.6 to 1
7. Ratio of salaries and wages to gross sales	4.3	3.7	2.4	2%
V. Volume of business analysis:				
1. Membership needed	1,404	1,404	1,000	100
2. Capacity turnover	9.02	7.3	6.1	10
3. Percent of membership patronizing company	64	64	100	100

[1] Includes other income.

South Dakota Enjoys the Drama

These are the players and this the stage setting of the winning play in the 1935 Rural Adult One-Act Play Tournament.

DURING the early winter of 1934–35, farm people of South Dakota staged at least 106 one-act plays. This concrete evidence of interest in dramatics has grown from the mere germ of an idea in 1931.

In 1931 at the annual farm and home week held at the South Dakota State College, the Corson Dramatic Club from Minnehaha County staged a play which met with the approval of a large audience. Mrs. Eugene Swenson, leader of this club, suggested that a play contest become a regular feature of farm and home week.

The extension service liked her suggestion and in the following year acted upon it, sponsoring the first annual adult one-act play tournament. Six plays were entered. Eight plays competed in 1933. Then, in 1934, the interest in the tournament had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to hold county elimination tournaments in order to limit the number of plays competing at Brookings to conform with production facilities. A full house witnessed the finals in the State tournament which was won by the T. N. T. Club of Davison County presenting Elmer. Nineteen county champion casts competed.

As the farm and home week of 1935 approached, 38 counties indicated that they would enter plays in the tournament. This called for further rearrangement of plans, as that many champion casts could not be accommodated at Brookings. Therefore, county elimination tournaments were first held, and then four district tournaments. Two plays from each district became eligible to compete in the State tournament.

Before a crowd taxing accommodations, the Inter-Lakes Players of Lake County won the State title with Thursday Evening.

All of the 106 plays given in communities through the State have helped to make rural people of South Dakota more appreciative of worth-while dramatics and have fully justified the hope of the extension service, which in 1932 led to the beginning of the rural adult one-act play tournament. S. W. Jones, specialist in rural sociology, is the generalissimo who directs this large army of dramatists.

The South Dakota Extension Service maintains a library of approximately 100 plays for the use of rural communities.

A new contest now claims a portion of the spotlight which has shone so brilliantly upon the play tournament. In 1934, nine quartets entered the annual quartet contest sponsored by the extension service during farm and home week. Fourteen foursomes competed in 1935. Winners in the three divisions were the Trooien male quartet, the Rutland women's quartet, and the Brandon Extension Club mixed quartet.

THE VALUE of tattooing a permanent mark on the wings of poultry is well set in the mind of C. A. Nixon of Weld County, Colo. He missed 31 of his prize turkeys one morning; 2 days later they were returned. The thieves had found Mr. Nixon's mark, "NS 12121", on the left wing of every turkey and did not want to handle such dangerous evidence which could be used against them.

SO SERIOUS today is the loss of topsoils and of ground-surface moisture that continuance of the present rate for another century would jeopardize the very existence of a self-sustaining agriculture in the United States.

It is suggested that every unit of land in the United States should be inventoried as to its physical characteristics and best uses; and that there should be carried forward an educational campaign of allocation to use and of farm practice which will preserve for the generations to come this rich heritage of soils with which nature has endowed the United States.—From the report of the Mississippi Valley Commission of the P. W. A., October 1, 1934.

Cooperative Business Analysis

(*Continued from page 39*)

gional groups, helping to outline their policies and courses of action.

Although it is true that most of this work has been applied to cooperative elevators, the standards can be applied to other cooperative marketing or purchasing associations. A definite method of procedure has been outlined that can be offered to any type of cooperative marketing or purchasing association which is willing to cooperate and to work out a definite plan of work. When this has been done and funds are available for the required help, work can be carried further. Plans are now being made to work with at least one regional cooperative purchasing association.

The project has led to the organization of 11 county cooperative councils, composed of managers and directors of all cooperative marketing associations within the county; representatives of the county grange, farmers' union, and farm bureau; together with the county agent and vocational instructors, junior vocational leaders, and senior and junior 4-H club leaders. The county cooperative council is a real cross section of the county where an exchange of ideas can take place. At the monthly meetings, outlines help to direct the discussion to cooperative marketing and agricultural adjustment.

The project has thus developed a very effective program for getting all local farm organizations to work together, as well as means of encouraging the adoption and practice of better business methods. These councils have been very effective in controlling promotional schemes.

4-H Honors Reduce Competition

Rhode Island has a plan of 4-H honors which aims to recognize all steps in 4-H achievement whether of the youngest, or the oldest, or the least ambitious, or brightest member. This plan is free from competition except that involved in competing with one's own best record, and the plan works. "It works because it provides adequate recognition for the efforts of every member; the glory of public mention is not limited to the superior few", says L. F. Kinney, Jr., State club leader in Rhode Island, of the State 4-H honor program which he describes in the following article.

THE PLAN of awarding honors to recognize steps in the development of the 4-H club members in Rhode Island is proving very satisfactory. Perhaps one reason for the success of the plan is that the method of making awards provides that publicity for those attaining the lower grades of honors will not be submerged by the reports of their more experienced or otherwise more successful fellow members. By making the first awards, namely, completions and local honors, at local or interclub meetings near the end of the club year an opportunity is given for the name of every member reaching at least the completion grade to be mentioned publicly and to be used in the club report in the local newspaper. At this time no mention is made of any higher awards as they have not at this time been announced.

The county achievement days are held toward the end of October, and here the county awards are made, thus giving the opportunity for publishing these lists in the papers. Early in November comes the State 4-H Honors Day when those who have attained State or highest honors are appropriately recognized.

To carry out this program it has been necessary to establish standards of honors for the projects simple enough to be used by inexperienced leaders, and yet sufficiently accurate to be fair measures of progress. A study of the records of outstanding members over a period of years shows that the members who improve in quality tend to increase in the quantity of work done. This correlation has been helpful in setting minimum standards of honors, although the size factor is not considered as a hard and fast rule.

In each project an effort has been made to find one measurable factor that would indicate the progress made. This, coupled with a minimum size, gives the respective honor standard. For instance, the Rhode Island 4-H honor standards for poultry members having laying flocks are as follows: Completion—10 birds, satisfactory records submitted; local honors—10 birds, average 140 eggs per bird; county honors—15 birds, average 150 eggs per bird; State honors—20 birds, average 160 eggs per bird; highest honors—"awarded to members most nearly attaining perfection in their projects." It is of interest to note that last year the average for all members attaining State honors in this project was 48 birds, average 169 eggs per bird.

In the home-economics and handicraft projects the standards are in terms of fair, good, or very good work (all articles are required to be scored) with a minimum number of articles being set for each project. In clothing or handicraft 6 articles are required for completion, 7 (fair quality) for local honors, 8 (good quality) for county honors, and 10 (very good quality) for State honors. The average number of articles made by State honor winners in the clothing project last year was 26.

Each member submits an individual summary card at the end of the year, and the leader, when approving, indicates the honor for which the member is recommended.

This system gives progressive recognition each year to every member who has made appreciable progress, even if small, while there is no limit to the rate of progress for those with ambition or ability. For instance, some may take several years to reach county honors but receive a badge of higher annual grade each year, while others may attain State or even highest honors in a couple of years.

Members who have completed a project are awarded the official bronze badges without indication of year (or certificates entitling them to wear these badges). Local honors, which are awarded if appreciable effort has been made above meeting the completion requirements, entitle the member to wear the badges indicating the number of years this honor has been won (bronze for first 4 years, silver for fifth, and gold for sixth). Thus for the average member who does not reach the county standards there is the incentive to continue to exert his best efforts each year in order to be awarded the next higher badge.

But, many members make progress far above the average, and for these there are the county and State project honor certificates, followed, if satisfactory development occurs, by election to the 4-H All Stars and the honor of wearing the prized star on the background of a four-leaf clover. For those with most outstanding records there are the highest awards of all, the highest honor certificates, and the possibility of out of State trips to the sectional 4-H camp at the Eastern States Exposition, the National 4-H Camp at Washington, and the National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

A group of 4-H club members awarded State honors in Rhode Island.

Of course, the system of honor awards is only one of many means of encouraging better work, others being good leaders, improved training methods, and the like. However, it is estimated that the number attaining the standards of quality established for State standards has increased in Rhode Island over 50 percent since these standards were announced 2 years ago.

California Law Aids Orderly Marketing

CALIFORNIA has been a pioneer in methods of controlling supply to facilitate orderly marketing. In keeping with this tradition, an agricultural prorate act was passed in 1933 and is being used successfully with 10 different commodities. William C. Ockey, recently appointed extension economist with the Federal Extension Service, who has been working on these programs as extension marketing specialist in California, here describes the act and how it is working.

The California State Legislature in 1933 passed the Agricultural Prorate Act which is designed to afford the producers of any agricultural commodity an opportunity to unite all of that commodity under a marketing control program which would reduce or eliminate losses often sustained through harvesting, preparing, and shipping to market more of a product than can be sold at prices reasonably profitable to producers. The act contemplates the regulation of the entire flow of a given commodity to market, thus avoiding alternate gluts and famines and making possible a greater stability of prices. This is accomplished by curtailing, when necessary, the shipments of each producer by the same proportionate amount and enforcing this curtailment.

Perishable Crops

Producers of almost any perishable and semiperishable agricultural crops in California in which a surplus exists at some time during the marketing season may take advantage of the provisions of the act. An important exception to this statement arises, however, in the case of those crops which are produced competitively in other States. No proration program under the act would be initiated for any farm product unless the production in California enjoyed at least some period in the marketing season which was relatively free from competition with similar produce grown in other regions. Furthermore, all directly competitive districts within the State which produce the crop to be prorated must be included in the same proration zone.

The operations of the Prorate Act are supervised by the Agricultural Prorate Commission created for this purpose. The nine members of this commission serve without salary. Four members are producers, a fifth member represents commercial handlers of farm products, a sixth member represents cooperative handlers, and three additional members represent the interests of consumers.

The procedure necessary to establish a proration program for any crop is: First, the filing of a petition which must include (1) a legal description of the district or districts comprising the proposed proration zone, together with a map thereof; (2) a general statement of facts showing the necessity for the institution of the program; and (3) the signatures of at least two-thirds of the producers and the owners of two-thirds of the production in the proposed zone. Second, a hearing is held by the prorate commission, after 10 days' notice has been given in a newspaper of general circulation, at which all interested parties for and against the proposed program are heard. At the hearing the petitioners for the program must show that (1) the petition is signed by the required number (two-thirds) of producers and owners; (2) the program is necessary to aid in conserving the agricultural wealth of the State and preventing economic waste; and (3) the proposed proration zone includes all of the producing territory in California reasonably necessary to make such a program feasible. Third, the prorate commission, if the hearing develops the need for a proration program, then institutes the program in the zone. The commission selects a proration program committee of 7 members, 5 producers and 2 handlers, which supervises the administration of the proration program. The program committee determines the method, manner, and extent of proration and appoints a zone agent who, with the approval of the commission, manages the proration program.

Certificates Used

The program is controlled, financed, and enforced through the use of primary and secondary certificates. Primary certificates indicate in a general way the total quantity of the commodity under proration which the producer will have for marketing during the season. The certificates usually are issued on an acreage basis. Secondary certificates control the actual harvesting and amount of the commodity, that may be delivered in each prorate period. The secondary certificates must accompany all deliveries of the product to market. Fees are charged for both primary and secondary certificates in order to meet the expenses of the prorate program.

The provisions of any program may be enforced upon violators by (1) prosecution criminally under misdemeanor complaints; (2) civil suits for $500 penalties for each violation, and (3) court orders enjoining from such violations. Any one or all three of these methods may be used against violators.

Ten prorate programs had been put into effect in California up to January 1, 1935. These covered lettuce, sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, artichokes, tomatoes, Concord grapes, Gravenstein apples, and celery. One of the most successful of the programs, the second to be inaugurated in California, covered dry-pack lettuce produced in the Santa Maria Valley district for shipment into Los Angeles. This program was started on May 4, 1934, and continued in operation through November 3, 1934. No ice-pack lettuce was included under the prorate but was shipped without restriction.

Lettuce Included

A total of approximately 8,400 acres of lettuce was included in this proration program during 1934. Total shipments in 1934, including both dry-pack and ice-pack lettuce, were 25 percent greater than in the 1933 season. Dry-pack shipments increased 16 percent while ice-pack movement showed a 50-percent increase. At the beginning of the 1934 season in March, the average price received per crate was lower than in 1933. After the inception of the prorate program in May, the price increased greatly to an average of almost $2.50 per crate. Thereafter, prices decreased with increases in shipments, but, despite the movement of a much larger volume of lettuce in 1934 than in 1933, the average prices received during the major part of the season were higher in 1934.

The lettuce prorate program was directed by a program committee of seven members which met weekly each Friday afternoon during the season. The principal function of the committee was to determine the volume of shipments that was to comprise the prorate for the week beginning on Sunday following the meeting. In addition to this major function, the committee analyzed carefully the field reports of inspectors which were submitted each week and heard and settled any complaints of growers and shippers which arose during the operation of the prorate. The committee

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Adequate Production Credit

THE FARM CREDIT situation is always a vital factor in successful production and marketing, as every county agent knows. As one of the means of relieving a distressed farm credit situation, the production credit associations of local farmers under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration have won a place for themselves. At the annual meetings of these 600 or more associations held early in the year there were more than 60,000 farmers taking part. An average of 106 farmers attended each of these meetings. In the New Orleans district, comprising the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the average attendance was 275. Such a record indicates that farmers are whole-heartedly supporting their new short-term credit set-up and are shouldering the responsibility of maintaining their cooperatively operated associations.

An inspector of the Muncie, Ind., Production Credit Association inspecting hogs offered as collateral by Howard Cecil, who is using credit facilities to finance his current production needs.

The following short accounts of the first year's work from four of these associations, representing different geographical regions, are typical of hundreds of others.

No Loans Carried Over

Not one cent of this year's loans will be lost or carried over, is the deservedly proud report of the Bennettsville (S. C.) Production Credit Association on its first season of operation. The whole amount of $112,800 on 171 carefully selected loans has either been paid or is in sight.

"In fact", says E. Chamness, secretary-treasurer, "in all my long years of experience in making and collecting loans, this is the first time I ever have known the collecting season to be far more pleasant than the lending season. When the loans were being made last spring, there were so many papers to sign, so many records to clear, that we were accused of running a school of penmanship, and it was considerable trouble for the average farmer to run the gantlet from application to disbursement. The collecting process, however, was simple and the interest astonishingly small, so much so that it was easy to see the pleasant surprise on the faces of the borrowers when informed of the amount due.

"Under the leadership of County Agent W. D. Wood of Marlboro County, 20 of the county's progressive, well-to-do farmers organized the Bennettsville Production Credit Association at Bennettsville, S. C., on December 14, 1933. Farmer applicants had been reading about this new and attractive method of production finance, and almost before the association was well organized applications for loans were piling up.

"Some factors of importance in the fine record made were the marvelous crop year and the fact that the Bennettsville Production Credit Association is a single county unit serving a county unsurpassed anywhere in the character of its people and record of productivity. The borrowers had a mind to pay; the land produced abundantly; and we, the officers of the association, gave them the necessary encouragement to pay and protect, preserve and perpetuate their line of credit.

"No loans were made without a thorough investigation by a first-rate inspector and in all doubtful cases by officers and directors of the association. By the time the loans were closed, the secretary-treasurer was personally acquainted with every borrower, and when a borrower came to the office the secretary-treasurer made a point of calling him by name and taking an interest in him as a friend and customer.

"Disbursements of proceeds of loan were never mailed to borrowers. Each month, just before the 15th, a card was sent to every borrower who was to receive a payment, asking him to come in and get his payment. When he came the secretary-treasurer had a talk with him about weather and crop conditions, not only on his own farm but on his neighbor's farm and the farms along the road between the office and his farm. In this way we got a full report of conditions over the whole county at least once a month without having to ride a mile to do it.

"The production credit association has barely made a dent in the surface of the possibilities of its usefulness. Only a small percentage of the better class of farmers have availed themselves of this form of credit, and we believe that by careful and persistent publicity our volume should be doubled within the next year or two."

Serves Iowa Farmers

Loans to 90 farmers averaging about $1,200 each, budget loans against which the farmer can draw when he needs the money, thus saving interest, loans that have helped farmers to ward off liquidating before the proper marketing time—these are some of the services that the Perry (Iowa) Production Credit Association has extended to farmers in five counties. This association is one of 17 such groups organized in Iowa to provide farmers with ready credit at reasonable interest rates.

During the first 8 months of its existence, according to Lucien S. Doran, of Boone, secretary-treasurer, the association made approximately 90 loans to farmers, totaling about $108,000. Only farmers who are stockholders in the association may obtain such loans.

A large amount of money has been for feeder loans to be used either to buy feed or feeders. The association, as is true of all such groups, will lend money for either feed or livestock but not for both unless there is additional security offered. The buying of both feed and livestock is considered speculation and is not the type of activity the production credit association is intended to assist.

Under the budget-loan plan a farmer may establish his credit for a certain

amount of money, say $1,000. If he needs $300 immediately, he takes that amount. If he needs another $400 in June, he draws out the $400 at that time, and interest does not start until he gets the money. He gets the other $300 when he needs it. Interest on each loan stops as it is repaid, and payment may be made by installment.

A large number of barnyard loans are being made. Under this type of loan, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and equipment are taken as collateral. The association, however, refuses to take horses, machinery, and equipment as a basis for repayment of a loan because the committee does not want to foreclose on any farmer when such action might mean that he would have to discontinue business. If necessary, they could foreclose on liquid livestock, but the farmer still would have his horses and equipment to continue farming. Any farmer receiving a loan must submit a plan of repayment showing from what source this will be received. The committee is very careful to make only sound loans.

An example of how this association is aiding farmers is found in the case of the man whom we will call John Doe. This man had been to a bank and had been promised all the money he wanted. He bought about $2,900 worth of cattle and then purchased feed. Before he had finished feeding the cattle the bank found it necessary to call the loan, suggesting that he sell the cattle.

This man was able to obtain a production credit association loan for $4,000. It happened that the market went up a little later, and he sold part of the cattle and a few hogs and paid off $2,900 of the loan. At that time he still had three-fourths of his cattle left.

Helps the Farmer to Help Himself

The Salisbury Production Credit Association began to function near the end of January 1934. "It would be almost impossible to tell just what valuable service this small production credit association has rendered to the farmers it is serving in the three Maryland counties, Worcester, Somerset, and Wicomico", says Eugene S. Maddox, secretary-treasurer of the association.

When the association was organized it selected as its board of directors three successful farmers from each of the counties mentioned, so that it would have a key man in each section of its territory.

After the organization, the next step was to inform the farmers that they now had available a production credit association where they could obtain credit on sound banking principles, and that their credit problems would be handled by practical farmers who were familiar with their needs.

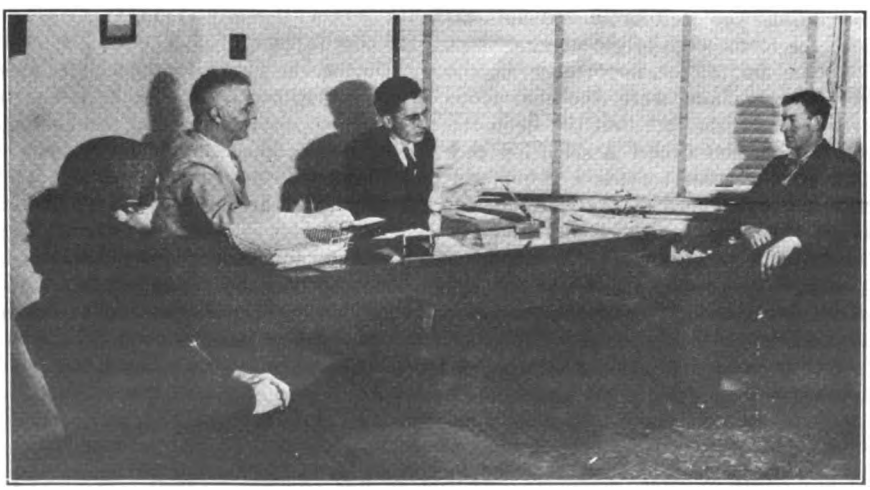
This was the contribution of the county agents in the three counties, J. P. Brown in Wicomico, C. Z. Keller in Somerset, and Robert T. Grant in Worcester. They each explained the set-up and the principles of operation of the production credit association at various group meetings of farmers. They gave liberally of their time and the facilities of their offices.

The bank cashiers in the open banks, as well as in those that were closed were very helpful. Mr. Maddox visited each bank cashier in the three counties and told him that the association wanted to cooperate with the banks by extending sound credit to farmers who had a good rating. It was explained that, in the opinion of the association, it would be a great help to the banks by assisting farmers in their financing. The bank cashiers told of cases in which banks could not extend more credit, due to certain banking regulations, but in which the farmers were absolutely good and, if the association could make loans to them, it was the conviction of the cashiers that the farmers would repay their loans and also would be able to reduce their loans at the banks when the crops were harvested.

Since the association has been functioning, farmers who were good, sound risks and who had loans with monthly finance companies to which they were paying tremendous costs on such loans have been helped. They were good risks because the loans made them have been repaid in full. They welcome the new credit service.

One case will show the type of service given. A farmer in the spring of this year came to the association and said he was in distressed circumstances. Due to low prices and storms, he had not been able to pay some bills contracted previously, and his credit seemed cut off. After studying his case carefully, having his chattels appraised, and checking up on his farming ability, the association lent him $500. As soon as his crops were harvested, this loan was repaid in full, and it has given him courage to again take his place among our successful farmers.

The production credit association helps the farmer to help himself.



An Ohio farmer applies for a loan from the Blackswamp Production Credit Association, serving northern Ohio counties.

Facilitates Livestock Marketing

Through the establishment and operation of the Montana Livestock Production Credit Association, a State-wide cooperative organization with headquarters at Helena, Mont., stockmen are provided with an agency that affords a systematic method of financing and which in turn promotes the orderly marketing of livestock. It is giving them an opportunity to direct their own operations on a cooperative businesslike basis, which is reestablishing confidence in the future and providing a new sense of security.

The association, which is set up under the program of the Farm Credit Administration, has been in operation a year and is now on a paying basis. It was organized in February 1934 and started operations March 1, with J. E. Murphy as vice president and manager, and W. A. Bell, secretary-treasurer.

It is estimated by officials that the association will show a profit of approximately $15,000 at the end of the first

year. The profits will be used first to build up a suitable reserve fund and then will be reflected back to the stockmen who are the stockholders, as well as the borrowers, in dividends or reduced interest rates.

Since it started operations March 1, 1934, the Montana Livestock Production Credit Association has made 65 loans for a total of $1,500,000. As the organization handles only the larger livestock loans, the minimum being $7,500, only about 300 loans are available in the State. One-fifth already have been closed. With such a set-up the overhead of the association may be kept at a minimum, insuring maximum efficiency and benefit to stockmen.

Needs of the borrower are ascertained for each month at the beginning of the year, and if he should need $1,000 on January 1, the check is mailed in time to reach him on that date. This system eliminates the objection of doing business away from home.

The association creates a source of credit available at all times on approved security, enabling the livestock grower to produce and to market in an orderly manner instead of being forced to sell when markets are low and to hold back when markets are high, a decidedly undesirable procedure which characterized former financing and marketing methods. In many instances, sources of livestock credit withdrew credits when the first cloud appeared on the financial horizon and forced livestock liquidation on falling markets.

Montana stockmen, for the most part, are conservative and were generally opposed to the principle of the new set-up, but once in they have remained with the association and are enthusiastic over its prospects. The present loans are well scattered through the livestock areas of the State, except in drought regions.

The program is designed for permanency. The Regional Agricultural Credit Association was organized to fill the livestock credit gap during acute early depression days. The new organization is authorized to take over loans from the regional where the status of the loan and security justify.

Loans ordinarily are made on a chattel-mortgage security and are disbursed after approval by the intermediate credit bank, the rediscount agency. The association, however, has a means for serving clients in an emergency. A $25,000 loan fund is maintained for immediate service, and such loans can be made without delay. Such emergency loans can be made on approved financial statements.

Although this association is State-wide and handles the larger livestock loans, Montana has 10 district production credit associations operating on a similar set-up through which the smaller stockmen and farmers may obtain financial assistance.

New Extension Economists

W. B. Stout W. C. Ockey W. Bruce Silcox J. L. Robinson

THE EXTENSION section in agricultural economics in charge of H. M. Dixon has been strengthened by the addition of four specialists: Dr. W. C. Ockey and Dr. W. B. Stout, who will give special attention to the marketing problems of extension agents, and Dr. W. Bruce Silcox and J. L. Robinson, working in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration, succeeding L. S. Ellis and C. G. Garman.

Dr. Ockey comes from California where he has been extension specialist in farm management and marketing for the past 4 years. He is a graduate of the University of Utah, taking his graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of California. Dr. Ockey will cooperate with extension workers in educational work in the marketing of fruits and vegetables and in Agricultural Adjustment Administration agreements.

Dr. Stout comes to Washington from Indiana where he has been extension marketing specialist since 1931. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University where he also received his doctor's degree in agricultural economics in 1930. Dr. Stout will work on the educational phases of the marketing-facilities plan in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and also on extension livestock-marketing programs in the North Central and Western States.

J. L. Robinson brings to his work years of practical experience as a county agent and as a vocational agriculture teacher. For 7½ years he served as a county agent in Tennessee and 3½ years in North Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee and has taken graduate work at the University of Tennessee and Cornell University. He is carrying on educational work with extension agents and vocational agriculture teachers along the line of farm credit throughout the territory covered by the six Farm Credit Administration districts from Baltimore, Md., to Houston, Tex. Dr. Silcox is doing the same kind of work in the northern Farm Credit Administration districts from Springfield, Mass., to Berkeley, Calif. For the last few years, Dr. Silcox has been working with the Minnesota Extension Service on marketing problems in connection with the dairy enterprise. He received his doctor's degree in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin.

Meetings Aid Utilization Plans

A serious problem faces Blair County, Pa., in the utilization of thousands of acres of abandoned farm lands which have little or no agricultural value. Much of this land is located in small areas on farms in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains.

While a certain percentage of this area could be again built up for agricultural purposes, it is believed that most of it should be planted to forest trees.

In the interest of encouraging landowners to reforest areas having little agricultural value, 16 planting areas of from 1 to 25 acres have been segregated, and are now being used as demonstration areas to show what returns may be expected from such operations. Some of the demonstration areas are 15 years old, and some trees are 25 feet high. The plantings are largely red pine and white pine.

Five reforestation meetings were held in the reforestation areas, and more than 5,000 trees were planted by the 104 persons who attended the meetings.

EXTENSION work in child care and development and parent education will be aided in 1935 through the efforts of Lita Bane, employed through a cooperative arrangement with the National Council of Parent Education and the Extension Service. Miss Bane will represent the Bureau of Home Economics and the National Council of Parent Education in subject matter and be responsible to the Extension Service for her administration and contacts in the field.

Miss Bane is well known to extension workers as home demonstration leader in Illinois from 1918 to 1923 and as associate editor of the Ladies Home Journal, 1929 to 1934. She also served as executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, 1923 to 1925, and as president of that association from 1926 to 1928. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois, with a master's degree in home economics from the University of Chicago.

California Law Aids Orderly Marketing

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made adjustments in production estimates when it was shown that such adjustments were equitable. Two regular field men were employed to make estimates of the available production, and one other field man was used on a part-time basis. Every lettuce field was measured in making these estimates, and it is believed that the results were as accurate as could reasonably be obtained.

Financing of the program was arranged by the assessment of 25 cents per acre for primary certificates and 1 cent per crate for secondary certificates. The total cost of the program did not exceed $1,000 per month but would have been somewhat higher had not some of the services been rendered gratis.

The majority opinion of growers and handlers in the Santa Maria district was that the lettuce proration program in 1934 was a success. It is anticipated that the program will be put into operation again for the 1935 season. There were complaints and attempted violations of the program, but these were dealt with in a manner which allowed for no favoritism. The matter of enforcement is of primary importance in the operation of any program, and it must be accomplished in a manner equitable to all.

Home Demonstration Broadcast

Home demonstration agents and the State colleges of three States, New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, are broadcasting a new weekly program, a Women's Corner of the WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.) Farm Paper of the Air.

The program offers an opportunity to use variety in human interest and experience stories as well as timely home information. It also gives a picture of the many services offered by the Extension Service. It is planned to have at least 75 percent of each program devoted to answers to specific questions which home demonstration agents and specialists have been recently asked, the remainder of the program to include information on subject matter and projects in home-bureau programs.

At a recent meeting at which the home demonstration agents, who were to take part in the program, met to discuss the new plans and the advantages they offer over the old stereotyped form of talk given in the past, five home demonstration agents repeated the last question asked them before they left their county to come to the meeting. The five questions reported were: Can I depend upon certain brands or trade marks when buying canned food? What should I look for when buying a mattress? Where can I get new and interesting materials for community recreation? What are some suggestions for a local home bureau officer for preventing friction among members of her group? Can a water softener be included in soap-making ingredients? Each of these questions would make an excellent theme for a radio talk and none had been presented in the radio program put on by this group of agents within the last 5 years.

County 4-H Enrollment Doubled

A 3-day 4-H club camp, held at Camp Ruth, was just one of the many activities of the Yuba County, Calif., boys and girls. This was the fourth camp to be held at the 10-acre site which was given to the 4-H clubs by the local forest ranger. The 1934 camp was the largest ever held, with an attendance of 150 during the entire period and with more than 200 in attendance the last day of camp. A very interesting educational and recreational program had been arranged by County Agent M. D. Collins and Dan Ruth, the county forester. A few club members from Sutter County attended the camp. The cost of the entire camp, including 7 meals, was only $1.50 per club member.

Success was not only attained in the camp, but the enrollment of project members for 1934 was almost double that of 1933, and local leaders and club members alike have expressed increased interest in their work. Practically all the clubs carried some community project during the year. They landscaped schools, churches, and community buildings, put up road signs, and in other ways aided in their community's improvement.

The senior 4-H club made a tour to the campus of California University. The 33 members making the tour were entertained as guests of the student body of the school.

Then rounding out a year of activity, the annual achievement day was held November 30, when achievement pins were presented to 171 club members.

TREE PLANTING by 4-H club members in New York State hit a new high this spring, with 1,216 club members planting trees on their home farms scattered through 43 counties. Oneida County leads with 108 new tree planters. Delaware County is second with 89. When this spring's planting is done 4-H club members will have accounted for the planting of 9,114,000 trees since 1926.

Each club member plants 1,000 trees and keeps a record of the growth. The records show that 71 percent of trees planted by the club members have survived.

Students of vocational agriculture are also taking hold of tree-planting work with a will. Four hundred and ninety-two future farmers from 105 schools planted 492,000 trees on their home farms this spring. Through the combined efforts of these young people, 1,708,000 forest trees are being planted on idle land this spring.

TWENTY-FOUR boys completed their potato projects in 4-H clubs of Saline County, Ark. They marketed their crop through their own organization, the 4-H Club Potato Growers Association, which they had organized after two unsuccessful attempts had been made in adult organization. As a result they received 30 cents per hundred above the local market for their potatoes. The boys followed the best recommendations of research in their production efforts and plans.

Meeting a Market with One-Variety Cotton

THE filling of a local market need was the foundation for success in a one-variety cotton program launched in 1932 by County Agent A. J. Nitzschke of Lamar County, Ga. Through the county agent's efforts a local mill agreed to make a test on 10 bales of cotton grown from Stoneville No. 2 seed. This mill had been getting its cotton from western growers because it did not believe that Georgia could produce cotton of the type necessary in the spinning of cord for automobile tires. The 10-bale test showed that the cotton tested 9 percent above the strict requirements of the mill operators. The mill owners were completely satisfied with the results and offered local growers a substantial premium for the cotton.

The opportunity not only offered the Georgia growers a premium for high-quality cotton; it produced conclusive evidence that farmers in that State could produce a cotton of greater staple length.

In 1933, working with crop-loan applicants in planning a balanced farm program, the opportunity was taken for constructive educational work in connection with the one-variety cotton program. As a direct result of this work, loan applicants listed 2,186 acres on which they agreed to plant Stoneville No. 2 seed. However, due to the lack of available seed, only a small portion of the acreage was planted to the adapted variety in 1933.

Following the initial efforts of the first year's growing, 1933, cotton-improvement associations were organized in Chappel, Milner, and Redbone districts, and plans were made to eventually bring the entire county into one-variety production.

In addition to the seed produced locally, 3,000 pounds of seed direct from the breeder was placed with growers in various parts of the county in 1934 to be grown as a source of supply of high-quality seed. Special efforts have been made to see that the ginning of this cotton is carefully done in order that the county may have more adequate pure seed supplies in the future.

A summary of the work for 1934, made in connection with the issuing of tax-exemption certificates under the cotton-adjustment program, brought to light the following facts: Five hundred and twenty-three producers planted Stoneville against 184 farmers producing other varieties. The average yields of Stoneville No. 2 on 7,425 acres was 258 pounds per acre compared with other varieties yielding an average of 190 pounds per acre on 2,066 acres. Farmers who grew Stoneville No. 2 realized $11.13 per acre more than the producers who used other varieties.

While making the survey, farmers were asked their intentions regarding 1935 plantings. The summary for 6 districts in the county indicates that all but 7 producers signified their intention of planting the one variety. Only 106 acres of the 9,489 acres to be planted to cotton in 1935 were to be planted to other varieties; 98.8 percent of the producers stated their intentions to plant the one variety.

A special issue of the Barnesville News-Gazette featuring "Lamar, Georgia's First One-Variety Cotton County" editorially expresses an opinion of the program's value. "Although only 75 percent of our cotton acreage was planted in Stoneville No. 2 in 1934, this action increased the wealth of the county by $82,540. With about 98 percent of the acreage in this variety, as arranged for 1935, we may confidently expect a benefit of at least $100,000 a year."

Research Aids Marketing

THE EXTENSION marketing specialist and the research workers in Louisiana are working together in solving the marketing problems of farmers in that State. H. S. Moles is employed cooperatively by the extension service and the Louisiana State Marketing and Warehouse Commission as marketing specialist and chief inspector. During 1934 more than 25 products were sold in carload shipments, totaling 10,266 cars. The cars were inspected by the specialist and his assistants.

Through this inspection work the specialist has been able to determine the changes which would bring about an increase in income for the producers. One of the suggested changes, that of obtaining uniformity in bunched vegetables, was called to the attention of Dr. Julian Miller, research horticulturist, who has obtained varieties more suitable for market shipments. His first efforts produced a carrot, for instance, that was too large, while later developments brought about a variety which produced uniform roots of correct size. The same procedure has produced a shallot of more desirable marketing characteristics. Research work is now being carried on with collards in attempts to produce a short-petioled, bright-green leafed collard which is finding preference to the ordinary collard grown in the South.

The results of this research work have been placed in the hands of producers through publications, talks by the specialists and county agents, and by demonstrations on the farms of cooperating producers. Once this information was made available, farmers quickly grasped the opportunity to improve their market crops.

Another factor which the specialist found to affect greatly the price of Louisiana vegetables was the lack of care used in grading and cleaning bunched vegetables. By improving the uniformity of vegetables in the bundle and by following recommended washing methods, farmers were able to obtain better prices for their products. One cooperator had some concrete tanks in which he cleaned his vegetables. By showing pictures of these tanks in use and telling of the improved price the farmer received, the specialist was able, through cooperating county agents, to impress the importance of this item in other places. The rainy weather which preceded the digging of the sweet and Irish potato crops made washing necessary. As the entire crop of sweetpotatoes is not harvested at one time, much of the washing was done by the family group, using tubs. It is estimated that about 150 cars were washed in this manner.

Strawberries led in the number of cars shipped during 1934 with 2,861 cars. Shipments were made to 30 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Approximately 830 cars were shipped from Ponchatoula. In addition, 5,000 barrels of berries were cold packed, furnishing an outlet for berries unfit for shipping.

THE 263 former 4-H club members in Washington are enrolled in the State College of Washington at Pullman, and not in the Washington State University, as reported in the March issue. In calling attention to this error, the REVIEW is glad of another opportunity to mention the fine record these former 4-H club members are making.

Meeting Market Demands

Some of the Changes in Practices Developed Through Extension Teaching

4-H calf clubs set an example in adapting cattle raising to consumer needs.

Better methods of growing, killing, and packing poultry have made possible the orderly marketing of thousands of birds during the holiday season.

The growing of long-staple, adapted varieties of cotton in one-variety communities brings the farmer a premium on his cotton crop.

Treating seed wheat has done much to reduce the dockage from smut which ranges from 5 to 15 cents per bushel in grain from untreated fields.

Skillful grading and packing add to the market value, pleasing both producer and consumer.

Roadside stands, curb markets, and cooperative home demonstration markets displaying clean, standardized, attractively packaged produce furnish an excellent market for farm surpluses and bring extra cash to farm women.

Producer and Consumer on Common Ground

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

A SIGNIFICANT result of nearly two years of experience with the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the degree of unity of interest between farmers and consumers that has developed out of its operations. Sound public policies capable of bringing great good to large numbers of city and country people can and should grow out of frank recognition of this close interdependence.

OPERATIONS under the Adjustment Act have shown that the welfare of farmers is linked with the welfare of the large numbers of the employed who comprise the great body of city consumers of farm products. The parallel fluctuations of farm prices with factory pay rolls are evidence of this close link.

THE farmer and the consumer have common interests which far outweigh any temporary diversity of objectives. The farmer gives the consumer life by supplying him with food. The consumer gives the farmer life by buying food from him. The farmer wants high prices. But in self-protection, he has to keep them from going too high, or by stimulating overproduction and decreasing consumption he will wreck his market. The consumer wants low prices. But in self-protection he should guard against prices going so low that the farmer will no longer be able to produce food for him. Each has to protect the other in order to protect himself.

SOMETIMES, it is true, consumers and farmers lose sight of their mutual interests. When this happens, consumers imagine themselves deriving benefits from prices which mean misery on the farm, or farmers fancy they gain when city customers have to pay extreme prices in times of scarcity.

THESE false appearances mask the gravest disadvantages from which farmers and consumers suffer. The real permanent benefit of both groups lies in the balance and stability of buying power between the two that facilitates the maximum interchange of good between them. When such balance exists, the city consumer is best able to buy food, and the farmer is best able to buy the goods produced by city workers. Then the two groups are the best customers of each other.

THE great need is for measures such as the ever-normal granary which will protect the farm from ruinous prices caused by surpluses, safeguard the food supply of the consumer, and serve constantly the dominant mutual interests of both.

THE USE OF OFFICIAL STANDARDS BY PRODUCERS, DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS

FACILITATES MARKETING
PROVIDES A COMMON LANGUAGE
AIDS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
PERMITS INTELLIGENT COMPARISON OF PRICES AND PRODUCTS
AFFORDS A SOUND BASIS FOR FINANCING
DEFINES QUALITY FOR ADVERTISING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has prepared standards on most farm products which are described in the following publications:

for Producers and Dealers

GRAIN STANDARDS
Handbook, U. S. G. S. A-90 revised

COTTON STANDARDS
S. R. A. 92, 117, 146 (Agr. Econ.)

LIVESTOCK STANDARDS
S. R. A. 112, 113, (Agr. Econ.)
D. B. 1464; C. 28

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STANDARDS
M. P. 190

BUTTER AND CHEESE STANDARDS

EGG AND POULTRY STANDARDS

CONTAINERS
S. R. A. 104, 116 (Agr. Econ.)

TOBACCO
S. R. A. 118 (Agr. Econ.)

BEANS
H. F. S.—No. 751

HAY
H. F. S.—540 revised

WOOL
S. R. A. 135 (Agr. Econ.)

for Consumers

BEEF GRADING AND STAMPING
Leaflet No. 67

CANNED VEGETABLE GRADES
Mimeographed circular

EGG AND POULTRY GRADES
Mimeographed circular

A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE BUYING GUIDE FOR CONSUMERS
M. P. 167

The publications listed above are distributed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For further information on extension work in standardization write to

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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In This Issue

VIRGINIA's tradition of beautiful old country homes has a better chance of being maintained since extension workers have been working with farm families. The Federal farm-housing survey of 22,974 houses in 10 counties of Virginia, conducted last year under the Civil Works Administration has given the extension service an excellent basis for formulating future programs, especially for farm-home improvement.

WALTER G. WARD, Chief of Farm Section, Federal Housing Administration, tells of the better-housing program which his organization offers to rural people. He says that in all States the extension service is taking an active part in carrying this program to the farm families, and that the plan, sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration, is enabling thousands of farm families to realize one of the extension service goals—a more satisfying rural life.

WHAT a difference 19 years can make in one's mode of travel! In her story of what has been accomplished in home demonstration work in Webster Parish, La., Mrs. Julia Cooksey tells also of some of the hardships encountered when the work first started in that parish.

SARATOGA, WYO., boasts a successful farm women's market where the ranch and farm women sell fresh vegetables, ranch butter, cottage cheese, eggs, poultry, home-canned foods, baked goods, and flowers to the local townspeople, tourists, and sportsmen who visit the area each year. This market turns a surplus into cash which helps the farm family and stimulates local business.

PLANNING finances so as to "make ends meet" is a problem that puzzles many families. Oklahoma rural women are finding that the information obtained from their home account books is helping them to correct past mistakes in spending, and to make plans for future adjustments.

PUERTO RICO shows great interest in the home demonstration work recently started there. Starting in with canning demonstrations of fruits, vegetables, meat, and fish to fill the pantry shelves with good nourishing foods, other home improvements should follow to make country life more satisfying.

Contents

On The Calendar

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 19–24.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

National Recreation Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 1–4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5–12.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29–Dec. 7.

COMMUNITY clubhouses springing up all over the country, are serving rural people well. Not only do the women use the clubhouse for community canning and other laboratory work in homemaking, but all members of a community meet there for work and play. There is no question but that the building of a community house has a great influence on the civic and social life of farm communities.

AS THE result of an extension campaign project entitled "*Increase Your Income With Poultry*" conducted intensively by nine county extension agents during 1933 and 1934 farmers along the rockbound coast of Maine are increasing their income by raising poultry.

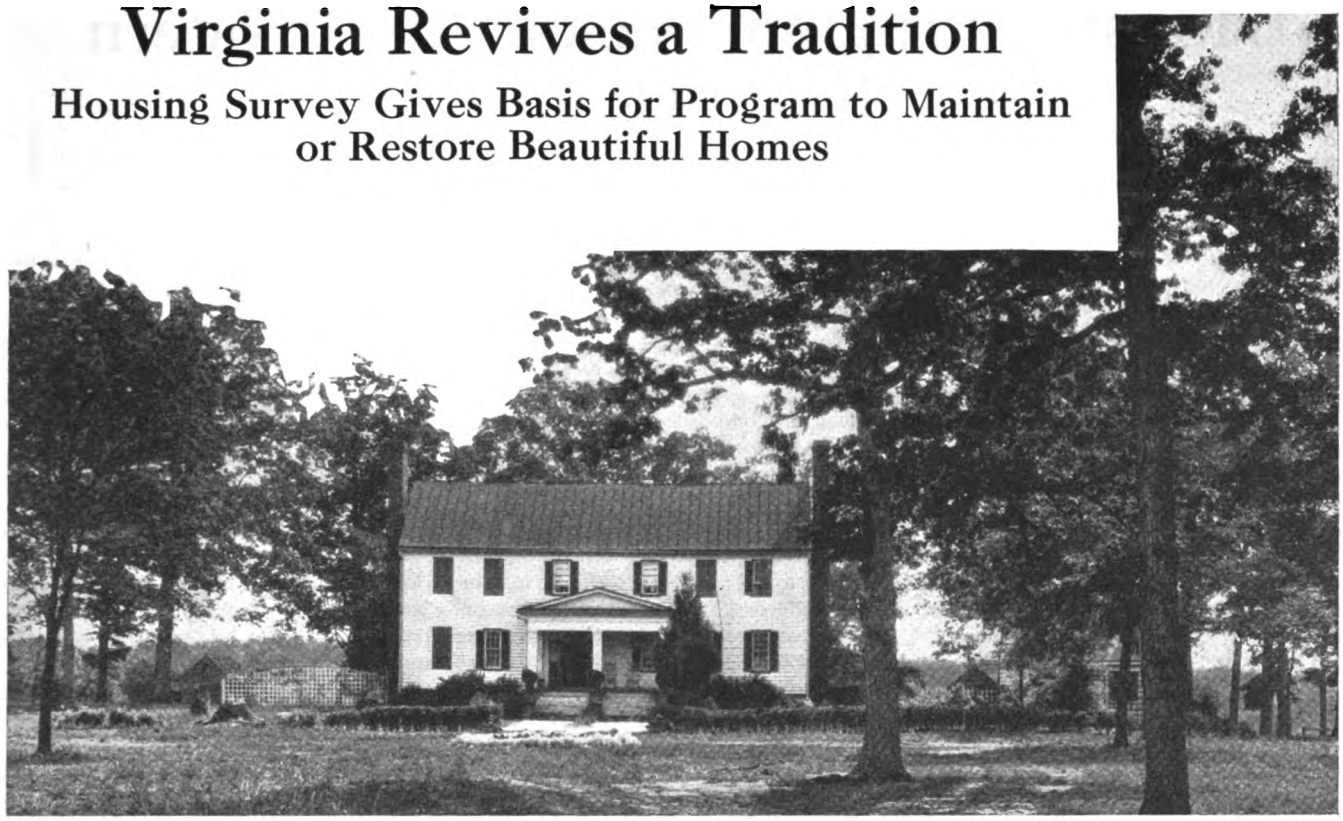
THE 5,877 emergency gardens in New Hampshire in 1934, costing $33,263, had an estimated value of $352,620, or an estimated return per dollar invested of $10.60. Daisy Deane Williamson, State home demonstration leader of New Hampshire, gives an interesting story of how home demonstration agents and relief workers cooperated in the garden work, canning, and low-cost food demonstrations. The relief administration gave funds to put on 20 special workers to contact emergency gardeners and give them such special help as they needed and for which they had asked.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Virginia Revives a Tradition

Housing Survey Gives Basis for Program to Maintain or Restore Beautiful Homes



FINE traditions of home life have always been cherished by Virginians, yet, unfortunately, a large number of farm families have been unable to possess or to maintain as adequate, comfortable, or beautiful houses as they have desired or deserved.

For the past 15 years the Virginia Extension Service has conducted campaigns and contests to stimulate interest and to show ways and means of improving farmhouses. The farm-home kitchen was given first attention in developing this phase of extension work. In the beginning, housewives were very reluctant to have home demonstration workers visit them to discuss possible improvements in their houses. However, as the idea grew in popularity, all members of the home demonstration staff were called upon to assist with improvement contests among 4-H club girls and home demonstration clubwomen. For the past 6 years, 1 full-time specialist and from 35 to 40 home demonstration agents have hardly been able to keep up with demands for home-improvement work. Right through the depression years, farm women have sought every practical help for using funds and other resources at hand for the increase or maintenance of beauty and comfort in their homes.

Yet, in spite of these years of extension effort, coupled, of course, with the stimulation provided through magazines, building trades associations, women's and men's civic organizations, and individual initiative, the condition of our farmhouses has been found deplorably below a desirable standard. While thousands were being improved, other thousands have been allowed to fall into poor condition because of lack of funds or knowledge of how to make inexpensive repairs, or from discouragement or lack of ambition. New houses, chiefly of the low-cost type, continue to be built but without any apparent planning for convenience.

Farm-Housing Survey

The Federal farm-housing survey conducted last year under the Civil Works Administration has given us a more complete picture of farmhouse conditions than we have ever had. This survey, completed early in 1934, was made of 22,974 houses in 10 counties of Virginia. It represents a very fair cross section of the geographic and climatic conditions which in this State vary widely from the Appalachian Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. The survey also represents the many types of houses accounted for by differences in farming, living, and social conditions.

Of the total number of homes visited in the survey, 10,205 were of white owners; 3,517, nonwhite owners; 6,025, white nonowners; and 3,227, nonwhite nonowners. The survey includes approximately 14,000 owners' homes, about one-third belonging to Negroes, and a few more than 9,000 tenant homes, of which slightly more than half were Negro homes.

A summary of the survey reveals that 45 percent of all owners' homes and 61 percent of the nonowners' homes must be described as in poor condition.

The answers to the question, "What would you do to your house if you had $100, $250, or $500 available solely for home improvement?" indicated that desired improvements ranged in about this order of importance: (1) Interior walls, ceilings, and floors; (2) exterior walls; (3) roof; (4) porches;

(*Continued on page 62*)

Virginia is famous for its beautiful old country homes. Some of these houses have been preserved in excellent condition for 100 or 200 years, or more, while others have been restored in recent years to their former charm and beauty. For the past 15 years, the Virginia Extension Service has been working with farm families to maintain this fine tradition, sometimes under adverse circumstances, as is shown by this account of the work and plans for the future by Mary B. Settle, home-improvement specialist.

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Housing Program Seeks More Modern Rural Homes

WALTER G. WARD

Chief of Farm Section, Federal Housing Administration

STIMULUS to the extension program of raising the standard of living for farm people is being furnished by the Federal Housing Administration. The 1934 rural housing survey effectively revealed the need for repair and modernization of the farmhouses of America.

With a similar lack of maintenance evident in urban residences and business buildings and little new construction, Congress last June passed the National Housing Act. Title I of this act concerns housing renovation and modernization and is applicable to both rural and urban property.

Repairs and Improvements

Repairs, improvements, alterations, replacements, and new structures may be financed under the Federal Housing Administration up to an amount of $2,000 and with a maximum maturity of 5 years. Money for the needed improvement work is obtained from local financial institutions. These institutions are insured against loss up to 20 percent of the total loans made.

To acquaint the farm families of the Nation with the better-housing program and to bring to their attention the advantages of making needed improvements now, the Federal Housing Administration has organized a temporary farm section. The personnel of about 30 has been drawn largely from State extension staffs and departments of agricultural engineering.

To familiarize the agricultural leaders with the better-housing program and to coordinate the efforts of the several agencies interested in it, each State was asked to organize a temporary advisory rural-housing committee. All 48 States have reported meetings of their advisory committees, and several have indicated their intention of making the committee permanent to continue an effective farm-building program.

With complete lists of committee personnel lacking from a few States, 44 State extension directors, 38 State home demonstration agents, 23 home-management specialists, and 47 agricultural engineers are serving on these advisory committees. Other staff members bring the total extension representation to 184. State directors and supervisors of vocational education have also taken an active part on these committees, with a total of 47 reported. State emergency relief administrators, members of State boards of agriculture, and leaders of farm organizations are also serving on most of the State committees.

Each State advisory committee has developed a program adapted to its own State's needs and conditions. In all States the extension service is taking an active and, in most States, a leading part in carrying information concerning the better-housing program to the farm families. The long-time program of the extension service and the better-housing plan have much in common. Both are striving to foster a higher standard of living and the use of more efficient equipment on the part of rural families. The Federal housing program might be thought of as an agency serving to bring about the earlier completion of many of the farm improvements toward which the extension service has long been working.

A booklet, Farm Property Improvement, prepared by the Federal Housing Administration for distribution to rural homes, includes a number of pictures furnished by the Federal Extension Service. In several States the extension service furnished a mailing list and in a few cases addressed the envelopes for the booklet. Copies of the booklet have gone to approximately two-thirds of the farm homes. To the remaining third, a leaflet was sent with coupons for requesting the booklet.

Interest in Improvements

In several States, notably Texas, Oklahoma, and Indiana, the extension service has prepared special mimeographed circulars on farm-home improvements as a very effective means of assisting with the better-housing program. Very definite evidence is available to indicate that even in areas with unfavorable economic conditions, a renewed interest is displayed in home improvements. In some cases the improvements are limited to very small cash expenditures, but through the consciousness concerning better homes now being widely developed, yards are cleaned up and put in order, the more urgent repairs are made, some minor items of equipment are purchased, and, perhaps, other conveniences improvised. Altogether, the program is serving to focus attention on better living conditions and develop an appreciation for modern home conveniences.

While unfavorable economic conditions deter many from making desirable improvements, a greater income alone will not solve the problem. Instead, it is to a marked degree a matter of devoting a larger percentage of the income, whatever its amount, to house improvement and better living conditions. Examples in support of the preceding statement are to be found in every community. Neighboring farms producing similar incomes may show that one house is equipped with hot and cold running water, while the other house lacks every convenience. Perhaps in the first case the family decided they could make the old car serve a while longer and used the money to install running water and a bathroom. The other family, feeling a greater interest in a new automobile, elected to spend their money for that purpose, or for some other perfectly legitimate purchase which did not contribute to improving the home. The Federal housing program is endeavoring to bring about a greater number of decisions to expend a somewhat larger portion of the family income on the home, as well as encouraging the maintenance and construction of efficient service buildings.

Several thousand farm families have already availed themselves of the credit facilities provided by the better-housing program. Funds so obtained have resulted in the repair, improvement, and modernization of many hundreds of homes in all sections of the country. Water systems, furnaces, electric service, bathrooms, new and remodeled kitchens, additional bedrooms, new floors, and entirely new farmhouses are among the purposes for which modernization credit has been advanced.

The better-housing program is not designed to foster unwise borrowing, but it does offer convenient facilities to those who can judiciously use credit. This plan, sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration, is enabling thousands of farm families to realize one of the extension service goals—a more satisfying rural life.

A Good Job Takes Time

In the spring of 1915, the National Education Association held its annual meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio. T. W. Fuller, superintendent of schools in Webster Parish, La., returned from this meeting with a new bee buzzing in his bonnet. Said he, "While in Cincinnati I heard a lot about a new kind of work that is being done, and we are going to put it on in Webster Parish."

This new work was home demonstration work, just beginning to ripple the surface of interest in better home living. When the school term closed in 1915, the superintendent's prophecy was fulfilled by the arrival of Mrs. Julia Cooksey as home demonstration agent. From that time until May 1934, Mrs. Cooksey worked with the rural women and girls of Webster Parish, having a vital part in the steady progress which has marked the last 19 years of history there. A report of her work is not without its account of failures or disappointments, but always it rings with enthusiasm for the work and with a belief in the future of the farm homes in her parish—a belief strengthened by many milestones and evidences of a higher standard of living, greater satisfaction, and more happiness in rural life.

"IN THE early days of home demonstration work", Mrs. Cooksey reminisces, "Webster Parish, La., could not boast even 1 mile of good road. Automobiles were owned and operated by the privileged few. Women had not reached that pinnacle of independence when it was deemed either fitting or safe for them to travel alone. From this day of self-reliance, fast travel, good roads, and personal safety, it seems a far cry to the horse-and-buggy days, with an escort for protection or else an unwieldy 'colt', considered necessary to the safety of any woman who had the temerity to travel alone. The prayer of the home demonstration agent as she drove out on the highway of adventure in those days was 'Lord, be my guide, protect me from dangers that lurk in the shadows, and permit me a safe return home before midnight.'"

Webster is not a large parish, consisting of 419,200 acres of land. In 1915 there was only one bridge over Dauchite Bayou, which divides it almost in half, lengthwise, and this bridge was south of the center of the parish. When making an itinerary of the parish it was necessary to travel one-half of the parish and then return to headquarters at Minden, a hard day's drive from Shongaloo, cross the bayou there and work the other side. Each trip usually required from a week to 10 days to complete, during which time the agent had to carry about with her clothing for the entire trip, equipment, office supplies, and any other materials that might be needed on the trip. "In fact, the itinerant peddlers of that time", says Mrs. Cooksey, "could take lessons in packing from the early home demonstration agent."

This early "trail blazer" had a very definite piece of work to accomplish before she could even begin the tasks assigned her. The first task was that of salesmanship. "The wisdom of the Washington authorities in limiting the work to be undertaken the first year is more apparent now than it was 19 years ago", she remarked. "Twenty demonstrations, one project, one variety, narrowed itself down to 20 girls conducting a demonstration in garden work, using one vegetable, usually the tomato.

"What potentialities blossomed out from this seemingly simple assignment! Only a mind like that of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp could have conceived the possibilities involved. First was the home contact which was like opening Pandora's box. No screened homes, no system of sanitation, no systematic home planning, only the most elementary knowledge of preservation of a food supply, and artistry of a beautiful home life disclosed endless possibilities. These and many others were waiting for the touch that should help to bring order out of chaos—that should quicken into life an endless chain of progress toward an ideal of accomplishment.

Mrs. Julia Cooksey, pioneer home demonstration agent of Webster Parish, La.

"Teaching the lessons of planting, fertilizing, cultivation, pruning, preparation of food products, canning, keeping of records, exhibiting at fairs, and doing the line of sewing required of girls at that time constituted the season's open work. Visits 4 to 6 weeks apart helped to make each demonstration an object lesson to the community besides giving to the agent access to the home and numerous opportunities for being of help to the housewife in her homemaking problems. Thus by slow degrees the leaven began to work, and the visits of the home demonstration agent gradually became a welcomed event in the country home."

Much could be written of the home demonstration work during these 19 years—of the successes, disappointments, and interesting incidents that go to make up the plain statement that the average amount of food canned for each family increased from 36 quarts to 350 quarts; that the variety of products canned changed from peaches, blackberries, and pears to almost everything grown in a spring and summer garden, poultry, fish, game, pork, and beef, and that 10 community canning centers were established. These facts could speak volumes of a better understanding of balanced diets, better health, better gardens, and happier homes. One of the incidents in Mrs. Cooksey's career will give a better idea of her work.

In 1919, when the garden work was getting well under way and a great deal of interest had been aroused among the women and girls, a serious outbreak of vegetable diseases occurred. Cabbage yellow, Septoria leaf spot on tomatoes, tomato wilt, and potato mosaic made havoc with vegetable gardens. Specimens of diseased plants were collected and sent to the State plant pathologist at the State university, where cultures were made, the diseases identified, and recommendations made for controlling the diseases. The growing of the wilt-resistant varieties of tomatoes has practically eliminated the wilt, and improved practices in procuring plants and grow-

(Continued on page 54)

A Successful Farm Women's Market

A search for additional income on the farm and in the home is being made by farmers and farm families in various ways, and the farm woman's type of market is, in some instances, proving to be a profitable source of supplementary income, reports J. J. McElroy, county agent, Carbon County, Wyo.

SARATOGA, Wyo., is a small community with a population of 600 people and the trading center of about 50 ranches. It is located in the heart of the cattle- and sheep-producing section of the Rocky Mountain area. During recent years this section has undergone certain transitions in ranch management which have brought about the development of a small dairy industry, new cropping systems, and rapid increases and improvement in home gardens and poultry flocks.

Saratoga is served by a homemakers' club known as the "Platte Valley Home Economics Club", which comprises seventy-odd members. A year ago this club seriously considered the possibilities of increasing supplementary incomes and hit upon the idea of a farm women's market. The project was cautiously approached. The county extension office obtained information on successful markets of this kind in other places, particularly in Montana and the Southwest. This information was carefully studied by the club, especially by the committee in charge.

A survey of possible supplies for such a market was made and followed by a survey of possible sales. After this the committee held conferences with the local merchants, the editor of the local paper, and the local banker. By the time the market opened on June 16 the women had a good knowledge of what they could expect to handle and how they would be expected to handle it. The market was managed by a volunteer committee. A charge of 10 percent on all sales was made to members, with an additional fee of $1 per month to nonmembers. This fee amply took care of rent, sacks, cartons, twine, and other necessary expenses, and netted a small profit to the club, which has been placed in a reserve fund for future operations. It did not, however, provide a sufficient amount for the payment of a manager.

The market was a success from the start. Purchasers included local townspeople, tourists, and sportsmen who visit this area each year. They all enjoyed the fresh vegetables, ranch butter, cottage cheese, eggs, poultry, home-canned foods, and baked goods.

A total of 36 women sold through this market, 21 of them being ranch women. These women learned during this first season a great deal about the proper preparation of produce for market and developed a greater sympathy for the demands of the merchants who buy produce from the local ranches for resale through their stores. The movement also led to an indirect effect in this direction; that is, an increasing sale of local produce through local commercial channels, because it developed an interest in and a desire for local produce, demonstrated the feasibility of local markets, and brought about an increased knowledge on the part of the ranchers of the preparation of produce for sale.

The market has also had the effect of encouraging better development of poultry flocks and further development of gardens to provide an increased supply for the market. It is also lending encouragement to initiative in finding other means of supplementary incomes.

The county extension office played three important parts in the development of this market; first, the county extension agent worked with the group, particularly with the committee, in an advisory capacity; secondly, the county extension office developed the educational program in the preparation of the produce for market; and thirdly, the county extension office developed and supervised the accounting system. This accounting system consisted of a weekly individual statement which was summarized at the end of each market day and finally summarized into a complete balance sheet at the end of the market season.

Poultry and Vegetables

Poultry and garden produce were the best sellers. Throughout the season the market was short of dressed chickens, and the year's experience shows that a greater variety of vegetables would be highly desirable. Flowers from the home gardens were first offered for sale by one woman with whom flowers are a hobby, with the thought that a few townspeople would buy small bouquets. The demand grew rapidly, with requests to furnish flowers for special occasions and even funerals. This proved to be a real economy to the local townspeople because it meant a more generous use of flowers and at a price which they could afford, as well as an opportunity for the market women.

Home-baked goods and home-canned fruits, vegetables, and meats were popular, especially with the tourists and sportsmen stopping for brief periods in the cabin camps around the town.

The market proved to be an unusually good means of converting into ready cash small surpluses which otherwise would not have had a cash value, and the money was very largely spent locally. The women who sold their produce through the market and with their receipts patronized the local stores won for it the support of the local merchants. A survey at the end of the season showed that the income from the market paid many small bills around the community for which there seemed to be no money forthcoming from other sources. The income provided extra clothing for children for the winter school period, bought winter supplies for many of the homes, took care of the magazine subscriptions for winter reading, and provided little luxuries. One woman used her money for the purchase of a pressure cooker and tin-can sealer. She says, "This gives me more service and pleasure than I dreamed of. I wonder now how I kept house so long without them." Another woman provided the expenses of a modest home wedding for her daughter with her receipts from this market. This included not only the costs incidental to such an occasion but also the wedding dress and trousseau.

The plan worked so successfully that it has been made a component part of the group's program for 1935. It demonstrated that such movements, backed by well-organized homemakers' groups, can be successful and profitable. It has won the almost complete support of the community, become an integral part of a much larger county program of local marketing, and established itself as a community institution.

SOUTH DAKOTA farmers during 1933–34 borrowed from the Commodity Credit Corporation $1,700,000 on farm stored corn.

Comptrollers of the Home

Household Accounts Help Oklahoma Women Put Finances on Sound Basis, Says Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist in Home Management

AS COMPTROLLERS of household finances, Oklahoma farm homemakers are finding home accounts an invaluable aid in eliminating useless expense, in getting the most for their dollar and in helping solve the age-old problem of "making ends meet." The home-account work was started in Oklahoma in January 1932, in response to requests from farm women in all parts of the State. Sixty-five homemakers in 9 counties enrolled the first year, 80 the second year, and 98 in 1934.

Home-account demonstrators are conscious of the need for better-money management in the home and are keenly interested in trying to solve family financial problems. They realize, as never before, that planned use of the family income makes possible opportunities for development that otherwise could not be provided, and their records have made them conscious of the fact that little is gained if expenditures are merely recorded and no further use made of the information. The chief value comes when the record is carefully analyzed and the facts used as a basis for correcting past mistakes in spending, in using home products, and in making plans for future adjustments. Demonstrators recognize also that there are many discouraging factors in keeping complete records. For example, there is the case of several members of the family making purchases and the difficulty in keeping close check on quantities of farm products used in the home.

Forty-five percent of the demonstrators have completed classified records for 2 years, while 15 percent have records for 3 years and are now attempting to follow financial plans based upon the facts brought out in their classified home accounts.

Twenty-five typical records were selected and summarized in 1932 and 1933, and 30 in 1934.

In this summary, the average per capita expenditure was $135.82 in 1932, $151.80 in 1933, and $148.85 in 1934. The effect of the drought on spring gardens was shown in the smaller amount credited to "farm products used", which shrank from $61.52 in 1933 to $57.82 in 1934. The costs for fuel, light, and telephone reduced in 1934 to $5.19 per capita, which was about one-half the amount spent in 1932, was largely due to a more general use of farm-supplied wood. The cash expenditure represented money spent for coal oil, coal, and telephone in a few instances.

Health costs have varied over the 3 years. The 1933 increase from 5 to 7 percent of total expenditures in this item may be accounted for by the fact that a number of families had postponed dental work and corrective operations until money was available. Much of this type of medical service was paid for with the first cotton checks and wheat checks. Increased costs for "education", "church and social welfare", and "recreation", indicate a desire on the part of farm families to increase the expenditures for advancement.

Farm families are making an earnest effort to study expenditures and arrive at a better understanding of family finance. A better distribution of income among the various items seems to be the goal of the majority of home-account keepers.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruns, shown above with their two daughters and small son, living near Lawton—a typical "farm family of five" of the kind to which many extension-program recommendations are directed—have an interesting story to tell of farm- and home-account keeping. In the words of Mrs. Bruns:

"Mr. Bruns and I have each kept books for the last 2 years (1933 and 1934), he keeping the farm-account and I the home-account book. We have derived much pleasure from working on our books, which was usually done after the evening meal. We always checked our books together at the end of each month, and the most fun was at the end of the year when we summarized our year's work together. We have detailed information upon the expenditure of all money in regard to our farming and living for both years. There is no duplication in either account. We often refer back to our books as to the time we bought things or what we paid for them.

"In connection with our farming we have a dairy. We own 160 acres of land, much of which is in small grain. In addition to this we rent 320 acres of land which is grassland and wheatland.

"Again I can truly say we enjoy keeping farm accounts and home accounts and in knowing 'where we are' all the time."

FARMERS in seven counties in Nevada have ordered 2,350 seedling trees for windbreaks, woodlots, and shelter belts. Extension workers indicate that this is just the beginning. The trees are obtained from the Utah State Agricultural College.

Utah Homes Program Finds Silver Lining

"It's an ill wind that blows no one good", according to the old proverb. In this case the drought took the form of the "ill wind" and brought to Utah farm women the opportunity and desire for improvement in their homes. Mrs. Effie S. Barrows, home-management specialist, who describes some of the results.

TRIALS are sometimes "blessings in disguise." At least, the population of certain Utah areas has concluded that the drought of 1934 was not without advantages. Whole communities that had given up hope of ever enjoying the comforts and conveniences of running water are knee-deep in activities that will result in this very convenience coming into the homes. The population almost rejoiced when old town ditches ran dry, for the dream of years seemed nearer. Mountain springs of pure water were still a possible source of supply, and it was concluded that relief funds could not be used to better advantage than in piping this water to the villages.

When water actually gurgled through pipes in the yard, family yearnings for water in the home were rekindled; a bit of pinching was done here and some stretching there on the family purse strings, and, finally, some of them yielded a bit to include house installation. Extension agents volunteered their services with a hope of preventing mistakes and demonstrating methods of making dollars go still further.

At present, old half-acre kitchens are being broken up to serve as kitchens, bathrooms, eating centers, and closets. In one small community, sketches have just been made for cabinets for each of 9 kitchens, bathrooms, and dining rooms, and for 12 clothes closets, 6 cleaning-equipment closets, and 2 service rooms. Neighbors are assisting each other, expecting to do all work except actual installation of fixtures, and in some cases this, too, was thought possible if preceded by study.

In another small community, a foreign tradesman particularly skilled in all types of building, became stranded for want of means to reach a more desirable locality. In true western spirit, a family fed and housed him for a time. Housed by the same family was a young married daughter, her husband, and an infant son. The foreigner one day suggested that he would like to build a home for these young people out on a small knoll about a block distant from the parents' home. Nothing was further from the minds of these young people; they were with her parents because he was out of work and they had no money. Finally, the tradesman offered to build a complete house for board and $1 a day. The father figured that he could make a small loan to start the work. An attractive English-type plan was selected, and extension service agents checked for convenient arrangement, for this family loyally cooperated in extension projects. Both young people began to work with the foreigner under his expert supervision.

The plan included front entry, large living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, two bedrooms with clothes' closets, bathroom, service hall, roomy rear entry with closets, and complete cement basement, which includes a garage. There are oak floors throughout; the exterior is stucco, in buff and green; both exterior and interior have been given one coat of paint, and sufficient paints and papers are on hand for complete finishing. Kitchen plumbing fixtures have been installed. At present this beautiful home stands like a monument against the mountainside. The only things yet to be purchased are bathroom fixtures, and the total expense has been $1,500.

Both young people worked right along with the builder until the husband finally found a job, which helped in a financial way to make the home a reality. The young wife is still at the helm, applying paint, sanding floors, hanging paper, and adding sundry other finishing touches. A few days ago an extension group met with the home agent and the State specialist at this home for the purpose of discussing how these rooms were arranged to suit family needs, the planning of color schemes, and convenient and attractive arrangement of furniture. The home will be completely finished and artistically furnished when the family moves into it within the next few weeks, and the remaining debt is so slight that no worry, in the least, need be carried. Reconditioned furniture and new pieces constructed from barrels and crates will partially furnish rooms in which new articles will be placed, but good workmanship and an artistic touch will justify their use without need of apology.

Because farmers are so generally under a burden of debt, the extension service in Utah has not participated to date in an intensive rural housing campaign, but both county and State extension workers are busy assisting with improvements varying in scope from best cleaning methods to checking plans for complete homes.

A Good Job Takes Time

(Continued from page 51)

ing cabbage have insured the crop every year since.

The curing of the Irish potato malady is another story. Realizing that something had to be done for the restoration of the potato crop, the State extension department procured certified seed from the northern growers and distributed them to the home demonstration agents with instructions on how to conduct the demonstrations. Each agent was furnished with 20 units of 4 potatoes each. These were passed on to as many 4-H club members, and a close check was kept for the potato season. At the end of the season the potatoes were harvested, weighed, and checked with potatoes grown from seed purchased locally. The parents became interested in the work and took pride in making comparisons requested. The second year was a repetition but with the addition of a suitable fertilizer. The results were even more satisfactory, and the third year the farmers would have nothing but certified seed. This led to a revival of the potato industry, and for the past 5 years from 5 to 10 carloads of potatoes have been sold and shipped from the parish each year.

Among the other achievements in Webster Parish to which home demonstration work has actively contributed are the establishing of a county health unit, a library service available to every citizen of the parish, an active community organization which is filling a real need in the life of the people, and many others.

There is one message which Mrs. Cooksey would give to all home demonstration agents just beginning their work, and that is: "Never neglect 4-H club work. Adult extension work will always be recruited from the ranks of the 4-H clubs."

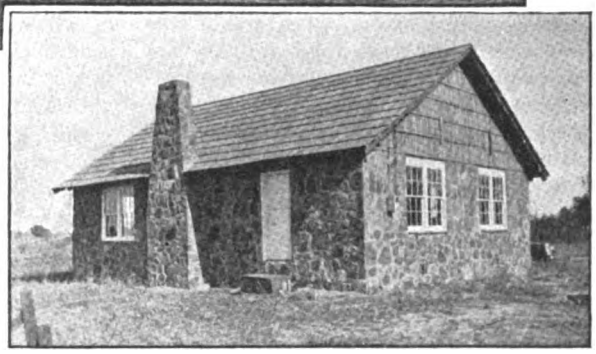
The Rural Community Builds a House

A SUPPRESSED desire for a community house must have been lurking in many a village and even along the open country road, for at the first intimation that C. W. A. funds might be available for such projects a crop of community houses has sprung up like mushrooms. They flourish on all soils and under all conditions: an old house remodeled on the rock-bound New England coast; a log cabin in the Tennessee mountains; a remodeled 1-room school building in an Alabama village, which had been abandoned due to school-consolidation; an artistic house of native stone on a country road in Arkansas; and so on to the coast and back again, everywhere clubhouses, large and small.

Home demonstration clubs are most active in this movement. Their interest is principally in homes, and they are always in need of a meeting place and a place where they can do a little laboratory work in homemaking, and, most important of all, they are accustomed to working together to get what they want. As Sybil D. Bates, who was formerly home demonstration agent in Crawford County, Ark., and is now home industries specialist, explained:

"The story of how home demonstration clubs have influenced the civic and social life of farm communities in our county is an interesting one. Not only have families been aroused to action in problems of their own homes, but whole communities have joined together in building clubhouses."

The arrangements for putting up the building were almost as varied as the houses. Sometimes all of the material and labor were obtained through an agreement with the C. W. A. Sometimes site and materials were donated or bought with money earned by the club and the building put up with C. W. A. labor. Or, in many places, having conceived the idea, the community club did all the work and paid for the building with no help. When C. W. A. funds or labor was used, the building had to be situated on community property, under the management of a community organization, and open to all members of the community. Plans and advice were often obtained from the extension engineer or the local C. W. A. engineer.



(Top) The Rose City (Ark.) Home Demonstration Clubhouse. (Bottom) The Rudy Community Clubhouse in Crawford County, Ark., of native stone, built on a bluff above the road.

For the Malvern community canning kitchen in Texas, farmers gave 3 days each cutting logs in a nearby pinewoods whose owner donated the fine, straight pine logs for the good of the community. The clubhouse in Rose City, Ark., was built of stone from an old, abandoned church given to the group. The church was torn down and the material hauled to the present site by 12 men and boys of the community, who gave their labor. Eighty-eight children and young people helped to get rocks and lumber from the old church building. The first meeting in the new clubhouse was a party for these young folks who had helped, and out of this grew a recreational group of 50 members. One member has already written a play which will be produced at the new clubhouse.

The Cedar Hill clubhouse in Tennessee, serving a community of

(Left) The Damariscotta (Maine) Community House is an old schoolhouse remodeled by the men of the community working 2 nights a week. It boasts a fine kitchen and is built to withstand the coldest Maine winter.

The Gold Hill (Ala.) Community House is an old 1-room school put in good repair and a kitchen added through the cooperation of C. W. A.

The Cedar Hill (Tenn.) Community Club remodeled an old Masonic hall. Having done a good job on the interior, they planned to work on the exterior this spring.

Prairieville (Tex.) Community House is built of native logs cut in a nearby woods and put up by the men of the community.

about 350 persons, is an old, remodeled Masonic hall. To make it habitable a great deal had to be done on windows, doors, floors, and interior finish. The curtains were made at club meetings; each member gave one chair; and an assortment of other gifts included an old piano, a radio, a set of dishes, cooking utensils, and an old-fashioned cradle—a useful piece of equipment to these young mothers. The cradle was welcomed with more than ordinary appreciation, for six new arrivals were expected in Cedar Hill community. The problem of harmonizing such a miscellaneous assortment of furniture to give an artistic and pleasing effect only makes it more interesting to such a group of women, and wonders have been worked along this line.

Practically all of the clubhouses have well-equipped kitchens, which are used as community canning kitchens in the canning season. Many a beginning has been made with only a canning kitchen. One interesting development of this kind in Lawrence County, Ark., was made from an old county jail built in 1859 from hewn rock. Since 1921 it had not been used for a jail, but through the cooperation of the county judge and the F. E. R. A. it was converted into the pride of the county—an up-to-the-minute canning kitchen where industrious women gathered daily to can their surplus fruits and vegetables. A woman from a nearby community asked to use this canning kitchen. She said, "When I was a little girl" (she is now an elderly woman) "my father was sheriff of Lawrence County, and as such it was his duty to put prisoners in this jail. I'm glad to have lived to see the time when the building is not needed to serve as a medium to enforce the law but can be used by us all for better purposes."

The cost of the houses has varied from $25 or $50 to $500 or $600, depending upon the material used, the pretentiousness of the plan, and the amount given. Many of them have been put up at an unbelievably small cost, much to the pride of the community. Everywhere enthusiastic members of the community club will boast of its advantages in bringing the community together for work and play, in developing a neighborly spirit, and in keeping the young folks contented and happy. Many communities throughout the country are saying today, as did a woman of Sweet Home community in Arkansas recently when reporting the year's work of her club, "The greatest need of our community is a community house, and we will have it sooner or later."

Child Health Program Shows Results

THE YEAR 1934 marked the completion of the twelfth consecutive year in Nevada's "keep-growing" demonstrations which have been carried on by the State extension service in cooperation with various organizations in the State. It also marks the second year in which muscle tone, color, and tooth conditions have been considered with weight and height as factors in judging nutrition conditions.

During 1933–34 school year, 54 schools cooperated in the health-improvement work, which involved 3,718 children. Improved practices in child feeding were followed in 1,806 homes, and more than 1,330 families were planning and serving balanced meals. Ninety-seven percent of the children examined followed health recommendations, and more than 2,000 physical defects were corrected during the last school year.

Safeguarding Children

When the great danger of malnutrition was realized at the beginning of the school term, every effort was exerted to make the communities understand the seriousness of the situation and that only the highest type of cooperation would succeed in safeguarding the children during the coming months.

Homemakers' clubs, project groups, parent-teachers' associations, and federated women's clubs were enlisted by extension workers to spread the information regarding low-priced foods that would safeguard child and adult health. Because of the economic conditions in the State, many of the families were on relief rolls and work-relief projects. Special efforts were made by Mrs. Mary Stillwell Buol, assistant director for home economics, to see that these low-priced foods were placed on the food orders issued by the State emergency relief administration. The county and district extension workers also cooperated with local branches of the relief organization in suggesting modifications adapted to meet local conditions.

As the winter advanced, this work was further supplemented by the establishment of school lunches, including additional milk, tomato juice, and cod-liver oil, and carried out as a Civil Works Service project. In urban areas a hot lunch was served to the children of relief families upon the advice of local physicians, the State or C. W. S. nurse, the school authorities, or the local leaders. This lunch was designed to supply at least half the calories and all the protective foods needed for that day. In rural schools some hot-milk dish was served with tomato juice and cod-liver oil. A great number of local organizations cooperated in equipping kitchens and eating space. Some were makeshift, yet they were provided in every case. In a number of communities where the C. W. S. work was not established, local organizations contributed money to supply the necessary foods to carefully selected children who were showing serious signs of malnutrition. Many rural families made food donations.

"The results of this work were remarkable, and the improvement in child health could be noted within 2 weeks. The majority of the malnutritioned children stopped losing and started gaining weight. Their color, muscle tone, and posture showed a decided improvement, and teachers reported a marked improvement in school work", says Mrs. Buol. The work was started in December and January and continued through March. During this time 71,139 meals were served to 1,392 children at an average cost of 7.5 cents per child per meal.

The example set by this school feeding was carried over into a large number of families not on relief but faced with living on rather meager incomes. Group demonstrations, marketing orders, menus, and recipes were some of the means used in popularizing the necessary foods and their use in low-cost meals.

Special cooperation was offered to the keep-growing project by the State board of health, the Nevada Public Health Association, the C. W. S. nursing project, and many doctors and dentists throughout the State. Unemployed nurses under the C. W. S. projects aided in giving the children a thorough physical inspection and enabled the organization to reach a greater number of cases. Approximately 25 percent of the time spent in this work by the doctors and dentists was donated, and in many other cases funds were made available by local and county organizations. In one case the county court supplied funds for two doctors and a nurse to make a 90-mile trip, and 22 severe tonsil cases received much-needed attention.

Culminating the efforts for the year, child-health days, termed "keep-growing achievement days", were held in 48 communities during April and May 1934. A total of more than 4,000 people attended these celebrations.

Puerto Rico Takes Up Home Demonstration Work


M. F. Barrus


Mary Keown

Puerto Rico will celebrate its first birthday as a member of the cooperative extension family on July 1, 1935. Although extension work has been carried on in Puerto Rico for a number of years, Federal funds were not utilized until July 1, 1934. M. F. Barrus, formerly plant pathologist in New York, was appointed director of extension, and Mary Keown was given a leave of absence from her duties as district supervisor of home demonstration work in Florida and appointed as assistant director to make a study and recommendations for home demonstration work on the island.

The year has been one of organization and planning. The 30 agricultural agents, 4 supervisors, and 6 home demonstration agents are now supplied with adequate offices and equipment. They are basing their program on the most important enterprises of farmers and on establishing farm and home demonstrations that will show the most significant returns. Successful demonstrations in tobacco, plantain, and coffee growing, dairying, and gardening are now in progress.

One of the early home demonstration activities reaching the whole island was a canning campaign, as a more adequate food supply seemed to be one of the biggest needs on the island. How this work was organized and carried on and how several of the Southern States contributed personnel to train the 6 native agents and 12 canning assistants are told in this article.

THE CANNING Campaign among farm folks of the enchanted isle of Puerto Rico carried on this spring has had all the inspiration and enthusiasm of pioneer work. The six new home demonstration agents, all natives of Puerto Rico and home-economics graduates of the University of Puerto Rico, have been tireless in giving canning demonstrations and in their zeal for the possibilities the work offers to the farm families, many of whom live on too limited a diet, and with little knowledge of canning or preserving food.

During the month of March more than 4,500 adults attended the canning demonstrations and showed great interest. Maria Alsina, home demonstration agent in the Arecibo district, reports one of her demonstrations thus:

"On Saturday a demonstration was offered at the local office. All kinds of people came to the demonstration—home-economics teachers, farmers, lawyers, home owners, and businessmen. One of the lawyers was so interested that he went home and brought his daughter. 'I want her to learn all these useful things'; he said.

"People were as much interested in the equipment as in anything else. They kept asking prices and commenting on the utilization of the canned products.

"In this demonstration it happened there were about nine nurses, and we had a good discussion on the wholesomeness and nutritive value of tomato juice. Everyone wanted to have the directions for making and canning tomato juice. I promised to have them in my office so that they might come for them at any time."

Men have been as interested as the women in attending the demonstrations and at many meetings were in the majority. They expressed a desire to investigate for themselves and for their families the "novel" ideas being explained. Practically everything available on the island is now being canned. Some of the products have strange names, as gandules and chayotes, as Joselina Yordan's report of the Mayaguez district shows:

"We had a canning demonstration at Las Vegas yesterday. We had a whole day canning of vegetables. We canned 65 tins and jars of tomatoes, pigeon peas, chayotes, grapefruit, and grapefruit and orange juice. We are planning to go there on Monday for another day of canning and to Guanajibo on Wednesday for vegetable canning and on Thursday for meat canning. Besides, they want some fish canning to be done some day soon.

"I wish you had seen the fishers yesterday. They are so much interested in the fish industry, they look to it as a means of saving lots of fish which they would otherwise lose. Besides, they are thinking of bartering with the vegetable growers of the highlands. I think this will be a fine chance for improving the food habits of both the fisher and the vegetable grower."

Home Demonstration Agent Dolores Morales Diaz of the Utuado district canned pork. She reports:

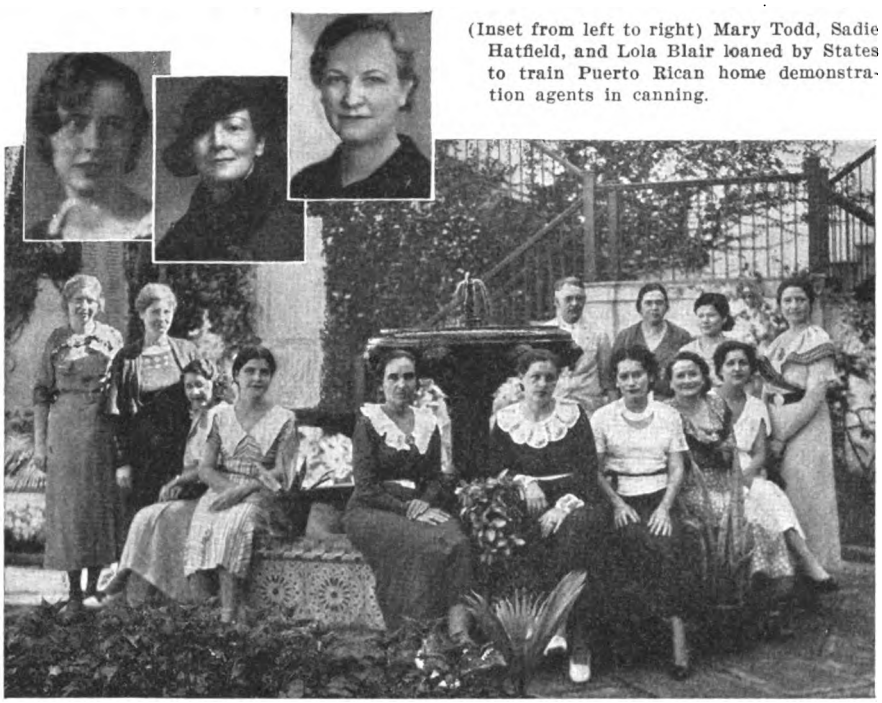
"We had our first demonstration on March 15, Mr. Reboyras, a farmer from Caguana, offered a 60-pound hog for the demonstration.

"We obtained 54 cans: Roast 8 cans, Gandinga 5 cans, scrapple 20 cans, sausage 13 cans, chicharrones 7 cans, tongue and brain, 1 can. Besides Mr. Reboyras' family we had two or three ladies who helped us in the work. That same day three more farmers asked me to show them how to prepare and can a pig. I think we can gather some neighbors in each of these farmers' houses and have some more good demonstrations. They haven't many vegetables now with the exception of some tomatoes, but they will have later on.

"Five farmers from different barrios have come to my office to ask if it is possible for me to show or help them to prepare a hog for canning in their respective barrios. Four of them were present at my first demonstration. There is one farmer who has a small pig and is willing to come to my office canning kitchen with his family to prepare according to my directions."

Home canning was new to the Puerto Ricans just a few short months ago. The work was decided upon after a careful study of the needs of the rural population. It was found that rural families were buying two-thirds of the food they consumed. As it is a tropical country with almost no refrigeration in rural areas, foods spoil easily, and during the greater part of the year there is a great lack in the diet of proteins and fresh vegetables. A large percentage of the working class of people in the interior eat salted codfish bought from the States rather than the fish caught on their own coast, as the latter are nearly always beyond an edible condition when they get inland and consequently have the name of being poisonous. The local government is especially interested in the fish-canning work of the home demonstration agents.

The home demonstration program itself is a new development on the island, as Smith-Lever funds were not made available to them until July 1, 1934. By



(Inset from left to right) Mary Todd, Sadie Hatfield, and Lola Blair loaned by States to train Puerto Rican home demonstration agents in canning.

(Lower picture from left to right standing) Mary Todd, Sadie Hatfield, Director M. F. Barrus, Mary E. Keown, Mrs. Nieves, and Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm; (sitting) Miss Rodríguez, Joselina Yordan, Dolores Morales Diaz, Gloria Lopez, Emma Ferrer, Sofia Brenes, Maria Alsina.

the middle of July Mary E. Keown, who had been released temporarily from her duties as district home demonstration agent in the east coast counties in Florida, was on her way to take up a study of conditions and make recommendations for organizing and developing home demonstration work in Puerto Rico. Her first duty was to teach a class in the summer school of the University of Puerto Rico made up of home-economics graduating students who were considered prospective home demonstration agents.

The first home demonstration agents were appointed on September 1, and in November the six agents had been chosen and had gone to their respective districts to make a survey of conditions and report on the problems which needed to be taken up first. And the food problem always seemed the most urgent. The largest expenditure in the Puerto Rican home is for food. In the canning work the home demonstration department has cooperated with the Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Organization which has supplied each agent with a complete set of canning equipment for her office where she can hold the demonstrations, and also a traveling set which can be carried around to the farmhouses. Canning kitchens are now being built by the relief organization in each of the districts and will be operated under the supervision of the home demonstration agents.

Training schools were held February 11 to 21 for the agents and 15 other women from different communities on the island who had been recommended as canning assistants. The States of Texas, Georgia, and Florida helped the good work along by lending or releasing agents from their staff for special work in Puerto Rico. The teaching staff for the schools consisted of Sadie Hatfield, district agent; and Lola A. Blair, State nutrition specialist from Texas; Mary Todd, home demonstration agent, Carroll County, Ga.; Miss Keown from Florida; and Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They all testified that these schools required 10 days of intensive work. Much of the equipment had to be ordered from the States. The first 48,000 empty tin cans and several gross of glass jars obtained looked rather overpowering, but the Puerto Rican agents were undaunted; and now many of these same cans full of fruits, vegetables, and meats repose on the pantry shelves of farm families, much to the satisfaction of themselves and the agents. Others given as toll for the use of equipment supplied by the relief organization are supplying wholesome food to the needy, and all are looking forward to days of better diet and better health for rural Puerto Ricans. Better farm-home pantries have always led to other home improvements and more satisfying living in country homes.

Cash Returns Stimulate Interest

Interest in forestry continues to be good in Montgomery County, Tenn. During 1934, 21,000 black locust trees, 5,000 black walnut trees, and more than 200 pine trees were sold to farmers for planting on idle land.

Considerable interest in planting has been stimulated by the cash return which F. Barker, a farmer, received from black walnut plantings made several years ago. Mr. Barker had planted the trees every 20 feet around a 20-acre plot of ground. This past year he sold $150 worth of nuts from these trees.

G. B. Shivery, extension forester, has visited the county repeatedly and has encouraged the demonstrators. An inspection of the trees set this past year revealed that at least 90 percent were living and that the majority of the demonstrators are taking good care of their plantings. Numerous farmers are planting leguminous cover crops with the trees, giving additional protection from erosion.

The black locust trees which were planted on fairly good ground 3 years ago are now nearly 20 feet high and almost large enough to make posts. Additional interest in reforestation has come from the need for fuel wood for the curing of tobacco.

4-H CLUB WORK will be an important factor in the rebuilding of North Dakota's farm livestock under plans now being considered and developed by the State Agricultural Extension Service. Farm boys are encouraged to organize pig clubs, to make their plans for the purchase of purebred gilts in June, and carry them over as brood sows for project work during 1936. The plan of buying the pigs in June at from 6 to 8 weeks of age leaves only a short period before the 1935 feed crop would be available.

Maine Adjusts with More Hens

Harrison L. Richardson.

ACCORDING to the State tax assessor's report, the total hen population in Maine increased 102,837 for 1934 over 1932. In some States this would be an insignificant number, but in Maine it represents an increase of 8.1 percent. This increase has occurred coincident with an extension campaign project entitled "Increase Your Income with Poultry." It was developed during 1932 and has been conducted intensively by nine county extension agents during 1933 and 1934.

The development of this project by the Maine Extension Service would appear to be in line with what has come to be a policy. In the old days of extension work the extension job was generally taken to be the teaching of a subject-matter practice. That is, if a man was in the poultry business, he was taught to cull hens. If he was in the dairy business, he may often have been encouraged to build a silo. This may have been, and often was, done when the farm was so located and of a type which made it difficult or impossible for the man to make a success in the enterprise.

Recently, as the result of farm-management studies, more attention has been given to the farm set-up and to a correlation of enterprises which seem best for a particular farm in a given area. More recently an effort has been made by the Maine Extension Service to develop enterprises within the State or within any given area which seem economically destined to succeed.

It was with this thought in mind that the extension service has endeavored to call the attention of Maine farmers to the fact that poultry keeping is a sound enterprise in this area. This was done, of course, with factual data.

Prior to the time of this activity the number of hens in Maine had been steadily on the decline. This decline exceeded 500,000 hens between 1923 and 1931. A survey of 200 farms in two of the leading poultry counties indicated that the principal factors causing this decline were poultry diseases, old age and poor health of operators, and lack of facilities for profitable poultry keeping. Markets and prices in no way appeared to be contributing factors. The decline occurred largely in tax-exempt flocks (50 hens or less), and in many cases not only was the poultry flock abandoned but the farm as well. At the same time the number of flocks decreased, but the average size of flocks had increased.

Specialists Pool Forces

The project was developed originally by D. W. Reed, farm-management specialist; in cooperation with H. L. Richardson, poultry specialist. It was based largely on Mr. Reed's farm-management studies. From poultry accounts kept by poultrymen throughout the State in cooperation with the extension service it was apparent that poultry keeping was the most consistently profitable farm enterprise in the State. Repeatedly farm-account cooperators showing low labor incomes were able to double the net earnings of their farms by the incorporation of an economical unit of poultry. Labor returns per hen over a period of 10 years varied between $2.14 for 1931 and $3.90 for 1929.

It appeared that there was a certain section of the State which was in particular need of this additional source of income. This area, in general, borders the shore line of the State, an area in which farms are small, rocky, and broken. Another section of the State farther inland is more suitable to crop production and dairying, and this section of the State was not included in the campaign.

The question of the danger of overproduction was one that had to be met. This criticism came largely from the commercial flock owners of the State. Every effort was made to give this group the facts. Boston is Maine's egg and poultry market. Seventy-five percent of the eggs coming into the Boston wholesale market are produced outside of New England. There had been a constant decline of Maine eggs going into the Boston market, but Maine never supplied more than 5 percent. It is apparent, furthermore, that the decline of a half million hens in the State over a 10-year period has created no particular shortage in the Boston market and that regaining that many birds would not appreciably affect the situation. Therefore, a goal was set to regain the half million birds for the State over a 5-year period.

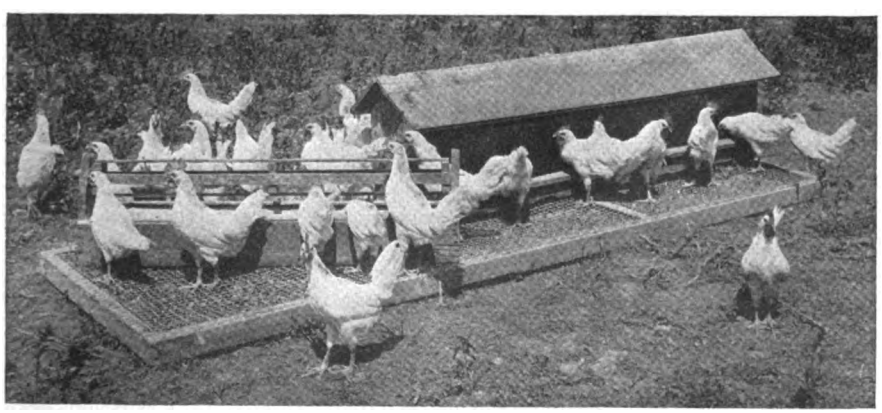
The local market situation did offer a real argument. However, Maine does not produce as many eggs as it consumes. This is particularly true during the summer months. Moreover, particular emphasis in the campaign was laid on the development of economical units of sufficient size to make the producer independent of local market conditions, thereby aiming to avoid glutted local markets.

Some Pointed Pointers

The campaign before the farmers of the State was conducted on the following basis:

1. Poultry is the most consistently profitable farm enterprise in the State

(*Continued on page 60*)



A part of the fine flock of A. W. Black of Winthrop, showing some of his improved equipment—a feed hopper on a wire platform.

Gov. Ed C. Johnson of Colorado endorsing the better health extension program in the presence of C. A. Smith, extension dairyman, and Ruth McCammon, extension nutritionist.

Colorado's Better Health Program

THE better-health program sponsored by the extension workers in Colorado has achieved satisfactory results for both producers and consumers of milk. The per capita consumption of milk and its products has been increased in the Colorado Springs area by 22.8 percent and in the Pueblo region by 14.5 percent in a period of 6 months. The dairymen have been encouraged to improve the quality of their milk and cream through the use of sanitary methods. The program was endorsed by Governor Ed C. Johnson in a public proclamation and carried out by the extension workers in cooperation with the State Dairy Commission.

The educational features used in the campaign were presented to more than 62,000 people attending the 775 meetings which were held during the 3 months of intensive effort. The hearty cooperation of such organizations as the school boards, parent-teacher associations, home demonstration clubs, farm organizations, dairy organizations, service clubs, chambers of commerce, and women's clubs was responsible for carrying the program directly to the homes of the State.

Building a Prospect List

After the State-wide program was outlined in general, a conference was held with all county agents involved. This was followed in each county with conferences composed of extension agents and county agricultural leaders. These county committees sponsored the program by announcing the policy favoring the development of the poultry industry in their county. Copies of the statement of this policy signed by the committee members was a part of the material used.

A prospect list was developed by obtaining a list of farmers from tax assessors' books. From one to three persons on local committees went over these lists with the county extension agent. From this list the logical prospects were determined. Senior and young farmers, 4-H clubs and their leaders, feed and implement dealers, Smith-Hughes teachers, and the granges were invited to cooperate. A list of more than 7,000 prospects and interested people was prepared.

The first year of the campaign included five interest-development circular letters with return cards giving an opportunity to request information. Four follow-up letters containing timely subject-matter information were sent. The first year of the campaign also included slogan tags to be used by feed dealers on grain, an essay contest on the subject "What Our Hens Have Bought", a series of daily radio broadcasts for a period of 4 months which were prepared by extension agents and poultrymen, subject-matter meetings during the winter, field days during the summer, bulletins, and news stories.

Getting Results

Results as measured by the State tax assessor's report, which is taken as of April 1 of each year, indicate that in the campaign counties there was an increase of 18.3 percent in the number of birds for 1934 over 1932 in taxable flocks. Tax-exempt flocks increased only 1 percent, while all flocks in that area showed an increase of 8.6 percent. Counties not carrying the project show an increase of 13.4 percent in taxable flocks, 5 percent in tax-exempt flocks, and 6 percent in all flocks. Thus we get an increase of 8.1 percent for the entire State. This includes all counties regardless of the project.

It may be that the goal of 500,000 additional hens in 5 years will not be attained, but the downward trend in Maine's poultry population has been arrested, temporarily, at least.

Maine Adjusts with More Hens

(*Continued from page 59*)

as shown by accounts kept over a period of 10 years.

2. Average egg production in Maine is higher per bird than in any other State in the Union with one exception (census).

3. Maine eggs and poultry sell in Boston and environs for higher prices than those coming from the chief competing areas.

4. It costs Maine producers less for market service and transportation than it costs Middle West producers.

5. A good commission market is always available to both large and small producers.

6. The egg-feed price ratio in Maine compares favorably with any other section of the country.

7. There is a limited supply of nearby eggs and poultry on Boston and local markets.

8. Small-size units are proving economical.

9. Such units of poultry can be kept with a minimum of labor and cost on nearly every farm in the area.

10. It costs little to start an economical unit of poultry.

11. Returns on the investment come quickly.

12. There is less poultry disease in Maine than in most States. With widely scattered farms this condition can be maintained.

Extension and Relief Form Partnership

DAISY DEANE WILLIAMSON

State Home Demonstration Leader, New Hampshire

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE for 4 years a definite goal has been to reach at least 100 new women in each county each year and render to them some definite extension help. Each year this goal has been exceeded and in some years doubled or trebled.

This readjustment period has brought to the home demonstration department a wonderful opportunity to extend contacts and increase spread of influence. With a sympathetic State director of relief—a woman vitally interested in the solution of home problems—ways of reaching the people on relief were opened to us and opportunities for giving them help were afforded us, thus increasing extension activities very materially. These opportunities came through five avenues: Demonstrations on low-cost foods, emergency gardens, farm-home survey, group-leadership project, and rehabilitation.

A home survey was made covering 895 farms, including a cross section of each county. This covered a rather complete living standard—physical home conditions, nutrition, clothing, allotment for living, recreation, health, and facilities for use of leisure. One worker was financed in each county to gather this information, the summary of which is now being prepared for publication. This survey gave a definite picture of rural conditions that has been of great help in planning extension programs of work.

The emergency-garden project was delegated to the extension service by the State Relief Administration and was carried on for 2 years. This project took in both relief and near-relief cases and brought the home demonstration and county agricultural agents into contact with many persons they had not been able to reach otherwise.

Garden Produce Canned

At the request of the emergency gardeners, the home demonstration agents and their local leaders gave special canning help to 2,403 of the 5,771 involved in 1933. In 1934 the relief administration allowed us funds to put on 20 special workers to contact emergency gardeners and give them such special help as they needed and for which they had asked. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-four contacts were made (with 619 return calls); canning help was given to 1,506 families; jars and jar rings (above allotment by State) were provided where needed; 604 families were supplied with canning equipment; and a considerable quantity of surplus vegetables was distributed. These contacts were the means of placing canning bulletins in the hands of 3,519 families, thus extending the spread of extension influence.

Many women have entered regular extension groups as a result of the visits these special workers made.

It was estimated that the 5,877 gardens in 1934 cost $33,263; their estimated value was $352,620, and their estimated return per dollar invested was $10.60.

Food Demonstrations

For 2 years low-cost food demonstrations have been carried on by the home demonstration agents in cooperation with the State relief administration. The demonstrations dealt with those foods made available through relief grocery orders. Though the meetings were planned for the families on relief, they were opened also to near-relief cases. This made it possible to reach approximately 800 families, 20 percent of which were direct relief cases.

The work given at these meetings was planned by the State extension and the State relief nutritionists. The cost of materials was met by the relief administration. In two counties practically the entire number that attended the meetings has since entered regular extension groups, with lesser numbers in other counties.

Last year under a "group leadership" project the State relief administration allotted to the home demonstration department 21 women to work in communities where little, if any, extension work had been done previously. These workers contacted the individual families in the communities chosen by the agents and obtained such information as these questions elicited: (1) Do you know your county home demonstration agent? (2) Have you ever attended extension meetings? (3) Would you be interested in attending meetings if they were arranged in the community? (4) Who would be a good leader for such a group? (5) What personal assistance could the home demonstration agent give you that would be of help just now? This last question was asked after the work of the home demonstration agent had been explained in detail.

As a result of this project, 43 new communities were found where work could be started; in 7 it could be reorganized. To date 19 of these new ones and 5 old ones have planned and are carrying out programs of work. The others will be organized later in the year. More than 3,000 bulletins were asked for, and personal assistance of 27 different kinds was wanted. These requests gave the home demonstration agents the opportunity to make follow-up contacts. The information gathered by the workers has brought forth fine leadership material.

Rehabilitation

When rehabilitation work was started in the State it was put under the supervision of the director of the State extension service. When the county rehabilitation agents began work it seemed necessary to help them get the project under way before the cold weather caused suffering for want of clothing and bedding. So the home demonstration agents were asked to give about 2 weeks of their time to help these rehabilitation workers. They helped contact those families on relief and near-relief to find out their clothing and bedding needs and to get community committees organized to do something about it.

This cooperation enabled the home demonstration agents to contact 323 families, meet with more than 50 local committees, and work in 54 different towns. The agents not only were enabled to get in touch with people within their counties that they previously had not been able to reach, but also had their eyes opened to conditions they never knew existed. They are better agents by having done this work—more alert in finding where help is needed, more sympathetic in dealing with these cases, and more determined to push extension work where it is most needed.

Within the past 2 years almost 6,000 new women have been brought into contact with home demonstration work and have received help. If all other women who regularly attend and participate in extension activities were disregarded, these 6,000 women would still represent a real extension accomplishment. Without the sympathetic assistance of the State relief administrator, much of this work could not have been accomplished.

First "Readio" Station Established

The farmers in Passaic County, N. J., have the services of the first "readio" station in the country. County Agent H. E. Wettyen has adapted his copies of the Farm Flashes, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, into a unique letter form which he is sending to the farmers.

The local radio broadcasting station used the Farm Flashes until it merged with another and the studios were moved to another county. The radio talks continued to come to Mr. Wettyen, and he tried to figure out some way to get the valuable information into the hands of interested farmers. At first he rewrote the material and used it in the newspapers. Then came the idea of the "readio." It received the immediate approval of the farmers.

County Agent Wettyen has specialized the "readio" service, sending the items of general interest to more than 1,000 farmers. About 450 persons get the poultry "broadcasts" and 275 receive the dairy items. The material is mimeographed on colored paper with an attractive heading and follows very much the form of the regular Farm Flashes. It takes 7 minutes to read the "broadcast"—just the same time required for Farm Flashes.

"Naturally, we cannot use all the Farm Flashes, and we do not release them until after the date of broadcasting. It has become a very popular service", says Mr. Wettyen.

Continuing, Mr. Wettyen says that the newest development in the service has been the idea of establishing a definite reading time on certain days of the week. "For example, we might print across the envelop 'Do not open until 7 p. m., Monday', and then state that for the following half hour I would be at my office or home, telephone number 0000, to answer any questions which the reading of the 'readio' might bring up."

Virginia Revives a Tradition

(Continued from page 49)

(5) water system and sanitary equipment (white families), and doors, windows, and screens (Negro families). There was no strong desire expressed for built-in equipment or improved storage and laundry facilities. A study of the survey summary, however, showed by these figures some of the most glaring fundamental needs: Seventy-nine percent of the white families carried water to the house, an average distance of 198 feet. Ninety-nine percent of the nonwhites carried water to the house, an average distance of 389 feet. Only 17 percent of white homes had cold water piped in, and 20 percent were equipped with sinks having drains. About 1 percent of Negro homes had either of these conveniences. Seventeen percent of all farm families were without a toilet of any kind. Forty-five percent of all farm families had unimproved toilets. Only 10 percent of whites had flush toilets; 10 percent had bathtubs. More than 67 percent of the houses needed new screens or replacements. In other words, only about one-third of the houses are reasonably well screened. Forty-eight percent of roofs needed replacement or repair. Only 13 percent of all homes had electricity. Only two-thirds of all chimneys were in good repair—a big fire hazard! Only 31 percent of interior walls and ceilings were in good repair. A large percentage needed outside painting. A large percentage lacked sufficient or convenient storage facilities.

Future Programs

The extension workers of the State felt that the survey had provided them with an excellent basis for formulating future programs, especially for farm-home improvement, but also for other kinds of programs having as their ultimate goal the betterment of farm-home life. Soon after the completion of the survey the State home demonstration agent appointed a committee to formulate a State program. This committee was composed of the State home-improvement specialist, the head and two other representatives of the agricultural extension engineering department, the district home demonstration agent who had served as State chairman of the survey committee, one representative each from the rural sociology and farm economics departments, and the State home demonstration agent. At the first meeting of this committee the full-time supervisor of the survey and three of the county survey workers contributed valuable information and made worth-while suggestions. The purpose of this committee was the formulation of a State program which would emphasize (1) the most apparent needs; (2) kinds of improvements within reach of large numbers of homes; (3) adaptability to any county and to varied conditions; (4) long-time, as well as more immediate, objectives.

The long-time State program looks toward increased appreciation of better rural homes among small owners, tenant farmers, hired labor, and families with moderate incomes. The program will encourage practical and economical construction, repair, and renovation by providing information, demonstrating methods, and establishing community or county demonstration houses. Information on financing and farmhouse plans will be made available to all. The plan calls for cooperation with the State department of education in getting new units on housing included in the rural school curriculum.

For this year the general plan adopted by the committee calls for cooperation with the State board of health in improving sanitary conditions of farmhouses; for renewed efforts by home demonstration agents for more labor-saving equipment, such as simple water systems and repairing equipment; for improved storage spaces in the home; and for the much-needed repairs on roof, chimney, windows, interior walls, floors, and furniture.

The county home demonstration advisory councils gave 100-percent support to the State program by working out county home-improvement campaigns for 1935. Each county selected for special emphasis one or more of the suggested types of improvement, the choice depending upon conditions in each particular county. As a result, all 40 counties having home demonstration agents at the beginning of this year are now carrying on county-wide campaigns for bettering farmhouse conditions. In addition, 21 of these counties are carrying on major projects in home improvement in their home demonstration clubs, and 9 others have such projects with all girls' 4-H clubs. The home-improvement specialist and home demonstration agents are cooperating with the rural promotional activities of the Federal Housing Administration in order to coordinate all efforts for improving our farmhouses.

Reports of improvements already under way indicate that some long strides forward should be the result of this year's efforts. With continued year-by-year State-wide emphasis upon the value and importance of better farmhouses, perhaps a survey in 1944 will give us a more pleasing picture of Virginia farm homes.

Charles A. Sheffield

Gladys Gallup

C. E. Potter

New Personnel

THE FEDERAL Extension Service welcomed three new members to the staff recently. Gladys Gallup, formerly home management specialist in Washington, will work on educational research in home economics extension in the section of extension studies and teaching. Charles A. Sheffield, formerly assistant director in North Carolina, will have charge of county agent work in the Southern States. C. E. Potter, formerly State club leader in Montana, now will represent the Federal Extension Service in 4-H club work in the Eastern States.

Miss Gallup is a graduate of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, and has taken advanced work at Columbia University, the University of Oregon, and the State College of Washington, specializing in home management. After some teaching experience Miss Gallup went to Washington State as extension home management specialist, where she has been for the past 11 years.

Mr. Sheffield graduated from North Carolina State College in 1920, receiving his master's degree at the same place in 1930. He taught agriculture in Davidson and later became county agent in that county. In 1929 he became an assistant director of extension service. He has been doing excellent work in charge of the cotton campaign in North Carolina, as administrator of the Bankhead Act, and in organizing the live-at-home and relief-gardening programs for his State.

C. E. Potter is a graduate of West Virginia College of Agriculture. He was successful with young people as a rural teacher and as county and district superintendent in West Virginia. He first served as club leader in Monongalia County and then as assistant State club leader in West Virginia. In 1919 he went to Montana to take charge of club work, where he has developed a very fine club program during the last 16 years.

Dress Revue Planned

HOMEMAKERS in Middlesex County, Mass., are taking a keen interest in planning their wardrobe within the family budget. Early in January nearly 1,500 women were ready to begin work on their spring clothes under the direction of the State clothing specialist, Mrs. Esther Cooley Page. Seventy-three community groups enrolled for the cotton dress project, and 20 other groups, feeling the need of more foundation work, decided to devote their time to the study of garment finishes.

One feature of the achievement day to be held in June will be a dress revue featuring one outstanding dress made by each group. These dresses will be selected by the group members. In addition to the dress revue, it is hoped that all the women will wear the dresses which they have made in connection with the clothing work.

The work in the county is carried on by 2 full-time and 3 part-time home demonstration agents and 175 local leaders.

THE LAND-PLANNING policy of the State of Arkansas has been augmented by the passage of a bill empowering the forestry commission to set apart State-owned lands for State forests.

Long-Time Programs Help

EVEN though North Dakota has been hard hit by the drought, long-time extension programs have proved their worth in aiding the farmers.

John Mehrer, of Hettinger County, was aided in his production under most severe drought conditions by following the programs advocated by his county agent, W. J. Lawrence. Mr. Mehrer reports threshing 1,050 bushels of Ceres wheat, a drought-resistant variety, and 524 bushels of barley. He says that he has enough feed to enable him to keep his cattle through the winter.

In Eddy County, many farmers are following the extension agent's recommendations in making use of Russian thistles for hay and silage. More than half the silage put up this year is of this plant. Trench and pit silos are being used. Drought-resistant wheat was planted on about half the acreage in the county following the county agent's recommendations. Farmers invariably ask, "Is it recommended by the agricultural college", says County Agent Fred H. Bruns.

An alfalfa crop was saved on the farm of C. E. Geesaman, in Billings County, by the use of grasshopper poison. This crop is very valuable in the face of drought-limiting forage production, says County Agent A. C. Burgum.

County Agent B. P. Gorder of Adams County reports that John Gerbracht harvested 10½ bushels of wheat per acre when the rest of the county wheat crop was almost a total loss. Mr. Gorder had followed suggestions of the extension worker and planted a drought-resistant wheat. He also attributes part of his success to better tillage methods. Emergency trench silos are being used to preserve immature corn for winter feeding.

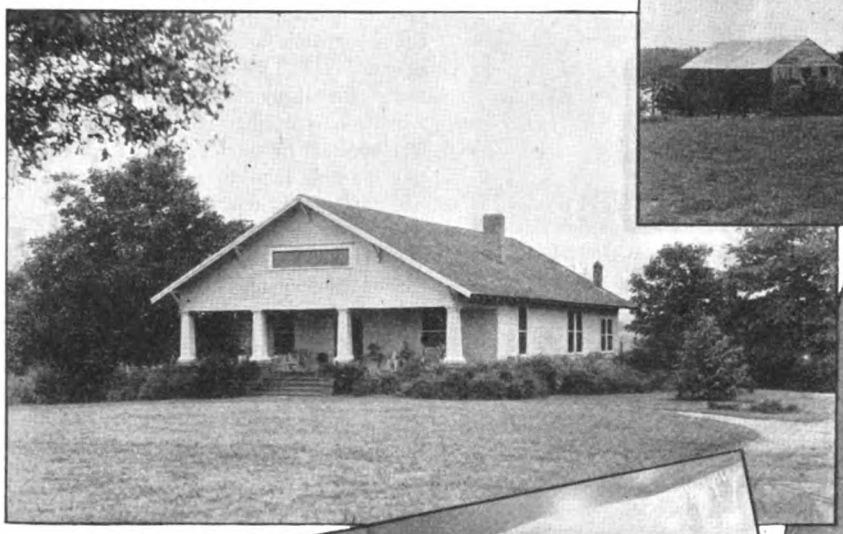
In Grand Forks County farmers are following extension service recommendations made by County Agent W. R. Page. Two hundred trench silos are in use. Freman Brenna and Henry Hallick estimate that they are able to save at least 25 percent additional roughage when it is put in the silo rather than left in shocks in the field. The use of improved practices in cultivation has increased yields during the drought, prevented erosion, and aided in weed eradication. Two hundred farmers attended one demonstration of better cultivation practices.

PRODUCTION-ADJUSTMENT contracts have been signed by 11,625 sugar-beet growers in Colorado.

"It Takes a Heap o' Living" . . .

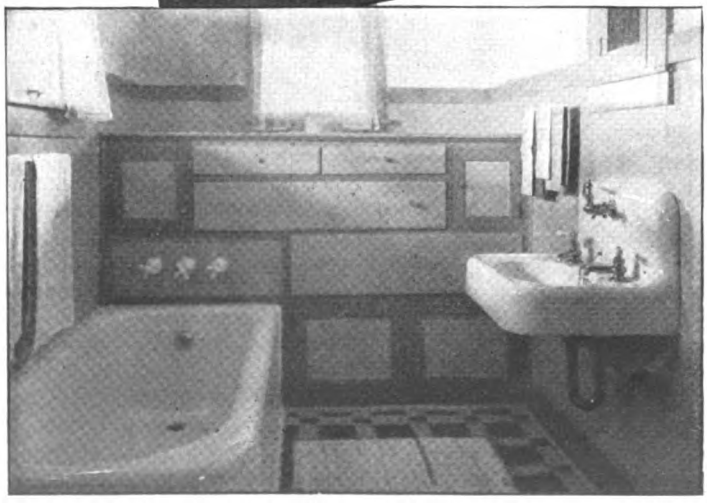
Extension Teaching, Planning, and Work Bring Improvements to Farm Homes

Ten years of yard-improvement work show results in the Alabama farm home illustrated below. (Right) Same home before improvement.



An Oklahoma farm kitchen.

An extra sink is a convenience.



A Utah farm home installs a bathroom.

Beauty and simplicity combined in a Tennessee farm home.

The Farm Family Looks Homeward

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

THE FARM HOME justly occupies an important place in this issue and in the thoughts and plans of extension agents. The house, its setting, its adaptation to the needs of the farm family living there, its efficiency and its beauty make easy or difficult the maintenance of order, cleanliness, and healthful living. The housing problem is not only a problem of building houses but of building character. We know that improvements in farm homes depend upon a better understanding of what constitutes a satisfactory living standard.

Science Contributes to Home Building

A HOUSING SURVEY has given us valuable data on rural housing which is being studied intensively in order that the services of extension agents which are most needed can be supplied first. State and Federal research agencies and extension workers are working to make available information on house plans and helps in building and remodeling homes. The number of bulletins, film strips, posters, and other aids is increasing. Science has contributed much and will contribute more to the American home in such ways as rural electrification or better methods of sanitation. This scientific information is being made available to farm families.

Needs of the Farm Family Must Be Met

BENEFITS of the newest scientific information are not enough. The farmhouse must satisfy the needs of the family. Maud Wilson of the Oregon Experiment Station, in her study of the Willamette Valley farmhouse, emphasized this as follows: "A consideration of the housing needs of the family is fundamental to economy in house building. Even the cheapest house will be a better investment and a more satisfactory dwelling if every decision involved in its planning is made from the standpoint of the work of the household or the manner of living desired by the family. A house so planned does not soon become obsolete because family needs and ways of living change slowly."

WITH PRIDE in the past and renewed hope for the future we watch the spread of better planned, more efficient, and more beautiful farm homes, giving new values to farm living and greater depth to American culture.

NUTRITION CHARTS

NUTRITION CHARTS showing pictorially the results of feeding experimental diets to laboratory rats and guinea pigs and also showing foods rich in the different nutrients, have been revised and expanded by the Bureau of Home Economics. Each chart is 15 by 23 inches and is printed on heavy paper. *Copies are not available for free distribution.*

They may be purchased at 50 cents a set from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Sets cannot be broken to supply individual charts.

TITLES OF NUTRITION CHARTS

1. Growth is an index of nutrition
2. Growth may be controlled by diet
3. Protein 4. Calcium 5. Phosphorus
6. Iron 7. Vitamin A 8. Vitamin B
9. Vitamin C 10. Vitamin D 11. Vitamin G

Film Strip Series 347

An illustrated lecture on SELECTING FOODS FOR GOOD NUTRITION, film-strip series 347, is also available. This series, consisting of 59 frames, can be purchased for 65 cents from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis., after obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension.

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In This Issue

CHESTER C. DAVIS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act, believes that the referendum method promises a continuance and greater effectiveness of the democratic principle. He explains the fundamental essentials of the referendum idea and tells why they are important. Mr. Davis also discusses some of the results and their significance.

IN HIS DISCUSSION, "Do We Still Believe in Democracy?" A. F. Wileden, specialist in rural sociology, Wisconsin Extension Service, says, that "If we still believe in local democracy and wish to reestablish its methods, we need to discover or to work out a modern replica of the old town meeting and of the primary locality group." He tells how the "public discussion meeting" is conducted in his State.

KEEPING TOPSOIL at home is a problem that Ohio farmers are facing after a great loss from soil erosion. The Soil Erosion Service, the Soil Erosion Experiment Station at Zanesville, and the Civilian Conservation Corps are cooperating with the Ohio Extension Service to help farmers prevent further loss from erosion.

BECAUSE Iowa boys and girls between the ages of 20 and 30 years wanted to take their part in community affairs they organized themselves into young farmers' clubs. Director R. K. Bliss of Iowa discusses the types of organization which they have, how they conduct their meetings, and the activities in which they are participating.

WHETHER their problems concern the raising of swine, sheep, and poultry or fox farming, the growing of oats and wheat or of Siberian red clover, the preservation of meat or of wild berries and fish, the remodeling and designing of clothing or knitting spiral socks and making gloves from caribou and reindeer hides, the pioneers who recently went to the Matanuska Valley, Alaska, will find the Alaska Extension Service ready to give them assistance.

MANY FARMERS in Lamoille County, Vt., have been helped to make ends meet by the farm-management program carried on by their county agent, Frank D. Jones. H. W. Soule, county agent leader of Vermont, gives credit to this county agent for helping to relieve a difficult situation.

Contents

On The Calendar

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Ithaca, N. Y., August 19–24.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15–21.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

National Recreation Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 1–4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5–12.

National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 12–19.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18–20.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

SEVEN YEARS ago it became apparent in Carbon County, Wyo., that meadows which had dwindled as much as 50 percent in yields had to be restored or new meadows must be found. How the old meadows were brought back to produce at least one-third more hay is the story told by County Agent McElroy.

WHAT PART does the radio play in furthering educational programs? From New Jersey comes a story of how the extension agents and the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers are cooperating in broadcasting programs on common problems of the preschool, the school-age, and the adolescent child. Rural parents especially appreciate this opportunity of receiving the most recent and scientific information on the question of child training.

CONTROLLING WEEDS is not an easy task, but farmers in Adams County, Ind., are determined to eradicate them. Since 1931, considerable progress has been made in eradicating weeds through spraying and persistent cultivation.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

The Referendum Method

CHESTER C. DAVIS
Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Act

THE significance of the wheat referendum lies in the further evidence which it gives of the economic democracy which farmers are developing under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The referendum is another step in the development of a policy of relying upon farmers for the economic decisions upon which the Adjustment Administration operations rest.

The agricultural referendum makes possible clear-cut decisions by great numbers of producers upon specific questions, and our experience with them has indicated certain fundamental essentials. The first of these is that producers must have ample time to discuss the issues involved. The importance of this fact was demonstrated in the first corn-hog referendum when field workers generally agreed that more time should have been available for discussion by farmers. There are limitations upon the speed with which the information on any issue can be made available to and assimilated by all interested farmers.

A second referendum essential is that the question or questions asked must be limited and simple. In the corn-hog referendum some farmers were confused by the question regarding consolidation of the adjustment programs.

Third, the success of any referendum depends upon full discussion of the issues by the farmers themselves. The services of the workers of the extension service in making this information available to farmers is indispensable, but, in the final analysis, it is the discussion of this information by the farmers themselves that counts.

Finally, the referendum must be run by the farmers themselves. After the extension service has done its part in bringing the information to the farmers, the participation of the farmers becomes important. Here the county production-control committees have proved invaluable.

These are the essentials of the referendum idea. What of the results and their significance? They are numerous and beneficial, not only to the Adjustment Administration but to farmers themselves, and as indicative to the Nation of what may be done on a similar scale on other economic issues.

There is, first, the immediate result of the referendum. This is the registered decision of the people, either for or against a proposition. These opinions, crystallized in the referendum, serve as a guide to those in responsible administrative positions. The results indicate to the administrative representatives what the people want in general, leaving to the administrators and their advisers from the field the problem of working out the details.

Educational Value

The referendum has a high educational value, and in this respect it should be particularly significant to extension workers. Informed discussion of the questions, which is the core of the referendum idea, results in farmers arriving at considered judgments based upon the facts. Having arrived at a decision, the farmer naturally has an interest in the result and in the action which follows. Hence, the referendum results in the individual taking a more personal interest in the work done by his Government.

(Continued on page 76)

How the Wheat Farmers Voted

The national summary of votes, which is subject only to minor corrections, showed that 458,973 farmers voted, and of these 397,840 voted for continuing the wheat program and 61,133 voted against it, a percentage in favor of 87. Contract signers were for continuance by 89 percent, 349,495 for, and 42,888 against. A notable feature of the result was the heavy vote for the program cast by noncontract signers. These voting nonsigners were 73 percent for the program, 48,345 voting for and 18,245 against. In the referendum, wheat farmers added their voices to those of the cotton, tobacco, and corn-hog farmers, who previously voted for continued adjustment through the referenda conducted for their commodities.

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Better Times in Rural Communities

Farmers and Business Men in Two Counties in Kansas and One in Minnesota Report on Conditions in Their Own Communities

BARTON COUNTY, Kans., hit by the drought and helped by the AAA offers testimony in support of the adjustment programs. Farmers are smiling there in spite of 2 years of bitter drought, smiling because there is a chance for a wheat crop this year and because adjustment payments have furnished them with some cash income in spite of dry weather and crop failures. These payments the farmers regard as crop insurance.

The money so obtained is going for taxes, clothing, food, and the replacement of worn-out machinery, but payment of taxes heads the list. Merchants reported the best Christmas trade in years, indicating that some of the money was spent for Christmas presents.

Help to Schools

Earl Spencer, county superintendent of schools, believes that the benefit payments had much to do with keeping the rural schools in operation this year. "I can definitely say that 3 of the 89 one-room schools of the county would have been closed had not these benefit checks assured the payment of taxes", he states. "Furthermore, I believe that I can safely say that 20 percent of our one-room schools would have been closed before the end of last spring's term had it not been for these payments.

"Just figure out for yourself what this would mean. We have 3,700 boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 16 in these one-room schools. Conservatively estimated, it would have meant that between 500 and 600 of our finest school children would have been deprived of a schooling. Some would have found it possible to enter other districts, but not many."

Land taken from corn production under the terms of 1935 corn-hog contracts will be divided among feed crops, summer fallow, and alfalfa. The county agricultural agent explains that the feed crops will be used to replenish the feed shortage now in the county, and summer fallow and the growing of alfalfa will be in line with the improvement of lands and conservation of soil as advocated by the State extension service in cooperation with local farm bureaus.

Barton County farmers are participating in both the wheat and corn-hog adjustment programs. Payments received up to November 30, 1934, totaled $1,107,624. Wheat producers received checks for $1,081,632, and corn-hog payments made up the remaining $25,992.

A McPherson County, Kans., implement dealer, when asked whether or not his business had improved with the coming of agricultural adjustment, said:

"My business has been about 300 percent better in 1934 than in 1933. It is true that machinery was wearing out, but even that wouldn't have persuaded the farmers to buy if they hadn't had a good crop and better prices." The dealer went on to explain that wheat and corn-hog adjustment payments helped to wipe a large number of long-standing farm accounts off his books.

A bank cashier in the same county said that deposits, including a healthy percentage of farm business, had doubled since the spring of 1933.

"I assisted in a farm sale here a few days ago in which the seller received $50 an acre from a quarter section. Two years ago you couldn't have sold a farm around here at any price", was his comment.

Anton Peterson, county clerk, said that tax collections were more prompt in 1934 than in 1933 because adjustment payments were not so late. "Last year", he said, "the wheat payments didn't get here until just before Christmas, and many farmers were unable to pay their taxes until they had received their benefit payments."

Farmers in this county have received approximately $795,000 in wheat and corn-hog adjustment payments during the past 12 months. This increased income has been reflected in better business, but McPherson merchants believe improved prices for better crops have been a leading factor in the general business improvement shown during the last 2 years.

Minnesota Farmer Reports

Peter Abrahamson, president of the Fillmore County (Minn.) Corn-Hog Production Control Association, has this to say about the benefits of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs which have come under his observation.

"Even in areas visited by drought last year, a majority of Minnesota farm families have something for which to be thankful. Most of them accepted the Federal Government's plan of production adjustment and received payments for adjustments in their normal volume of production of crops and livestock. The destructive effects of the drought have thus been eased in some degree by this crop-insurance plan.

Farmers Paying Debts

"For instance, the 1934 corn-hog program brings into Fillmore County, one of the 1934 'emergency' drought counties, about $525,000. Although wheat is a minor crop in Fillmore County, the wheat-adjustment program is paying farmers in the county $3,000 or more a year for 3 years, 1933, 1934, and 1935. The tobacco program brings Fillmore County farmers $3,000 for 1934. The cattle-buying program added $137,000 to these amounts, making the total from all AAA programs $668,000. As a result of this increased income, the farmer is ready to buy the things he needs or to pay the debts he owes the grocer, clothier, banker, hardware merchant, clergyman, or to pay other local obligations. In fact, every person using money as a medium of exchange gets some benefit from these payments.

"In sections of the country where normal or nearly normal crops have been produced, the farm family has realized a substantial increase in income. The farmer is getting nearly a dollar a bushel for his wheat, and his corn, barley, and oats are also bringing good prices. Hog prices have advanced substantially.

"The net income per Minnesota farm in 1932 was $87 and in 1934, $387. This increased income has reflected itself in more things for the home and family."

A Homemakers' Club in Every County

When the Logan County (N. Dak.) Homemakers' Club was organized recently it completed the record of a homemakers' club in every county of the State. There are now 557 homemakers' clubs in the State with 9,563 members holding regular meetings and receiving educational material and assistance from the extension service of North Dakota Agricultural College.

Do We Still Believe in Democracy?

A. F. WILEDEN

Specialist in Rural Sociology, Wisconsin Extension Service

Recent months have witnessed a renewed interest in forms of public discussion. Just why should this renewed interest come about? Is it because we feel a potential threat that democracy may be lost to us unless we hasten to make use of its prerogatives? Or can it be that for generations our problems have been such that we did not need to go through the slow and often painful learning processes of talking things over with Mr. Average Citizen? At any rate, country and city alike are today reviving the methods of the old New England town meeting where the electors got together to study their problems and then debate the various alternatives as to what to do about them.

DO WE really still believe in democracy? If we do, we accept three assumptions: First, that folks either are or can be interested in really studying the problems that confront them; second, that if folks are provided the facts on all sides of a case and are given free opportunity to study and discuss them, we can trust their decisions; and third, that in arriving at broad policies we prefer the slow and often painful educational method rather than the quicker executive method. From the point of view of the formulation of public policies, these are assumptions on which democracy is based.

Rural Life is Changing

Rural life is rapidly changing from the primary locality group relationships of earlier days. These are being replaced by a vast number of selective groups, or special-interest groups, each organized around certain objectives. Although many States still legally have local town government, its powers are one by one being transferred to other units of government, and its functioning has become largely a matter of form. Larger and more impersonal governmental units are taking its place. If we still believe in local democracy and wish to reestablish its methods, we need to discover or to work out a modern replica of the old town meeting and of the primary locality group.

It is in answer to these needs that the panel, the symposium, the lecture forum, and the informal-discussion group are proposed. And the debate still holds its place in the order of things. It was to meet this need particularly among rural groups in Wisconsin that the "public discussion meeting" was developed.

Wisconsin needed a kind of meeting that could take its place as a part of the regular program of these hundreds of local rural organizations as they meet from month to month—community clubs, farm bureaus, farmers' equity unions, granges, parent-teachers' associations, social centers, and the like. Wisconsin needed a type of meeting that rural people could put on for themselves without being dependent upon speakers and specialists from the "outside" and yet having at their disposal the very latest facts and developments on the questions under consideration. It needed a type of meeting where all the background facts and all the possible solutions to a question could be freely presented according to the speakers' beliefs on the matter. The resulting "public-discussion meeting" was designed to make possible these first two steps in studying a problem. The third step, the decision as to what to do about it, might very well be a following meeting in the form of a debate on issues that come out of the public-discussion meeting. It seemed logical, however, that an intelligent decision as to what to do about a situation is only possible when the situation has been adequately studied and all of the possible solutions given consideration.

The Public Discussion Meeting

This public discussion meeting as used in Wisconsin, is most like the symposium. The "cast of characters" for the most satisfactory meeting includes a local discussion chairman, about 6 local discussion speakers, and an audience of from a dozen to 60 people. Its essential difference from the symposium is in the preparation that is made in advance by the chairman and by the discussion speakers. A logical organization of the problem under discussion must be worked out; information and materials on all sides of the problem must be obtained, and, if possible, some training in discussion methods and in public speaking must be obtained. This preparation is particularly important when meetings are to be put on entirely by lay people. Naturally, much of the responsibility for providing this preparation falls to county and State people interested in this form of adult education. The following is the organization of the topic, "Dairy Farming and the AAA" which was followed very effectively last winter:

The present situation

1. The decline in Wisconsin dairy incomes.
2. Wisconsin's position in the national dairy industry.
3. AAA programs now in operation and other developments as they affect Wisconsin dairying.

Possible methods of increasing Wisconsin dairy income

4. Decreasing costs of production.
5. Obtaining a larger share of the consumer's dollar.
6. Raising prices.

This plan provides for a public discussion meeting of about 1½-hours duration. Each of the discussion speakers takes about 7 minutes for his presentation, and about three-quarters of an hour is devoted to discussion from the floor. The meeting is ordinarily closed with a summary, given either by the chairman or someone in the audience selected for that purpose. The purpose of the summary is twofold, to draw together in brief compass the scattered ideas and suggestions that have been presented and to point the way to further issues or logical next steps that need consideration.

Background information and source materials are particularly important to a successful public discussion meeting. These materials must be worked out and organized with public discussion use in mind and should present all sides of the question. They should be well and simply written and be "up to the minute", as most good discussion topics are "up to the minute." Furthermore, in rural areas they should be made available, either through a free or loan service, and issued promptly. Nothing discourages discussion speakers more than to be obliged to wait for some materials

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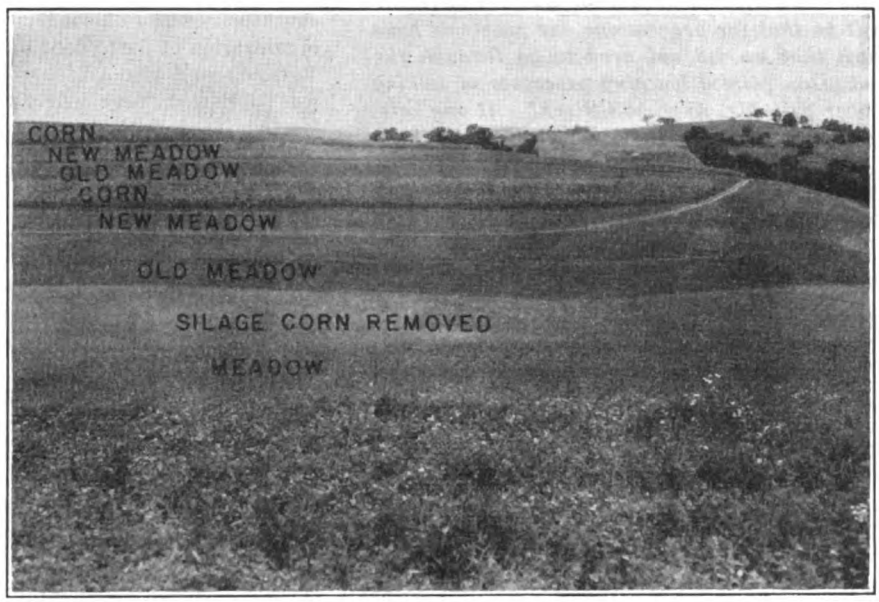
Lost: Millions of Dollars

But Ohio Takes Steps to Keep the Rest of Her Topsoil at Home

SOMEWHERE along the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, or the Gulf of Mexico lies a fortune. This fortune is in the form of millions of dollars worth of topsoil washed from Ohio farms during past years.



Soil control by strip farming.

To help keep the rest of the topsoil at home and to rebuild depleted fertility, the Ohio Extension Service has been cooperating with several organizations on erosion-control studies and demonstrations, according to D. R. Dodd, extension agronomist.

Soil erosion is a serious problem on 75 percent of the land area of Ohio. The damage amounts to millions of dollars each year and careful surveys indicate that many farms have lost from their entire area an average of 8 inches of soil in the last 30 to 50 years.

Land that was productive a few years ago has rapidly deteriorated, chiefly due to erosion. When this land was first devoted to crop production, corn was extensively grown, and yields of 50 to 75 bushels resulted. Grain yields were high and hay yielded 2 or more tons per acre. As erosion continued, yields dropped until corn fell below 20 bushels and grain and hay yields dropped proportionally. At this stage the farmer, realizing that something was wrong but not knowing what, ceased to cultivate the land and let it go to pasture without lime or fertilizer, and at times without seeding. Frequently, some bluegrass came in, but a thin sod and close grazing caused more soil to be washed away, and the bluegrass gave way to broomsedge, the broomsedge to poverty grass, and the poverty grass to bare ground and gullies.

Anything having such an important bearing upon the economic and social welfare of the people, and especially upon the future of agricultural production, is of vital concern to the agricultural extension service. Realizing the extent of this problem and the duty of the extension service in respect thereto, every possible aid and encouragement have been given to agencies working in the field of erosion control. The extension workers were cooperators in the activities leading to the establishing of the Federal Soil Erosion Experiment Station and the Soil Erosion Service at Zanesville, Ohio, and have served these organizations in an advisory capacity since their establishment.

Value of Results

The value of the results already obtained at the erosion experiment station cannot be estimated for the State, as this depends upon the extent to which they are adopted, but certainly it will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Some of the results obtained are given in the following table showing the percent of rainfall running off during or immediately following rains with the tons of soil removed per acre under the conditions of slope and crop indicated, July 1, 1933, to January 1, 1934.

Type of cover	Percent slope	Run-off	Soil removed per acre
		Percent	*Tons*
Corn	12	31	25
Do	20	31	49
Corn, surface removed	12	45	74
Timothy-clover	12	20	3
Fertilized bluegrass sod	12	9	.26
Forest	12	Trace	Trace

The Soil Erosion Service, working in the Salt Creek Watershed, has already demonstrated in a way that was not otherwise possible the practical means and methods that could be profitably utilized on every farm subject to erosion for the conservation of soil and water. Although this project has taken comparatively little time of the extension workers, this efficiently organized and operated service has made that time very fruitful in the results obtained. The benefits of this project, like those of the experiment station, already may be counted in hundreds of thousands of dollars and eventually in much higher figures.

The erosion-control work of the Civilian Conservation Corps is another project that has received considerable time and encouragement from the extension service. Assistance has been given insofar as agronomic problems were involved in: (1) Finding areas suitable for the location of erosion-control camps; (2) advising with the administrative force concerning the type of work that should be done at the various locations; (3) inspection of and suggestion for the improvement of work done; (4) preparation of plans and recommendations for the guidance of supervisors and workers; (5) conferences with groups of supervisors concerning the progress of the work.

Extension Agents Help

The extension workers have attempted to keep in mind the fact that in soil-erosion work they are contributing to a field of great concern to society, present and future, that the volume of work now urgently demanding attention is sufficient to employ many thousands of men, and that comparatively few of the farmers seriously handicapped by this menace

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Older Youth Run Their Own Show

Play Active Part in Community Life

R. K. BLISS

Director, Iowa Extension Service

The future program of the Rural Young People's Organization of Poweshiek County, Iowa, rested in the hands of the temporary executive committee as the above picture was snapped. H. F. Miller, county agent, looks on as the committee members make plans for the future of the newly organized young farmers' group.

RURAL young people, trained to work together as 4-H club members and future farmers, are not content to remain idle until old enough to take an active part in adult organization. Boys and girls between the ages of 20 and 30 years—a group heretofore little touched by extension work and farm organization—are not content to view agricultural activities from the side lines. For that reason, the development of young farmers' clubs in Iowa, as in many other States, is rapidly gaining momentum.

During the winter of 1931–32, a large number of rural young people found themselves on farms without a medium of expression or an organization to absorb their energy. Under normal conditions many of these young people would have been in college or engaged in city occupations. Lack of money made college impossible at the time; jobs anywhere were at a premium. During that winter the first young farmers' organization in Iowa was formed in Fayette County, and the following year a similar group was organized in Black Hawk County. The Scott County Drama Club, concentrating on drama work and composed largely of rural young people, had been organized 2 years previously.

Approximately 2,500 young men and women in this State now are active in 46 rural young people's organizations. Thirty of these organizations draw their membership from entire counties, and 28 of that number are composed of both boys and girls. Sixteen groups are organized on a community basis, serving the territory immediately surrounding high schools in which vocational agriculture and home economics are taught.

Like Topsy, the movement "just grew up." The idea spread from Black Hawk and Fayette Counties over the northeastern section of the State, and by last winter more than 50 counties had signified their desire to organize such groups. During the winter of 1933–34 Benton County organized the first of the "junior farm bureau" groups, in which they included both young men and young women. Since that time most of the other county-wide groups have adopted this form of organization.

Initiative for the organization of young farmers' clubs has come from the young people themselves. Naturally, they called on county agents or Smith-Hughes teachers for assistance, but the actual leadership is found among the members, many of whom have had years of training in junior organizations.

Important Place in Community

Not only do these young farmers' clubs provide an outlet for the activities of the members, but they are assuming an important place in community affairs. For example, the Black Hawk County Junior Farm Bureau sponsored a series of discussion meetings patterned after the panel forum. This discussion group attracted considerable interest, and one of the township farm bureaus has held discussion meetings patterned after it.

The Black Hawk Junior Farm Bureau also is actively cooperating in sponsoring a 4-H club fat barrow show for northeastern Iowa to be held in Waterloo next fall. It has cooperated in sponsoring the county club fair, providing township farm bureau programs, and entered a float depicting the progress of farm organizations in the annual Waterloo Day parade.

The Johnson County Junior Farm Bureau participated in the county-wide drama tourney. An entire evening's program for the county 4-H club fair is being planned as its contribution to community activities.

During farm and home week at Iowa State College in 1934 and in 1935, an annual conference of representatives from the various young farmers' clubs was held. Delegates from 28 such organizations attended this year's conference to discuss problems confronting the groups and to exchange ideas that might be used in programs and in planning activities. At the conclusion of the conference certain recommendations concerning the most desirable form of organization were formulated, and a State organization was inaugurated to sponsor State-wide events and to foster the growth and development of the local units. An advisory committee representing adult farm leaders, extension work, and vocational education was elected to assist the young farmers' executive committee.

The first club was organized by young people in Fayette County in the winter of 1931–32 with the assistance of B. W. Lodwick, county agent. Daytime meetings starting at 10 a. m. and lasting until about 3:30 p. m. were held once a week during the winter. The following year the Black Hawk County group, composed entirely of young men, was organized. This group held night meetings. A typical program consisted of a business meeting, discussion of current events, a period devoted to study of some group project, and a group discussion or a talk. The evening was climaxed by a swim, a period of games, or some other recreational activity.

In 1932 five other counties in the northeastern section of the State formed young farmers' organizations. The growth of the movement since that time has been steady. This spring the Extension Service at Iowa State College employed George Strayer, president of the State organization and a graduate of the college, as temporary assistant to work with young farmers' organizations. Mr. Strayer has been helping the local groups to develop their programs, perfect their

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Art in Wise Spending

The Clarence Jensen family as they study their home account book summary, discuss the farm book summary, and the parents help the boys to compare the total of this year with that of last year as shown in their personal account books.

"EARNING is an occupation, wise spending an art." This quotation helps to dignify in our minds the job of managing our money by classing it with the arts. Any art must be cultivated, must be practiced, and in order to obtain good results there should be efficient instruments or tools with which to work. The first equipment needed in the art of keeping records of home spending is a conveniently arranged book with a system of entry which meets the family need." Thus asserts Muriel Smith, home management specialist in Nebraska, who tells how Nebraska women are developing skill in the art of spending.

Every home is a business concern with income and outgo. Every homemaker is one of the managers of this business concern using money and home products which, if not used at home, might be sold. How much does the manager of this concern improve each year in her management job?

The keeping of a home account is a device which has already helped many Nebraska homemakers as is shown by their continued interest and the growth in number of those who have kept records and have sent their books to the College of Agriculture for summary during the past years. In 1929, the first year in which this work was undertaken, there were 25 homemakers who kept the whole year's record and sent the book in for summary. In 1930 there were 36 books summarized; in 1931, 91 books summarized; in 1932, 147 books summarized; in 1933, 214 books summarized; and in 1934 there were 585 homemakers keeping the records, of which 292 books were sent in for summarizing. There are 785 Nebraska books being kept for 1935, 399 by home-account keepers in the 14 counties having home extension agents and 386 by those in 20 nonhome-agent counties.

The plan followed in carrying on the home account project includes a winter meeting or conference at which time account keepers prepare a check sheet which helps them to make the book complete on all entries and information. These books are then sent to the college where they are tabulated, and a personal summary is prepared and returned to the owner of the book. The combination of these summaries furnishes averages and tables which help to judge the trends and see the true facts of farm and town home spending during the past year. Comparison with former summaries is both interesting and valuable, and the results of these summaries are vitalized with account keepers when the State specialist visits the counties at the mid-year for home-account meetings and conferences.

Each family is interested in knowing and seems to have a more satisfied feeling as they study the tables of a summary which show the value in dollars and cents for the contribution which home products make to their year's living. The average value of home products used in 164 Nebraska farm families during 1933 was $176.17. The average for 1934 is expected to be greater in value, the reason being that the value of products has been higher rather than that more home products have been used. The amount of this increase will appear in the State summary of the 1934 books which is being prepared and will be used in the 1935 mid-year meetings with home-account keepers.

Many rural families have expressed great satisfaction with the results of home-account keeping, stating that they are now able to pay their taxes, send their children to school, and provide certain comforts for the home.

Again this work may be compared with developing an art, and the successful results in this art give pleasure and satisfaction.

THE Honorable Henry Styles Bridges, Governor of New Hampshire, served the farmers of Hancock County, Maine, as county extension agent from March 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921.

Older Youth Run Their Own Show

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organization, and make plans for future development.

Group Thinking

The organizations are known by various names including "junior farm bureau", "young farmers' clubs", and "young farmers' forum." No iron-clad rules or outlines for organization have been established. The type of organization has been developed by the young people to meet their local conditions and desires. All groups hold meetings at least once each month; some meet more often, especially during the winter. Although the first groups were organized either by boys or girls, the tendency now is toward mixed groups with 28 of the 30 county organizations including both young men and young women. Personal development and group thinking are being stressed by the leaders. Assistance is being given by the extension service, when requested, in developing the organization and in furnishing materials and suggestions for programs. Speakers are furnished occasionally on request.

Programs vary with the season. During the long winter evenings much of the time during a meeting is devoted to educational subjects. With the coming of spring and its accompanying field work and longer hours, fewer meetings are held and more time is spent in social and recreational activities. During this time of the year wiener roasts, steak fries, moonlight boat rides, and picnics are popular.

One-Variety Cotton Area Increased

An increase in the area in Georgia devoted to the production of one variety of cotton from 90,000 acres in 1934 to 250,000 acres in 1935 is estimated by E. C. Westbrook, cotton and tobacco specialist of Georgia State College of Agriculture. During 1934 there were 45 communities participating in the program while this year 19 complete counties and an additional 90 communities have been organized and made definite plans to grow only one variety.

In 1934 approximately 43,000 bales were produced in one-variety communities, and buyers paid an average of $3 more per bale for this cotton, which was from 1 to 1 1/8 inches in length, than they did for shorter cotton.

New Meadows for Old

County Agent John J. McElroy Tells How Better Meadows Proved Their Value in a Wyoming Livestock County

NEW MEADOWS in old fields with upwards of one-third more hay is the story of a simple program of meadow improvement carried out in Carbon County, Wyo., during the past 6 years.

Carbon County is preeminently a livestock area, being the home of some 400,000 head of sheep and 60,000 head of cattle. It is the leading livestock county of the State, ranking as the first sheep county and among the first five cattle counties. The production of its livestock with its summer range of desert and mountain, is dependent in a large measure on its ability to produce winter forage feed. Its hay is typical of that raised in the mountain valleys of the region, being alfalfa, grasses, and clovers, and of that type of hay known more generally as native hay.

During the past 2 years when water was scarce, cultivation of alfalfa definitely proved itself to be one means of overcoming drought conditions. Andrew Kortes of Leo, in the northern section of the county, who has consistently cultivated his alfalfa meadows for 5 years, obtained increasing yields with a decreasing water supply. In 1934, Mr. Kortes cultivated but 30 of the usual 50 acres. Mr. Kortes states that, in the face of the extreme water shortage, he is certain that cultivation accounts for such alfalfa as he was able to cut. On the 30 acres cultivated he cut a short first crop and a very short second crop. On the remaining 20 acres he cut no hay. While it is true that the 30 acres had the advantage of such water as there was, Mr. Kortes believes that cultivation made possible still better use of the water so that the meadow was able to yield the small amount of hay which he did obtain. Other ranchers located in the North Platte Valley around Saratoga and Encampment tell pretty much the same story.

This principle has been adapted to native meadows in the Carbon County program. Seven years ago as the decreasing yields of native meadows became more and more apparent, interest began to center around some means of bringing back to higher production these older meadows. A cost-of-production study conducted by the department of farm economics of the State university in this area between 1928 and 1932 indicated that meadow yields varied on the average from as low as ½ ton per acre to 2 tons per acre.

The history of these meadows as recited by the ranchers operating them was the same. Meadows, which some years ago in their youth produced heavy crops of hay, had dwindled down to yields of 50 percent, and even less, of their former productiveness. These meadows had developed sod-bound conditions, become sealed with moss and fouled with weeds and undesirable plant growth which was occupying the space needed for the hay plants themselves. Either these meadows had to be brought back into hay production or new meadows had to be found if the hay yield was to be maintained.

It was apparent that the overhead on the meadow producing ½ ton to the acre was as great as that on the meadow producing 2 tons per acre. Taxes were the same, interest on investment the same, the cost and labor of irrigation the same, and the labor of putting up hay was negligible in its difference because it required almost as much time to cover the area with haying machinery.

Cultivation of Meadows

When cultivation was first considered in relationship to native meadows, certain questions arose concerning its adaptation. Was not brush dragging in the spring sufficient cultivation? To what depth could one cultivate native meadows? What was the best type of harrow to use? Should reseeding be practiced in connection with it?

Because of the lack of experience with this particular operation, answers to these questions had to be worked out. Brush dragging was not cultivation. Brush dragging is a desirable and worthwhile practice because it breaks up and spreads the clods of manure left by winter feeding, but it is in no sense cultivation. The depth to which one could cultivate was a question of serious import. At first it was thought that cultivation to any depth would tear out all of the hay and ruin the meadow entirely. Experience, however, seems to have taught that cultivation to a depth of from 3 to 5 inches gives splendid results. In the early stages, various types of harrows, including disks, spring-tooth, ordinary spike-tooth, and old-fashioned A-type harrows were used. Over the years the old-fashioned A-type harrow has proved to be the most desirable implement: it can be made in the ranch shop without much expense; it is heavy and stands the hard work and strain of meadow cultivation; and it can be weighted down and do a thorough job of tearing.

Cultivation loosens up the sod-bound condition, tears open a sealed soil, allowing aeration for plant roots, tears up and rolls out carpets of moss, uproots shallow-rooted weeds, provides an open surface for quicker and better use of irrigation water, and the meadow responds as a crop responds to cultivation; that is, with thicker, more uniform stands of cleaner, finer hay.

Increased Yield

An increase in yield of from 20 to 30 percent by cultivation alone has been the result of this meadow-improvement practice. As time goes on, indirect results are becoming apparent. Greater attention and thought to meadows are leading to greater attention and thought to irrigation ditches. In general, it has the tendency of developing better meadow care involving clean ditches, more careful irrigation, and more careful pasturing.

George Austin of Walcott, who began the practice of cultivation of native meadows in 1932, has found that cultivation can account for a 30-percent increase in hay. In 1934, when there was an acute water shortage, he said, "I feel that the inexpensive cultivation of the meadows during the shortage of water greatly improved my hay, as it made possible much better use of the meager supply of water."

Mr. Austin has been consistent and thorough in his practice of cultivation, and has made in his ranch shop a harrow in triangular form, 16 feet on the side, with teeth of soft steel set 6 inches apart and extending through the timbers 6 inches. The teeth are set forward at an angle of 45°—an angle at which they clean well.

The harrow is drawn from the side and does a thorough job. Because of its size, when it is weighted down, it requires eight horses to pull. Smaller harrows of the same type have been con-

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Distributing 2,319 Benefit Checks

County Agent H. G. Wharton of Nash County, N. C., Distributes Checks at Rate of 68 an Hour

FARMERS in Nash County, N. C., needed their benefit payments on tobacco to buy fertilizer. To get the money quickly meant the difference between cash price and time price, and County Agent Wharton knew that any delay in getting them out took money from the farmer's pocket. When he heard on Thursday morning, March 28, that there were some registered packages at the Nashville post office, he lost no time in completing his plan of action. The 34 packages of registered checks were thrown in an empty mail bag and carried to the county agent's office like a sack of meal to prevent the news getting around, so that farmers would not apply for their checks before the office force was ready for them. A summary of the 34 receipt forms showed that there were 2,319 checks totaling $304,897.41.

The first thing to do was to get out cards of notification. There were 2,900 of these cards mimeographed Thursday afternoon which read, "In order for you to get your tobacco parity check which is in my office it will be absolutely necessary for you to bring this card with you. No check will be issued unless a card is presented. No one can get your check unless they bring a written order from you. Our office hours are 8:30 to 5 p. m. Your cooperation will be appreciated in order to get these checks out to you as quickly as possible." Four stenographers addressed the cards Thursday afternoon, and all office workers came back to the office that night and worked until 10:30 so that the 1,300 cards addressed might be in all post offices in Nash County by 8 o'clock Friday morning.

Thursday night a conference was held in the agent's office and a method of distributing the checks figured out. A space at the entrance of the courthouse annex was blocked off with a large table. The farmers filed by this table and left by a door in the rear. A man who had had experience explaining the contracts to farmers was stationed at the door to keep the applicants in line and explain the distribution of parity payments to tenants. When the line began to move through Friday afternoon it was found that this explanation took too much time, so the directions were mimeographed on a card showing how payment should be made among half-share croppers, cash renters, and the like, and the cards were passed out to the farmers. They were told to see their local township committeemen if they had trouble figuring each tenant's share. Only 5 farmers were allowed in the room at one time, and the line extended 40 feet from the door at one time on Friday afternoon.

The checks and receipt forms were arranged in numerical order. One clerk handled receipt forms and saw that the signatures were signed properly, and another handled the checks and saw that the checks corresponded with the cards. As the checks were given out, the notification cards were put into an empty box. Thus a record was kept of the number of checks given out and the day the farmer received his check.

On Friday afternoon 283 checks were given out, on Saturday 503 checks, and on Monday 581 checks were distributed. With an 8-hour working day, the checks were delivered in 2½ days at the rate of about 68 per hour. The prompt delivery meant a great deal to many of the farmers, as otherwise they would have had to pay 15 or 20 percent on time price for fertilizer. Mr. Wharton estimates that a possible $2,000 or $3,000 per day was saved farmers by the prompt delivery of the benefit checks.

The county agent lines up the farmers to receive their benefit checks.

New Meadows for Old

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structed which require the power of 6 and 4 horses, respectively.

George Wilson of Hanna tells an interesting story of meadow cultivation and drought. He reports that in 1932 he cut 150 tons of hay on approximately 200 acres of land, while in 1933, following a good job of cultivation, he cut 225 tons. Although he cultivated this meadow again in 1934, due to water shortage he cut only 75 tons of hay. Mr. Wilson points out that there is no question but that cultivation accounts for a considerable part of the 75 tons of hay cut in 1934.

Louis Schilt of Saratoga increased the production of hay on 90 acres from 60 tons in 1931 to 127 tons in 1933. This increase of more than 50 percent, according to Mr. Schilt's story, was accomplished by little change in the care of his meadows other than the cultivation. Drought entered into the picture in 1934, and only 30 acres of land were cultivated. There was a difference of approximately 25 percent in production between the cultivated and the uncultivated area. Moreover, the hay on the cultivated area was superior in quality to that on the uncultivated area. With hay in this area at from $14 to $17 in the stack, meadow cultivation paid Mr. Schilt.

These stories can be duplicated on many ranches in some degree. This practice is bringing back these old meadows, and during the period of water shortage has played a doubly important part. It is a practice fundamental to the ranch well-being in this area—a practice which is inexpensive because it does not require expensive machinery or implements, only an outlay of labor. Over and beyond the drought years, it is bound to continue to play its part in the maintenance of meadow productivity. It seems to be a substantial factor in any program designed to assist in the recovery of these meadows from the effects of the dry years.

What of Radio?

Is radio merely a medium of entertainment, or is it serving a definite purpose in furthering certain educational programs, and in making them available to a large public that might not otherwise have access to such interests? Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, extension assistant professor of parent education, New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, gives her answer.

THE child-training and parent-education radio program conducted during the past 3 years by the New Jersey Extension Service indicates overwhelmingly that radio is an important factor in adult education today. Presented over station WOR of Newark, N. J., these broadcasts on common problems of the pre-school, the school-age, and the adolescent child have been made available to thousands of parents eager to learn what scientific research and careful study have revealed in recent years about vital questions having to do with all stages of the child's growth and development.

The New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers has cooperated with the extension service in making each of these broadcasts something more than "just another radio talk." Study groups have been organized in practically every county of the State for the express purpose of giving interested parents an opportunity to meet together and discuss the material presented on these weekly programs in its relation to their own specific problems with growing youngsters. Reports on the late winter series, seven broadcasts on "the school-age child", show a membership list of 1,345 participants in 81 individual study groups in all sections of the State. Certainly this figure indicates the growing interest of parents in this problem of child training and also the success which radio has met as a teaching medium.

Study Groups

From the very beginning, the home demonstration agents of the State have given the study group idea their enthusiastic cooperation and support. Without their participation and help the venture would not have been possible. It might be interesting to look back to the first of these programs, inaugurated in the spring of 1932 by the late Edith D. Dixon, extension specialist in child training and parent education at that time and a pioneer in the field of radio study group planning.

Briefly, the plan as Miss Dixon conceived it and as it was worked out with the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, provided for a series of interrelated radio talks to be given by the specialist in child training and parent education on successive weeks over station WOR. These broadcasts were focused in general on the home background and its effect upon the child's development.

The home demonstration agent's part in the setting up of the plan was to contact interested groups who might be eager or willing to devote some time to making a study of the talks after they had been given and to the references which would be distributed for each talk. When the nucleus of such a group had been formed, the next step was to find a church, a school, a library, or a private home in which regular weekly meetings might be held.

P. T. A. Cooperates

Once she formed her groups and started them on their first meetings, the agent generally found the rest of the procedure comparatively easy. Copies of each talk were mimeographed at the State extension service office and sent to every member of a study group, together with references for further study. Miss Dixon sent definite instructions to each agent on how to build up the study program, and full details on the organization of a study group were printed in the official organ of the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers. Sometimes the group leader was an active P. T. A. worker; sometimes the agent herself conducted the discussions; and sometimes it was just an enthusiastic mother, who had recognized in the group-study idea an excellent opportunity for helping her child and stepped into the picture as leader. Needless to say, these weekly meetings proved lively and interesting affairs, stimulating discussion on any number of common difficulties encountered in this all-important business of child rearing.

Miss Dixon's original plan proved so adequate to the needs of the various groups that it has been followed practically as she inaugurated it with the possible exception of the introduction of greater flexibility in the carrying out of group activities. Instead of meeting together to listen to each broadcast, as was originally planned, members of groups frequently follow the plan now of listening individually to the talks, meeting at the time most convenient for all members to discuss the material presented. From that first series of talks on the importance of home background and its influence on the child have developed 3 series of broadcasts, each consisting usually of 6 talks. These three units cover the pre-school, the school-age, and the adolescent periods. Not only the specialist in child training and parent education but other members of the home economics extension service staff contribute discussions to each series. Members of the State Congress of Parents and Teachers and prominent experts in the field of child training have also broadcast from time to time on these programs.

Just what is the value of this radio study group set-up to the home demonstration agent? Judging by the enthusiasm of New Jersey's agents for the plan, it offers so many advantages that it has become a very important part of the program of work in most counties. It provides a method whereby the agent may reach a large number of parents with the expenditure of only the minimum of her own time and efforts. Most of the detail work involved in the plan can be efficiently handled by the office secretary, by telephone or by mail, and requires usually only the agent's supervision. "Cooperation" is a byword in all phases of extension work, and in few cases is its value more apparent than in that of radio study group organization. Not only does the State office work directly with the agent, and she in turn with the parents of her county, but the actual organization of the groups brings into active cooperation with the extension service the facilities of the State Congress of Parents and Teachers. Certainly, the combined efforts of two such organizations, working toward the common goal of bringing the most recent and scientific information on the question of child training to parents in all parts of the State who are eager and anxious to receive it, should make success almost inevitable!

The agent also has the advantage of working with a project the simplicity and

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Connecticut Farmers Weigh Tobacco Benefits

"CONNECTICUT 'outdoor' tobacco farmers gained more than 50 percent cash income in 1934 over the average of the previous 2 years, made tremendous savings in cash expenditures, reduced the surplus which has been a millstone about their necks for the past 4 years, and generally saved tobacco farms in this area from wholesale foreclosures—all this as a result of participation in the agricultural adjustment cigar-tobacco program", announces W. S. Middaugh, assistant farm-management specialist in Connecticut.

The adjustment program for cigar tobacco was announced in 1933 after planting had started. Many of the growers had already made commitments for fertilizer, for renting land, and for labor. Nevertheless, when the program was explained to them by their extension agents, 37 percent of the Connecticut tobacco farmers signed contracts in 1933. On the basis of the success of the 1933 program, 95 percent of the tobacco farmers signed voluntary contracts in 1934.

The farmers recognized that the stored surplus would have to be used before the prices would return to a satisfactory level. The stocks of cigar tobacco, a nonperishable luxury product had increased from 1929 to 1932. If every acre of land had been used for other purposes and no tobacco produced in 1933, there still would have been some surplus. Connecticut Broadleaf and Havana Seed tobacco farmers reduced their normal acreage by 47 percent in 1933 and 70 percent in 1934 from the base acreage. Continued substantial reduction in 1935 is expected to result in a more nearly normal supply situation.

Two years of excessive loss by hail followed by 3 years of low income, 1931–33, had placed the Connecticut tobacco farmers in an extremely precarious position. The tobacco program has not restored the total income from tobacco to its former level, but in 1934 it was 50 percent above the average of the previous 2 years. The program has provided the cooperative machinery by which the farmers could voluntarily adjust farming operations so that the surplus would disappear in an orderly manner. This cooperative effort is one of the most important phases of the tobacco-control program. The tobacco-adjustment machinery has not been imposed on the farmers, but rather has been accepted voluntarily by them as the most effective and least expensive method of making adjustments which are obviously essential if the tobacco industry is to be self-supporting.

The 50 percent increase in tobacco farmers' income has made it possible for them to settle some back debts, pay taxes which had been pyramiding, and avoid adding to the public-welfare list. The tobacco farmers are not out of debt; few of them have been able to make almost essential repairs or to renew equipment, but they have started on the road which will lead to efficient adjustment and sound financial standing.

The tobacco program has furnished the farmers with the machinery for effecting temporary adjustment. The gain in cash income and the big savings in cash expenditures have given the farmers renewed courage to make the adjustments that are necessary for the prosperity of the Connecticut Valley tobacco region.

HOME-DEMONSTRATION agents from New York State pause long enough to pose with Director Warburton at the entrance of the Administration Building of the Department of Agriculture. About 30 agents and home-economics specialists recently spent 5 days in Washington studying the research work carried on in the Bureau of Home Economics, the work of the Consumers' Counsel, AAA, the various extension offices; and other Government agencies whose work touches that of the home-demonstration agent. The program included a tea with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House; talks by M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; C. W. Warburton, director of extension; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of NRA; Dr. Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; and others.

What of Radio?

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informality of which make it practical for every type of group, every type of community within range of the powerful WOR. In the rural districts where there is little access to study material on this subject and where speakers well versed in its most recent findings are difficult to obtain, the plan has been particularly well received.

It incurs no obligation on the part of any participant, yet it offers thought-stimulating material so general in its appeal that it finds application in almost every household where there are children. Groups who might have objected to accepting this information from one of their own number, on the basis of her not having a sufficiently wide background and knowledge of the subject to offer, gladly take the material at its face value when it is given by the specialist or by an expert in the field.

Junior club leaders are frequently among the most active members of these study groups, finding in them excellent preparation for their work with young people of club age. Home demonstration agents report, too, that as a result of the contacts they are making among the groups formed in their counties they are receiving numerous requests for talks and for demonstrations of other phases of extension service work.

Leader-discussion groups, where group leaders meet with the specialist and talk over organization and group-activity problems, are held regularly in some New Jersey counties and have resulted in a more integrated program.

Making Ends Meet

Alert Agent Helped to Relieve Difficult Situation in Vermont County

H. W. SOULE

County Agent Leader, Vermont

AS THE indomitable Micawber of David Copperfield would say, "Income $2,000, expenditures $1,500—happiness. Income $2,000, expenditures $2,100—misery." How true it is! And when I look around me and see many farm people with incomes drastically cut these last few years, necessitating the most rigid, almost painful, economy, I wonder how they maintain their morale as well as they do.

One of the most important functions of a county agent is to help rural people make adjustments to meet changing conditions. Making ends meet, balancing income and expenditures, has been a serious problem for nearly all groups of people since 1929, especially farm people. Frank D. Jones, since 1916 the county agent of Lamoille County, Vt., has for the past 3 years carried on a farm-management program which has helped many farmers in his county to make ends meet and be happy instead of miserable. He has gone into the farm homes, checked up on the inventory, obtained figures on milk production, found the weaknesses in the farm business, made suggestions to correct them, and with a parting word of good cheer has left for the next farm, sometimes by automobile, sometimes by horse and buggy, and oftentimes on foot when road conditions prevented other means of transportation.

County Agent Jones described his program to farm bureau members recently at their annual meeting thus:

"The program which I map out each year in December is planned to aid farm people in meeting the difficulties of the situation under which they are laboring. The object of all agricultural extension work is to assist farm people, through education and organization, to gain advantages that otherwise would be denied them. Everyone knows that the prosperity of any nation depends upon the prosperity of its agricultural classes. It must be apparent to everyone that the 30,000,000 farm people in the United States today must be placed in a better economic position before national prosperity can return.

"In view of the economic status of the average Lamoille County farmer, the program was built around something I call farm management and was intended

County Agent Frank D. Jones. His farm-management program was a boon to many farmers in Lamoille County.

to show how good or how bad the business on each farm was, so far as figures could show it. I tried to visit as many farms as possible in the early part of the year and make up a picture of the farm business for 1933 by means of figures. First, these figures show the size of each farm business studied, number of acres, number of cows, and amount of investment. Secondly, each man was asked to estimate his acreage of crops and their approximate yield. Thirdly, the production of the dairy was shown by sales of butterfat or milk and by the amount of milk used by the family and the amount sold. Fourthly, the fixed charges of taxes and insurance were tabulated.

"To the individual farmer these figures furnish two items of value. The first is that of having the farm business on one sheet of paper where he can see his investment in livestock, equipment, land, and buildings, and feed and supplies set opposite the income of this investment plus his labor. The second value is that of being allowed to compare his farm with the average of a large number of neighboring similar farms, by means of which comparison he may get some idea of his efficiency as a dairyman."

Take, for instance, the farm of Mr. X, in Hyde Park, Vt. Mr. X was formerly a creamery manager and storekeeper. Having sold his business, his desire to own a farm brought him to Hyde Park in 1931. He purchased a 100-acre dairy farm with 30 Ayrshire cows. In the spring of 1932 he was advised to cull all cows producing less than 30 pounds of milk and purchase a good herd sire. He did cull his herd to 19 cows, as a result of having the herd tested for butterfat, fed according to production, and increased his profit.

In addition to his herd-improvement work, Mr. X has used lime and superphosphate on the county agent's recommendation, thereby increasing the yield and quality of the hay he feeds. He is only one of a number of Lamoille County farmers who have been assisted by County Agent Jones to make ends meet by increasing the profit from the farm business.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "If we could but know where we are, and whither we are trending, we would know better what to do and how to do it." As you can see, the Lamoille County program does just this for the farmer. The review of the farm figures for the year shows a farmer where he is. The outlook information gives him an idea of the trend of prices, of cow numbers, and fixed costs. Finally, the agent makes suggestions as to practices which, if adopted, will aid in making the farm business more profitable.

Erosion Control Results

The results of the first year's work on the Reedy Creek soil-erosion-control project near Spencer, W. Va., are more than paper plans. A year ago very few farmers were producing any alfalfa in the region; now there are more than 400 farmers planting this valuable crop. Crop rotations have been worked out for more than 7,000 acres, and 64 percent of the 53,591-acre area is being used as pasture. Erosion-resistant plants, such as lespedeza and kudzu, have been introduced into the area, and it is estimated that 2,000 acres of lespedeza will be sown. Strip farming is being practiced on many of the farms. Cooperating farmers have applied about 12,000 tons of lime and 1,100 tons of fertilizer, together with the necessary plantings of grasses and grain seeds.

War Declared on Weeds

A Concerted Attack on Weeds is Bringing Results in Adams County, Ind., According to Oliver C. Lee, Extension Specialist in Weed Control

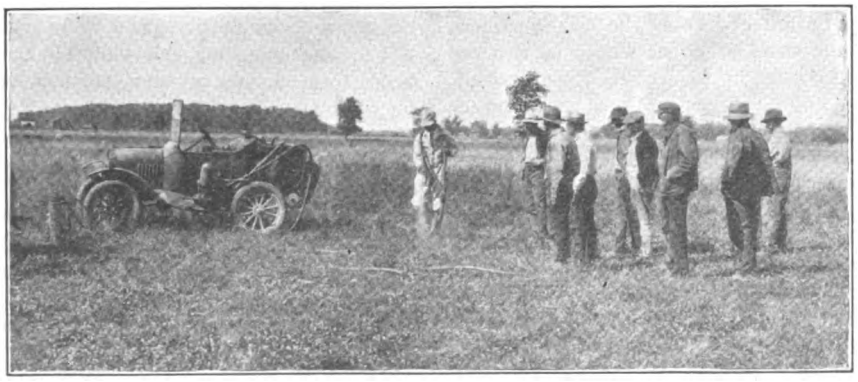
IN EVERY community and township in Adams County, Ind., farmers have eradicated, or are in the process of eradicating, that patch of Canada thistle, quackgrass, or European bindweed that has been threatening to take the field. Small patches of weeds are being sprayed with sodium chlorate while larger areas are being eradicated with persistent cultivation.

Much credit for creating interest in weed control in Adams County should go to County Agent L. E. Archbold. Shortly after his appointment as county agent he laid plans for an educational program to acquaint the people of his county with the serious weed pests and recommended methods of eradication. The intensive weed work started in 1931 when, with the assistance of the Purdue University weed specialist, seven field demonstrations were held. Cooperators were obtained, and meetings were scheduled on farms where Canada thistle, quackgrass, or bindweed was found. Methods of spraying were demonstrated by actually spraying a patch of weeds. Properties of sodium chlorate were discussed. The fire hazard connected with the use of the material was carefully explained and demonstrated. The growth habits of weeds were discussed, and the importance of eradicating the perennial types before they became wide-spread was pointed out. Farmers were asked to bring weeds to the meetings for identification. It was pointed out that sodium chlorate is expensive and, therefore, practical only for the eradication of small patches. Persistent cultivation was recommended for large areas. The area should be cultivated as often as necessary to keep down all top growth, sometimes as often as once a week.

In 1932 and 1933, 15 additional demonstration meetings were held. These meetings were scheduled on farms where spraying or cultivation had been applied the previous year. At that time results of the previous work were studied, and again recommendations for eradication were given. Those in attendance had an opportunity to see the results. "Seeing is believing." Many a farmer doubting the possibility of eradicating perennial weeds changed his mind, went home, and set to work on his patch.

To solve the problem of applying sodium chlorate four commercial spray rigs were arranged for in the county. The machines were owned by local people who did custom work for a nominal fee. During the past 3 years more than 15,000 pounds of sodium chlorate has been used to kill weeds—an amount sufficient to spray approximately 50 acres. The patches of weeds sprayed in that county will not exceed one-eighth of an acre in size on an average. According to the above figures some 400 patches of perennial weeds have been sprayed and the effectiveness of chlorate demonstrated. County commissioners have cooperated in the weed-control movement by spraying roadsides.

Farmers did not take to the cultivation method as readily as to spraying until in 1934 when it became possible to include weed-infested areas in the contracted acreage. Through publicity and meetings the farmer's attention was called to the good opportunity for cleaning up that weedy field by leaving it out of crop and keeping the weeds turned under by cultivation. Many a patch of Canada thistle and quackgrass was eradicated by this method in Adams County as well as in other counties of the State.



One of the four commercial spraying machines used to spray weeds in Adams County.

The Referendum Method

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Another significant gain from the referendum is closely related to that coming from the operation of the county production-control associations. This is the development of leadership among farmers themselves. In every community there are certain farmers who have taken the initiative in the production-adjustment programs. These are the men who serve on the community and county committees, or who serve as leaders in the discussion meetings which are held. They are the men who really insure the success of these programs. Close to the soil, working among their neighbors, actually operating farms under the programs which they favor, they hold positions of increasing respect and importance in their individual communities. They are the developing leaders of a potential economic democracy.

Another result of the referendum is to bring into true alinement those interests which are opposed to the efforts being made to aid agriculture. Here again the focusing of attention on a single or, at most, a very limited number of issues cuts the ground from under those who in a general election rely upon passion, prejudice, catchwords, and slogans to divert attention from fundamental interests. In these economic referenda, those opposed to the programs have full opportunity to present their opposition, but the opposition is brought out in the open, and it must bear directly upon the issue. There is room for honest difference of opinion. Any other interest is readily seen in its true color.

Finally, and of greatest significance, the referendum gives the promise of a continuance and greater effectiveness of the democratic principle. It is the development of an American institution which can be applied to the increasing complexity of our economic life but yet retain those elements of freedom which all Americans cherish.

Opportunities in Alaska

As the new Alaska pioneers start their homesteading venture in the Matanuska Valley, they will find the extension service there ready to help them with their agricultural and homemaking problems. The Alaska Extension Service was organized in 1930 when Federal funds were made available. Ross Sheely was appointed director and Mrs. Lydia O. Fohn-Hansen, assistant director for home economics, who with one veterinary specialist, J. B. Loftus, compose the staff. Though the staff is small, they are developing a fine useful program as the following article shows.

(Above) Director Sheely in a field of Siberian red clover. (Below) An Alaskan home made beautiful with flowers.

POPULATION through the ages has moved westward. When our 1935 pioneers left San Francisco and Seattle they traveled westward to Seward, Alaska. They then traveled 200 miles by rail into interior Alaska to build their new homes in the Matanuska Valley.

Even though our 1935 pioneers had been informed that they would find a frontier which knew no drought, it is most likely that during the garden and crop season they will find their expectations fulfilled with happy surprises. What will they grow in their gardens? Fine crisp head lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, turnips, carrots, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, all of high quality. In another year Ross Sheely, director of extension and agriculturist, will have shown them how to build hothouses in which the family supply of tomatoes, cucumbers, and peppers can be grown. Requests for garden information have headed the list the past 4 years at the Territorial extension office at the Alaska Agricultural College at Fairbanks. The potato growers in the Matanuska and Fairbanks sections have received special help from the extension service in grading, disease control, and storage.

The livestock population of Alaska is small, and there is need for increase. Such problems as obtaining good breeding stock, housing, and feed are extension service projects. Assistance is being given to dairymen and farmers in obtaining breeding stock, building up herds, planning silos, and producing milk more economically. Sheep, swine, and poultry come in for some attention.

With the demand for more livestock, more forage and permanent hay crops are being grown. The Alaska Experiment Station at Fairbanks has through a number of years proved the best varieties of oats, wheat, and clover for Alaska conditions, and such information is being extended to the farmers by the extension service. Several farmers have successfully demonstrated the growing of Siberian red clover as a forage crop and a permanent hay crop. Also, some are making demonstrations with Arctic sweetclover, which is a good forage crop and soil builder. A few farmers have built hay driers modeled after the extension service plans. They use the driers if unfavorable weather interferes with sun and air-curing of hay.

Raising Foxes

Fox farming is conducted in many sections of the Territory; blues and silvers being the popular breeds. The extension service employs a veterinarian, Dr. J. B. Loftus, who is kept very busy helping the fox farmers. Did you ever hear two fox farmers talking? It is a rare treat. Foxes are as temperamental as human beings, and all their whims have to be catered to in order to get the best results. The feeding and breeding is a scientific study.

No doubt a large number of the women among the new settlers have attended home demonstration meetings back home in the Northwestern States and are happy to find home demonstration work ready to serve them in their new homes in Alaska. The best means of preserving the surplus garden products, wild berries, fish, and meat for winter use will be demonstrated by Mrs. Lydia Fohn-Hansen, assistant director for home economics extension, when she makes her regular extension trips to the Matanuska Valley this summer.

The farm and village women in Alaska are progressive and eager for new ideas. The great distance between communities, with less travel and communication, enhances the high appreciation of home demonstration work. Twelve hundred women receive regularly the home demonstration news letters, and 10,334 home-economics bulletins were distributed in 1934.

As most women in Alaska do all their own housework, the management of time and energy is important. Eleven of the 20 organized groups conducting home demonstration programs are studying a management project called "Taking the Work Out of Housework." Putting brains as well as brawn into housework makes life much more interesting for women. The groups learn how to arrange the kitchen equipment and utensils to save time and energy. They first study good kitchen plans. They consider all household duties in the analysis of time and energy expended in the day's work. Women want to know about the best laundry methods to use under different home conditions; also about the care of woolen clothing and household articles. To be a rested, happy housekeeper, one must learn correct posture and the proper care of the feet. Home demonstration groups in Alaska are studying and discussing all these important phases of home management.

Some Alaska women find both rest and profit in spending spare time on handi-

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The Farm Home Needs Paint

Massachusetts Follows up Housing Survey with Help on Desired Improvements

IF GIVEN $500 to spend on her home, the Massachusetts homemaker's first thought would be to repaint or refinish the exterior and interior surfaces. These 2 jobs are of about equal importance in her mind and together were first choice in 85 percent of the 2,065 homes surveyed in Massachusetts by the Home Economics Extension Service of the Massachusetts State College in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Civil Works Administration. Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes, extension home-management specialist, was in charge of the work and states that bathroom equipment and installing water systems were the second and third most longed-for improvements.

The Massachusetts Extension Service has attempted to put the information obtained in the housing survey to good use. News articles to the general press have been sent out giving the results of the survey. Radio programs have also been put on the air regarding the results of the survey. All the homemakers who were surveyed have been sent a letter giving briefly the results of the survey and indicating that the extension service of the counties and the State college is in a position to give help on these various improvements. With this letter, which was sent out by Mrs. Haynes, was included a return card on which the homemaker checked the particular repairs on which she desired information. The three methods suggested for supplying the information requested on these cards were printed material, personal visits, and special meetings arranged for the purpose.

Another letter has gone to all farm and home owners on the list of the county extension services, telling of the Federal Housing Administration and its efforts to aid the farm family in making repairs. This letter was signed by the county agricultural agent and again offered the services of the extension service in helping with any problem.

Borrowing for Repairs

In this letter it was pointed out to the home owners that there are at least three circumstances under which they might be justified in borrowing money for repairing or improving their property: First, if the improvements give promise of increasing the income high enough to pay for themselves; second, if the repairs will stop heavy depreciation on buildings and reduce further repair bills; and third, if the owner can save enough out of his income in the next 3 years to pay for improvements which will add to the comfort and pleasure of the farm family.

The credit statement required for a loan and the bulletin "Farm Property Improvement" issued by the Federal Housing Administration were enclosures with this letter.

Another method which the Massachusetts Extension Service used in distributing information about home repairs was through a service called Program Hints. Program Hints goes each month to 490 organizations in the State. The material is used by the majority as the basis for a program. In the particular issue, two playlets were given, telling the results of the survey and things which might be done about the home, and something about the Federal Housing Administration. Also included were the questions which are in the "Farm Property Improvement" publication. These questions tell the who, what, when, why, and how of the FHA.

Opportunities in Alaska

(Continued from page 77)

craft arts. Women and 4-H club girls are making very useful and good-looking handmade gloves of native-tanned caribou and reindeer hides. They carry on weaving as a home industry for both pleasure and profit. Both the whites and natives weave scarfs and rugs. By natives, the Indian and Eskimo population is meant. Original designs featuring native motifs are worked out for the hooked rugs and wall hangings. In some groups the women buy a small table loom and weave the winter supply of scarfs for their families. Many women in Alaska carry around knitting bags and when visiting with friends and neighbors make the needles fly. Warm woolen knitted wear comes in handy for school children and for all out-of-door use during the cold winters. In 1934 the extension office had 1,200 requests for the directions for knitting the spiral sock which is now popular in Alaska.

Although ready-made clothing can be purchased throughout Alaska, many women and girls want to know how to cut and fit patterns, to make dress forms, to learn the best processes in construction and remodeling, and good designs in children's clothing. The native girls especially like to sew, and their work in the 4-H clothing clubs is most creditable.

The extension service was organized in Alaska in 1930. Already Alaska people have come to recognize the service as a very valuable asset to the Territory. Alaska has three radio stations over which the extension service broadcasts. The farthest north radio station in the world is at Anchorage.

Alaska, our last frontier, is a frontier with modern conveniences and advantages, and our 1935 Alaska pioneers will find much more to begin a new life with than their fathers and mothers who made their way across the western plains with the same high hopes for the future.

Do We Still Believe in Democracy?

(Continued from page 67)

and ideas out of which to build their "speeches" and then have it arrive the morning of or the day after the meeting.

After much experimenting, this public-discussion program in Wisconsin is coming to be built around three sets of specialists, a group man who is the extension rural sociologist, a specialist in discussion methods, and a subject-matter man on each of the topics chosen for discussion. The division of labor is as follows: The sociologist, as a part of a broader program including drama, music, and recreation, presents the discussion idea to the proper group leaders and assists them in organizing and administering the public-discussion program as a part of the regular programs of rural organizations; the speech specialist teaches methods of public discussion and public speaking at the various discussion leaders' training schools and studies the effectiveness of various discussion methods in influencing public opinion, while the subject-matter man gathers and organizes the latest facts on the problem and makes these facts available through discussion handbooks and lists of source materials and at the discussion training schools. There is a clear-cut division of labor, and all three functions have a distinctive place in the Wisconsin discussion program.

East Texas Farmers Invest in Pastures

FARMERS in 22 northeast Texas counties are investing in permanent pastures, and some of the pastures have already paid dividends. An estimated total of $61,211 was invested in 927 pastures involving 19,302 acres of farm land. One hundred and forty-four pasture demonstrations, which covered 5,958 acres, cost the cooperating farmers $5,272.50 for seed, fertilizer, and labor—less than $1 per acre. A survey of the annual reports of the extension workers in the 22 counties by District Agent George W. Johnson showed that in addition to permanent pasture work 1,472 farmers, cooperating in the cotton program, planted Sudan grass or other temporary pasture crops on the contracted acres during 1934.

Seed Purchased

The county agricultural agent of Bowie County reports for 1934 that about 100 farmers purchased mixtures of clover and grass seeds for permanent pasture improvement, involving 2,500 acres. The average number of pounds of seed per acre in this section is 15. The improved varieties of lespedeza, such as Korean, Kobe, and Tennessee 76, are being introduced. Most of the lespedeza seed included in the mixture is of the native variety. With so many Government-rented acres available for planting feed crops it is hard to estimate how many acres of temporary pastures were planted to such crops as Sudan grass, hegari, sorghum, peanuts, and velvet and soybeans.

In Gregg County 7 demonstrators improved 485 acres of pasture land by removing the underbrush, cleaning the timber, and controlling weed infestation to the extent that this acreage carried 156 head of livestock through the year 1934 at a cost of $485 and an estimated value of $4,850. These demonstrations, of course, have been in process of improvement over a period of 4 years, but there is a perpetual improvement of weed control and of keeping down briers and underbrush to increase the grazing capacity. Two of these pasture demonstrators sold cattle to the Government, and 95 percent of these cattle sold were in good condition to be accepted as edible livestock; whereas on another pasture using a carrying capacity of 10 acres to the cow, compared to 4 acres to the cow on these demonstration pastures, 75 percent of the cattle sold to the Government from the unimproved pastures were condemned, due to malnutrition. The effect of these demonstrations has been far-reaching over the period of the past 3 years. Numerous interested farmers have visited the better-pasture demonstrations in order that they might get the idea and have such a pasture.

Grazing Pays Farmers

Ten farmers in Fannin County, each farmer representing a community, were enrolled during February 1934 in pasture work of a permanent nature. This involved an acreage of 173 at a total cost of $478, according to the county agent's report. Three grasses and four clovers were used in the mixture. In spite of the severest drought in years coming on these pastures in their early stage, 6 of these 10 farmers report that they are convinced that pastures will pay. They estimate that the extra grazing has, even under drought conditions, repaid them and they are continuing the work in 1935. One of the demonstrators, I. W. Evans, Bonham, Tex., reported that his Dallis grass, clover, and Bermuda grass kept him from having to sell his stock to the Government last summer.

Pasture Demonstrations Improved

The county agricultural agent of Harrison County reported that 10 pasture demonstrations, with 1,500 acres, made a great deal of improvement during the year 1934. All the demonstrations made a good start, but the dry weather in June, July, August, September, and October cut the pastures short. In some cases the seed and much of the Bermuda, carpet, and Dallis grass sod were lost. The largest part of the pasture work has been fence building, cutting out underbrush, and controlling weeds. The larger demonstrations are seeding small pasture plots to bur-clover, lespedeza, and white Dutch clover at planned intervals. In this way it is hoped gradually to seed the entire pasture. Ten demonstrators have put contours on their pastures every 10 feet on the hillside and then seeded and set out Bermuda grass on the contours. After a visit to the Duck Creek soil-erosion project near Lindale in Smith County, all the men have started to control erosion on their pastures. Some are planning contours, dams in gullies, or terraces. The permanent pasture work is gradually gaining favor in Harrison County.

From Hopkins County comes the report of one old reliable demonstrator who continues to stay with the county agent on permanent pasture ideas. This man is S. G. Day of Como, Tex. Mr. Day reported that due to drought his pastures produced hardly enough to mention, but he was not quitting pasture work. Five additional cooperators are starting permanent pastures this fall. They have an average of 5 acres each well seeded with

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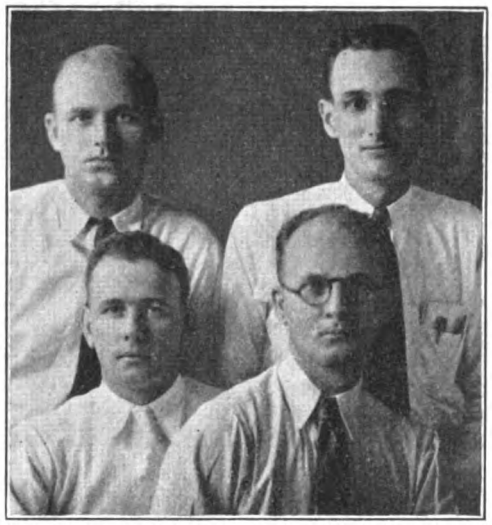
Carrying Out a Cotton Educational Program

THE farmers of Toombs County, Ga., are earnestly cooperating in the AAA programs for the adjustment of cotton and tobacco production, 99.5 percent of the farmers having already signed contracts.

County Agent Joel C. Richardson and the three teachers of vocational agriculture in the county have organized and carried out a cooperative educational program which has brought up for consideration every phase of the agricultural plan since the emergency plow-up campaign in 1933. The educational program was organized in such a way that every community in the county received the benefit of the meetings. County Agent Richardson estimates that every farmer in the county has received information on the various phases of the program, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the meetings.



County agent and vocational teachers of Tombs County, Ga.

The courses of instruction were given in the 12 communities of the county, with practically the entire farm population in attendance. Meetings were held to familiarize the farmers with the cotton plow-up contract, the 1934–35 cotton acreage adjustment contract, the Bankhead Act, cotton processing tax, foreign cotton production possibilities, farm-record keeping, and election of community control committeemen. Twenty-five meetings were held in communities by the agent and teachers during 1933, 40 in 1934, and 20 thus far in 1935.

Before any phase of the AAA program was to go into effect the control committeemen were trained for that particular job by the agent and teachers. This, of course, meant greater efficiency on the part of the committeemen and explains the scarcity of errors made by them in the performance of their duties.

The committeemen cooperated with the agent and teachers one hundred percent in carrying out all the adjustment plans. They helped to advertise each educational community meeting and attended the meetings held in their respective communities.

The three teachers of agriculture assumed the additional work without any increase in salary, as well as bearing the additional expense of their automobile operation in connection with the program.

A check-up on records in the county control office reveals that in 1933, 91 percent of the Toombs County cotton growers participated in the plow-up campaign. In 1934, 88 percent of the cotton and tobacco producers were under contract, and in 1935, 99.5 percent of the cotton and tobacco growers have signed contracts.

Farmers who were thoroughly familiar with the benefits to be derived from the adjustment program were eager to lend their support toward the success of the program.

Lost: Millions of Dollars

(*Continued from page 68*)

realize the extent of their loss or the possibility of preventing it. The workers further realize that to accomplish most they must give every possible assistance to all agencies that are in a position to assist in the campaign. By so doing it is believed that all programs are kept better balanced, and the efficiency of the work greatly increased.

Among the strictly agricultural extension activities to which the Soil Erosion Experiment Station, the Soil Erosion Service, and the Civilian Conservation Corps have contributed during the past year are: Six demonstrational field meetings for agricultural agents and vocational agriculture teachers, 5 conferences of extension workers, 7 radio talks, 6 mimeographs to county agents and other agricultural leaders concerning soil erosion, and 2 field meetings for 550 vocational agriculture students.

East Texas Farmers Invest in Pastures

(*Continued from page 79*)

bur-clover at this time. They removed brush and small bushes from the pasture and the cost of seeding, so far, has been inexpensive, inasmuch as permission was granted to the county agricultural agent to obtain bur-clover seed from the right-of-way. They expect to continue the work by adding other grasses in future seasons.

Profit From Livestock

The agent of Upshur County reported that pasture demonstrators were hard hit this past year, but one man with his 60 acres in Medlin creek bottom and 40 acres upland made a profit of $1,066 from his animals when he charged 4 cents per day per animal unit grazed. Three cooperators reported $500 benefit from 235 acres of improved pasture. One-pound packages of rye grass seed were given to five farmers through the cooperation of the Upshur County Chamber of Commerce.

"Each farmer should examine the possibility of sowing more land to pasturage and roughage. It is possible that the cost of production would be cut and the net profit increased per farm. Likewise, others might find that it would lower the income per farm. We may change our thinking about pastures. As a rule, our pastures in the past have been on our poorest soil. To make good pastures we will have to build up the poor soils and then use such clovers and grasses as are most adaptable. We may have to terrace, fertilize, inoculate, and seed them with such mixtures as have proved most successful. The purpose of pastures is to feed livestock. The kind and number of livestock should be considered carefully in order to receive the maximum amount of good grazing", says Mr. Johnson.

Let Us Go Forward

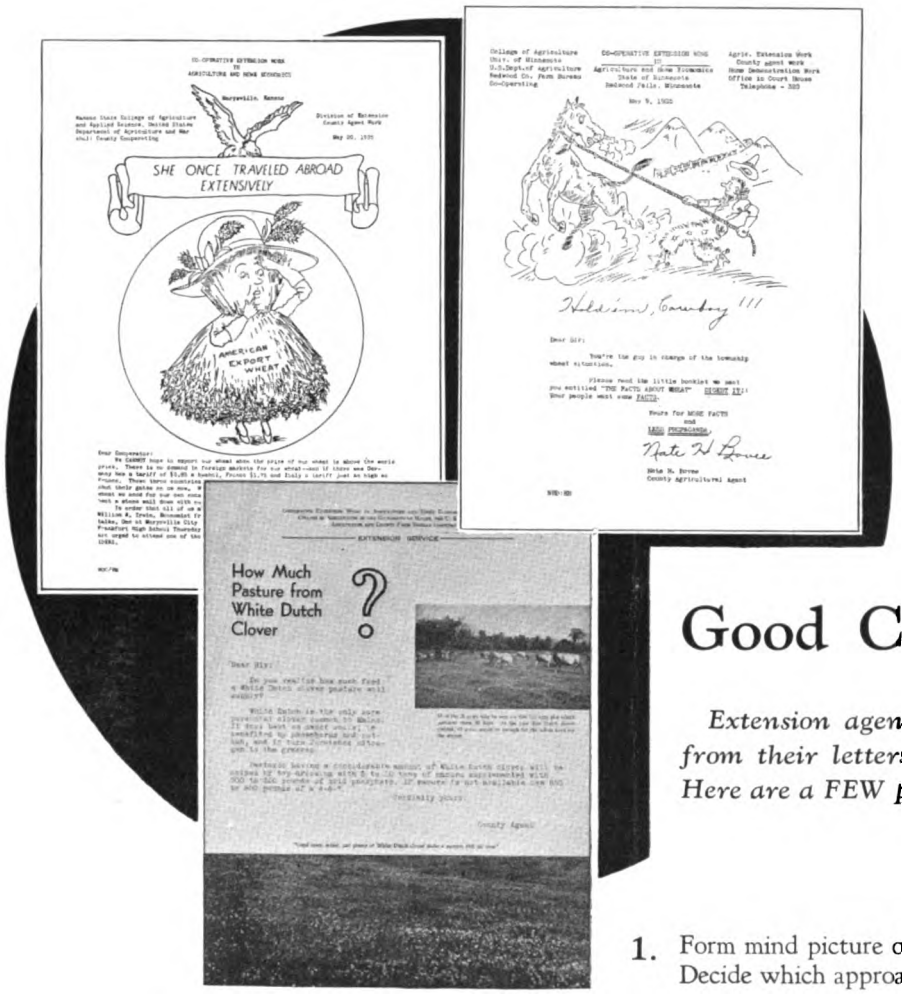
M. L. WILSON
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

THE NEED for a general policy with regard to our land use is obvious. The prevention of erosion, the retirement of submarginal land, and the framing of production-control contracts to permit of the best farm practices are problems for both our immediate and our future consideration.

If our future contracts are to be so framed, more local administration by the farmers on the spot who know their counties at first hand must obviously be developed. We have a long way to go. Our efforts during the past three years are only a crude start toward the building of the kind of commonwealth to which we aspire.

The farmer of today must think his way through. He must see his field and the fields of his neighbors in his county-control associations first as part of a regional agriculture, then as part of a national and international agriculture, and then as part of an economic society that includes both the city and the farm.

The farmer has chosen the democratic approach to his problems, and I think he means to see that the democratic process is maintained and strengthened as the foundation of our institutions. This democratic process is partly one of self-education as to the facts, so as to bring fitness to make decisions. It is a spiritual and mental process. The progress of the last few years is a heartening indication that the task which the farmers have assumed, gigantic though it may be, is still not too big for them. I have faith that they will continue to go forward along the path they have chosen for themselves.



You Too Can Write Good Circular Letters

Extension agents want to get maximum results from their letters. Many do. Some DO NOT. Here are a FEW pointers that will help.

•

1. Form mind picture of impression letter is intended to give. Decide which approach will result in action desired.
2. Present one fundamental idea clearly, briefly, and accurately. Give all facts necessary for intelligent decision.
3. Arrest attention and arouse interest at beginning of letter. Make first sentence and paragraph short and snappy—something different from other letters. Dramatize wants, needs, and solutions. Put most important point at end to create desire and impel action. Make it easy to get more information and help.
4. Write in language of reader. Use simple words, short sentences, short paragraphs. Be natural. Put thoughts in proper sequence and proceed smoothly to climax.
5. Be sympathetic, friendly, sincere.
6. Illustrate with sketch or photograph that adds punch.
7. Arrange material, typography, and illustrations, and have the quality of printing or mimeographing good so that the letter will look inviting and be easy to read. Use paper of good stock, and color, if used, should be pleasing.

Well-planned circular letters pay well in results. Two pamphlets which give complete information on planning, writing, and using circular letters are available upon request. They are "*Circular Letters that Bring Results*", by H. W. HOCHBAUM, and "*Effective Circular Letters and How to Prepare Them*", by H. W. GILBERTSON. Write for them to

EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935

July 1935

Extension Service Review

In This Issue

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

VOL. 6 NO. 7

In This Issue

DEDICATED to county agricultural agents and the outstanding work they have done on the farm programs of the past year, the first part of this issue is intended to express appreciation of the agents' accomplishments and to give a brief record of their activities. Other articles, as usual, deal with home economics, club work, and general agricultural activities.

IN THE first story, Director C. W. Warburton reviews the part the county agent has played in helping agriculture strike the trail to recovery and takes a look at what the future holds for the agent. Progress has been made no less on the old established educational programs than on the emergency activities.

COUNTY AGENTS assisted the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and farmers to inaugurate or continue the various production-control programs. Evidence of the effectiveness of the educational and organization work is found in the 3 million contracts signed by producers.

AN UNFORESEEN emergency which required quick action of farmers and all agricultural agencies was the drought. The multitude of activities in which agents participated to help meet this problem are recounted in "*Drought Diary of a Modern Agent.*"

MONEY and credit have always been important. They were even more so during the past year and a half because credit was made more easily available and less costly to farmers.

DO YOU WANT to know how to get busy mothers to attend meetings? A Maine home demonstration agent tells how she solved this problem. Read it for yourself in "*Old Meetings Given New Appeal.*"

Contents

FARMERS wanted to know how to combat chinch bug invasions, fight crop and livestock diseases, feed livestock efficiently, and how to lower costs in all phases of farming. Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director, tells how county agents helped farmers meet these and a horde of other ever-present problems. More than 3½ million farm families and 600,000 nonfarm families made some use of the information available from county agents or State extension services.

On The Calendar

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Ithaca, N. Y., August 19–24.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15–21.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio. October.

National Recreation Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 1–4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5–12.

National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 12–19.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18–20.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

THE NEW PAGE for agricultural, home demonstration, and 4–H club agents appears this month. Look to the page "*My Point of View*" for ideas from extension agents all over the Nation.

THREE important developments in the AAA programs, results of the past year's activities, and the present status of agriculture are discussed by C. C. Davis, administrator, in the article on "*Progress under the AAA.*" A table of salient facts regarding agriculture and the production-control programs accompanies the story.

ALTHOUGH soils, forestry, and housing may seem unrelated at first glance, the various programs embracing these factors are aimed largely at one goal—keeping the farm home intact. In these programs, county agents continued to play an important part. Relief and rehabilitation also enter into this problem as described in "*Saving Soils and Farm Homes.*"

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

County Agents—Today and Tomorrow

A Tribute to What They Have Done; What the Future Holds for Them

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

INCREASED farm income, a better living for a larger number of farm families, a growth in rural leadership, and an active and greatly enlarged cooperative spirit among farm folk—all are evident when one compares the year 1934 with 1933.

Farm relief measures, including programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and drought relief agencies, meant that many severely stricken farmers regained their footing. With these programs, in the face of the most extensive drought in the history of the Nation, the farm situation in many sections steadily improved.

To the 3,355 men engaged in county-agent work in some 2,825 counties throughout the United States the results were ample compensation for a year of incessant labor.

The county agent played a major role in 1934, an advancing the administration measures to relieve a stricken agriculture. In every agricultural county, his office was the point of contact for the farmers and the many agencies engaged in meeting emergency situations. He was the farmers' representative through whom they made known their situations and needs. His was the responsibility of dealing with farm people through local leaders, of organizing the work in order that pressing situations could be met quickly and effectively. He helped the people understand the economic problems and how they might overcome them by cooperating with the administration.

The far-flung measures to adjust production and marketing, to relieve credit emergencies, to alleviate the host of problems that came with the drought, to help rural people in distress—these, coupled with the long-established educational activities, were the county agent's projects, his program of work. The county agent is happy that the farmers have advanced so far out of the depths. He is proud of the part he played. The county agent is eager to work with the farmers next year and in the years to come in holding their gains and in striving for a balanced agriculture.

Traditional Activities Continue

The various adjustment programs where basic commodities were important took at least 50 percent of the county agent's time. Where drought was an added emergency, many county agents gave as high as 80 percent of their time to this and the adjustment activities. That, of course, is as it should be for the county agent is the Government's front line representative in the emergency measures which concern farmers and the general public.

In many counties, the agent naturally could not give as much personal attention as formerly to existing extension programs, but his office was still the place where farmers got wanted information on the myriad problems of farm, barn, and market. Local volunteer leaders also helped, even continuing many demonstrations which were part of the long-time extension program. Extension specialists carried on as never before in supplying farmers with the helps needed. On the whole, the county agents and other extension workers succeeded remarkably well in continuing the projects so helpful in the maintenance of efficient farming methods.

Negro agents in the South continued their work of helping Negro farmers to provide better clothing, food, and housing for their families by use of economical and improved methods and assisted in explaining the various emergency programs to eligible producers.

The enlarged activities of the Farm Credit Administration, as well as some parts of the adjustment programs, in a large sense reinforced many phases of current extension work. For example, the use of economic outlook information in encouraging production adjustment of other than basic commodities, farm accounts, the selection of land for the particular purpose for which it is best suited, the larger planting of legumes

(*Continued on page 96*)

To County Agents:

Without words that might appear extravagant, I cannot truly express appreciation of your work. The record of agriculture's start toward recovery, as a result of the programs in which you are assisting, will stand forever as a monument to your energy, sincerity, and loyal work. Not only your assistance in the emergency programs but your help on long-established educational activities enabled farmers in general to meet and partially solve the many problems of the past year. The record of 1934 and other years assures us that whatever part in the agricultural program may be delegated to you will rest in capable hands. My heartiest congratulations on a job well done—and best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

C. W. Warburton

Director of Extension Work.

328—35

En Route to Stabilized Production

County Agents Train Leaders, Explain Details, and Help Organize for Adjustment Programs

IN ASSISTING farmers and their production-control committees through the maze of business connected with the adjustment programs, county agents are helping them to hold the gains made and to further stabilize farming on a profitable basis. In this way, agents are giving noteworthy service in a cooperative farm program which touches every nook and corner of the Nation.

With the programs of 1933 and 1934 a matter of history, and with the 1935 programs to stabilize production well advanced, farmers still look to the county agent for assistance and advice in understanding the rules and regulations, keeping straight the various records, and in executing properly the details of adjustment. The agent is the established local representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and the farmers. As such, his office has become an information center and clearing house for all adjustment programs in the county.

The year 1934 saw the enlargement and extension of the program for the adjustment of production. The Bankhead Act and the Kerr-Smith Act, as requested by the producers of cotton and tobacco, were incorporated into the adjustment programs for these commodities. The first corn-hog adjustment campaign swung into action early in 1934. These activities are continuing, and the Wheat Belt is now in the midst of starting its new program to keep wheat production under control.

Contacting Millions of Farmers

County agents, supervisors, and the many local agricultural leaders cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, are giving rural people economic facts, helping them to understand the need for adjustment, organizing and training committeemen, showing producers how to meet the requirements of adjustment contracts, and helping local committees and associations to administer the program.

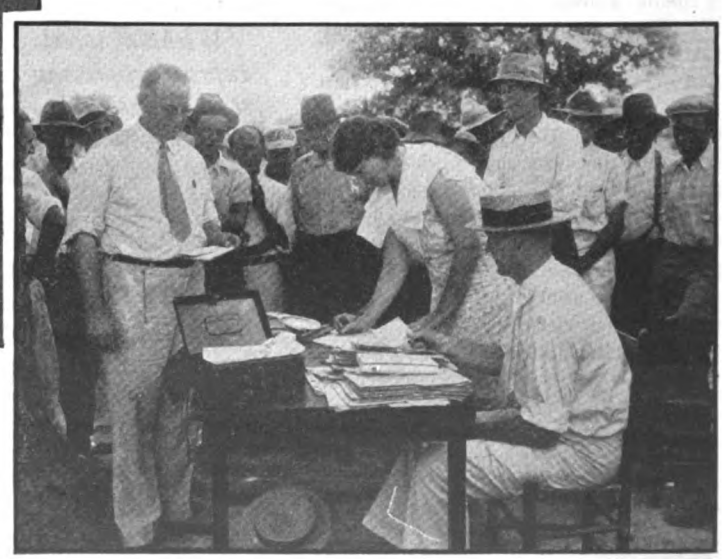
The best measure of the size of the undertaking and the response of farmers to the appeal for adjustment of production is the number of adjustment contracts entered into with the Secretary of Agriculture. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration records show the following number of contracts signed for the 1934 major programs: Corn-hogs, 1,155,300; cotton, 1,200,000; wheat, 577,254; and tobacco, 289,106.

Benefit payments of about 446 million dollars in connection with the various 1934 production-control programs and the payments due on this year's adjustment are helping farmers to weather the economic crisis. They not only provide cash but a form of crop insurance. Their value to the farmer and the way they have improved business conditions in the agricultural regions are common knowledge.

How was it possible to obtain the desired results in a Nation-wide cooperative enterprise, the scope of which is shown by these more than 3 million contracts?

Of course, the merit and appropriateness of the various adjustment programs were evident. But several million farmers had to be reached. These men wanted to know the plan for the adjustment program, details of the contract, why adjustments were necessary, and the economic facts back of the program. The agents, assisted in 1934 by more than 118,000 local leaders, gave them this information. These committeemen were, for the most part, trained by county agents and were paid from funds of the production-control associations taken out of benefit payments. Carloads of forms were distributed, explained, collected, corrected, and sent forward.

(Continued on page 95)



At right is a group of cotton farmers clustered around the assistant county agent on the courthouse lawn in Shelby County, Tenn., to secure their benefit-payment checks. Above is the Boone County, Iowa, corn-hog allotment committee busily checking contracts in the county agent's office.

Drought Diary of a Modern Agent

A Chronological Story of the Assistance Given During the 1934 Rain Famine

This "pen of ribs" in the Kansas City, Kans., stockyards, bought by the Government and taken off the range, were later slaughtered and canned for relief purposes.

The editors admit that this diary is fictitious. Probably no one agent did all of the things our "average agent" tells you about herein.

But a majority of them performed most of these tasks, and the accompanying pages from the "average" county agent's drought diary give you as complete a chronological account of the national picture as possible in the allotted space.

MAY 15—No rain.

May 30—No rain. Looks like short crop. Agricultural Adjustment has liberalized rulings on use of contracted acres to permit growth of more feed and forage. Must get out letter to committeemen and news stories.

June 4—Still no rain, but I'm flooded with inquiries from farmers in regard to best crops to plant for emergency feed. Glad I got that list from the extension agronomist today. It helps. Wrote news story on that subject and also about the free use of contracted acres for pasture.

June 15—Cattle-buying program being extended to more States. Wonder if they'll take some of those that this county will not be able to feed.

June 16—Credit Administration and AAA are making seed available for emergency plantings; credit being extended. Understand direct relief may be necessary in some sections.

July 3—County declared secondary drought area today.

July 5—Been appointed county drought director and secretary of county drought committee. Have to keep all records and conduct all correspondence, help committee plan and execute drought work.

July 12—Applications coming in from farmers who want to sell cattle.

July 16—Bought 1,200 cattle today. Farmers have no pasture. The cattle will go east for grazing and will be slaughtered and canned later for use of Surplus Relief Corporation. Good idea. Leave them here and they'll starve. But, boy! All those vouchers, appraisals, records. Some job!

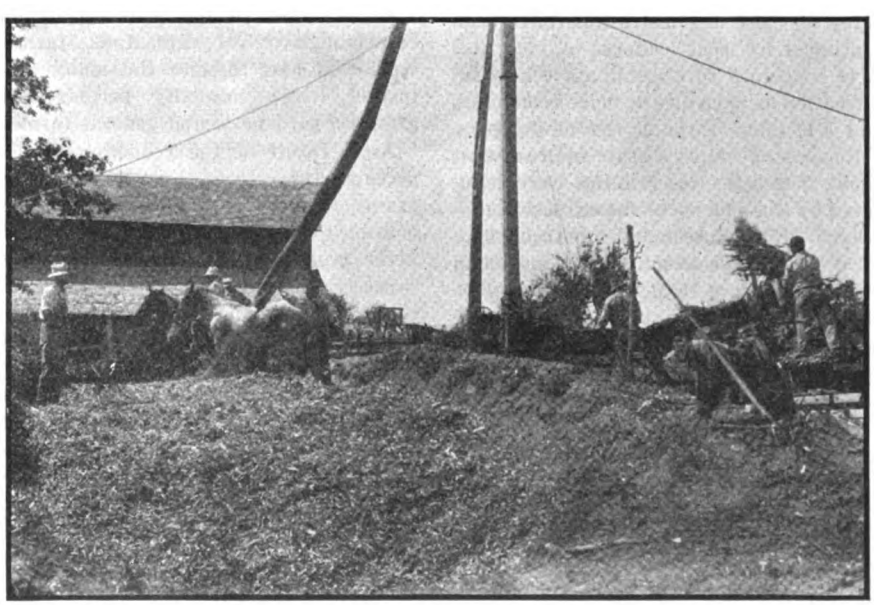
July 20—No rain. Getting quite a few requests from distressed farmers for certificates authorizing them to ship in livestock feed at reduced rates.

August 17—Have been giving some farmers help on plans for better water supply. Lots of interest in construction of ponds, conservation of spring water, drilling deep wells, etc.

August 30—Had a sprinkle of rain. Been too busy to keep diary up this summer. In past week I've given nine trench and temporary silo demonstrations. Wrote story today about plans for such silos being available at office. Farmers are using silos to conserve stunted corn and other feed.

September 8—Must make survey of livestock numbers and available feed supplies on farms, State director informed drought committee today. Committee also is passing on applications for feed loans from FCA. State director says we're supposed to "secure balance between feed supplies and livestock num-

(*Continued on page 96*)



Thousands of farmers constructed trench or other types of silos from instructions obtained from county agents. These silos conserved much livestock feed that would otherwise have been of little value or would have been wasted.

The Farm Program on a Hundred Fronts

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

A group of farmers and the county agent (upper left) plan the community program. County agent (above) describes good points of a beef bull to farmers who met at neighbor's farm in Scott County, Va., to discuss breeding and management methods.

ALTHOUGH more was heard about the new or emergency programs in which county agents cooperated, extension work has progressed in the last year and a half as it has in the past, on literally a hundred fronts. The trying times through which farmers have passed in the last few years have made them more eager than ever for information on better marketing, more efficient management, insect control, economical feeding, and many other practices which will enable them to make an extra dollar of profit or lighten the burden under which they labor.

The many emergency activities prevented county agents from spending as much time on crop and livestock production, horticulture, poultry, and similar educational projects as in past years, but many of these demonstrations have been continued by local leaders. Agents also have continued to disseminate timely information on agriculture, home economics, and 4-H clubs through the newspapers.

Reports of county agents indicate that about 3,566,000 farm families were influenced by some phase of the extension program. This figure includes both agricultural and home-economics work and is an increase of more than 900,000 over 1933. Nonfarm families making use of extension information totaled 638,750, nearly triple the number in the previous year.

Use 60,000 Tons of Poison

The clouds of grasshoppers and the hordes of chinch bugs which plagued farmers in some of the North Central and Western States last year were fought with every resource of county, State, and Federal forces. Nearly 60,000 tons of poison bait for grasshoppers were distributed, and in the 6 States in which chinch bugs were a real menace, 5,340,000 gallons of creosote and other oils were used in the warfare. It is estimated that as a result of the poison distributed and instructions given by the county agents and specialists 20 million acres of crops were protected from these insect invaders.

In addition to the grasshopper and chinch-bug control campaigns, farmers were told how to fight the many other insects which annually perplex fruit growers, gardeners, and general farmers.

As a result of the reduction in crop acreages involved in the adjustment programs, farmers wanted to use every precaution to insure productive crops on the acres remaining in cultivation on their farms. Consequently, county agents received more than the usual number of calls from farmers and gardeners for instructions which would be helpful in preventing loss and spoilage from blights, rots, and other plant diseases.

Plans laid in the drought States for the distribution of emergency seed for spring planting gave county agents an opportunity to work with extension pathologists in a wholesale seed-grain-treatment program.

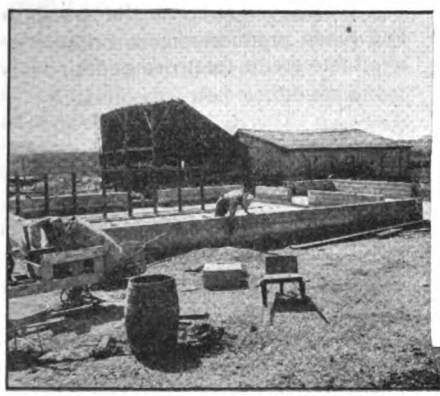
Livestock disease control was given increased emphasis by county agents, this being made possible by the appropriation of emergency funds through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Animal Industry for such work. With the cooperation of extension dairymen, county agents, and representatives of State departments of agriculture, additional areas have been freed from tuberculosis by the Bureau of Animal Industry. As a result Washington, Illinois, Oregon, Virginia, and Minnesota were added to the list of States officially designated as modified accredited areas which are practically free of bovine tuberculosis.

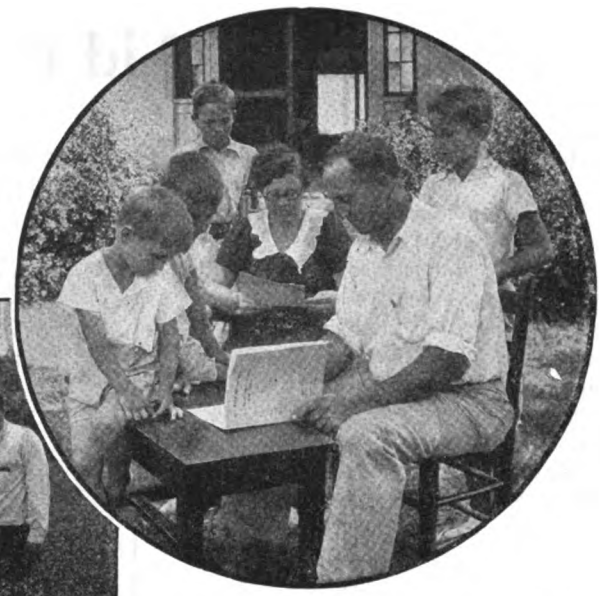
Intensify Warfare on Livestock Diseases

An intensive program for the control of Bang's disease was started in the summer of 1934 following a specific allocation of emergency funds. About 1,000,000 head of cattle were given the agglutination test before the year closed, and some 150,000 infected animals consequently were removed. The educational program for the eradication of Bang's disease and also that for the control of mastitis through sanitary measures reached many thousand dairymen.

The cattle-tick-eradication program also was speeded up by an increase in funds from the emergency appropriation. Livestock specialists worked hard

Extension Forces Help in Chinch-Bug Fight, Disease Control, Better Livestock Feeding, and Other Everyday Problems





These pictures show a few of the varied activities resulting from demonstration work. At left an Iowa farmer is constructing a firm foundation for a barn from plans obtained from the county agent's office. In the center a county agent and a Cayuga County, N. Y., farmer inspect a field of alfalfa grown according to methods recommended in an alfalfa campaign. Above is pictured a Madison County, Miss., farmer and his wife looking over their farm records.

in the screw-worm control campaign in the Southeast where the livestock industry was threatened by the invasion of this serious pest.

Livestock Programs Far Reaching

The year 1934 was one of the most successful years in the history of livestock extension work because it broadened the horizon of the individual worker and enabled him to serve the industry in a more definite and far-reaching way.

Short feed supplies as a result of the drought forced attention to the use of substitutes and a program of conservation and economy in utilizing everything available which would tide the animal population through the emergency. Thousands of trench and other inexpensive silos were constructed for the conservation of roughages usually wasted. Great quantities of Russian thistles were harvested and stacked, and many ingenious combinations of available feeds made for the purpose of providing maintenance rations.

In the Southern States, agents assisted in educational work connected with the farm dressing of pork. The increased interest in the use of cold-storage plants for this purpose brought many calls for advice in nine Southern States. In these States, more than 50 million pounds of farm-dressed pork were cured in approximately 600 cold-storage plants.

The nature of the adjustment and credit work helped to bring about great advances in farm management and marketing. Adjustment activities called for good farm records. A record book prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was placed in the hands of every farmer who signed adjustment contracts. In some States special State farm-account books were used in increasing numbers.

Million Farmers Keep Records

More than 51,000 farmers kept complete farm accounts in 1934, nearly double the number in 1933, and 1,008,000 kept the briefer AAA record books designed for different enterprises covered by adjustment programs. The number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records was tripled over 1933. In 1924, 89,300 farmers changed or adjusted their business practices as a result of keeping records.

One of the distinct advances made in extension work during the year was seen in the increased ability of farmers to think and act in terms of farm business practices as related to the State, national, and international economic situation.

Emergency Feeds Reduce Losses

Due to the drought, pastures in certain areas were wiped out while feed production for the country as a whole was the shortest it has been in many years. More than 9,500 pasture demonstrations were staged in 1934. Working with extension agronomists of the various States, county agents encouraged the production of emergency feed crops seeded late in the season. They assisted in surveying and distributing forage such as soybean hay, corn stover, and lespedeza hay, and gave increased attention to helping farmers with improvement of permanent pastures. In the Eastern States progress was made by encouraging the early cutting of grass hay. County agents in 42 States worked on various phases of pasture work.

In connection with field crops, an outstanding development was made in use of

(Continued on page 94)

Agents Aid in New Credit Plan

Help to Relieve Temporary Distress and to Lay Foundation for Long-time Program

COUNTY agents and other extension workers are cooperating with the Federal Farm Credit Administration in making credit more easily available and less costly to farmers. Working with farm credit representatives, county agents have helped not only to relieve temporary financial distress but to establish a firm financial foundation for a long-time agricultural credit program.

The credit program was essential in meeting the need for short-term credit for labor, equipment, seed, feed, and supplies; as a part of the drought-relief program; and as a means of refinancing long-term mortgages contracted when prices of farm commodities and land were higher.

Aid was given in establishing debt adjustment committees in more than 2,700 counties in 44 States. These committees as arbitrators between debtor and creditor helped to scale down or otherwise adjust farm debts which had become oppressive because of the low prices of farm commodities. The Farm Credit Administration reported that more than 40,000 cases, involving approximately 200 million dollars of principal indebtedness, were adjusted so that farmers were enabled to keep their farms and homes and at the same time make a fair settlement to the creditors.

In the field of credit, the county agent assisted Farm Credit Administration representatives in a major step toward a permanent credit program by the organization of local production credit associations. These are charged with the responsibility of making short-term loans, secured by chattel mortgages or crop liens, to farmers for general agricultural purposes and rediscounting the notes of their borrowers with the Federal intermediate credit banks. Some 600 production credit associations were organized during the year.

County Agent Beverly, Aroostook County, Maine, explains the farm-credit program to a farmer.

In this connection, county agents informed representatives of the Farm Credit Administration about the agricultural conditions and the need for credit in the areas, and suggested the best locations for such associations. County agents helped to organize the associations and made producers more familiar with available credit facilities and methods of using credit to best advantage.

Help Farmers With Paper Work

The farmers asked county agents to help them in executing the forms and papers necessary in obtaining loans. All this brought many farmers to the county agent's office who had not used his services before. Borrowers also were urged by the Farm Credit Administration to adopt the farm practices recommended by the extension service, and thus were enrolled as new cooperators in the local extension program.

H. G. Clayton, district extension agent in Florida, reports briefly: "The agents have assisted farmers in obtaining loans from the Farm Credit Administration by helping them execute necessary papers and forms, supplying credit information to producers, furnishing the Farm Credit Administration with data on conditions and need for credit, and by aiding in the organization and operation of the local production credit associations."

H. W. Soule, county agent leader, Vermont, states: "Following the rather abnormal period during which the banking facilities of the State were unable to supply credit, county agents have had an exceptionally large amount of work to do with farmers, asisting them not only to obtain credit but also to refinance existing obligations. During the early part of the year, county agents contacted hundreds of farmers, giving assistance on short-time as well as long-time credit. They assisted the Farm Credit Administration in establishing production credit associations and have continued throughout the year to advise farmers on the proper use of credit."

A farmer gets his check from the secretary of his local production-credit association, his application for a loan having been approved by the loan committee composed of farmers.

Saving Soils and Farm Homes

County Agents and Emergency Agencies Combine Forces on Soils, Housing, and Forestry

A Missouri farm home being constructed of native stones according to plans obtained through the county extension office.

THE conservation of soil, the basic resource of the agricultural industry, the rebuilding or maintenance of farm homes—in short, keeping the farm and farm home intact—were goals of several phases of the agricultural programs of the past year or two. These programs include emergency measures of the administration and a continuation of numerous educational activities on which agricultural and home-economics extension forces have been working for many years.

Without profitable soils, farm homes cannot be maintained. Some farmers were in need of rehabilitation and temporary assistance to enable them to keep their homes and to become self-supporting.

County agents functioned as technical advisers on numerous work relief projects which enabled farmers to make a little ready cash or to pay for feed or seed obtained through Federal agencies. Repair and maintenance of farmhouses and buildings were recognized as a pressing need and one on which the Government, through the Federal Housing Administration and the Extension Service, could give aid. Both home demonstration agents and agricultural agents did a lot of good work in the field of farm housing and relief.

Soil erosion by wind and water is becoming more generally recognized as a national menace. The adjustment programs and emergency work growing out of drought and storms reinforced current efforts to protect and generally improve the soil. County agents have worked for many years with extension engineers and agronomists on a well-rounded soil-improvement program. As a result of that work, they were in position to give assistance on all the emergency programs dealing with soils.

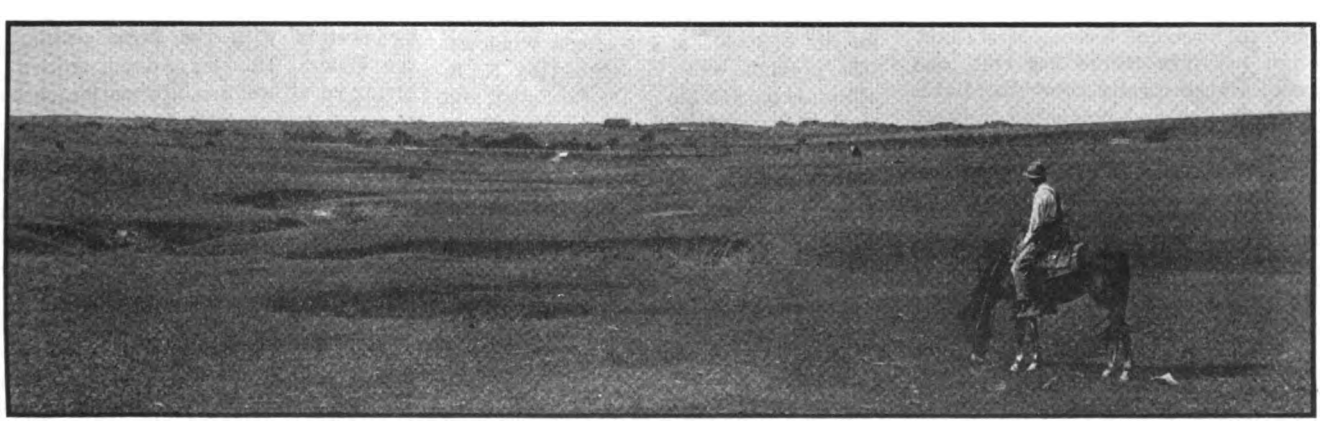
Saving the Soil

Last year nearly 200 emergency conservation camps were engaged in erosion-control work which, as it progressed, became more and more closely allied to the county agricultural programs in terracing, use of legumes, and other cropping practices. Agricultural agents made this work more effective by organizing the farmers and assisting them to meet the standards of field protection required from them in the cooperative effort.

A similar program for soil improvement, including erosion control, was conducted with the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to supply the facilities for erosion control and soil improvement in areas where such assistance was fundamental to rehabilitation. This work included terracing, vegetative and tree planting control measures, and obtaining, preparing, and distributing agricultural liming materials.

Indicative of the demand for this type of service is a report from E. H. Burns, a county agent of Arkansas, who says: "In both Cleburne and Stone Counties, as in all other hill counties, the majority

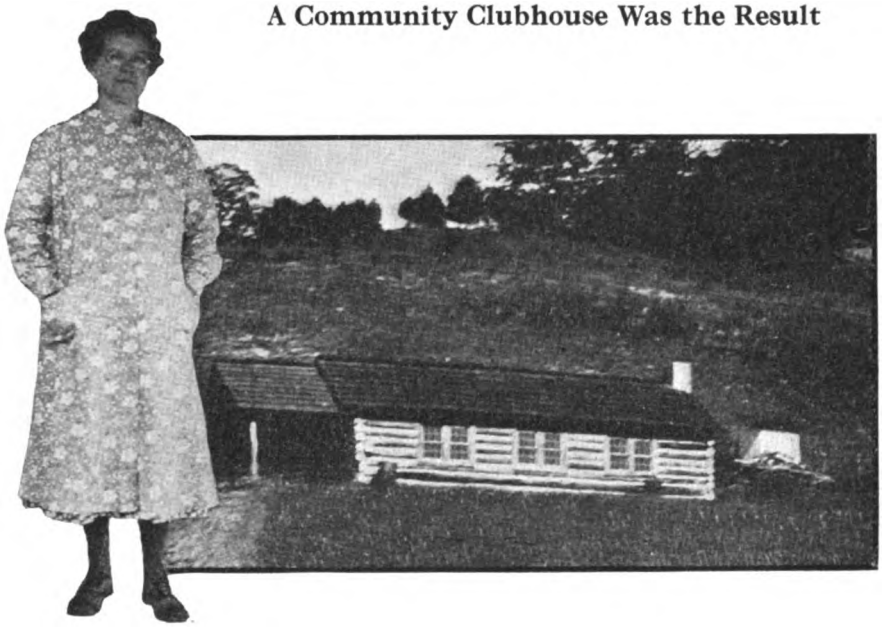
(*Continued on page 88*)



Home on the range (or elsewhere) is a happier home if the pastures and fields are not cut by gullies or washed away by sheet erosion. All the knowledge of agronomy, forestry, and engineering is being used by county agents to help farmers combat this soil thief.

An Inspiration and Six Cents

Ambition Grew, Money Multiplied, People Worked—
A Community Clubhouse Was the Result



MRS. J. E. CHILDERS, for several years president of the Pike County Homemakers and of the Coal Run Club, received the inspiration for a community clubhouse in January 1932, after attending farm and home week at Lexington, Ky.

On the way home from Lexington she spoke of her inspiration and passed the hat to members of the party. She received a penny and a nickel. With her inspiration and 6 cents as a beginning, the house was begun. Judge J. E. Childers, her husband, donated a plot of land on a hill near their home. He and a neighbor, John Weddington, promised the logs for the house. With these, the ground, the logs, and 6 cents, Mrs. Childers put her idea before her club, and it was enthusiastically received. Labor for the grading and foundation was obtained through the F. E. R. A.

The ladies then began a series of food sales, lawn parties, luncheons, and banquets, with the members donating a large part of the food and nearly all the labor.

During this campaign to raise money, meals were served to about 2,000 people in a dozen different organizations. A quilt was also made and sold, clearing $55. A total of $1,200 has been raised.

The building is made of logs and is 40 by 25 feet, with a 10-foot concrete porch on one end. The floor is of hardwood. The house is lighted with electricity and has numerous sockets for floor lamps and electrical appliances. The chimney is made of rough stones. The arch rock of the huge open fireplace was taken from a walk at the Childers' home. On either side of the fireplace are library shelves over which are small windows.

A large supply of useful equipment consisting of dishes, silver, cooking utensils, towels, lamps, an 8-day clock, old-time organ, couch, dog irons, and other articles were received at a housewarming held soon after the completion of the house. Each homemaker purchased her own chair. The range and a cabinet for dishes occupy one corner of the room.

Gay gingham is used for the curtains on the 5 double and 3 single windows. The grounds were landscaped by N. R. Elliot, extension landscape specialist, and some of his suggestions already have been carried out. The women are still working and some day hope to add a kitchen and more furnishings.

This building serves as a meeting place for the homemakers' club, 4-H club, county homemakers' meetings, and any worth-while community activities. The members have enjoyed many informal gatherings and parties there.

The house is completely paid for and stands as an example of what can be accomplished when an inspiration is supported by united effort.

Saving Soils and Farm Homes

(Continued from page 87)

of farms are small and have not been terraced. We have given 13 terracing demonstrations in as many different communities and have run lines on 115 acres of farm land. We have had so many requests for terracing that, if it were possible, we could spend our entire time this winter on running terrace lines. However, we plan to take care of these requests by conducting a terracing program in cooperation with the local F. E. R. A. office."

Forestry Aids Relief Program

Protective tree-planting projects were popular throughout the States. Shelterbelt tree plantings to protect livestock and prevent dust blow-outs were introduced into some of the western farming areas.

Farm woods have aided in relief activities in supplying work and wood. County agents worked with extension foresters on this problem and in conducting other relief enterprises under the State Rural Rehabilitation Division.

In January and February of 1934, the Extension Service, cooperating with the bureaus of home economics and agricultural engineering, and agricultural colleges in 46 States, conducted a rural housing survey in 352 counties, which is being used as a basis for determining rural building and home-improvement needs. This survey was a useful employment project for the Civil Works Administration.

Better Farm Homes Encouraged

During the past winter and spring, extension forces in many States have been cooperating with the farm section of the Federal Housing Administration in giving rural families information on how to repair and maintain houses and other farm buildings. This work included the explanation of the housing loans which were available to farmers for financing such work.

During the present year in the program just being launched by the Rural Electrification Administration, the county agricultural agents will be particularly useful to groups of farmers seeking information and assistance from this organization for the extension of electric line service.

Progress Under the AAA

Long-Time Program Being Developed to Safeguard Farmers' Price and Consumers' Supply

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act

THREE developments of the last year are of outstanding importance in the progress of agricultural adjustment. These were the farm referenda, the shift in adjustment emphasis from reduction to controlled expansion of farm production, and the ameliorating effect of the farm program during the drought. During the year farmers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration took steps to meet the changing needs of American agriculture and demonstrated that under the Adjustment Act they could deal with farm problems of widely different types.

Extension workers assisted materially in these developments. In helping to shape plans and to execute them, members of the Extension Service have been intimately identified with every phase of the program's advance. Their sympathetic and informed response to changes demanded by rapidly moving events, and their efficiency and industry in aiding farmers to apply new mechanisms for improvement of the economic status of agriculture have been facts of prime importance in the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Farmers Vote For Adjustment

During the last year farmers on four different occasions voted upon the issue of the continuation of an adjustment program. More than 2,900,000 votes were cast by producers who expressed their desires in these referenda regarding cotton, tobacco, corn and hogs, and wheat. More than 85 percent of those votes favored continuance of the adjustment measures.

These direct decisions of producers were significant as indicating the basically democratic nature of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and its administration.

The flexibility of the act was demonstrated in the drought crisis. Reduction programs were relaxed and conservation plans were launched in order to secure the greatest possible supply of foods and feeds. The desperate plight of farmers in the drought area was partly ameliorated by benefit payments. The government cattle-buying program reduced losses that otherwise would have been unavoidable. It served as a surplus removal measure in that it relieved commercial markets of pressure of distress stock, and prevented glutting to a point that would have ruined prices for producers outside as well as within drought areas.

Living Standards Higher

Most of the increase in farm cash income since 1932 has been income available for raising the farmers' standard of living. Cash available for living, from the 1934 cash income, after deducting wages, operating expenses, taxes, and interest, is estimated at $3,260,000,000. This compares with $2,627,000,000 in 1933, and is more than double the total of $1,463,000,000 available for living in 1932. During the period taxes and mortgage charges declined. Rental and benefit payments disbursed by the Government did not entail the usual cost of production, and therefore they contributed to the increase in farm cash available for living.

While the emergency adjustment programs have been primarily directed toward solving the pressing immediate problems, they have been adapted to fit changing conditions and also to merge into a permanent land policy for the Nation.

(Continued on page 95)

SALIENT FACTS

1. Farm cash income:	
1929	*$10,479,000,000*
1932	*4,328,000,000*
1933	*5,051,000,000*
1934	*6,100,000,000*
2. Percent increase in cash income, 1934 over 1932	*41*
3. Percentage of rental and benefit payments to farm cash income:	
1933	*2.6*
1934	*7.3*
4. Percent farm prices were of parity:	
December 1933	*67*
May 1934	*68*
December 1934	*80*
May 1935	*84*
5. Number of production-control contracts in effect:	
At close of 1933	*1,925,000*
At close of 1934	*3,699,000*
6. Rental and benefit payments, May 12, 1933, to May 1, 1935:	
Cotton	*$225,985,152.40*
Wheat	*163,592,147.41*
Tobacco	*33,573,077.23*
Corn-hogs	*293,354,931.17*
Sugar	*10,885,917.87*
Total	*727,391,226.08*

My Point of View

Homespun Rehabilitation

For the past 5 years, we have had a rehabilitation program going on in Hughes County, Okla., both rehabilitating farm people and cultivated land or pasture. We have been getting through this depression and rehabilitating our farmers by doing a little pulling on our own bootstraps.

I could tell of many examples in Hughes County: Of 2 4-H club members, a brother and sister, left orphans with 3 younger sisters, who have suceeded on the farm, paid off the mortgage, and never had to be rehabilitated; and of an ex-chief of police who left the town when he lost his job, rented a farm, and by following our best practices is rehabilitating himself.

(Leo J. McMakin, County Agent, Hughes County, Okla.)

* * *

Perspective . . . .

We desired not to hold our local program so close to our eyes that we would be unable to see the national program as a whole. Our first step in this direction was taken in January, when we asked J. W. Sargent, county agent; and Harold A. Young, chairman of the county agricultural committee, to discuss with our 124 home-demonstration club officers and leaders "The woman's part in the new deal in agriculture." We followed this up with other topics, discussing the national situation in relation to ourselves. Much of the discussion has been of real value and has created a greater desire among the club women to understand the program. All of this will enable us in the future to make rapid strides in this direction.

(Flora Ferrill, home demonstration agent, Pulaski County, Ark.)

Your Page

This page is established to give agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents, and other extension workers a place in the REVIEW *where they may express their ideas. Keep items to less than 150 words if possible. We hope you'll make this your page.*

Canned Livestock Feed

The first trench silo in Brazoria County, Tex., was built on the Monarch dairy farm near Alvin in 1932. In 1934, the total had grown to 75. It is estimated that in 1935 there will be in the neighborhood of 150 trench silos.

These silos will average 100 tons of feed each which means that approximately 30 million pounds of feed will be "canned" for future use in this county. This amount will require about 25,000 acres of forage crops and would feed one cow for 1 million days. By figuring ensilage at twice the value of prairie hay, which sold this year at an average of $10 a ton, the approximate value of this ensilage would be $300,000.

On a trench-silo tour held last winter, some 5 or 6 dairy farms were visited by a group of interested farmers and the county agent, and at each place the feed bill had been cut at least one-half, and the cow's production had either been increased or held to previous levels, by the use of ensilage.

The trench silo is the farmer's method of canning a surplus of feed to be used in case of feed shortage for future years, as it is a matter of record that ensilage has kept in good condition in a Mississippi silo for a period of 11 years.

(J. H. Sandlin, county agricultural agent, Brazoria County, Tex.)

A Hobby . . . .

Some of these quaint old colonial houses just cry out to be dressed up inside and out. Is it any wonder that a home agent, called upon by the owner to offer suggestions in redecorating, loses herself in her vision of possibilities and frequently forgets that she is only an adviser? Is it any wonder that she makes excuses to call occasionally to see how things are progressing?

And then the satisfaction of the owner as she proudly displays her work of art! And the agent's thrill as she realizes that she has had a part in helping this woman.

Is it any wonder that there comes to the agent an ambition to own and redecorate one of these old houses for herself? An expensive hobby, maybe, but it's fun to plan for better times, including the return of salary cuts.

(E. Alice Melendy, home demonstration agent, Carroll County, N. H.)

* * *

Embarrassing Moments!

Director Keffer of Tennessee came down to Jackson to talk to home-demonstration club women on landscaping their home grounds, a subject in which he is very much interested. After the meeting the home demonstration agent, Bertha Corbett, asked: "Does it seem to you worth while to come down here and talk to these women?"

"Oh, yes", he replied, "but I would have felt more so if they had not all been town women."

And the laugh was on the director, reports Miss Corbett, for in that crowd of several hundred women there were only two town women, and one of these was the wife of the county agent.

(Anonymous)

Old Meetings Given New Appeal

Home Demonstration Agent Solves Problem of Inducing Busy Mothers to Attend Child-Feeding Meetings

" Our youngest boy has never been so well before as he has this summer, since I put a sun suit on him, put him out of doors, and gave him plenty of milk and vegetables, as they told me at the children's meeting. He hasn't had a cold all summer." In these words a Maine mother told the Penobscot County home demonstration agent, Charlotte Cleaves, what she thinks of the child-health nutrition clinic held in her community last year.

Penobscot County had five such clinics. Eighty-four mothers came, and 102 preschool children were examined. Forty of the mothers enrolled to follow 98 different practices. Seventy-four of these practices, it is definitely known, were followed at least 2 months.

On learning about the success of these meetings and knowing that young mothers often find it difficult to take small children with them, Miss Cleaves was asked to tell us how she succeeded so well.

CHILD-FEEDING meetings had been held in Penobscot County for several years, and there had been only one difficulty—almost no one came. Often the attendance was as low as 3 or 4. Somehow the meetings lacked appeal for busy mothers.

It was very evident that something had to be done about it—but what? Many mothers of young children were in real need of the information and assistance which could be given at these meetings, but how to get them interested was the question. Some new method would have to be used to add appeal.

The plan decided upon called for conducting all-day meetings in five towns, with the morning sessions devoted to preschool clinics in charge of the Maine Public Health Association nurses. The short afternoon session was to be devoted to a talk on food selection and the development of good food habits in children.

Leaders Call on All Mothers

The first plans for the meetings were made in December at the program-planning meetings of the five towns selected to hold clinics. The selection of the towns was based on the willingness of the local farm bureau organization to cooperate in sponsoring the clinics, the number of preschool children in the communities, and the apparent need of the mothers for the information.

A committee of three women, which included the chairman and food leader of the local farm bureau and one mother of young children, was appointed in each town. The duties of these committees were to make all arrangements for the place of meeting, transportation of mothers to and from the meeting, plan the dinner to be served, and help the home demonstration agent in making calls on the mothers to be invited to the clinics.

The home demonstration agent made arrangements with the public health nurses to conduct the clinics. The nurses agreed to keep careful records of all the children examined, and after the clinics were over they were to send a summary of their findings and health recommendations to the home demonstration agent for use in planning later foods programs.

Letters Help Develop Interest

Ten days to two weeks before the date set for the clinics the home demonstration agent, together with one member of the local committee, made personal calls on all mothers of young children in the communities where the meetings were scheduled. In every case these mothers had been receiving a monthly letter from the county office for several months on some phase of child feeding. For this reason they were somewhat familiar with extension work, and the letters served as a good method of contact. The time, place, and object of the clinic were discussed with the women, and they were invited to attend. If a woman had no means of getting to the meetings, transportation was planned for her at the time of the call. The members of the local farm bureau were to provide taxi service.

Two letters announcing the clinics were sent to all mothers on the list—one about 10 days and the other 3 or 4 days before the clinic. In three communities the letters were timed to arrive just before the calls on mothers were made.

Exhibits Attract Attention

The meetings were all held in local grange halls. One room was used by the nurse as a clinic and the other as a waiting room. In the second room was arranged a display of literature and some posters on child feeding, children's dishes, children's food (strained fruits and vegetables), children's clothing made from self-help patterns, and the patterns used in making the garments. Paper and shears were provided so that patterns could be copied if the women wished. Many took advantage of the opportunity.

The clinic began at 9 a. m., and each mother was given a number as she came in so she would know when her turn came. Of the 116 mothers called, 84 came to the clinic. During the clinic the home demonstration agent spent part of the time observing the nurses as they examined the children. The rest of the time was spent talking with the mothers, answering their questions in regard to the materials on display, and helping them with cutting patterns.

Individual Help is Given

At noon a simple lunch suitable for both adults and children was served by the local farm bureau. After lunch a

(*Continued on page 93*)

An Old Method for a New Subject

New Jersey Finds Institutes Successful in Stimulating Discussion of Economic and Social Questions

HERBERT J. BAKER
Director, New Jersey Extension Service

Institutes were one of the first methods used by extension workers. While neither economics nor the teaching of it is new, the idea of widespread study and discussion of national policies as they affect agriculture is a relatively new development. New Jersey has applied the old idea of the institute to the newer economic and social problems. This story describes the plan, its results, and how it may be used by the local community.

AN INSTITUTE of rural economics conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension Service of Rutgers University for the past 2 years is helping rural leaders to obtain a better understanding of current economic and social issues. The idea is spreading through the counties, and in the next year we expect the development of local institutes to give rural people an opportunity to discuss the "pros and cons" of various questions.

The institute of rural economics has been made possible through the cooperation and financial assistance of the American Association for Adult Education. To the chairman of that association, Dr. James E. Russell, should go the credit for initiating the project and for helping to formulate the plans for the institute.

Different Viewpoints Considered

The institute has endeavored to present both the State and the National viewpoint of issues affecting agriculture and rural life. The policies followed from the beginning have been: (1) that these issues would be faced frankly and honestly and evaluated on their merit; (2) that the best men available would be engaged to lead the discussions; (3) that since many of the subjects are controversial, different viewpoints should be presented; (4) that active participation in discussion by the members would be the method of conducting the programs.

The program of the institute for men in 1935 consisted of the following topics: Economic Planning of Land in New Jersey, One Year of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, One Year of the National Recovery Administration, Money and Banking, Labor and Social Issues, Relief, New Jersey Agricultural Problems, and Democracy and the Economic Crisis.

The program of the institute for women included: Consumer Problems, Relief, and Social Security.

For young people the program offered the following: Agriculture and Rural Life in New Jersey, The Economic Situation and Adjustment Programs, and Can World Peace be Obtained?

In 1934 the general plan for the institute consisted of State-wide and district meetings. The State-wide meetings were held at the State college of agriculture, and attendance was limited to approximately 100. To obtain State-wide representation each county agricultural agent was asked to select 5 to 10 men whom he knew to be leaders in their respective communities, and an invitation to participate in the institute was extended to them by the director. Acceptance was practically unanimous. County agricultural agents also were requested to attend as regular members of the institute. All-day meetings with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions were held on each Monday of 8 successive weeks.

Plan of the Institute

Following the day session at the college, district meetings were arranged in several parts of the State for each night of that week. The same general topic discussed at the college on Monday, and the same speakers made up the program at the district meetings.

The women's institute followed the same general plan as that described for the men, except that evening sessions and district meetings were not held for the women. In 1935 the same procedure was followed as in 1934, except that the evening session for the men's meeting at the college and the district night meetings were abandoned and two additional institutes for young people between the ages of 16 and 25 were conducted.

At each session of the institute literature was made available, and reference books and pamphlets were recommended for reading and study. The State library and county libraries cooperated by having on exhibit a display of books on economics and sociology. At the end of the 1934 institute the principal addresses were printed in bulletin form and distributed to the members. This year we again hope to issue this material in a printed report which will be sent to all members of the institute.

Vote to Continue Institute

All those who participated in the institute showed unusually keen interest and participated freely in discussions. At the end of the 1934 session the vote of both men and women was unanimous for a similar institute in 1935. Comments of persons attending the institute indicate that the discussions did succeed in developing a better understanding of economic and social issues. The two following quotations are typical of some of the comments:

"Would it be possible for you to help plan a series of 3 or 4 sessions for Bloomfield? Perhaps someone could meet with a representative committee from the various organizations of the town and help plan an educational adult program."

"Although I did not agree with all the several speakers had to say, my curiosity was excited to read more on the problems, discuss them with others and, in general, enlarge my viewpoint. The discussions around my own dinner table interested my son—a high-school senior—and several books were read and discussed. * * * I feel that round-table institutes of this type have a vital place in the service to the county."

Idea Spreads To Communities

Some of the women delegates and county home demonstration agents later held county institutes patterned after the sessions at Rutgers. This tendency is constantly growing. One newspaper has of its own accord sponsored a series of meetings to discuss some of the same topics and has run a forum column in its paper.

Unquestionably, the institutes were exceedingly valuable to our extension

agents and specialists and have better fitted them for their activities as leaders in a program of adult education.

State-wide institutes for men, women, and young people will be continued another year. Committees are giving special consideration to development of plans for local group discussions. A variety of plans for conducting these local economics institutes probably will be tried out. Those who have participated in the State institute for the last 2 years will act as local leaders and foster the local institutes.

Several conclusions may be drawn from our experience of the last 2 years. The interest in these economics institutes, as well as interest exhibited in many other ways, shows clearly that progressive men and women are thinking seriously on problems related to economic and social welfare.

Our educational institutions, therefore, have an obligation to strengthen their research, resident instruction, and extension teaching in these fields of study. It is clear, I believe, that research and experiments in economic and social planning must proceed in conjunction with educational programs. It is apparent that in our programs of adult education there is urgent need for a wide variety of experiments similar to the Rutgers Economics Institutes.

Study of Methods Needed

We need to explore further the possibilities of using local volunteer leaders in conducting adult-education programs and how they may be utilized most effectively. We need to investigate and experiment with the possibilities of cooperative relationships between our educational agencies and organizations such as the Grange, Farm Bureau, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and civic clubs in promoting and conducting adult education. We need more demonstrations that will emphasize to administrators of our educational institutions the advantages and practicability of cooperative programs in adult education.

Finally, I wish to suggest that the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, because of its unique relationship to rural people and their organizations and to governmental agencies, should be expected to take the same position of leadership in fostering sound economic and social thinking as it has done so successfully in improving agricultural production.

Farmers, Westward Ho!

MORE than 1,500 new settlers, principally from the Midwest, have moved to Oregon farms within the last year, a survey conducted by the Oregon Extension Service in early April revealed. The number of new families coming to the State ranged from comparatively few in some counties to more than 200 in others. They came seeking enlarged opportunity for building a home and a farm business, the survey showed.

These new settlers called at the offices of county agents for information on the agriculture of their new location. For the most part they were sturdy, serious-minded experienced farmers who had both the means and the courage to pull up stakes and seek a new location.

They knew much about the agriculture of the midwestern prairies, but little about prunes, pears, wainuts, strawberries, small fruits, vegetable crops, forage, and grain varieties adapted to Oregon. Opportunity to render service and to help these newcomers adjust themselves to their new environment was seen as a job for the extension forces. New conditions, new soil types, new agricultural enterprises, and new crop varieties had to be learned.

Extension schools for new settlers were arranged in the various counties. The cooperation of the chambers of commerce was obtained. In some counties more than 200 settlers and their wives participated in the meetings. At the first series of meetings spring crops and farm gardens, particularly timely subjects for early spring were discussed. At the second series of meetings horticultural crops and pest control, poultry, and dairying were the subjects considered. The meetings were arranged and conducted by the county agents with at least two subject-matter extension specialists leading the discussions.

In order to stimulate interest in meetings, prizes were offered in some counties. In Polk County, for instance, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce provided a room-sized rug for the woman who brought the best picture of the home she left to come to Oregon. Prizes also were given to the husband and wife present who had the largest family, and to the newcomer who had the largest variety of fruit on his new farm.

In order to make the plan of aid to new settlers cover the entire State, in counties where there had been only a few newcomers the county agents made special farm visits to these new settlers to assist with their problems and to offer the service and facilities of the county extension office.

After harvest season this fall a series of meetings on fall crops and other similar subjects of interest for new settlers is planned.

Old Meetings Given New Appeal

(*Continued from page 91*)

film strip, "Build Early for Straight, Strong Bones", was shown by the home demonstration agent. The film brought out the important points in regard to the necessity of fruits, vegetables,. and milk in the child's diet, the time of adding the different foods, the reasons they were needed, and a few points on how good food habits could be developed in the child. Following this, enrollment cards listing recommended practices in child feeding were given to each mother. An explanation of the card followed, and the agent helped each mother to check those practices which should be adopted. Adequate gardens, canning, and storing of fruits and vegetables for winter use were emphasized.

Information obtained from the clinics indicated that in general too little of fruits, vegetables, and milk were being used. It also was evident that cod-liver oil should be given in winter, sun baths in summer, and that the children should be trained much earlier in the development of sleep, toilet, and food habits. This information was especially valuable as a basis for child-feeding work to be done later.

The Farm Program on a Hundred Fronts

(Continued from page 85)

the supplies of hybrid seed corn now available. The agents assisted in the placing of demonstrations in which hybrid corn planted in comparison with the farmers' best seed invariably brought larger production in favor of the hybrid corn. The fact that, in many instances, this corn has been developed to withstand insect pests and unfavorable weather conditions, has tended to make hybrid corn popular with the most progressive corn producers.

Winter legumes have continued to be an important part of the program on soil improvement in the Southern States. They are valuable both for soil improvement and for erosion control. Alabama is a good example of increased interest in this work. A total of 6,649,399 pounds of winter legume seed was used in the State, an increase of 518,666 pounds over the amount used in 1933.

County agents continued to emphasize the value of soybeans and lespedeza, forage crops which, although affected by drought conditions, carried through where many other feed crops were destroyed.

Gardeners Demand Help

The impetus given to home gardens and better care of the home orchard kept county agents busy answering calls for information. They assisted extension horticulturists with garden schools, both for home gardeners and for leaders. They advised with regard to varieties of vegetables which might most profitably be grown and gave information on methods of growing, harvesting, storing, packing, grading, and marketing the products. Information was given on pruning methods and other practices connected with home and commercial orchards.

County agents gave much appreciated service in connection with the development of simple landscaping plans for farm homes. This work, designed to give the rural home a more attractive setting, had a wide appeal.

Dairymen Reduce Costs

In the field of dairying, county agents gave increased attention to improvement of pasture and roughage, breeding, dairy herd-improvement association testing, 4-H dairy calf club work, improvement of the quality of dairy stock, and the marketing of milk and its products. Agents reported 1,447 herd-improvement associations organized or reorganized in 1934, a gain of more than 400.

The milk licenses which largely grew out of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities have contributed materially to the good of the dairy program by stabilizing and increasing returns to dairy farmers.

As the drought-affected area increased, feed prices advanced at a rapid rate, making it necessary for the feeding program to receive a great deal of attention. Improved pastures, use of adapted legumes, early cutting of hay, emergency pastures, and pasture rotation have been stressed and will continue to be a major phase at least for the next few years.

In the past year, several States have included farm-management records with the dairy herd-improvement association work.

Because poultry is raised on a very high percentage of farms in the United States, the county agents have a large number of routine requests for help on this subject. These questions cover sanitary measures for disease control, feeding of adequate rations, methods of culling, and selecting breeding pens and plans for poultry-house construction or remodeling.

4-H Clubs On The Job

Due to the various emergency programs, it was difficult for county agents to give as much time as usual to 4-H club plans. This resulted in a slight decrease in club membership as well as completed project work. Combined membership in boys' and girls' 4-H clubs last year, however totaled 916,000, or only 5,000 less than in 1933. Local leaders, through their associations or 4-H club councils, assumed additional responsibilities for the club program, offsetting to some extent the lack of time that county agents could give to it.

Club plans have been adjusted to meet existing situations. These young people and their leaders are discussing the present-day problems as they relate to agriculture, thus equipping themselves to play a prominent part in land-utilization programs, and to be leaders in farm and rural community organization. Either as part of the general 4-H club program or as definite projects, the following subjects have been emphasized: Wildlife conservation, soil erosion, forestry, range management, home beautification, and farm-record keeping.

You Know What You and Your Neighbor Agents Have Done But . . . . . .

Do You Know?

EACH county agent knows what he did in his own county last year. He knows how he and his brother agents in neighboring counties worked on the adjustment programs, drought, farm credit, rural rehabilitation, and other phases of the emergency program. He knows how he struggled to keep demonstrations and traditional educational activities going.

The agent knows how he came to the office early and worked late, how ragged his nerves were on certain days, how he couldn't go on that fishing trip when he needed a vacation. Unfortunately many phases of the agents' work cannot be adequately told. But there is a national picture, cold and uninteresting though it may look in type, in which the county agent is the prominent figure.

Do you know that county agricultural agents all over the United States—

Wrote 7,432,560 individual letters.
Distributed 7,795,000 bulletins.
Gave 6,316 radio talks.
Had 399,000 news stories published.
Received 5,280,707 telephone calls.
Received 20,421,598 office callers.
Visited 788,060 farms or homes.

Held 67,197 training meetings for 870,822 men leaders and 114,756 women leaders.

Conducted 13,941 tours, achievement days, and encampments.

Held 127,800 method demonstration meetings with attendance of 2,622,000.

Helped the extension program in agriculture and home economics to influence 3,566,600 farm families to adopt some improved practice.

Progress Under the AAA

(Continued from page 89)

In 1934 millions of rented acres were put into food and feed crops for home use. Soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops and new pasture and meadow crops were planted on many of the contracted acres. Some land was utilized for planting woodlots. The aim was to restore and conserve fertility on acres that had been intensively and wastefully cultivated to produce surpluses that depressed farmers' prices.

Seek Sound Land Policy

Now that accumulated surpluses have been reduced or eliminated, there still remains the problem of maintaining a balance between production and demand. Looking toward a permanent land policy, it is necessary to take account of an excess of 15 to 30 million acres of crop land of average quality. A sound land program can reduce part of this surplus acreage by transferring submarginal farm land to public uses not involving agricultural production. For the most part, however, the effect of this excess acreage should be offset by such plantings in the more important farming regions as will halt erosion and soil depletion and will guarantee a more liberal supply of hay and forage.

To this end the 1935 wheat program was modified to permit more hay and forage crops and new seedings of pastures and legumes. The 1935 corn-hog program emphasized pasture and meadow as replacements for the contracted acreage. The cotton and tobacco programs for 1935 provided, as in 1934, for optional use of contracted acres for home food and feed crops and for erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops, and farm woodlots.

Plan Aims at Adequate Reserves

A continuing policy for agriculture and for the general welfare should provide for adequate reserves of the major agricultural commodities to safeguard farmers from the price-depressing effects of surpluses and to protect consumers from shortages. The proposed ever-normal granary plan may afford a practical device for achieving these ends.

In the future, provision should be made to meet problems of regional agriculture. New programs should aim at an equitable and efficient distribution of production among the various agricultural regions and among individual farms.

During a lull in wheat harvest and hauling activities, the county agent in Cache County, Utah, took the opportunity to explain the new wheat production-control program to a group of producers.

En Route to Stabilized Production

(Continued from page 82)

What County Agents Did

In some Southern States adjustment programs affecting six commodities were advanced. Yet, there as elsewhere, county agents kept straight the many details of the various contracts and the necessary supporting documents. They answered all the calls, gave the information and explanations farmers needed, trained committeemen, held meeting after meeting, conference after conference, and helped the county production-control associations to start functioning. The agents helped to clear production data, reviewed evidence of contracts, budgets, followed compliance, and held referenda.

AAA Provided Financial Aid

Much credit is due the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the financial aid given to the Extension Service. It is true that the States and counties gave all they could to help the Extension Service handle the work. Some counties which were not employing county agents gave funds for that purpose. The financial resources of some States and counties, however, had been so weakened by the economic situation that they could not contribute so fully as in the past.

The funds allotted to the Extension Service by the AAA assured the employment of a county agent in every agricultural county, and the employment of assistant agents in the larger agricultural counties. These funds also made possible the employment of additional supervisors as well as provision for extra supplies and travel expense. The following table shows the number of supervisors and county agents employed in 1934 as compared with 1933:

	Dec. 31, 1933	Dec. 31, 1934
Agent supervisors and assistants	120	166
County agents	2,566	2,794
Assistant county agents	289	379

A more specific example of the part county agents took in adjustment programs is found in Iowa, the Nation's largest hog-producing State, where approximately 176,000 corn-hog contracts were signed. The 100 regular county agents and the 53 emergency assistant agents conducted 9,815 meetings to explain various phases of the corn and hog production-control program before a total attendance of more than 590,000 people. These 153 agents spent 14,845 working days, or an average of 97 each, on the corn-hog program—and they were long days.

From William Peterson, director of extension in Utah, comes a comment which indicates the increasing esteem in which county agents are held: "Two counties that had been forced to discontinue their agents for lack of funds paid the expenses of neighboring agents to come in and help them with the corn-hog program. Officers of wheat and corn-hog control associations in counties without agents have sensed the need for them and are working to obtain county agents."

County Agents—Today and Tomorrow

(Continued on page 81)

and soil-improvement crops as well as pastures, terracing, improvement of housing, rural electrification, farm sanitation, and home and community building, are only a few of the projects on which county agents and farmers have worked.

Many Programs Require Attention

The various production adjustment programs, the large activities in drought-relief work, rural emergency relief, land use and conservation, farm housing, farm credit, reforestation, wildlife conservation all received the attention of the agent and every bit of time he could give to them. In these programs county agents represented directly the Federal and State agencies, acting as advisers and assistants in organization and educational activities and functioning more largely in a local administrative capacity. They had to spend more time in the office to plan the work carefully, had to train local leaders to handle details of procedure and to exert more active leadership in the field work.

Requests for information and help very often overtaxed the capacity of the agent's office to handle them. More clerical help, more equipment, more office space were sorely needed. During 1934, office calls from farmers jumped from 8,007,000 to 21,489,000. Telephone calls of which there were 3,675,000 recorded by county agents in 1933 were doubled in 1934.

The adjustment and drought relief projects alone required the selection of active, intelligent community committeemen, all of whom were thrown into close contact with the county agents. Thus leaders among rural people learned to know and appreciate the work of county agents in a way that would have been impossible under any other era. Men serving as local leaders assisted with various phases of the extension program during the year. Too much credit cannot be given these men for their part in carrying the agricultural programs forward.

Looking Ahead

In a speech made before the Land-Grant College Association in November 1934, Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, spoke of the need for a mechanism for a continuing agricultural policy, adding that it would seem that the extension workers "* * * * guided by the scientific research in the experiment stations and in the Department of Agriculture, and also guided to some extent by the state of public opinion as they find it, should be able to help formulate a policy which can be with us, across the administrations."

The degree of participation of county agents during 1934 in long-time planning programs, land utilization, resettlement, and the many projects having to do with development of economic and social as well as production phases of rural endeavor gives confidence that this will be done. National planning programs naturally resolve into regional plans. And in the last analysis the regional program must be developed from the standpoint of conditions existing in the county and community. It is evident that with the forward-looking policy of the administration in regard to agriculture and rural life, the county agent will be drawn more and more into the program.

Studies resulting from this work will mean new demands on research agencies of the Department and the Federal Government. It is evident that this is already coming about. Throughout the States, the undesirable rural situation of the past few years has served to draw extension and research more closely together in the development of a coordinated program. This will undoubtedly continue in future years as increased attention is given to a long-time agricultural policy.

Drought Diary of a Modern Agent

(Continued from page 83)

bers." Talk about squeezing blood out of a turnip!

September 28—Farmers wanting to know about Federal credit (some warrant actual relief measures) for feed purchases. And then they want to know where they can get the feed! Have located some.

September 29—Survey showed 85 percent of normal livestock numbers and only 45 percent normal feed supply.

October 1—Started today to collect all dope on use of low-quality corn fodder, foxtail hay, and other available forage to make the short grain supply last as long as possible and keep as many livestock as possible. Will broadcast it in every way possible.

October 11—Starting survey of seed supplies on farms and amount farmers will need next spring. When that's finished will acquaint farmers with situation and take orders for seed to be sold by Government through seed stocks committee.

October 12—Arranged with dealer in each town to act as agent of county committee and FERA in handling seed and feed shipped in by the Federal agency.

October 25—Just can't keep this diary up every day. Feed situation still serious. Later check shows 86 percent of normal livestock and only 40 percent normal feed supply.

December 3—Seed survey shows we'll need a lot more oats, corn, clover, and soybean seed than we have in county. Reports from elsewhere indicate similar situation.

December 5—Had another cattle-buying day. Got 150 head, many farmers getting as much from local buyers as Government is paying. That's O. K. as long as they balance feed and livestock numbers. Roads are bad, too.

December 10—Understand farmers of United States contracted only 86,000 tons of stover and fodder up to November. Lots of our farmers have sold theirs locally before committing it to AAA.

January 25 (1935)—Nothing much new. Situation about same. Been busy on corn and hog campaign.

January 30—Campaign to conserve pork and beef (for which there isn't feed) by canning it for home use is going over big. Newspapers and radio station certainly have supported us straight through drought work, like everything else. Still giving out information and making plans on feed and seed—when not working on corn-hog, credit, soils, or something else.

April 15—Helping on seed loans.

April 20—One thing to be thankful for: We aren't having our soil blown away. In duststorm area I hear the agents are having a time helping farmers to protect topsoil from wind. Wonder if we're in for another drought?

May 15—Drought apparently broken. But we've still a lot of work to do to repair the damage. Slipping off tomorrow for a week's vacation—first in 22 months.

A Message To All County Agents

As THE local representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture you may look with pride on the part you have played in helping farmers meet the problems of the past year. The success of the various emergency activities alone are evidence of your ability to acquaint farmers with the provisions of the programs, to help them organize, and to assist them in administering their affairs.

At the beginning of 1934, agriculture faced the necessity not only of meeting an immediate emergency but of starting social and ecomomic reconstruction of a permanent nature. This job demanded the coordinated assistance of all Federal and State agencies. Fortunately, we had the extension services with their corps of some 2,500 county agricultural agents and a background of 20 years of experience with which to contact farmers.

As the year progressed you not only continued to assist with production adjustment, credit, soils, and similar programs but willingly extended your hours of work and assumed new duties to help farmers withstand and overcome the devastating effects of the drought. While helping with the emergency programs your traditional demonstration and educational work helped farmers meet the ever-present problems of agriculture.

Because of the help you gave, farmers enjoy increased incomes, they have a better understanding of national and international economic situations, they are more alert to the changes which may affect agriculture, and their programs of production are less static.

All of us who know the progress made by agriculture during the past 18 months commend all of you county agents for the part you played in the program.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

Slightly higher prices for Department film strips **during the next fiscal year go into effect July 1, 1935.**

HELP THE AUDIENCE TO SEE YOUR POINT WITH FILM STRIPS

New Film Strip Prices

Prices for Department of Agriculture film strips will range from 50 cents to $1.10 each, depending on the number of frames. Most of them, however, will sell for 50 or 65 cents each. Drastic reductions in prices will prevail when film strips are purchased in quantities of 10 or more copies of any one subject. More than 250 series with complete lecture notes are now available.

For special series made from local photographs sent in by extension workers, the cost is only 10 cents per frame—the same as the price for last year. This includes the negative and one positive print.

Write for authorization blanks, price list, and instructions for purchase; also for further information about preparing your own film-strip series.

The contractor for the fiscal year 1935–36 will be Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis. This firm has had the contract since 1932.

E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E

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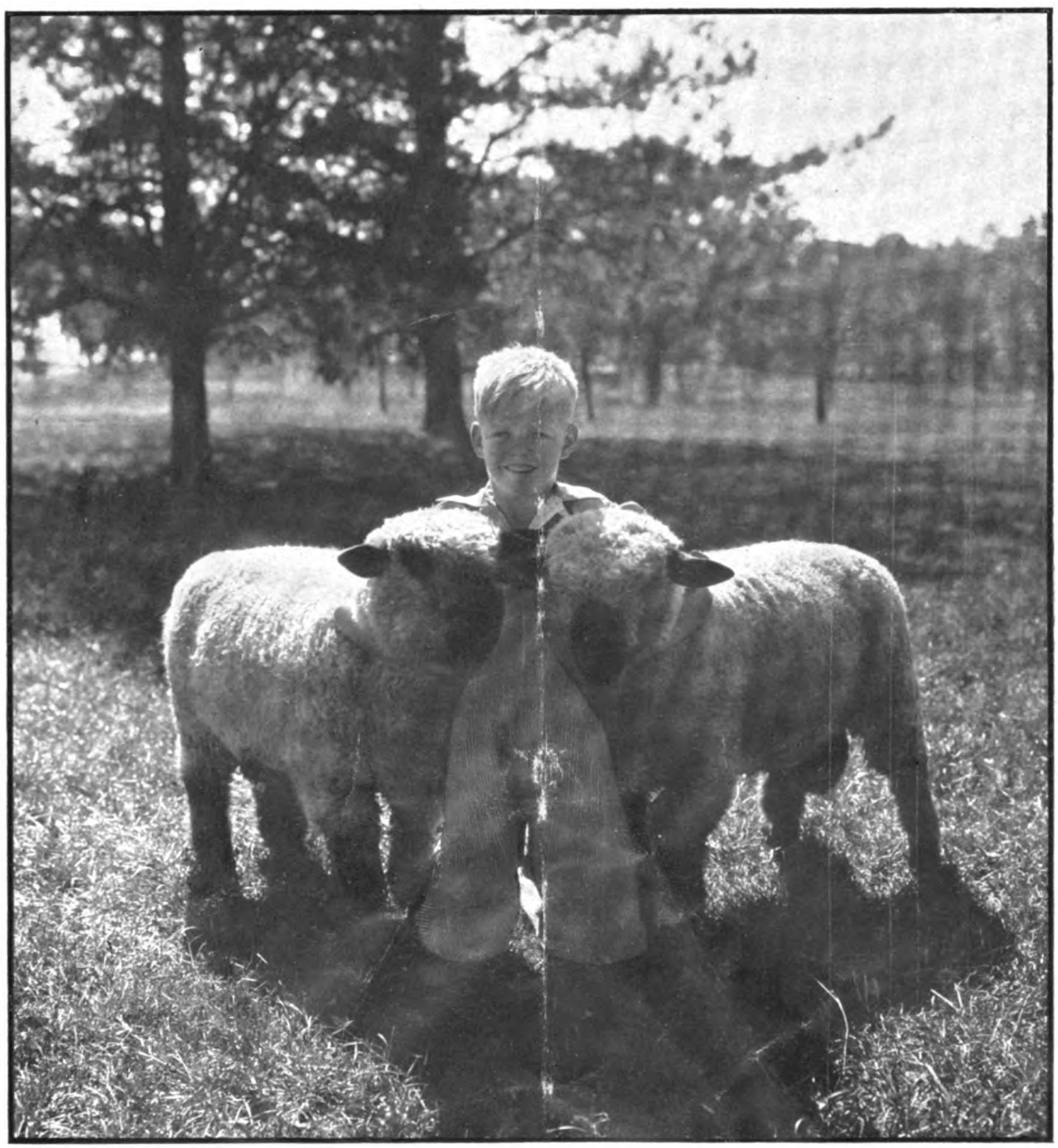

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In This Issue

IN DISCUSSING the training necessary for extension specialists and county extension agents in "*Eyes to the Future*" Director Warburton says, "If extension workers are to be thoroughly trained in the various methods of conveying information to rural people, it seems desirable that they receive training in extension methods of teaching. This might be supplied either in a regular college course or in a special short course conducted by experienced workers before the new agents take up their duties."

WHAT are rural sociologists contributing to the boys and girls 4-H club program? Answers from a number of States seem to indicate that they probably gave more help in leadership training than in any other way. Club leaders and rural sociologists agree that more emphasis should be placed on the human element and upon the development of a satisfying home and community life.

"*Nurseries on the Range*" are not for two-fisted cowboys, and the only babies that might use them are baby beeves. There are 94 of these grass nurseries established or carried through the past year by county agricultural agents in 21 Oregon counties. Home on the range is given a stronger hope in these "nurseries" which have been enthusiastically endorsed by cattlemen.

AN EXAMPLE of how the exercise of leadership may influence national policy or activity is told by County Agent W. A. Dickinson, of Cottonwood County, Minn. From a conference called in southwestern Minnesota to take definite action in regard to the ever-increasing menace of field bindweed grew a State-wide committee on weeds and then State groups made plans for establishing a Federal weed research division in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Contents

HORSES know their oats and "*Boys Know Their Cotton*", at least the 4-H club boys in Oklahoma know theirs. Eight hundred boys were enrolled in the cotton stapling and grading demonstration contests during the past year. The 22 cotton graders of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association served as local leaders and instructors for the demonstration teams. Sixteen teams of two boys each represented as many counties in the final State-wide contest.

On The Calendar

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15-21.

American Country Life Association, Columbus, Ohio, September 19-22. Rural Home Conference, September 19.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October 28-November 1.

National Recreation Congress, Chicago, Ill., September 30-October 4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5-12.

National Diary Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 12-19.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19-26.

Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 28-November 2.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of National Grange, Sacramento, Calif., November 13-21.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 7.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30-December 7.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., September 10-11.

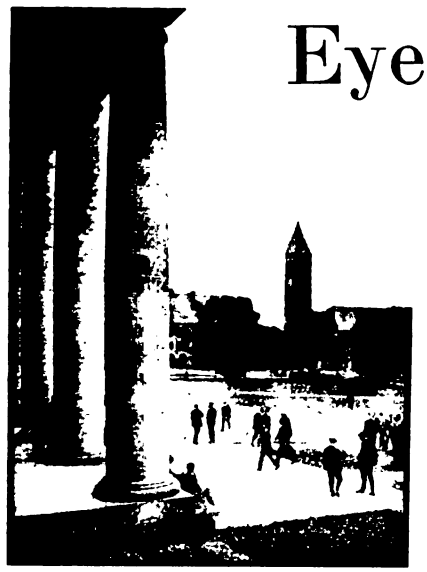
American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7-10, 1936.

ALABAMA farmers found "*New Life for Old Soils*" in the 6,649,399 pounds of winter legume seeds which they used during 1934. It is estimated that they have received nearly a dollar a pound for the 29,040,602 pounds of seed they have used during the last 14 years in the form of increased production.

THIRTY-NINE States recently replied to a questionnaire regarding the interests of older 4-H club girls. Interests were there; they wanted more of this and more of that. It was all right, this 4-H club work, but they wanted more of it.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*



Eyes to the Future

See Present Need For More Professional Training

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

WITH the increasing responsibilities of extension specialists and county extension agents and the broader basis on which their work is being developed, the question of what training is necessary to equip extension workers to render the maximum service to rural people increases in importance. That extension work is organized on a broader basis than it was 10 or 20 years ago is obvious. The training necessary to equip personnel to handle the increasingly complex problems, however, has not been definitely outlined.

The day of the extension pioneer who gave personal service and helped individual farmers to do certain jobs is gone. Today extension work calls for a highly organized system of adult education and demonstration, an understanding of economic and social problems, and the ability to aid farm people in applying principles that will help solve such problems. This does not mean that the individual's problem is forgotten; rather it means that the solution is taught to groups and that group action is necessary to meet many of our modern problems.

Need Definite Standards

The minimum requirement for those desiring to enter extension work has been 4 years of training in a college of recognized standing, leading to a degree in agriculture for men or in home economics for women. Training beyond this point has depended largely upon the desire and initiative of the individual worker. Ability to work with people and to interest them in adopting better farm or home-making practices is a natural corollary to technical training.

In practically all cases grade-school, high-school, and college teachers are required to have some training in the theory and practice of teaching and the principles of education. Such definite requirements have never been developed for extension workers. Since the beginning of extension work on a Nation-wide basis in 1914, the land-grant colleges have been training the personnel. The quality of work done by land-grant colleges in training in the technical or subject-matter fields cannot be seriously criticized. But programs of training offered in the professional field—considered from the standpoint of what all land-grant institutions are doing in this field—leave much to be desired.

A number of land-grant colleges have offered professional training for prospective extension workers since the early days. Many of the other institutions have never offered training along professional lines, while a few have offered courses for a period and later discontinued them for some reason. A disturbing fact at the present time is the trend away from rather than toward more professional training for prospective extension agents.

In a recent survey, made under the direction of Dr. E. H. Shinn, of the Federal Extension Office, to determine the present status of professional training for prospective agents, 18 States and the Territory of Hawaii reported that a course in extension methods was offered. This means that 41 percent, or less than half, of the land-grant colleges are offering courses in extension methods. In 1927 a similar survey revealed that 23 land-grant colleges were offering training in extension methods. This decrease indicates that such training is less readily available to extension workers at the present time than it was 8 years ago.

Professional Training Wanted

The question of whether or not professional training for extension workers is essential was put to 300 county extension agents in a survey conducted in 1927. Approximately 89 percent of the group answered that such training is necessary. Of the remainder, 6 percent considered such training helpful but not esential, while 4 percent said that it was not necessary.

Some of the professional training needed by extension workers, such as public speaking, agricultural journalism, psychology, and rural sociology, may be obtained from the regular college curricula. Unfortunately, however, few col-

(*Continued on page 110*)

More adequate professional training for extension workers is the key to greater service in the development of a more satisfying rural life. Such training is made necessary by the rapid development of extension work, the broader basis on which it is now organized, and the changed conditions in agriculture and farm life. The question of professional training, although not a new one, is rapidly increasing in importance. It may seem inconsistent to urge more professional training and simultaneously assign greater responsibilites; but we must begin now to train ourselves if we are to utilize to fullest advantage opportunities for service to farm people. A more definite outline of the training needed for extension workers is one of the most important needs of the immediate future.

4115—35

4-H Looks to Rural Sociology

For Training in Happy Farm Living

IN TRYING to arrive at some definite idea of what rural sociologists are contributing to the 4-H club program, Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in Illinois, put the question to 91 persons—chiefly State club supervisors and rural sociologists—in 46 States. He asked: First, what is being contributed on a redefinition of objectives; second, what is being contributed in the development of program and subject-matter materials; and, third, what is being contributed in conferences or in leader training? Answers received from 22 club supervisors, 10 rural sociologists, and 2 extension directors brought out some very interesting facts.

The principal contribution of rural sociologists, according to these reports, would seem to be a greater emphasis on the human element, character building, and proper attitudes in all types of clubs. Their studies and experience show that it is as important to have as an objective the building of wholesome attitudes toward farm life as it is to teach skills in production.

Clearer Objectives

To aid in redefining the objectives in club work the questionnaire showed that specific studies on 4-H club work were made in Missouri, New York, Illinois, and Virginia, which resulted in a little different method of approach in some cases and a redefinition of objectives in others.

In Ohio the method consisted of having staff conferences on the two topics: "Making the most of living", showing the need for a plan for continuing education whether in college or not, and "My place in my community", based on information collected in community studies. After adapting rural sociology to junior work in Pennsylvania, each 4-H project was headed with the statement that "the final objectives of all 4-H club work are to provide for rural boys and girls habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction for the intelligent use of leisure time, and to arouse in them worthy ambitions—all this to the end that they may live fuller and richer lives and be able to take an effective place in the social and economic life of their community."

The whole extension staff in Vermont raised the question, "What is the aim of the people we serve?" After due consideration and a report of the rural home and community life committee of the Vermont Commission on Country Life, it was decided that the answer was a rich and satisfying life attained through improved economic welfare, good health, more satisfying family relationships, constructive social-civic contacts, and wholesome recreation. This aim now forms the basis of the 4-H club program, thus making it a part of a unified extension program.

Iowa Analyses Club Program

A comprehensive study was made of the extension work in Iowa by a committee of which the rural sociologist was a member. This redefined the objective of the whole club program in terms of the larger objectives for agriculture and rural life.

Rural sociologists probably gave more help in leadership training than they gave in any other way. This leadership training emphasized some phase of group technic, a better knowledge of the structure and functions of groups, and specific training on group methods, such as in group music, drama, social recreation, discussions, and parliamentary practice. Leaders were also given training in handling discussion on social trends affecting agriculture and rural community life.

Help on Recreation

Help in the development of club programs and subject-matter material has been given by rural sociologists in a number of ways. The Arizona rural sociologist revised all the club literature. In New York, specialists in the department of rural social organization have charge of the development of 4-H club music, dramatics, and recreation. Specialists under the direction of the extension rural sociologist in Iowa have provided the subject matter for the 4-H girls' music program, have prepared plans for county-wide parties, and subject-matter material in dramatics. Results of a special survey have been made available in Virginia and used extensively. A special rural community socialization project has been worked out in Washington for assistance in developing adequate programs to help build up a spirit of community cooperation.

In Pennsylvania more than 35 percent of the work done in rural sociology extension was done through 4-H club channels. This included materials on program helps, dramatics, pageantry, recreation, music, and leader training. Publications on parliamentary practice, conducting group discussion, lists of 1-act plays, and aids in drama production are also supplied the 4-H club leaders in Wisconsin.

This study reveals that there is a mutual feeling on the part of 4-H club leaders and rural sociologists that rural sociologists have helped and can help on a redefinition of objectives of 4-H club work by bringing more emphasis on the human element and upon the development of a satisfying home and community life; and that help can be and has been given on program planning and leader training, especially in gaining a better understanding of group technic. The club leaders have furnished a practical background from an experience of more than 20 years, to which the rural sociologists have given results of scientific research in the field to help guide and redirect the emphasis given to program planning. This emphasis has tended to change from that on efficient production alone to that concerned with the good life on the farm and a more cooperative community life. The crying need seems to be for more well-trained rural sociologists, more time given to club-work programs by rural sociologists, more help in the development of group projects for 4-H clubs, more attention to the young adult group, and continued interpretation of social changes affecting agriculture.

A 4-H Broadcast

A radio dramatization of the book "Under the 4-H Flag" by John F. Case is getting eager attention from 4-H club members within the range of KWSC station of the State College of Washington. The dramatization was written by Dick Green, a young student in agricultural journalism and radio, who is a former 4-H club member and son of a county agent. The program is put on by members of Mu Beta Beta, the college 4-H club.

Nurseries On the Range

Help Ranchers Raise Better Grass for Livestock

HOW to reach the range livestock operator with effective extension work has been a problem common to nearly all range areas. These strong-jawed, two-fisted riders of the range are traditionally independent, individualistic, and hardened as a result of a lifelong struggle for grass and water. Grass nurseries in Oregon have proved an effective means of reaching range stockmen.

Feed, particularly grass, is a problem to nearly every range livestock operator. Mention a new and promising grass variety which will produce more feed, and you gain his attention immediately. Forage-crops work, started through grass nurseries, has obtained the cooperation and interest of the range livestock operator in Oregon.

This work is pointing the way toward effective erosion control. It is stimulating interest in range management and lays the groundwork upon which a forage improvement program is based. There were 94 grass nurseries established or carried through the year by Oregon county agents in 21 counties in 1934. The first nursery was established in Morrow County by C. W. Smith, county agent, in 1924.

Grass Problem Interests All

True, as competition was becoming keener, the problems of the range livestock industry have become more complex, and there is a rapidly developing tendency toward closer cooperation. True, the range livestock operator has been interested in such standard projects as rodent and predatory animal control, blackleg demonstrations, disease control in sheep, sheep improvement, and better sires. However, interest in these particular projects has not been kindled with any particular enthusiasm. But, in grass nurseries and forage improvement there is interest akin to enthusiasm.

The nurseries consist of row plantings of many kinds of grasses and legumes. Usually they are fenced with a portion of the planting extending out where it receives normal grazing use. These nurseries form the basis in many counties for a forage-improvement program. They familiarize the county agent with various grasses and legumes, serve as experimental plots for testing of various varieties, provide information on time and method of seeding, and stimulate interest of stockmen in improvement of forage grasses. They serve as meeting places to observe and discuss the various grasses and provide exhibit material for winter meetings.

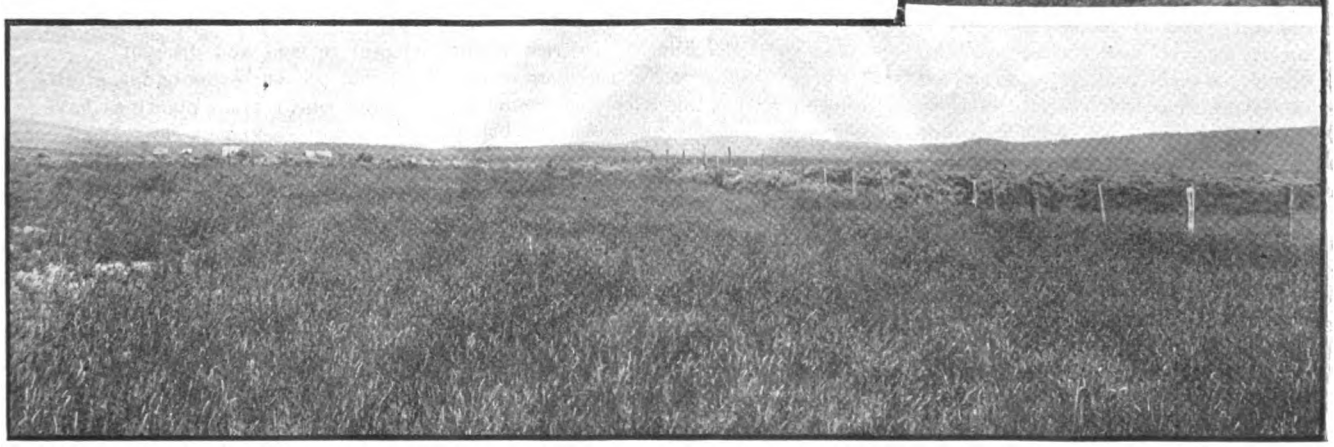
R. G. Johnson, Jr., county agent of Grant County, a typical range county, has made effective use of grass nurseries. Substantial progress has been made on such standard projects as rodent control, blackleg vaccination, better sires, and general livestock disease control. Sufficient feed for the livestock population was a problem. For the varying conditions of the county, which ranged from semiarid low elevations to mountainous snow-capped peaks, finding the best forage crops was a problem. What varieties of grasses would grow on wet land at low elevation? What grasses would do best on the seepy mountain meadows? What grasses would do best on dry land with 9 to 10 inches of annual precipitation? And, for all conditions, what methods of seeding were most satisfactory?

Nurseries Provide the Answer

The grass nursery was selected as one means by which the answers could be sought. That was in 1928. Since that time grass nurseries have been established in practically every district of the county. Stockmen gather at these nurseries to observe the various grass and legume varieties. Neighbors stop to view

(*Continued on page 100*)

A group of ranchers meet in an Oregon nursery to study the various types of adapted grasses which give the range a thick covering of nutritious livestock feed.



Big Oaks From Little Acorns

In Which a County Agent Discusses Possibilities and How to Get Results

W. A. Dickinson, county agent, Cottonwood County, Minn., calls attention to the fact that local programs sometimes start, or become a part of, movements of national significance.

ONE small act often sets in motion forces that are far-reaching in their consequence. The county agent, through intelligent exercise of leadership, may by one small act sometimes influence national policy or activity.

Never before in history have agricultural extension workers had an opportunity to render so much real service as they have today. It may be a trite statement, but more true than ever before, that the county extension agent is in a strategic position. He must have his ear to the ground and be keenly sensitive to every opportunity for service that presents itself.

The trying conditions through which farmers have passed have put them in a frame of mind to do their own thinking and to make use of every available source of assistance. The agent may reach a new goal of achievement, by careful planning and by helping farmers to do for themselves rather than by doing for them. Such results, however, are usually attained only by careful analysis of the problem involved and a painstaking and thorough-going plan of procedure devised for its solution.

A specific example of a rather obscure action which had consequences of Nation-wide importance is found in an event in Cottonwood County, Minn., last December. About 125 farmers had come together to plan their extension program for 1935. Among other things I had outlined for discussion at the meeting was the calling of a conference in southwestern Minnesota to take definite action in regard to the ever-increasing menace of creeping Jennie, or field bindweed, and to call on the State and Federal Government for more active assistance in weed control. As county agent, I was instructed by the farmers to call such a meeting.

Out of this conference grew a State-wide committee on weeds, representing practically every important agricultural agency and organization in the State. Several other States have followed suit and have appointed State committees.

These State groups met and formed a regional weed committee which formulated and took to Washington plans for establishing a Federal weed research division in the United States Department of Agriculture to carry on a national program of research, regulation, education, and the coordination of various Federal and State agencies in a unified attack on the weed problem. The provision for this weed research unit was written into the bill for United States Department of Agriculture appropriations. Meanwhile, the Minnesota State committee has drawn up a weed-control bill which has been passed by the State legislature with an appropriation of $50,000 annually.

This weed program is a direct result of "grass-root action." In other words, the program coming from the ground up instead of from the top down and bringing farmers together to do their own organizing and planning is productive of more effective results than trying to map a program for them.

Nurseries on the Range

(*Continued from page 99*)

and discuss them. The result is that the county is grass conscious, and out of these nurseries has come a program of pasture improvement, a consciousness of the importance of range management, erosion control, and varieties and methods of seeding for best results.

Concerning one of these grass nurseries, County Agent Johnson writes in his annual report: "In cooperation with the Forest Service, a 3½-acre plot was fenced on the Flagtail Mountain forest reserve. The area fenced was a meadow which had been overgrazed to the extent that all major vegetation was killed out and the creek had washed so badly that it had cut down 6 to 7 feet, and prevention of erosion is a part of the program."

The main nursery was seeded to slender wheat grass, crested wheat grass, quack grass, and smooth brome. The plots were harrowed with a spike-toothed harrow, seeded, and covered with another light harrowing. We had excellent stands; in fact, the nursery was seeded far too heavily.

There was a little extra crested wheat seed, which the county agent scattered around the plots on land grazed heavily and regularly. This showed an excellent stand ahead of any of the native grasses, and on April 15 was standing 4 inches high on otherwise barren ground. The cattle ate it immediately clear to the ground.

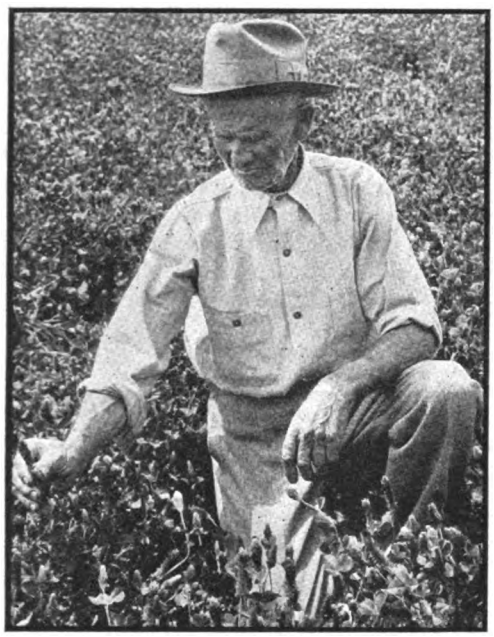
Discover New Grass Crops

Out of these forage, grass, and legume nurseries have come two crops of economic value to Grant County—crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa. Both are introductions of the United States Department of Agriculture, crested wheat grass coming from the steppes of Russia and first introduced in 1898, and Ladak alfalfa coming from the high plateau Province of Ladak in northern India, the first introduction having been made in 1910. Both plants are hardy and resistant to cold and drought.

From the nurseries Ladak alfalfa and crested wheat grass plantings have been grown by stockmen. Twenty-six stockmen are now growing Ladak alfalfa under conditions to which it is adapted, and 31 grew crested wheat grass last year.

Throughout the livestock counties of Oregon, county agents, under the direction of E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist, have planted grass nurseries. Stockmen have been immensely interested in them, and they have formed the basis for a forage-improvement program.

New Life for Old Soils



J. B. H. Lumpkin, master farmer of Albertville, Ala., inspects his crimson clover seed patch.

14-Year Program Gets Results

FOURTEEN years of consistent effort on a winter legume program in Alabama have resulted in the planting of 29,040,602 pounds of seed and have added $26,256,930 to farms in the form of increased crop yields.

"Soil building by use of winter legumes offers the best means for Alabama farmers to achieve the live-at-home program and to lower the cost of cotton production", declares J. C. Lowery, Alabama agronomy specialist, who has been working on this matter of winter legumes for more than 14 years. The records clearly show the result.

A total of 6,649,399 pounds of winter legume seed was used in Alabama in 1934, according to reports of county agents. This is 500,000 pounds more than was used in 1933 despite the big increase in price of seed. Had seed been available at a fair price, probably 12 to 15 million pounds would have been used. Two limiting factors through the years have been the high price of seed and the limited supply.

Millions of Pounds of Seed

Although the early educational program did bear fruit, the first real progress was made when purchasing agencies sponsored by the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation started buying seed cooperatively in 1921. In 1920, 10,470 pounds was used; in 1921, 35,508; in 1922, 149,465; in 1923, 315,765, and in 1924, 505,905 pounds of seed was bought. This consistent increase shows the results of cooperative purchasing. The biggest cooperative job ever accomplished in the buying of winter legume seed was done at a State-wide meeting of farm leaders in Montgomery last May, when an order for more than 3 million pounds of seed was made up.

The problem of the limited seed supply has been met in two ways—by the cooperative purchase of seed in Oregon and the home production of seed. Out of a conference between Director Duncan, of Alabama, and former Director Maris, of Oregon, a number of years ago grew the practice of buying large quantities of Oregon seed. Representatives go from Alabama to Oregon to buy the seed practically every season. The Oregon extension agronomist has spent some time studying the legume program in Alabama so that the Oregon growers may better meet their needs. Tests of new strains are carried on by the Alabama Experiment Station. At the present time two promising new strains can be grown in large quantities in Oregon and sold at a very moderate price.

Produce Seed at Home

Home production of seed is being promoted in a number of areas, largely as a trial proposition. A new strain of Austrian winter peas developed at the Alabama Experiment Station has been distributed over a considerable area, and 128,450 pounds of Austrian pea seed was saved last season.

Saving vetch seed is not usually considered practical, yet a considerable number of farmers in Lauderdale, Madison, and Blount Counties are now saving seed of this crop. As high as 200 acres on some Madison County farms have been planted with home-grown hairy vetch seed.

Crimson clover is the most promising winter legume for seed saving in Alabama. Of 158,715 pounds used in 1934, about 120,000 pounds was home-grown seed. Blueprints for the construction of strippers and instructions for harvesting are furnished all crimson-clover producers.

The educational plan for the winter-legume program has been revised from time to time to meet changing conditions. Last year in May the plan was revised and discussed at a meeting of county

J. L. Wells and son Byron talking with County Agent C. T. Bailey, about their crimson clover which they are plowing under for soil improvement.

agents. This made good use of the cotton committeemen, the list of cotton contract signers as a prospect list, and fitted the winter-legume campaign into the adjustment and soil-conservation movements. County agents were given help with news articles, exhibits, radio talks, and printed bulletins. Meetings at the substation and experiment fields offered a good opportunity for teaching the proper use of legumes and were widely used.

Legume Acres Are Money Makers

The value of these winter legumes to Alabama farms is difficult to estimate. Stated in one way, the quantity of legumes grown last year should add nitrogen worth $1,702,240 at current prices. If followed by corn, the crop should be increased about 5,300,000 bushels, worth more than $4,000,000, according to the average of past years. Since 1918, Alabama has used 29,040,602 pounds of winter-legume seed, according to available records. It is estimated on the basis of conservative returns that this quantity of winter legumes has added $26,256,930 to Alabama farms in the form of increased crop yields, largely corn. The estimated value of the nitrogen added is $8,851,400.

Thousands of individual records of profits from winter legumes over the past 18 years could be obtained. Last year one farmer in Marengo County produced 228 bales of cotton on 189 acres (measured by cotton committeemen) after a crop of Austrian winter peas, using 400 pounds superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash. Another farmer in the same locality with the same treatment grew 62 bales on 48 acres. Members of a one-variety community in Madison County are averaging approximately a bale per acre and 25 to 40 bushels of corn per acre by using winter legumes and lespedeza. State demonstration farms averaging 8 to 12 bushels per acre before the beginning of the legume program are now averaging 30 to 60 bushels per acre. In one instance, corn in 1934 without legumes averaged 4 bushels per acre; on adjoining land after legumes the yield was 58 bushels per acre.

The possibilities in winter legumes are growing more evident to Alabama farmers every year, and as long as lowering production costs is the most important problem in the production of field crops, winter legumes will occupy an important place in the extension program.

Setting up New Farms

In the Matanuska Valley

THE 200 families settling in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska, are making excellent progress in their homesteading. The first thing each new settler wanted to do after arriving in the tent city at Palmer was to find out which of the 40-acre farms laid out would be his particular farm to clear and on which he would build his log-cabin home.

During the summer the families are located in 10 camps near community gardens in which each family has a ¼-acre plot. Camp life makes it possible to hold meetings, giving instruction of special importance, such as the use of local foods, inexpensive and low-cost

Director Sheely greets the new settlers at Palmer, Alaska.

As soon as all the heads of families arrived, locations were drawn by lot. Men lined up while women and children crowded around the improvised platform as the numbers were being drawn. The excitement of drawing immediately gave way to the excitement of wanting to see what fate had decreed for them, and many started out on foot to explore their newly acquired estates.

Needless to say, the extension service is in the thick of things. Ross L. Sheely, director of extension for Alaska, was loaned to the corporation to locate home sites, and, with a crew of surveyors, spent 2 months selecting and marking the 40-acre farms where conditions would be most advantageous.

The colonists have come from States where the climate is not so very different from the climate of Matanuska Valley; still there will be many things to learn. Mr. Sheely will be on the job to lay foundations for good farming practices. The wealth of information available from the extension service relating to special conditions of soil, climate, and markets will help to insure the success of the project.

diets, special problems of nutrition, instruction in home crafts, knitting, and sewing. For the children, there is 4-H club work and the supervision of recreational activities for everyone.

The settlers have been carefully selected for their high standing from a great many applicants. "In spite of the emotional strain of the past month and the hardship of travel, they are facing a difficult task with good humor and determination", writes Mrs. Lydia Fohn-Hansen, assistant director of home economics in Alaska.

Don L. Irwin, director of rehabilitation work in Alaska and the general manager of the project, was formerly superintendent of the Matanuska Experimental Farm. He is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the valley and has the confidence and respect of old as well as new settlers. All who are concerned with the venture realize that the difficulties are not only those of the old frontier but involve economic and social frontiers as well, and the extension service and experiment station face a new and interesting responsibility.

Boys Know Their Cotton

Best In Marketing Is Oklahoma Goal

THE best that is known about cotton marketing is being built into a 4-H club program in Oklahoma with a start this year that included training of 800 club members in cotton stapling and grading team demonstration contests as its high light.

The winning team from Greer County, Fay Frost and Lauren Clark, presenting their demonstration in cotton classing before the cotton growers' meeting.

Knowledge of quality in cotton, the value of it on the market, how to produce quality cotton, and how to get its worth in selling it are being taught in a program sponsored jointly by the Extension Service and the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association.

The county that produced the winning 4-H boys' demonstration team in the State contest sponsored by the cotton growers already has made a start toward backing up the 4-H cotton-marketing program with a county-wide 4-H club one-variety growers' organization of 93 members. This is Greer County.

It was apparent early in 1935 that the time was opportune to start 4-H cotton club members in the stapling and grading of cotton. Many members were interested and staple length and grade data covering several years have now become available.

Cotton Association Cooperates

The project was developed by the extension service after obtaining the cooperation of Clyde McWhorter, division of agricultural economics of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, and P. E. Harrill, manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. Mr. McWhorter supplied regional data on staple and grade and helped with regional meetings. Mr. Harrill assigned his 22 local classers to act as local leaders in providing technical instruction.

In each county usually the county agent and the local classer worked together in giving instructions at all local club meetings in March and April. Most local club members received 3 days' instruction in classing and its economic importance to the producers of the area.

After this local training period, 10 to 20 members were selected at local meetings and came to the central meeting place to be trained in the cotton classer's office, where the Government grades and classing material were available. As a rule, each local club was represented by a team composed of two members.

Hold Elimination Contest

The first laboratory exercise was to prepare a staple box. Then they spent considerable time in classing and studying local bale values. On May 1 each team began to work this subject matter into a team demonstration. About the middle of May a county team elimination contest was held and county champions picked. These teams then were trained for a State contest at the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association annual meeting May 27.

The 16 teams that took part represented Greer, Beckham, Tillman, Caddo, Wagoner, Roger Mills, Cleveland, Custer, Okfuskee, Jackson, Kiowa, McCurtain, Grady, Garvin, Marshall, and Blaine Counties.

The Greer County team, composed of Fay Frost and Lauren Clark, won the State contest, the honor of presenting their demonstration before the Cotton Growers' Association meeting, and an out-of-State prize trip to be paid for by the association.

These boys were trained by W. I. Nations, classer at Mangum, and Greer County Agent William J. Beck. An interesting point they brought out was that among the samples used in their demonstration were two from adjoining farms, yet one bale was worth $30 more than the other bale.

All work in the field was supplemented by providing local, regional, State, and national data on quality of production and United States consumption of cotton. Each of the 22 counties was aided by A. W. Jacob, extension-service economist in marketing, and by Mr. McWhorter. Interest was greatest in the counties having short staple cotton.

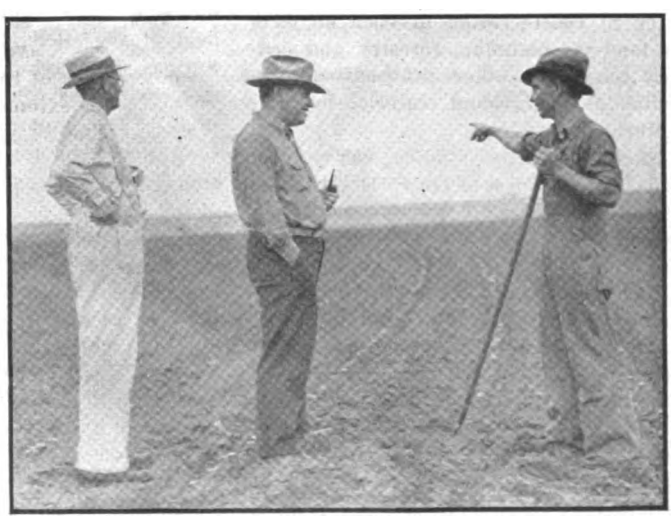
Demonstrations Attract Interest

The subject proved timely and readily demonstrated by 4-H club teams. Interest of other cotton club members and their parents can most readily be aroused to the need of improvement of cotton through such demonstrations. It is felt that the project should be extended to all cotton counties in Oklahoma in 1936.

As County Agent Beck and Mr. Nations worked with their boys 1 day the latter remarked: "Next year we ought to have these boys growing some better cotton." At the next class meeting, Beck brought the subject up with, "Why wait until next year?"

"I've been thinking so, too", said Mr. Nations. They proposed it to the boys. The boys, who had already studied adapted varieties, voted to grow Acala 8. The Mangum Chamber of Commerce financed the purchase of seed, not certified but from a careful grower. The boys bought seed from this supply, according

(*Continued on page 112*)



A cotton club boy explains his work.

Youth In a Missouri County

Plan Their Own Program of Self-Improvement Studies

FARM young people in Jackson County, Mo., have developed a program of self-improvement studies—including drama, recreational activities, and discussions of current topics—designed to fit their particular needs and interests. During the winter of 1934, 43 young people from 18 to 24 years of age participated in 4 all-day monthly meetings.

Although their efforts were aided to some extent by Florence Garvin, county home demonstration agent; R. S. Clough, county extension agent; T. T. Martin, State club leader; and other members of the State staff, the program for the most part was set up and has been managed by the young people.

These farm young people, both former 4-H club members and nonclub members, participated in studies of the drama, debates, discussions of land use and land planning, recreational activities, and made an analysis of their own personal characteristics. As a direct result of this program three home-talent plays have been presented in the community, and a weekly dramatic skit is being presented by members of the organization over the radio station KMBC in Kansas City.

Two systems of debating were explained at the meetings by Prof. Gerald D. Shively, coach of the debating teams of the University of Missouri, and these teams demonstrated for the group formal and congressional types of debates. This was partial training and preparation for group discussions to be carried later in consideration of such subjects as land-use planning, forestry and conservation, and other information presented as background material in agricultural economics.

The personality studies were made under the guidance of Dr. C. E. Germane, of the University of Missouri, with the assistance of the State 4-H club leader, Mr. Martin.

Educational tests of the standard psychological type were used in aiding these young men and women to discover and understand their individual traits of character, personality, social attitudes, social usage, and diagnostic tests for introversion and extroversion tendencies. Certain of the tests were given to gain an understanding of the individual reactions under normal conditions and in natural-life situations.

Simple confidential recommendations were made to each person taking the tests in order that the individual might plan such activities as would improve his or her development in the phases of life covered by the tests.

Of these tests and their results, Mr. Martin says: "Sufficient time probably has not elapsed since these personal studies were made for a true measure of the values to be determined. It would require a number of additional tests for each young person to get a complete evaluation of self, including aptitudes, personal attitudes, and adjustments. However, the trends seem to be indicated subjectively in the reactions of these farm young people about as follows: First, the young people accepted the personal information about themselves as scientific and basic, free from unsolicited criticisms, opinions, and advice; second, they seemed to feel that this personal information provided them with some background for vocational guidance; and third, there were subtle evidences of readjustments being made here and there, as was indicated in confidential statements of the young people and in changes in their conduct."

Leisure Time Camp

Brings Joy of Living to South Carolina Women

WHEREIN leisure is not a thing of wealth or time but of attitudes and wherein the changing American attitude toward the wise use of leisure time urges its use to enhance the joy of living, we three home demonstration agents of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties, S. C., determined to give our home demonstration club women the opportunity of a leisure-time camp", writes Elizabeth Williams, home demonstration agent in Cherokee County.

The idea met with a quick response from the farm homemakers who liked it so well they have made an annual affair of it, and plans for the camp were soon under way. The first 3-day camp was held at the Glenn Springs Hotel, Glen Springs, Spartanburg County, last summer, with 400 farm women visiting camp. The program was planned to show the opportunities for happiness in simple social pleasure and the pursuit of hobbies.

The morning program was devoted to instruction in the production of plays in the home communities and demonstrations in attractive personal appearance by a beauty parlor operator. This latter included the actual thinning of long, heavy hair, and, rather surprisingly, there was no shortage of willing volunteer customers for demonstration purposes. Fashion flashes of the latest in summer clothing and a quick and easy method of making soap without even cooking it were two other subjects of great interest on the morning programs.

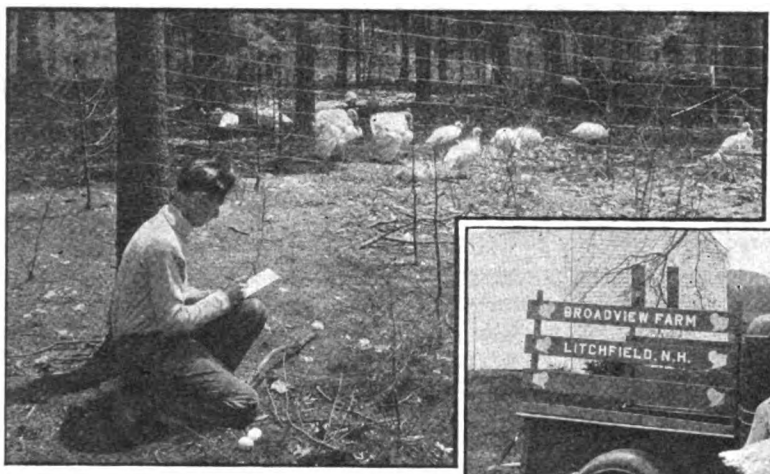
The afternoons were devoted to hobbies. Exhibits of various kinds of hobbies were set-up and instruction given when desired. The hobbies included flower arrangement, pan gardens, the making of corsages, knitting, crocheting, quilt patterns, labor-saving devices, simple home-made games and puzzles, and many others. The women brought their favorite hobby with them and spent as much or as little time in the hobby rooms as they wished, but for most of them there was not time enough to learn all about the hobbies which interested them.

Each evening a vesper service was held under the spreading trees, followed by an entertainment devoted mostly to music. The men, women, and children visitors came sometimes 40 or 50 miles to sing with the campers the old songs of the church and the old familiar songs of Dixie and other favorite "songs that live." Every person within hearing joined whole-heartedly in the spirit of the evening. So many people came from miles around that they could not all be seated.

The camp proved so successful that it was eagerly voted an annual event, and this summer another tricounty leisure-time camp is bringing 3 days of relaxation, inspiration, and happiness to these South Carolina women.

Boys On The Farm

Sons of the Soil in New Hampshire Do Business on Their Father's Farm



David and Arnold Campbell are doing a good turkey business on their father's dairy farm. They raise 1,250 turkeys annually, have their own truck, and keep their own records.

A former 4-H club boy standing in the doorway of a greenhouse built as a 4-H club project last spring. Three hundred dozen tomato plants, some pepper plants, and cabbage plants were sold from the greenhouse.

(Above) A dairy farmer looks over the poultry record books of his two sons, former 4-H club members, who keep 1,200 layers on their father's farm. Half of the layers are Barred Rocks and half Rhode Island Reds. They sell their eggs wholesale at the Derry Egg Auction and raise 3,000 chicks each year. (Right) Tractor made at home by a farmer and his sons at a total cost of $145. They expect this tractor to give service in their fields and orchards for many years.

My Point of View

A Chance for Service

Hundreds of times each year we are called upon to render service to boys and girls in our 4-H clubs by helping them to decide what project best fits their needs.

Our older 4-H boys and girls, those from 15 to 21 years, and even older, have loads of problems to solve, and often we are called into their confidence in solving them.

Early this spring, as I was passing through a town in the northern part of the county, I noticed a boy standing on a bridge beside the road. I thought nothing of this at the time, but some 2 or 3 hours later, upon my return trip, I met the boy in the same place. I stopped to talk to this young fellow, and in a short time I discovered that he had dropped out of school. He felt like an outcast at school and at home. After having a long and confidential talk with him, he agreed to return to school and promised to write to me. About 2 weeks later I received a nice letter from him, and he was back in school. He had made some necessary adjustments at home and was seeing things in a new light.

Local 4-H leaders who give many days of time to help their members probably show the greatest spirit of service of any group of people who are helping the farm youth of America today.

I feel that the greatest satisfaction that comes to one as a result of these many opportunities for service is the happier rural life that one can see as a result of it.

(By Kenneth E. Gibbs, Hillsborough County club agent, Milford, N. H.)

* * *

A Good Year

I thought this would be an ideal year for 4-H clubs and set out to organize 10 clubs. When I was through there were 20 organized clubs in the county. The only handicap was the weather.

(Benjamin P. Gorder, county agricultural adjustment agent, Hettinger, N. D.)

Your Page

This page is established to give agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents, and other extension workers a place in the REVIEW *where they may express their ideas. Keep items to less than 150 words if possible. We hope you'll make this your page.*

The County Agent, of Course

When, in the course of human events, the corn-hog producers are offered an adjustment contract by the AAA, whose duty is it to carry the glad tidings to the producers?

Who rides forth knightly to hold converse at the town hall with prospective signers?

When aforesaid producers are lost in the mazes and intricacies of a 4-page contract, who is it that uses his few remaining shreds of intelligence in finding the right figure for the right place?

"Hope springs eternal", and springtime is planting time the world over. Who then makes out the applications, mortgages—old and new, seed loans, notes, and waivers so that hopeful producers may procure seeds that the hungry multitudes may eat and be clothed?

When the heavens refuse to let down the refreshing rain, so that pastures are bare and cattle are lowing from hunger and thirst, who helps to alleviate the distress to animals and humans by purchase of surplus animals?

When word is sent out that producers may set up their own credit agency for long-term chattel loans, who is charged with responsibility of assembling men of vision and integrity to head such a project?

When Federal funds are made available to stamp out a virulent contagious disease in cattle, who again rides forth knightly to carry the message?

When haymows fail to receive their expected loads of fragrant hay and silos fall inward for lack of corn and the cattle are still hungry, where does the worried farmer turn for assistance in getting money to buy fodder for his few remaining cattle?

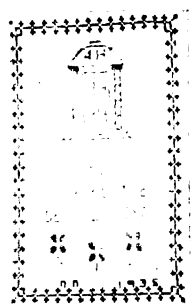
When all other lending agencies have been tried in order to keep the subsistence farmer afloat, we still have the rehabilitation corporation with their far-flung activities and projects to fit into the scheme of rural living, and again we ask who is first in the county to be contacted to further this new venture in social planning?

(Robert Freeman, county agricultural agent, Ramsey County, Minn.)

* * *

Samplers with 4-H Motif

As the first English settlement in America was at Jamestown, in James City County, Va., the 4-H club members of that county are making samplers on colonial lines embodying the 4-H club emblems. The original of the sampler shown in the accompanying picture hangs in the office of the home demonstration agent located in the colonial court house in old Williamsburg. Note the use of the 4-H and 4-leaf clover motif.



(Mabel Massey, home demonstration agent, James City County, Va.)

* * *

Doing Versus Listening

During the year a good deal of stress has been placed on the fact that most people enjoy doing things themselves instead of listening to others. This idea was presented on every possible occasion in connection with our community meetings and 4-H meetings, and the idea is beginning to take hold in a larger way in connection with our farm bureau and home economics work. Leadership in this county has been slow in developing, but when once developed has been, for the most part, very satisfactory.

(W. P. Stall, county agent, Jackson County, Ind.)

Putting Erosion Water to Work

C. B. Brown and C. J. McCash, the extension agents in Pima County, Ariz., tell of the steps they have taken to control flood water for the benefit of ranchers in their county.

EROSION control and water-conservation programs are not new to Pima County, Ariz. From the very start, Mr. Brown, who has been county agent in Pima County since 1920, has recognized the importance of this type of extension work—the conservation of natural resources. One of his first steps in formulating a program for the county was to advocate and assist the ranchers in the utilization of flood water in the production of excellent forage crops. Later, steps were taken to establish the practice of constructing check dams in efforts to conserve and increase existing water supplies and to aid in the control of soil erosion.

By 1929 the demand for this type of work had become so persistent that it was deemed desirable to employ a competent engineer for the work. With the aid of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce and the Pima County Farm Bureau sufficient funds were obtained to employ, in August 1930, C. J. McCash, a graduate engineer, as full-time assistant to Mr. Brown. Mr. McCash was to devote his efforts to erosion and water conservation, working cooperatively with the county agent.

Important Work

This erosion and water-conservation work is highly important in this region where water supplies are limited and where the type of soil and other conditions are favorable to rapid erosion by flood water.

During 1934 a more intensive effort was made possible through the cooperation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's work projects and the funds provided by this organization and the Civil Works Administration. Stream bed improvement work in the Santa Cruz and the Rillito River valleys together with a drainage project was started under a Civil Work's appropriation of $165,000. This project embraces some 43 square miles north and east of Tuscon. The magnitude of the project offered a rare opportunity to study and observe the effectiveness of erosion-control methods.

The early attempts in erosion control were made in a half-hearted manner, as one rancher expressed it, "No; Brown, I have spent hundreds of dollars fighting a losing battle, and only 'God Almighty' can handle the situation now."

The damaging erosion had come upon them almost unsuspected, the flood water had followed a cow path, an old road, or had just started going some place. The small ditch formed by this water flow hardly attracted attention; it was not much in the road and the fields continued to produce. However, after a heavy rain some attempts were made to control the water, for it had started in earnest now. Some brush barricades were thrown across the gully, which made matters worse, because where the barricade held the water went around it, widening the channel to make way for more and more damaging water. Flood water was concentrating its efforts and Brawley Wash in the Alter Valley was on its way.

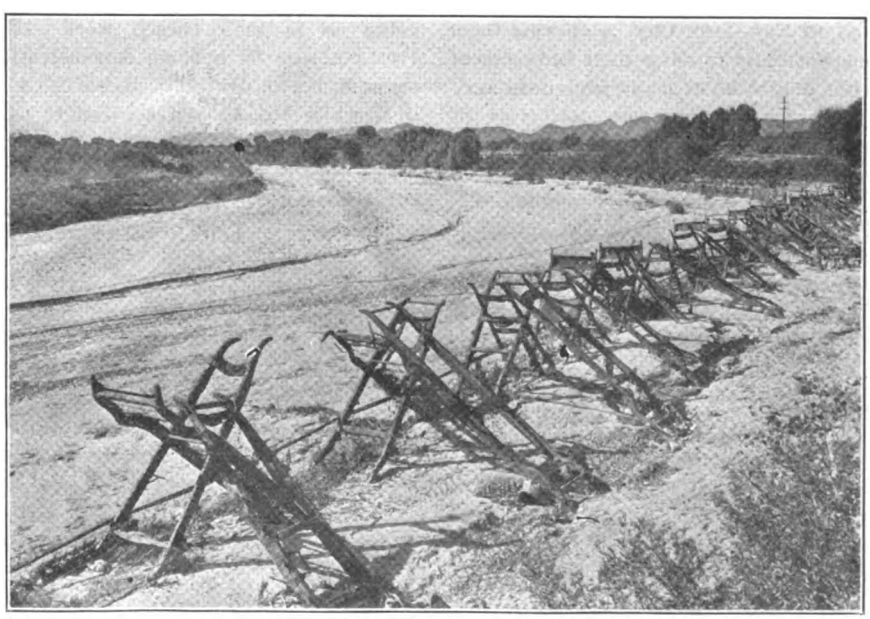
"It was at this stage", says Mr. Brown, "that the arch enemy of fertile range land—concentrated flood water—was given some man-made assistance. The increased use of the automobile made necessary the construction of roads which would be passable in all kinds of weather. In 1920 the county started the construction of a long grade, straight across the valley with a 100-foot bridge in the very trough of this rich valley."

With this aid the mass of flood water which had heretofore been slowly spread over the entire valley floor was concentrated into the opening under the bridge. When it emerged its productive nature was changed to one of destruction as the water ate its way down the plain. Today it is well on its way to completion, a wash 30 miles or more in length, from 100 feet to a quarter of a mile in width, and from 10 to 40 feet in depth. It does not follow a straight line; it wandered and extended side washes in every direction, further robbing the plain of its range value.

If the washes and gullies had been the only damage it might not have been so bad. What it did was to remove the flood water that had for years sustained the grass which raised the cattle, which the ranchers sold for cash. It lowered the water levels, and springs dried up and wells ceased to supply much needed water for man and beast.

Here was an erosion problem big enough to challenge the best, a problem

(*Continued on page 111*)



Automobile frames used in the construction of a barricade to control erosion in the main channel of Brawley Wash. Note the steel cable which holds the frames together, the woven wire, and the silt deposit of 1 year, which replaces the eroded soil.

Leaders of Tomorrow

Fifth Pair of 4-H Club Fellowships Awarded

James W. Potts.

Ruth Lohmann.

Mildred Ives.

Edwin Matzen.

FOR the fifth year a young man and a young woman, former 4-H club members, have been awarded a $1,000 fellowship to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. These two young people, Ruth Lohmann, of Zumbrota, Minn., and James W. Potts, of Aspermont, Tex., have already shown their ability to apply themselves to their work and to work with other young people toward a common goal. In keeping with their policy "for youth through youth" the Payne fund, of New York City, is offering them an opportunity to know their Government better and to know many leaders in agriculture and Government, to better fit them for leadership.

Miss Lohmann spent her early years on a farm in Goodhue County, joining a 4-H club when she was 12 years old. She soon became one of the leading spirits in the club and did very fine work in it. She also organized several other clubs, keeping the younger members interested and active. She worked her way through college with her 4-H project work and vacation work, receiving a degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota in 1934. While at college she was president of the Gopher 4-H Club and organized the "Gopher 4-H Loan Fund." She is now teaching home economics at Elkton, Minn.

Mr. Potts, growing up on a farm in Lubbock County, Tex., spent 11 years as an active 4-H club member, achieving success in his own projects and in maintaining the interest and cooperation of other club members. He served as president and secretary of his own club and later became the local leader. He graduated from the Texas Technological College, majoring in agronomy in 1933, and is now county agent in Stonewall County, Tex.

Having just completed their 9 months of study, Mildred Ives, of North Carolina, and Edwin Matzen, of Iowa, are going on in their chosen work. Miss Ives plans to be a home demonstration agent in her native State of North Carolina, while Mr. Matzen goes on to Cornell University to spend next year studying with Dr. G. F. Warren in agricultural economics.

Besides visiting Congress and learning something of legislative methods, these young people have visited the various departments of the Government, spending some time learning of the research problems under way and how they are handled. They made a special report on the civil service, which required their spending several weeks conferring and working with the employees of the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Ives has prepared a thesis on a problem in home management for 4-H club girls and Mr. Matzen on marketing problems and planned production studies for 4-H clubs. They are serious-minded young people who have had a wonderful time in Washington but are thinking more of what they can take away which will mean the most to others. They think the best thing they have learned is where to get information and how to get it in the Government.

The young people who in the 3 preceding years held these fellowships are all giving a good account of themselves. Mary Todd, of Georgia, and Andy Colebank, of Tennessee, were the first. Miss Todd during the past 6 months has been helping to get home demonstration work under way in Puerto Rico and has done an excellent job teaching the new native agents canning and extension methods. She was on leave of absence from her regular job as home demonstration agent in Carroll County, Ga. Mr. Colebank is working with the dairy section of the A. A. A., and as a champion dairy club member in his 4-H club days he has the right background.

Margaret Latimer, of South Dakota, one of the second-year scholars, is now 4-H club agent at large in New York, while George Harris, of Kentucky, is now State extension dairy specialist in Kentucky.

Esther Friesth, of Iowa, is now Mrs. Wayne Intermill, living in Wisconsin, and still interested and active in club work. Barnard Joy, who was county club agent in Ulster County, N. Y., before taking the fellowship, returned to his work there with renewed belief in his work and determination to be of service to the young people in his county.

Beauty Along the Road

In 16 counties in southwest Arkansas the home demonstration agents are making an intensive drive to improve the home grounds and beautify the highways.

During the months of January, February, and March, 204 home-demonstration clubs had programs on home-grounds work, and 210 clubs selected home-grounds leaders. Thirteen of the counties have selected county home-grounds leaders, 16 counties held one or more county-wide meetings for leaders, and 32 communities enrolled in the 5-year landscape demonstration. County home-demonstration councils in the 16 counties are sponsoring the work of beautifying highways running through the counties. Thirteen roadside rests are being developed.

More Recreation Needed

Plea of Older 4-H Club Girls

OLDER 4-H girls are especially interested in social and recreational activities, replied club leaders in 26 States to a questionnaire sent out by a subcommittee on work with the older 4-H club girls, 16 to 21 years of age, for the extension section, American Home Economics Association.

Fifteen States believed that the project work interested the older girls most, and eight States listed this as having the only appeal. Other activities found interesting to 4-H club girls given in the order of the number of States mentioning them are personal improvement and social customs, community activities, personal development, discussions, nature lore, money making, vocations, and family relationships.

Among the 39 States answering the questionnaire, 26 organized joint clubs for older boys and girls while 13 organized them separately. The relationship between the difficulties listed and the place of holding meetings is interesting. Where most of the meetings were held in school time, the chief troubles noted were lack of time for programs and inability to keep older members. Where meetings were held in school, it seemed almost impossible to divide the groups according to ages. It naturally follows that this older group drops out.

Lack of Volunteer Leadership

Contrary to the opinion that each community has some leadership, the greatest difficulty listed was lack of volunteer leadership. Other difficulties mentioned were lack of program material, time, and personnel of extension agents sufficient for organization and supervision.

The program offered to these girls now devotes more time to homemaking projects than to any other activity, though the time spent on social and recreational activities is not far behind. With only three exceptions, the programs in each of the States represented were made by the members with the help of the leaders.

After studying the information assembled from the survey, the committee suggested that in order to reach more of the older girls, they should be organized with the boys, separately from the younger members and on a community basis when possible. The meetings should be held in home or community buildings where adequate time and facilities are possible.

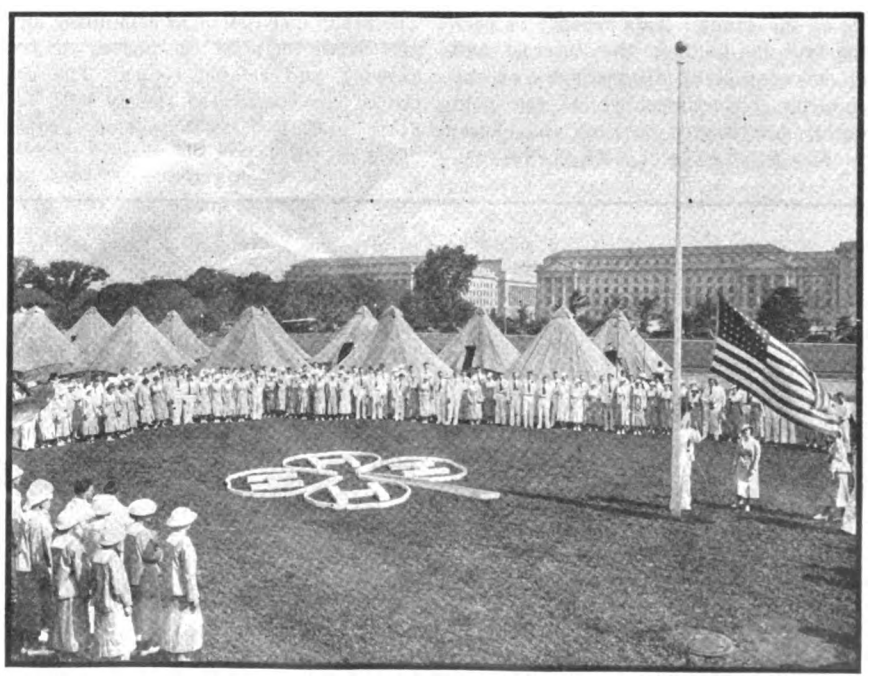
The committee suggested further that opportunity should be given the members to develop an organization of their own which is not adult-dominated but which allows for mutual sharing of experiences, though adult guidance and sponsorship will always be needed. The natural and predominant interests of this age group should be recognized in planning programs. These interests can be used as an entering wedge in starting a club rather than the subject matter which will find its way as the individual needs of the members are discovered.

The committee working under the chairmanship of Hallie L. Hughes, State girls' club agent in Virginia, included Gertrude Warren, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Elizabeth Salter, Wisconsin; Gladys Bradley, Colorado; Elsie Trabue, Connecticut; and Mrs. Harriet Johnson, South Carolina.

A RADIO contest sponsored by Epsilon Sigma Phi, an organization of extension workers, was won by County Agent J. L. MacDermid of Orleans County, Vt., with a paper entitled "Potato Spraying." Nineteen papers were presented during the year's contest over various stations serving the Vermont area. The judges were Messrs. Markham and Cragin of Station WGY. In recognition of the winning, the Epsilon Sigma Phi key was awarded Mr. MacDermid. A similar contest will be staged during 1935.

Community Roadside Market

The roadside market of the El Paso County, Tex., home demonstration clubs is of locally made adobe brick with the woodwork painted Mexican blue for good luck. This market did almost $200 worth of business the first month it was opened. Two managers do all the work of selling the products, keeping books, furnishing supplies such as paper bags, string, wax paper, also the fuel and lights, and keep the market building in a clean and orderly condition. Each producer delivers her products to the market and pays a 20 percent commission for the services of the managers. Twenty-eight women sold through this market in one month recently.



Opening the ninth annual 4-H Club Camp held on the Department of Agriculture grounds in Washington, D. C., June 13–19, with 157 delegates from 40 States participating.

Fruit Committee Helps Agent

Put Across County Extension Program

HOW to make the county extension service of greatest value to the farmers of the county is a problem constantly in the mind of the agent. County Agent M. G. Lewis, in a fruit-growing area, has a committee of fruit growers working with him, who have increased the effectiveness of his work.

The work of the Roanoke (Va.) fruit growers' committee has been of outstanding importance, since this group was organized, in planning and conducting educational programs for fruit growers.

The committee was organized in January 1933. A year later several growers from the adjoining county of Botetourt were added, thus including two counties. The fruit-producing area of Botetourt County is closely associated in all respects with that of Roanoke County; thus the joint committee works quite satisfactorily.

The members of the committee are appointed by the county agent, with the assistance and advice of a few of the more prominent fruit growers of the section. The membership has been kept small, not to exceed 15, in order that round-table discussions may be carried on freely and participated in by all members of the group. This feature is very important in holding the interest and full cooperation of all members of the committee. Meetings, which are held monthly, are started on time and closed promptly 2 hours later. As a rule, discussions require the full time allowed, and individuals remain for a considerable length of time after the formal adjournment for discussion of various fruit-growing problems. Most of the time at the meeting is devoted to discussing problems of timely importance with the State horticultural specialist. Other members of the extension and agricultural college staff attend meetings which are devoted largely to some particular topic in their respective fields.

Special meetings open to all fruit growers are planned and arranged when needed. Several annual events open to all fruit growers have also been arranged by the committee, most important of which is the annual tour to orchards in which result demonstrations are conducted.

Method-demonstration meetings are planned and arranged by the committee in grading and packing, pruning, and rodent control. Result demonstrations in the past have included use of various spray materials, fertilizers, and pollination practices.

Membership on the committee has changed very little. The growers who constitute the committee value their membership highly and attend regularly. The group discussions at committee meetings have included all phases of fruit growing and related topics. The committee has cooperated closely with both State and Federal extension projects along all lines.

Eyes to the Future

(Continued from page 97)

lege students include as many of these subjects in their courses of study as they need to most thoroughly fit them for extension work. No regular courses are outlined by the colleges to train future extension workers for their specific jobs. In many cases the curricula are so crowded with technical subjects that, even though the student desires to do so, he cannot take as many of the so-called "professional subjects" as he would like.

What College Course Should Do

A college course for an extension worker should include enough economics to give the individual a thorough training in fundamentals and an understanding that will enable him to grasp and understand current economic problems. Training in rural sociology should be comprehensive enough to enable him to understand the problems of rural life and organization. It should give him an insight into the problems encountered in working with groups of people, in perfecting organizations, and in securing their cooperation and action in solving economic and social problems requiring group effort.

The more comprehensive the prospective agent's training in public speaking and agricultural journalism and similar subjects, the better will he be able to use these methods of teaching.

The technic of adult education is so different from that used in the college classroom that the extension worker is able to use but little of the information he obtains in college. If extension workers are to be thoroughly trained in the various methods of conveying information to rural people, it seems desirable that they receive training in extension methods of teaching. This might be supplied either in a regular college course or in a special short course conducted by experienced workers before the new agents take up their duties.

Unless research knowledge is interestingly and effectively conveyed to the rural field in such a form that farmers or their wives will act upon it, research in agriculture and home economics is not being used to the best advantage. It follows then, that the chief objectives of extension work are: First, to determine the problems that need solution; and, second, to demonstrate how information can be effectively applied in solving these problems.

Extension Teaching Different

Extension teaching differs from the classroom method in that the agent has no control or authority over his students other than as he inspires their confidence in him and builds up interest in the information he attempts to convey. Extension work emphasizes the problem method of instruction and deals directly with problems that individuals face on the farms and in the homes. This work offers the proper setting for ideal teaching situations, but these situations cannot be utilized to the best advantage by agents who are untrained or inexperienced in various methods of extension teaching.

A few institutions in recent years have offered special graduate training courses for extension workers. It would be desirable to have such courses offered by a sufficient number of colleges and universities so that they would be readily available to all workers. In recent years opportunity has been given extension workers in some States to take temporary leave for professional improvement, on full pay or part pay. A more general adoption of this plan and the encouragement of workers to take advantage of it would be helpful. Thorough training during undergraduate days is desirable, but a few months of special study after several years on the job will open new horizons, develop new enthusiasms, and greatly increase the effectiveness of extension workers.

Girls Like to Do Housework

According to Survey in Three States

IN ORDER to obtain first-hand information regarding the situations, problems, and interests of a representative number of rural girls of 4-H club age (10 to 20 years), preliminary to making suggestions for a home-management program for this age group, data were procured by questionnaires from 163 such girls in the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Some of the most interesting data collected were those regarding the girls' activities in the home. The girls were asked to check whether they performed a list of 25 home duties regularly or occasionally and whether they liked or disliked them. It was surprising to find that more than 90 percent of the girls wash dishes, set the table, pick up and put away clothes, make beds, dust, and sew. Between 70 and 90 percent help prepare breakfast, prepare supper, care for their own rooms, care for the whole house, help plan meals, help with the laundry, and buy their own clothes.

More older girls prepare meals, plan meals, mend, help with the laundry, buy clothing and household supplies, and keep household accounts than do younger girls. This indicates that the younger girls do more of the routine tasks about the house, while the older girls do those involving management and responsibility.

Contrary to popular belief, this study indicates that girls dislike very few household duties.

The only duties that were disliked more than liked by the younger girls were washing dishes, picking up and putting away clothing, making beds, and dusting. They like to prepare meals, set the table, care for their own rooms, care for the house, plan meals, care for younger children, work in the garden, care for poultry, sew, buy their own clothes and household supplies, and keep accounts.

A greater percentage of girls of the older group dislike rather than like to wash dishes, make beds, dust, and milk. They like duties such as planning and preparing meals, buying clothing and household supplies, and keeping accounts.

The study indicates that girls dislike routine tasks but like household duties involving responsibility. The girls in each group like more than they dislike 84 percent of the duties listed.—By *Mildred Ives, holder of the 4-H club Payne fellowship during the past year. The questionnaire described above was a part of her study of the home-management project for the 4-H club girl.*)

Putting Erosion Water to Work

(*Continued from page 107*)

which with each rain continued to grow in magnitude and devastation.

"Methods of erosion control in Pima County are in the experimental or we might say 'testing' stage. The factors entering the problem of conservation of soil and water resources are so varied that skill, experience, and above all, common sense are necessary in making permanent progress. In the earlier days, overgrazing was about the only factor which contributed to the concentration of flood water."

"However", continues County Agent Brown, "modern civilization has added damaging elements, the highway and railway grades. Flood water cannot flow over these obstructions and must, therefore, pass through the openings left in the grade, too frequently, very inadequate. It is from openings like these that the water starts on its wild flight."

Erosion in Pima County has been attacked with the fundamental principles of erosion control, the spreading of flood water over wide areas away from centralized channels where it rapidly gains in volume and destructive power. When nature's constructive protection is removed by some artificial concentrating barricade the water "eats into the vitals of the range country like a cancer", to put it in Mr. Brown's words. The innocent suffer with the guilty and the best of range management is of little avail once the water is on its way.

"Vegetable covering, which can be converted into beef, is the cheapest and most efficient measure to be used in erosion control", recommends the extension agent of Pima County. "Range management which carries out definite plans in providing such covering will aid in retaining land that has not yet been damaged. However, this must be supplemented by artificial measures where the water has gained the upper hand."

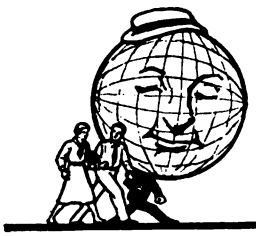
In those sections of the Alter Valley where level range areas have not been greatly affected, diversion ditches with tributary branches and low rush or woven-wire barricades have proved effective checks. "When this practice is followed the moisture goes into the soil and aids in producing excellent forage as well as aiding in the prevention of erosion at that point", says Mr. Brown. "In Pima County there are numerous valleys where the slow-moving flood water from the surrounding mountains produces exceptionally fine stands of native and introduced forage crops. They will continue to support local agriculture if flood water is controlled, but once it is out of control the erosion measures necessary are usually beyond the financial limits of the individual rancher."

"While these artificial methods have proved somewhat successful", continues Mr. Brown, "it is deemed far more advisable and economical to stop erosion before it starts with definite plans in range management."

Even small check dams have more than aided in the control of erosion; it has replenished the supply of water available from springs and wells. The conservation of these water supplies is just as important as the conservation of soil resources, and the same cure is effective in both cases.

"Springs and wells formed by natural seepage and drainage usually dry up during a prolonged dry spell, unless controlling check dams are constructed above the natural area supplying the spring or well", Mr. Brown says in telling of his work. "Deep wells offer in most cases a solution to the problem, but even here the water situation is improved by the use of properly located check dams.

During the past year this conservation work has made great strides toward a goal of very definite nature. Check dams have been constructed, water reservoirs have been established, barricades have been erected, and a great deal of preliminary work has been accomplished toward further control measures in Pima County; every effort is being made to return the natural resources where they have been damaged and in other places to prevent the erosion of those areas which have not yet been affected. Not only have these measures aided in the control of erosion and the replenishing of water supplies, but they have encouraged the ranchers, who had faced a seemingly impossible task, to try again.



This Changing World

Sees 4-H Clubs Meet Modern Problems

Nothing is Permanent

It is our observation that agricultural production, marketing, farm management, home management, motives of men and women, rural social life, and everything else are constantly changing. Nothing is permanent, and we may expect human affairs to continue in their adjustments. Therefore, we must attune the 4-H club program to meet those changes as they come along so that it, in turn, will be an effective factor in helping rural young people to meet changing situations successfully.—*Allen L. Baker, Pa.*

More Time Available

The adjustment program has taken thousands of women and girls out of the cotton and tobacco fields, giving them more time to devote to home improvement and home beautification. This is an adjustment in the home which will last, offering great opportunity to the extension service, and 4-H club programs are being formulated accordingly.—*L. R. Harrill, N. C.*

A Scientific Attitude

In the development of plans for our 4-H program we have gone on the philosophy that whatever we did should be to encourage in the boys and girls an appreciation of scientific knowledge and a development of a scientific attitude of mind so that they would be able to adjust themselves in a national way to changing conditions. We have never felt that we should inject into the program very much of the short-time emergency element but that the program should be planned to give the boy and girl a broader understanding and a greater interest in the activities of the farm, the home, and the community.—*W. H. Palmer, Ohio.*

Community Minded

Rural people are becoming community conscious and are asking for more community recognition, protection, and beautification. They are buying and selling by communities and demanding training through their local leadership. In 4-H club work, to develop more and better leaders in the local group should be our goal.—*L. I. Frisbie, Nebr.*

A Long-time Program

In Michigan we have not undergone any great revolution in practices relating to agriculture and homemaking. We are going along as we always have, trying to work with our cooperators in the counties and communities in building for a better and more wholesome rural life by improving, through the 4-H club program, the farm and home practices.—*A. G. Kettunen, Mich.*

Group Achievement

Less emphasis on individual achievement and more on group achievement will make the 4-H club program more suitable to changing conditions.—*Harriet F. Johnson, S. C.*

Boys Know Their Cotton

(*Continued from page 103*)

to their needs, to plant from an acre up to several acres.

The agreement is that each boy is to pick his cotton carefully. Then, on an agreed day or half day in each community, when the chosen gin has been cleaned so that their seed will remain pure, the boys will all gin their cotton together.

They will take their bales home and hold them until an assembling day is set, about the end of the picking season. All the 4-H Acala 8 cotton then will be assembled at Mangum and sold in lots or lists, according to its grade.

"Of course, we've got to grow the cotton yet", said County Agent Beck, planning ahead to this sale day. But they hope to make a community celebration of it, with the champion demonstration team repeating their grading and stapling demonstration, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association and other buying agencies taking part.

Cotton grading and stapling demonstration teams also were trained to take part in the contests at the annual Oklahoma 4-H club round-up, with the winning team in the Cotton Growers' contest ineligible to compete. Marketing short course work for the 4-H club members is thus being introduced at the round-up.

Through the Flood to the Club Round-Up

When the opening day for the Kansas Annual 4-H Club Round-Up rolled around the floods were upon Kansas. At 11 o'clock one of the principal roads coming into Manhattan was closed because of high water. At 4:30 another road became impassable, at 6:30 another one.

Just before the last main highway was closed a group of club members from southwest Kansas walked across the bridge carrying their bedding and baggage, having parked their cars on high land the other side of the river. Some club members were stranded at Junction City, and an airplane brought them across the water to Manhattan.

Afoot, through the air, and by boat the club members arrived until 1,050 were there, which was only about 300 less than expected. Many boys and girls drove 600 or 700 miles to get there when ordinarily they would have driven 300 or 400 miles. Several groups did not get there until the third day, but they did get there, and reported one of the best round-ups ever held.

Uncle Eddie, Aged 75, A Veteran Club Leader

Now 75 years old, Uncle Eddie Jordan is still a successful 4-H club leader. He has spent most of his life in Graves County, Ky., and has always been interested in rural boys and girls. For the last 10 years he has led an active boys' club, with from 12 to 20 boys enrolled. This year there are 17 members. The boys have entered their dairy calves in the Purchase Dairy Show for the past 6 years and won their share of the premium money, and have also furnished members for the county farm-practice and livestock-judging teams competing each year at the State fair at Louisville and at junior week at Lexington.

Secretary Wallace to 4-H Club Members

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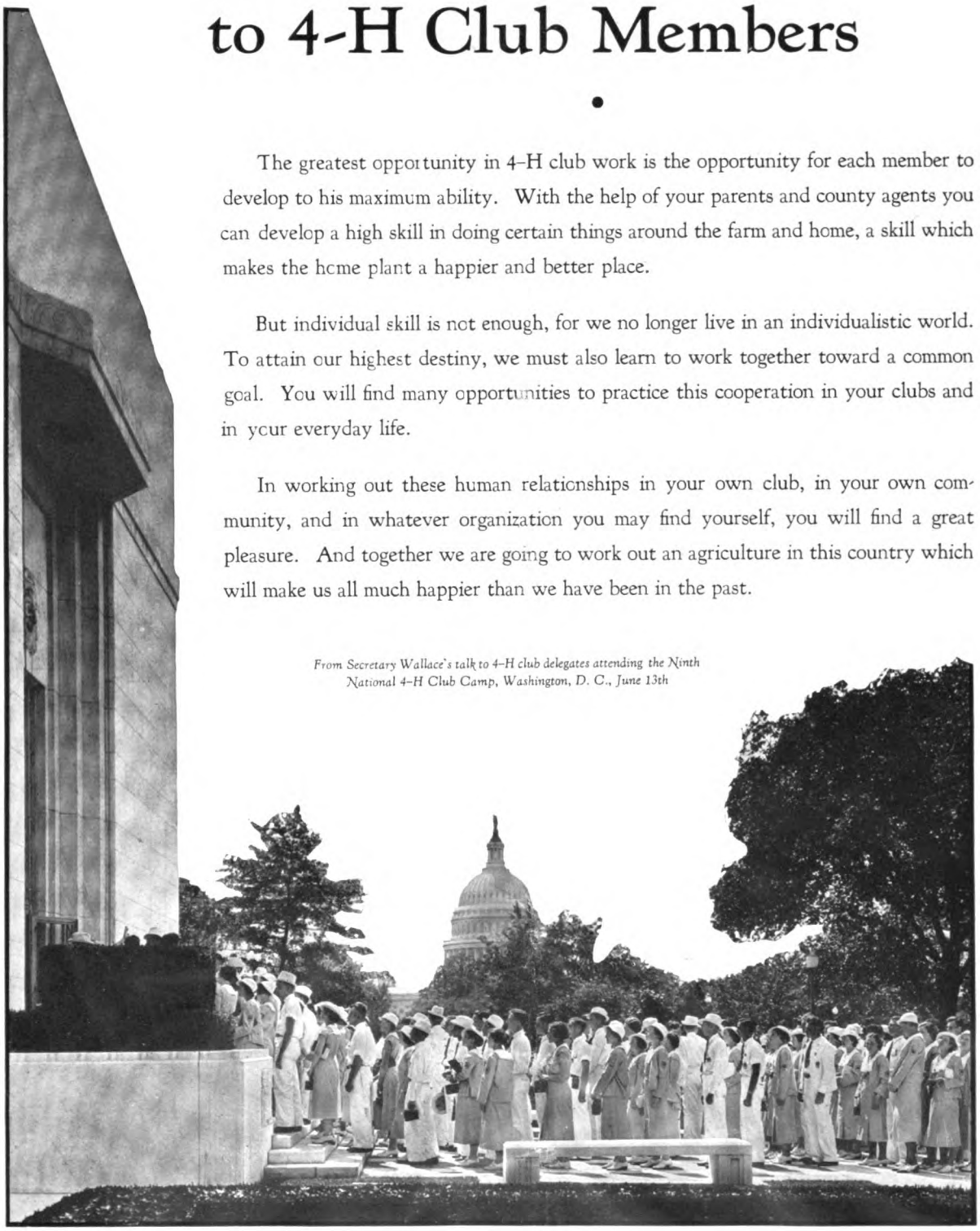
The greatest opportunity in 4-H club work is the opportunity for each member to develop to his maximum ability. With the help of your parents and county agents you can develop a high skill in doing certain things around the farm and home, a skill which makes the home plant a happier and better place.

But individual skill is not enough, for we no longer live in an individualistic world. To attain our highest destiny, we must also learn to work together toward a common goal. You will find many opportunities to practice this cooperation in your clubs and in your everyday life.

In working out these human relationships in your own club, in your own community, and in whatever organization you may find yourself, you will find a great pleasure. And together we are going to work out an agriculture in this country which will make us all much happier than we have been in the past.

From Secretary Wallace's talk to 4-H club delegates attending the Ninth National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13th



YOU WANT TO KNOW

What other agents are doing
The how and why of successful projects
Facts about national farm programs
What other agents say

Read The Review

The Trade Magazine for Extension Workers

The REVIEW serves as an exchange for ideas—reports successful methods and programs—interprets developments—records trends in extension work—lists sources of information and assistance—pictures the various phases of the extension program in which you have a part.

"MY POINT OF VIEW" means *Your View* . . . This new page, started in the July issue, provides a place for county agricultural, home demonstration, and club agents to express their ideas on any subject under the sun of interest to fellow workers. Contributions should not run longer than 150 words.

YOUR STORIES ARE NEEDED . . . The REVIEW is *your* magazine. It needs your stories, stories that tell concisely but clearly about successful activities, how the program was organized, the technic that "put it over", and human interest sidelights connected with the work. Good pictures will strengthen your story and put life into it. Remember, what is commonplace to you may be valuable and interesting to another. Submit your story, or query the REVIEW about it, either direct or through your State extension office.

Let's make *A Better Magazine . . .*

The new special page upon which to express your point of view, the different style of headlines in this issue, and other minor changes are intended to make the REVIEW of more interest and value to you. Means are constantly being sought to improve it. Your ideas and suggestions, your comments, and your stories will help to make it a better house organ. Send them in.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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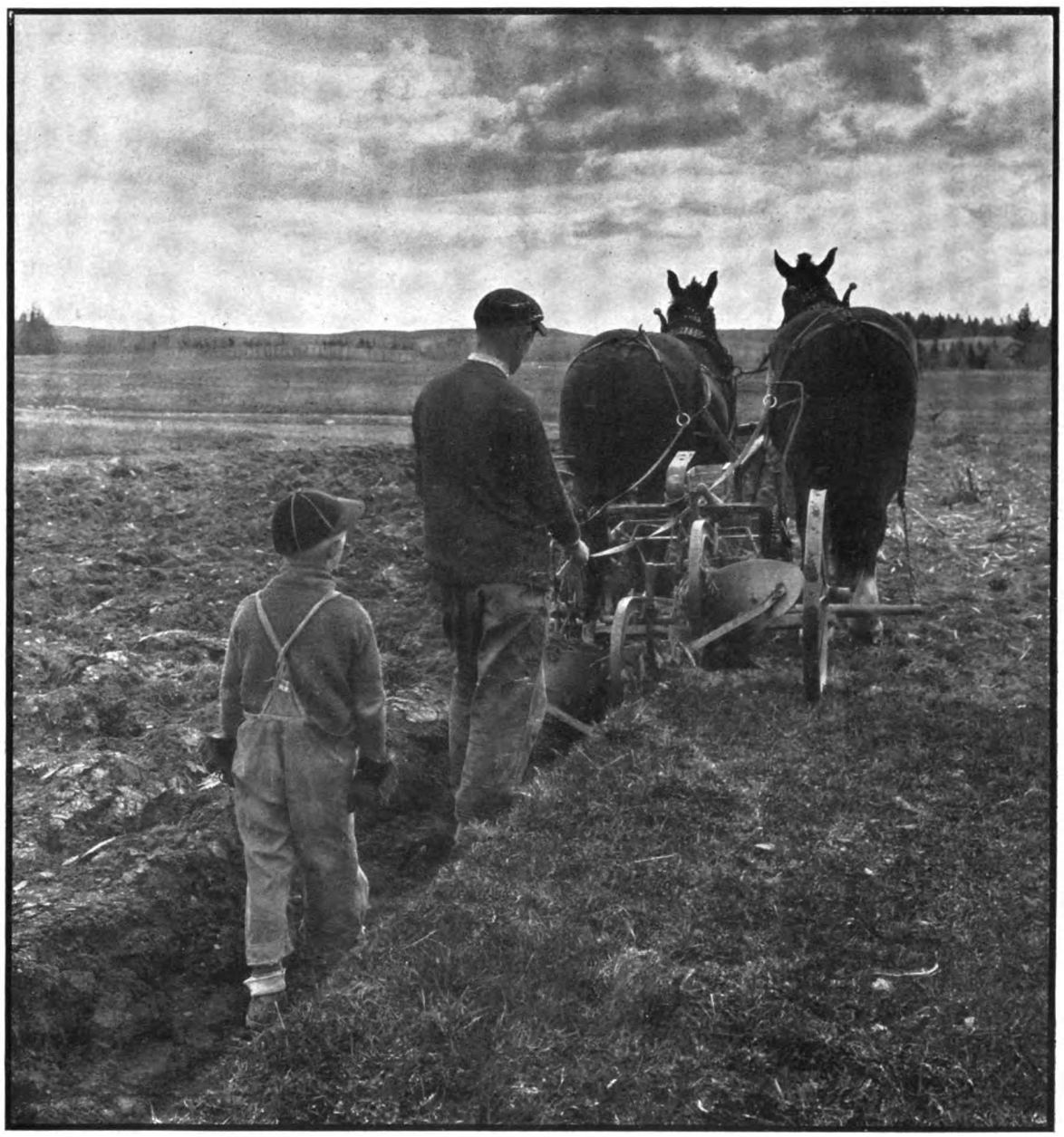

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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In This Issue

NEWS FROM the farm and home has been found effective by Maine county agents in stimulating interest and in conveying agricultural and home economics information to rural readers. The story, "*From Farm to Reader*", tells how agents and editors cooperate to give the paper a newsy feature each week and to bolster the extension program. Getting the news takes time, thought, and energy but according to the editors and agents the results are worth the effort.

GOVERNOR W. I. MYERS, Farm Credit Administration, in this issue describes the new farm credit act of 1935. This act is designed to give deserving tenants and young farmers a chance to become owners. The loan plus old debts to be paid off must not exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the farm. Interest rates of 4 percent and no renewals are other features of the credit program.

OUT IN Webster County, Nebr., farmers have been experimenting with the topography of their land for 5 years. The experimental stage is now past and they have found that terracing and contour farming coupled with good cropping practices keep the topsoil and fertility at home where it will do the owner some good. "*On the Level with Rough Land*" tells how the soil project was put across and the results obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS in this issue that are worth reading include the following: "*Adventure with Records*", a story of how club members in a Missouri county are finding pleasure and profit in keeping farm records; "*More Power to the Farmer*", a story with pictures of North Carolina home-made waterpower electric-generating outfits; "*Service to Community*", the work of South Dakota home-economics extension clubs; and the editorial on the inside back cover, "*Pegging a Principle*", by Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Contents

LOWER COST electricity and electric power for more farms is the goal of the program of the Rural Electrification Administration. Morris L. Cooke, administrator, describes for readers of the REVIEW the objectives of the electrification project and some of the facts farmers should consider.

ON THE special extension agents' page, "*My Point of View*", are found five miscellaneous items from Maine, Maryland, Texas, Colorado, and Oregon.

On The Calendar

National Recreation Congress, Chicago, Ill., September 30–October 4.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 5–12.

National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 12–19.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October 28–November 1.

Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 28–November 2.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18–20.

Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of National Grange, Sacramento, Calif., November 13–21.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 7.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7–10, 1936.

KANSAS seems to have its troubles, but it knows how to meet them. Drought, chinch bugs, and what have you? Then it was jack rabbits—eating up much needed livestock feed. If you don't think the jack rabbits were thick and if you don't think a well-organized campaign brought results in ridding the State of these pests, see the story, "*Kansas Meets Ravenous, Leaping Emergency.*"

CLERKS and stenographers in county extension offices have been under heavy pressure in the last 3 years. Emergency programs coupled with regular activities have increased their duties along with the agent's. But they have responded to the challenge throughout the country. For good examples see the stories, "*Clerks Gear Offices to New Speed*" and "*For the Office Secretary.*"

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Maine Agents and Editors Cooperate on Columns of Short Local Stories

County Agent Verne C. Beverly gets his story.

From Farm to Reader

Roland T. Patten, editor of Presque Isle Star Herald, can use it.

"SO, Mr. BEVERLY, please keep on sending me these items. We regard them as one of the most valuable parts of our papers." Thus C. C. Harvey, editor-owner of the Fort Fairfield Review, Fort Fairfield, Maine, expressed himself about news items supplied regularly by the extension service and the Aroostook Farm Bureau.

This story will reveal how Maine county extension agents use a department or column plan in reporting activities and results in their local newspapers. In order, we shall hear from a county agent, a home demonstration agent, and a club agent. Interspersed among comments from the agents we shall hear remarks by editors of some of the papers using the news.

Verne C. Beverly, Aroostook County agent, has the floor:

"The problem of bringing newsy stories to Aroostook farmers and homemakers has faced us for several years. We supplied timely and informative items to the four weekly papers in the county, but no organized effort was made to furnish them regularly. Each weekly has a circulation of from 1,600 to 2,200 copies, and each serves the nearby surrounding territory. Thus about 8,000 families are reached weekly. A medium was on hand but—how to use it effectively?

"A suggestion by the extension editor, Glenn K. Rule, appealed to the Aroostook extension agents as worthy of consideration, and visits to the four editors resulted in each agreeing to turn over a portion of a double column to the extension agents each week.

"The home demonstration agent, the assistant county agent, and I were ready for the first week's column, but the next month the column was a constant dread. But by carrying a field book and jotting down notes as we traversed the county, we found the column no problem and a convenient medium for seasonal and timely topics.

"A sketch of a barn and a house with a caption, 'With Extension Agents and the Aroostook County Farm Bureau', soon came into being as a heading to give greater emphasis to the column. Short items of 3 to 5 lines are the general rule, asterisks between the items serving to separate and make them more readable.

"At a meeting recently in New Sweden I asked for a vote on how many read the column. Fifteen of the nineteen men raised their hands. At another meeting 9 of the 10 present said it was the first thing they read when their paper arrived.

"Bernard Esters, editor of the Houlton Pioneer-Times, said in a recent letter, 'I have found, on repeated investigations, that the column is read thoroughly by those readers for whom it might be expected to have an interest. I feel that you are doing farm readers a great service—one that cannot but be helpful. We, as well as hundreds of our readers, would certainly feel a distinct loss if the column were ever discontinued.'

News stories in local papers are one of the most economical and effective media of conveying information to the public. In no other way can such a large number of people be reached for the same amount of effort. More effective use can be made of this teaching method—a method which not only teaches but attracts additional cooperators to county extension work. Agents in many counties use news writing effectively as a regular and important part of their extension program. The accompanying "symposium" from Maine tells how certain agents, with the help of Glenn Rule, extension editor, and the cooperation of the local editors, are producing popular and educational columns of farm news.

Editors Have Their Say

"The editor of the Presque Isle Star Herald, R. T. Patten, voiced a similar opinion. Another of the editors, C. C. Harvey of the Fort Fairfield Review, summed up some of the reasons why he feels the news notes are read:

"'They deal with matters of strict and practical interest to the farmer. They are expressed in plain, simple language that practically everybody can understand and appreciate. The author of these items has apparently studied condensation of thought, so that a man will not purposely avoid the column because it is long and tedious and takes too long to read.

"'So, Mr. Beverly, please keep on sending me these items. We regard them as one of the most valuable parts of our paper.'

"The agents write the material regularly on Saturday and have it in the

(Continued on page 120)

Be a Farmer-Owner

New Law Gives This Opportunity to Tenants and Young Farmers

W. I. MYERS
Governor, Farm Credit Administration

THE RECENTLY approved Farm Credit Act of 1935 holds out a new opportunity to young farmers and tenants and other prospective farm purchasers to acquire farms of their own.

The new act permits the land bank commissioner to lend up to 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the property for the purpose of buying farms. The maximum loan to one individual farmer is $7,500. Farm purchase loans on these liberal terms are now being made; and it is anticipated that thousands of farmers who previously were unable to buy farms will become farm owners during coming months.

The commissioner's loans were first authorized more than 2 years ago as an important part of the program to stop farm foreclosures and refinance farm debts on better terms. Commissioner's loans were made primarily to the more heavily indebted farmers. Altogether, these loans have been used to refinance debts of more than 400,000 farm owners, many of whom would otherwise have lost their farms.

Lend up to 75 Percent of Value

Commissioner's loans to purchase farms will be made on the same favorable terms as those to refinance farm debts. The interest rate will also be the same—5 percent a year. Where a farm-purchase loan is made in the maximum amount, that is, 75 percent of the appraised normal value, this amount must pay off all other debts against the property. If an applicant undertakes to buy an indebted farm and take over the indebtedness of it, the commissioner's loan, plus the old debt, must not exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the farm.

As land bank commissioner loans are made on either first- or second-mortgage security, undoubtedly many of the new farm purchases will be made by obtaining a first-mortgage Federal land bank loan, supplemented by a second-mortgage commissioner's loan. A large percentage of the refinancing loans were made in this way. The land bank is permitted to lend up to one-half of the appraised value of the farm land plus one-fifth of the improvements; and the commissioner may then lend an additional amount, the total of both loans not exceeding 75 percent of the appraised value.

As Federal land bank loans are made through cooperative national farm loan associations, the farm purchaser obtaining both a land bank and a commissioner's loan will have the privilege of membership in the local association on the same footing with other farm owners in the neighborhood who have land bank loans. He will also benefit by the low land bank interest rate on the largest part of his indebtedness.

Interest Rate Only 4 Percent

A feature which makes these farm-purchase loans especially attractive at this time is the fact that land bank loans through national farm loan associations may now be obtained at the all-time low rate of 4 percent a year. This low rate applies for the entire duration of the loan. To obtain both a land bank and a commissioner's loan to finance the purchase of a farm, or for other purposes, only one application is required; and the fee of $11 covers application for both loans if the amount applied for does not exceed $5,000.

Farmers or tenant farmers who apply for farm-purchase loans should be careful to keep in mind that the commissioner is lending money according to the appraised normal value of the farm—not according to the sale price. It is not the commissioner's business to say what the sale price of the farm should be. The farmer and the man who is selling the farm must work that out for themselves. Other conditions being favorable, the commissioner may lend as much as 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the property. The purchaser must put up the difference between the sale price and the amount the commissioner may lend. If the sale price and the appraised value are the same, and the commissioner will lend 75 percent, then the purchaser must put up 25 percent of the purchase price.

One of the main objectives in broadening the purposes of the commissioner's loans was to make it possible for eligible tenants and young farmers to buy farms; and the Farm Credit Administration is devoting especial attention to meeting their needs where they can be financed on a sound basis.

In handling the applications from tenants the first consideration, of course, will be the security offered; but particular attention also will be given to the applicant's farming experience in the locality, his ownership of work stock and the necessary farm equipment, his supply of labor from his own family, and his thrift and record for meeting his obligations.

Very often farm-purchase loans have been written for short periods with frequent renewals, requiring substantial payments of principal on each occasion, and, in addition, relatively high interest charges and fees for renewal. Needless to say, the percentage of failure among new farm owners has been extremely high, even in normal times.

Young Farmers, Tenants To Benefit

Thousands of young farmers and tenants should benefit under the new farm-financing plan. Lack of adequate, reasonable-cost financing for young farmers and tenants has been one reason for the rapid increase in farm tenancy in the United States during the past 20 or 30 years. Even in normal times it may not be easy for the young farmer starting out in life, or the tenant venturing into farm ownership, to buy a good farm with a relatively small down payment. Furthermore, creditors usually are more anxious to get their money out of property sold on a small margin than to liquidate relatively conservative mortgages made to established owners.

An unforeseen crop failure, a low-price season, or other temporary misfortune, especially if occurring in a renewal year, frequently cause loss of everything the purchaser has put into the farm. Periods of heavy expenses or temporary reverses occur in the lives of all of us. Ordinarily they should not be allowed to wreck a major venture, and for the young farmer or tenant farmer, ownership of a farm

(Continued on page 128)

On the Level With Rough Land

Nebraska County Agent Helps Farmers Establish Erosion-control Program

In addition to successfully conducting the erosion control program described by George Round, assistant extension editor, Nebraska, in the accompanying story, County Agent Paul F. Taggart has a number of accomplishments to his credit. He organized the Republican Valley Turkey Growers' Association with a nucleus of Webster County producers. In 6 years he has helped the association develop until last year it marketed 15,000 birds and bought over $8,000 worth of feed at a saving of more than $1,000 to the farmers. In 1929, Mr. Taggart coached the State champion livestock judging team; and in 1930, the State champion dairy judging team.

IT ISN'T hard to farm "on the level" even when your land is rolling and slightly rough. At least that's what farmers in Webster County, Nebr., have found after 5 years of experimenting with terracing and contour farming.

Farmers in this county have partially remade the topography of their land by cooperating in what probably is one of the most successful soil-erosion projects in the Middle West. Paul F. Taggart, until recently agricultural agent in Webster County but now agent in Washington County, Nebr., was largely responsible for the reawakening of interest in soil erosion and water conservation. Dams have been built, terraces constructed, and natural resources conserved for future generations.

The Beginning

It took a lot of hard work on the part of Taggart and his local leaders to "put the project across." A few farm leaders conferred with the agent first. They studied the proposition, looked to the future, and saw what had to be done. Soil-survey maps and weather bureau charts were used in this study, the results of which indicated that approximately 70 percent of the land, due to topography and type of soil, was either badly eroded or subject to erosion.

Extension specialists from the Nebraska College of Agriculture at Lincoln assisted with the original plans. Ivan D. Wood, extension engineer, and P. H. Stewart, extension agronomist, explained terracing and soil-erosion control to the farm people. Several hundred turned out for each meeting. That was 5 years ago.

It was from this study that the Webster County plan was formulated. Four men agreed to cooperate by planting legume crops on a part of their farms to keep up the fertility and by leaving a part of their farms without legumes to measure the value of this cropping practice in preventing erosion. Improved rotations and other good cropping practices played an important part in the erosion-control program. Two men also agreed to build terraces. One soil-saving dam was built on the county highway.

Now, 5 years later, the results of the county program are known to thousands of Nebraskans. Here are a few of them:

1. More than 75 men in the county have terraced all or part of their farms.
2. In few cases has there been any run-off of water where land has been terraced.
3. Some farmers own their own levels and do their own surveying preparatory to constructing terraces.
4. Some wells literally have been brought back in dry areas through the use of terracing, dam construction, and other conservation measures.
5. Numerous brush dams have been built.
6. The feeling that contour farming and terracing are impractical is rapidly being broken down. The effective results are becoming known to all Nebraskans. The county and State are rapidly becoming "conservation minded."
7. A considerable increase has been noted in the number of farmers using good crop rotations, growing legumes, and producing better pastures.

The Results

Plenty of examples of how the program has worked on individual farms can be found in Webster County. On the Emil J. Polnicky farm near Red Cloud, the county seat, the first work on the program was done. Mr. Wood laid out the terraces. Now 100 acres of the farm are terraced, and more will be done later.

"It's the only thing for this county", Mr. Polnicky declares. "Under present

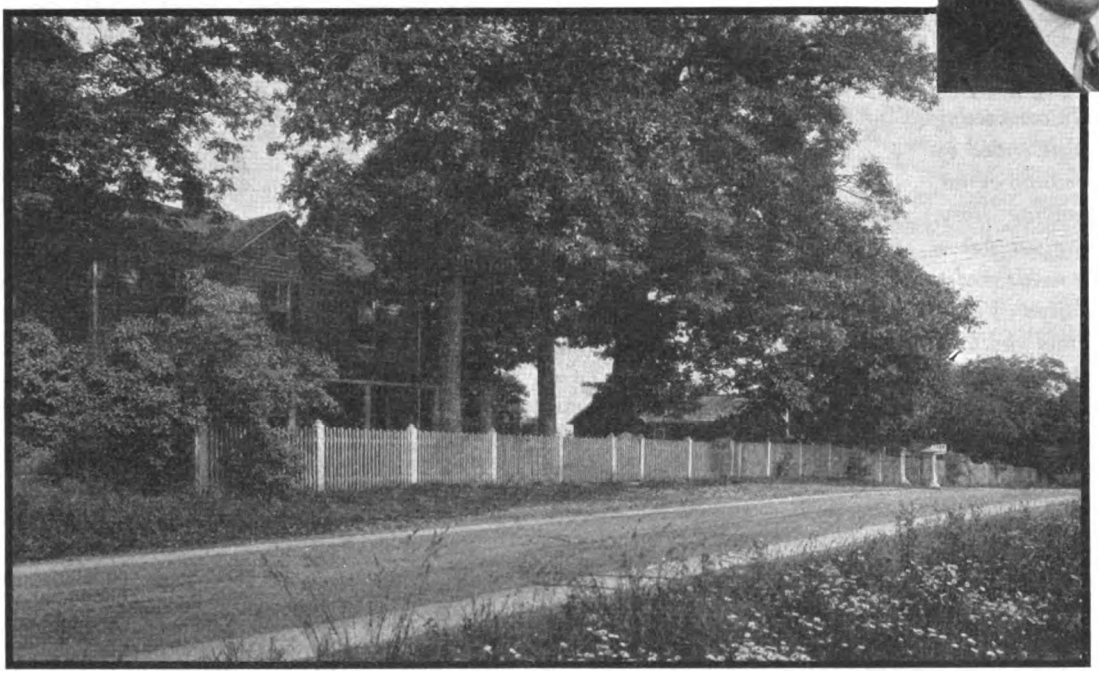
(*Continued on page 123*)

The terracing machine owned by the Webster County Farm Bureau is lent to farmers as part of the campaign to check erosion and conserve soil fertility. Here it is seen in action on one of the 75 farms that have terraces.

New Government Agency To Help Expand

Power for Rural Areas

MORRIS L. COOKE
Administrator,
Rural Electrification
Administration



A rural electric line brings light and power to this Maryland farm.

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION Administration, recently established by Executive order of President Roosevelt, is now prepared to provide power and light for many of the rural areas that are without electric service.

It will be impossible, for obvious reasons, for REA to bring electricity to a single isolated farm. Such a venture would be excessively expensive and impractical. It will be necessary for groups to cooperate, each group arranging for electric service as a community of people. These cooperating groups should be as large as possible, because there are certain expenses incident to the establishment and operation of a power and light line that would be very burdensome if they were not shared.

The more electrified farms there are among which these expenses may be divided, the lower the cost will be for each farm.

A rural electrification project for our purposes, is essentially one or more electric distributing lines, in a more or less compact area, carrying power and light from a supply source to each of a number of farmhouses and other buildings.

It is considered that a single electrification project, distant from any existing electric service lines, should embrace at least 25 miles of lines.

Where a project can be made an extension of existing lines, as is possible in many cases, a smaller project might be practicable.

These considerations are, however, quite general. They are in no sense hard-and-fast rules.

Seek Economical Use

The feasibility of plans submitted will be determined largely by:

The amount of electricity a given group can use.

The wholesale cost of this electricity.

The cost of the line to carry this electricity.

How low the charges, or rates, for this electricity can be made at the outset while providing enough revenue to insure that the project can pay its own way.

There are four ways in which electricity may be obtained for sound projects that satisfy REA conditions:

(1) Through the nearest private power company.

(2) Through a State, county, or local power district, or through a nearby city-owned electric-power plant that might extend its distributing lines to the rural area.

(3) Through a farmers' cooperative, mutual, or other group, or an organization of that type which might be created under State laws.

(4) Through REA itself, which might build lines to bring electricity to the project from the nearest source if satisfactory arrangements through other agencies prove impossible.

REA will lend the money to build the rural electric lines. No grants are contemplated, rural lines being expected to pay for themselves. The loans will be made to those undertaking the building and operation of the lines.

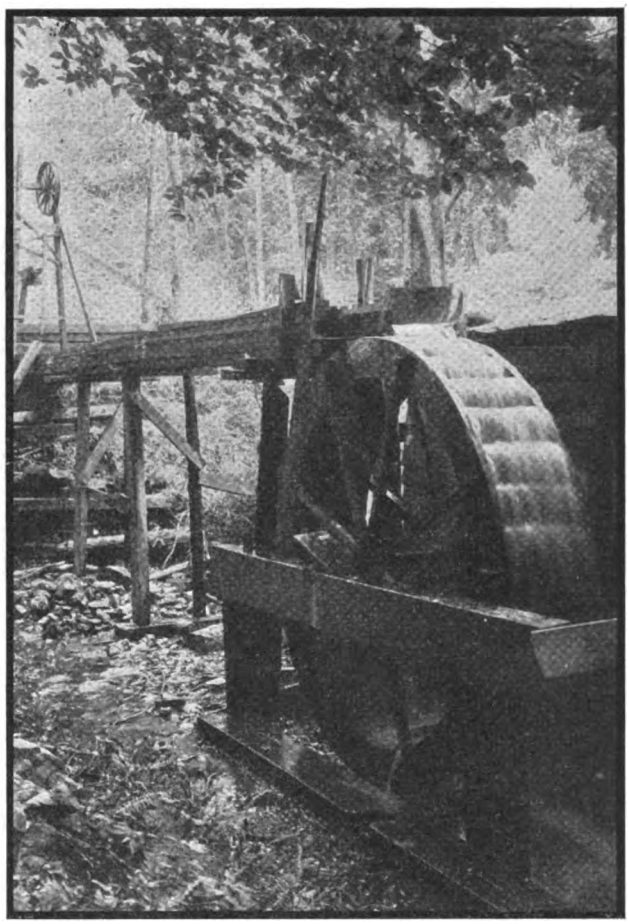
Borrowers Have 20 Years To Pay

Under normal conditions borrowers will be allowed 20 years to pay back the loans. The normal interest rate will be quite low, only 3 percent.

REA is so confident of the ability of these projects to pay their own way that, under suitable conditions, it will lend

(Continued on page 126)

More Power to the Farmer



MORE POWER and more light fall to the lot of North Carolina farmers who are building their own home-made water-power electric-generating outfits. These small plants, using various ideas sent out by D. S. Weaver, agricultural engineer, are springing up all through the piedmont and mountain sections of the State.

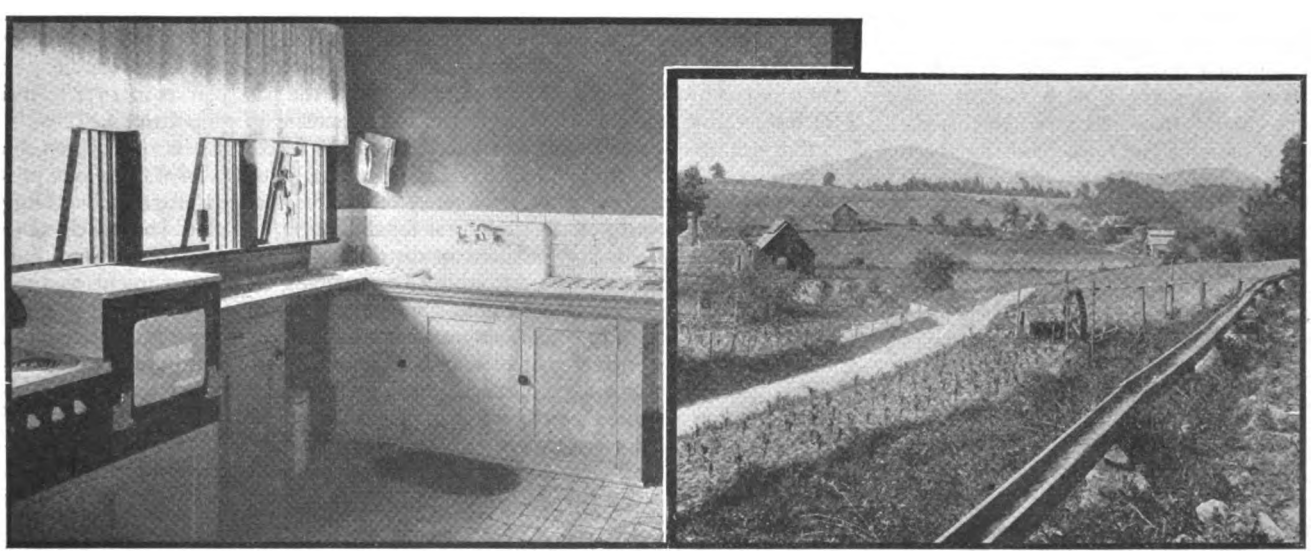
Will Patterson, of Caldwell County, a Negro farmer, built the outfit shown with only $60 in cash and some miscellaneous equipment. This generating plant lights his 6-room house and provides electricity for operating a water pump and churn. The water for operating the wheel comes from 2 mountain springs through a 300-foot race as shown in the picture. Another farmer in the same county built an electric outfit at a cost of $35 which has been running 2 years with no expense except for 2 pounds of grease. He now plans to enlarge his plant so as to supply power as well as light.

The large water wheel shown is on the farm of Lee B. Drum, Catawba, N. C. This generating plant is 1,500 feet from the house and supplies current for operating electric lights, radio, coffee percolator, electric iron, and other household equipment. Mr. Drum constructed his 8-foot water wheel himself. The total outlay, including wire and fixtures, was less than $80.

The farm-home kitchen belongs to Mrs. A. C. Jones in Forsyth County, and a convenient kitchen it is. An automatic electric range and an electric water system make the work lighter.

Of the 25,000 farm-home owners interviewed in the North Carolina rural electrification survey, more than 22,000 expressed their desire to use electricity in their homes. The demand for appliances was particularly noticeable in the desire for water systems, washing machines, refrigerators, and electric irons. The need for electricity for farm purposes as well in connection with poultry and dairy industries is being felt more keenly by progressive farmers.

With the appointment of a North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, the progress in supplying current to rural homes will be accelerated. An additional survey to cover the counties not formerly surveyed is now in progress, and by the time the rural electrification program of the Federal Government is completely outlined North Carolina promises to be in a position to avail itself of all the opportunities which the Federal program will present.



Clerks Gear Offices to New Speed

Knowing Farmers, Their Interests, and Answering Questions Promptly Are Important, Advises Anna Cathryn Foster, Head Clerk

I BEGAN my experience as an office secretary in the county agent's office, Daviess County, Ky. The first three important things I learned about this kind of work were (1) to recognize men and call their names on second or later visits to the office; (2) to remember something that each one is definitely interested in; and (3) either to answer questions correctly in the absence of the county or home agent or promptly admit that I did not know and promise to procure the information desired promptly from the agents.

Before the AAA work began, in order to be acquainted with subjects of interest to the different callers, we made a practice of recording the name of each visitor and the principal topic of discussion. During the last year we have been unable to keep this record as completely as before. In making the monthly reports, we reviewed these notes and frequently reviewed notes for 2 or 3 months previous. Many times after we had just reviewed notes, a man who had not been in the office for a month or more would call, and we could discuss with him a question he brought up on his last visit, and he would think that we had a wonderful memory.

Nothing seems to please a farmer more than to be recognized when he calls at the county agent's office. If the caller has to tell his name, particularly if he has been in the office once before, it seems to put a damper on the situation and make it more difficult to talk with him. If one calls his name at the time of greeting, he is in a better frame of mind to discuss any question, including a complaint he may have. Sometimes we have been unable to immediately call the name of the visitor, but by asking a careful question or two we are able to place him and at least get his last name correct. All efforts in this direction have been well repaid.

Before the AAA work began, I frequently made notes of a conversation between the county agent or home agent and a caller, particularly when the subject under discussion was a timely one that might apply to a number of people. Later, when the agents were away from the office, I was able to supply the same information to other callers. If, however, the question included points on which I was not familiar, I simply made notes and referred the matter to the proper agent.

I was reared in a rural community and perhaps understand better why some farmers wear the kind of clothes they do and use the kind of English they do better than a girl who has never lived in the country. I have found that any caller whose appearance may be unkempt or

(*Continued on page 125*)

The Agent's Right-Hand "Man"

In calling attention to the enormous amount of work handled by county agents during the past 2 years or more, little mention has been made of that great army of unofficial "assistant agents"—those who work as clerks and stenographers. In the accompany article, Anna Cathryn Foster, head clerk in the office of County Agent J. E. McClure, Daviess County, Ky., gives a few of her impressions and a few principles which help make the secretary's work successful. Incidentally, Miss Foster is a former 4-H club girl.

Mention has been made frequently of the assistance of 380,000 local leaders in the emergency and regular extension programs. The keeping of these 380,000 leaders informed about details of programs, obtaining agricultural or home-economics information for them, and notifying them of meetings threw an additional burden on the office forces. Many offices have had to handle 5 or 10 times as much clerical and stenographic work the past year as in 1932. And in few, if any, cases did the size of the force increase in proportion.

For example, county offices handled 21,400,000 office calls in 1934, 6,000,000 telephone calls, and more than 8,800,000 personal letters. In the various production-control programs, the emergency relief, the drought program including cattle purchases, farm credit, and rural rehabilitation, the clerks have helped to keep records straight, have assisted in distributing forms and instructions, and have answered questions on everything from details of a Government contract to how to make whole-wheat muffins and when to prune raspberries.

Head clerks in nearly 3,000 county extension offices have systematized the work so that the increased load could be handled with a minimum of additional help. In fact, in most offices the regular clerk handled the work with the exception of some part-time help. Because of the increasing number of telephone calls and office callers—in some instances more than a hundred visitors a day—the head clerk has had to be responsible for answering many questions or finding the answer in order to give the agent time to attend to other matters.

Growing 4-H Clubs

Flourish Amid Emergency Activities

EVEN though economic conditions have not been ideal and the AAA program has consumed much time and effort, County Agent Byron Dyer, of Bulloch County, Ga., can point with pride to growing and successful 4-H clubs. Tobacco farmers in the county cooperated with the adjustment program 100 percent, and 1,526 cotton contracts were signed in the county. At the same time club enrollment increased from 76 boys and girls in 1932 to 276 the next year, and more than 500 last year. Their achievements have kept pace with their numbers.

In past years their judging teams had almost won the coveted prizes but would fall slightly short of the goal. With a larger enrollment they renewed their efforts and won for the first time the district livestock judging contest. Woodrow Powell and John and Inman Akins attended the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta as a result of their efforts in the district judging contest.

Having tasted of success in one major event, the boys and girls put on the pressure in 1934 for new members and honors in the form of achievements. The enrollment passed the 500 mark.

Rosa Lee Hendrix was the first member to win State honors when she was judged the State health champion. This was indeed an honor when there were some 57,000 4-H boys and girls in the State competition. Willard Rushing, a 14-year-old club member, produced 112 11/16 bushels of corn on an acre to bring another State honor to the county. Paul Motes produced 109 bushels of corn on an acre to win another State prize. All three of these clubsters were awarded free trips to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago for 1934.

With a still larger enrollment in 1935, these 4-H club members started off in their first competitive event with a winning fat-stock judging team at the annual fat-stock show and sale at Savannah. Competing with 16 teams from Georgia and South Carolina, Pete, Rupert, and Kermit Clifton, 3 brothers ranging from 11 to 15 years old, led the field by 42 points. These boys did not know one beef cow from another until they each purchased an Angus steer to finish out for the show. Winning the judging contest was one measure of telling of their interest in beef cattle. They went even further. Pete finished a first-cross steer that took first place in the open ring for this grade. Rupert took first place in the 600- to 800-pound class for 4-H clubs and second in the open ring. Kermit's steer was injured before the show.

Each club holds its regular monthly meeting in the 12 consolidated school districts with Agent Dyer and the home demonstration agent, Lillian D. Knowlton, there. The boys and girls meet together for the program and then separate for instructions and demonstrations. Frequent tours are conducted so that each club member can find out what the others are doing. In addition, Bulloch County boasts a 4-H club camp where the members assemble each summer for short course work and recreation. Besides their annual camp of a week's duration, they meet one afternoon each month throughout the summer at the camp. Each of the community clubs, of which there are several rousing examples in Bulloch County, has its definite 4-H club organization. This has been an active source of help in developing the county 4-H clubs.

In explaining his methods, County Agent Dyer says: "You see, we merely follow routine work with the gang. The club members themselves have been instrumental in whatever they have achieved. And, don't forget the local leaders in each community, for they have been a grand help to us."

CHAIRMEN were appointed in practically all of the 95 counties of Tennessee for "Better Homes Week" which was held April 28 to May 2. Community chairmen were appointed in many of the counties. The home-management specialist of the extension service cooperated with county workers in a series of training schools. The first of these was held for the counties in western Tennessee with 40 chairmen present. Five of the training schools were held in different sections of the State.

Oregon Holds Trial Conference

For the Office Secretary

THE LARGE volume of business flowing through the offices of county extension agents emphasizes the importance of improving office methods. To this problem the supervisory staff in Oregon gave early attention this year. A trial conference of county extension secretaries was one of the means adopted by which this improvement was to be effected.

Secretaries from 13 counties adjacent to the central office were brought in for a 2-day conference. Those attending were unanimous in their expression of appreciation of the conference and its helpfulness. One secretary wrote, "Extension leaders were more than helpful in their explanation of the work, and the comparing of notes with other secretaries helped a great deal in solving some of my office problems."

The idea of holding such a conference originated with the county agents during a discussion at a district conference.

That there is need for maximum efficiency in county extension offices is apparent from an examination of the increased volume of work. In Oregon office callers increased from 80,733 in 1932 to 148,962 in 1934. Individual letters written increased from 59,935 in 1932 to 83,978 in 1934. There has been a corresponding increase in the volume of other office work resulting from increased demand for extension work, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities, and emergency programs.

The subject of improved office methods was taken up during the annual extension conference in December, and a demonstration filing system for the various control programs and farm credit activities was set up and discussed.

Some of the Oregon county extension secretaries have been on the staff for more than 10 years. Even these experienced workers found the conference helpful, as well as those who have only recently been employed.

Service to Community

Watchword of South Dakota Women

THE SERVICE which home-extension clubs can render to their members and to others is well illustrated by the past year's efforts in Brown County, S. Dak., where Mrs. Fred Wylie, of Frederick, is chairman of the executive board and Esther Taskerud is home agent.

Through cooperation with the Aberdeen city librarian, approximately 2,500 books were circulated among club members, affording many the best opportunity they had had in years to read literature they had wanted. The books were taken out for 6 weeks at a time and rotated among the members.

Sunnyside Club did the extraordinary in publishing monthly a typed newspaper called "Sunnyside Circle." The community has no local paper and no means of circulating local news. The extension club stepped in and provided this means. The paper has a different editor each issue and a regular staff of reporters.

Many clubs rendered community service, often to hospitals. The Sunshine Club gave stage equipment to a rural school. Ideal Club made and raffled a quilt, giving the proceeds to a destitute family. Palmyra Club gave money to the Good Samaritan School for crippled children.

East Riverside Club bought cooking utensils for the home community hall. This club organized a reading circle, too. Ordway Pioneers helped to buy furniture for the community hall. Carlisle Leaders gave money to a young man who had lost his leg, in order to help him purchase an artificial limb. ABC Club gave pictures to a church which had none. This club also sponsored a health clinic for preschool children which proved very successful. Willing Workers sent money to the children's home at Sioux Falls. Morning Heights Club sent many articles to an Aberdeen hospital.

Twenty-two of the forty-nine clubs in operation have sponsored 4-H clubs. Other activities, Miss Taskerud reports, cover a great variety of services to themselves, to their communities, and to other members of the community and State.

From Farm to Reader

(*Continued from page 113*)

newspaper offices Monday so that the type can be set before the last-minute rush. The column is used for news items. Special articles are also sent the weeklies whenever desirable and are placed upon the front page by the editors if this preferred position is merited."

In speaking about the plan followed in Kennebec County, Margaret Childs, home demonstration agent, says:

"Since May 1932 Kennebec County agents have conducted a weekly extension column in two of the county daily newspapers and have found it an effective way of forwarding the extension program, keeping extension people notified of various community and county 'doings', and telling others of the work.

"The column includes such items as: Dates and reports of community and county meetings, special meetings, contests, exhibits, field days, county and community officers elected, personal experiences and results of project information used, farm and home activities of individuals, stories written by county people, and announcements of special interest such as radio talks. Sometimes subject matter is used if it is timely.

"Although no definite check has been made, apparently many rural readers follow these extension columns week by week, judging from requests occasionally received for information and bulletins from readers of the column, and such remarks heard as: 'I'll look for the date in the paper', or 'Oh, yes; I saw that in the paper.'

"Several women have told me that they find the column of interest not only for news of what is going on but for the practical information it contains. At a recent meeting in Winslow I found that 16 of the 21 women present read the column regularly."

Kenneth C. Lovejoy, Waldo County club agent until July 1 of this year, and now State leader for Maine, says:

"A weekly newspaper, the Belfast Republican Journal, which covers the county quite thoroughly, carries our regular farm-bureau section for news from the home demonstration agent, county agricultural agent, and 4-H club agent.

"The 4-H news usually occupies at least 1 full-length column and sometimes 2 or 3 columns. Most of this news is first received at the farm bureau office from secretaries of the county 4-H clubs. Some comes from 4-H news reporters, and frequently the club agent takes notes at club meetings for the press. All this 'raw copy' is assembled during the week, written up on Monday by the club agent, and delivered to the weekly paper. This method is easier and a decided improvement over the previous haphazard method.

"Special events, as county field day, leaders' conference, and county contests are also announced and reported in the more popular dailies in the county.

"The chief advantage of the regular space in the weekly is that the readers know when and where to find it, and that it is thoroughly read is convincingly demonstrated when an error, typographical or otherwise, may appear. The interest in this column is also emphatically indicated when an expected write-up fails to appear (usually because the copy arrived after the 'deadline').

"The regular column also has the important advantage that activities fully deserving of recognition but hardly worthy of a separate news-length write-up can be given space.

"One of the few disadvantages is that less front-page space is given 4-H and farm bureau events. However, the editor, N. H. Small, is very cooperative and generous in giving us front-page space for special occasions and when requested."

OLD NEWSPAPERS are being put into utilitarian use by a number of the home-demonstration clubwomen of Grant Parish, La. They are being used effectively as a substitute for wall paper, says Nan Tarwater, home-demonstration agent. The papers are pasted on the walls and two coats of calcimine are applied, which gives the appearance of beaver board or plaster.

A NOVEL feature of the New Hampshire farmers' and homemakers' week held in August were the sheep-dog trials in which trained shepherd dogs from various parts of New England demonstrated their ability and speed in handling flocks of sheep.

Meets Ravenous, Leaping Emergency

Organized Jack Rabbit Campaign in 41 Kansas Counties Nets 940,426 Crop Eaters

Dr. E. G. Kelly, who organized the Kansas jack rabbit eradication campaign, is really an entomologist. But that didn't keep him from hunting larger game than bugs.

When 100 jack rabbits eat as much feed as one cow, and when rabbits are as thick as they were in western Kansas—that is an emergency. L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor at Kansas State College, tells how the extension service helped farmers solve this problem. The 940,000 rabbits sold or used for hog or poultry feed, the livestock feed saved, and the bringing together of 200,000 people in a cooperative endeavor are the major results of the rabbit drives. This story tells the why of the campaign, how it was organized, and the results obtained when, as the writer says, a "bug man" goes out for larger game.

STATE extension services are emergency-meeters just as firemen are fire-fighters. Their routine work flows along like a late-model auto on a smooth highway, while emergencies are handled in zooms not unlike those of an airplane taking off and landing on a field beside the highway. The zooms, however large or small, demand expert piloting to insure smooth trips and smooth landings with crashes barred.

These emergency-zooms are well illustrated by an unique problem solved through the efforts of the Kansas State College Extension Service—Dr. E. G. Kelly in particular.

Now, Dr. Kelly is an entomologist, and in news releases to the public he is referred to as "insect-control specialist." Out in the State, he is known as a plain "bug man." But in this case he went in for bigger game.

Those "Cussed" Rabbits

The story begins in May 1934. Dr. Kelly was in western Kansas holding district conferences on grasshopper control. Toward the end of a meeting at Liberal, one man spoke up as follows: "What I want to know is what we're going to do about the jack rabbits. Those 'cussed' things are doing more harm than the grasshoppers!"

Then and there germinated the most intensive drive ever instituted in the State of Kansas to eradicate a crops menace. Poison bait was used exclusively for several months.

Then, in September, when Dr. Kelly started out to organize grasshopper egg surveys, he "killed two birds" by organizing rabbit drives. These drives later far overshadowed the original idea of eradicating the pests, both in public prominence and results.

But, as in many important undertakings, success came with difficulty. As Dr. Kelly stated simply, "It was hard to sell the idea."

One reason was that it cost $250 for snow fencing, posts, and other materials with which to make a trap. The fence had to form a wide V one-half to one mile long in each direction, with another fence down the middle to keep the rabbits going toward the trap. The trap was placed beyond and adjoining the open vortex of the V. Of course, the fences could be moved from one place to another, but the original outlay was considerable.

Eventually, however, Finney County obtained money for a trap. This was

(*Continued on page 124*)

Driving rabbits into the trap from as far as the eye can reach. The dark line in the background is made up of men participating in the drive. At the right is an alfalfa stack showing where jack rabbits had eaten their way. This damage was done all around a large stack in approximately 3 days and nights.

My Point of View

An Ear for News

I rode about one day with a county agent as he was making some calls. Stopping at a poultry farm, the owner said: "Say, those range shelters are the slickest things you ever saw!"

In response to this comment, the county agent akimboed his arms, drew a deep breath, and said: "Yes, the extension service has been responsible for having more than 200 of those shelters built in the county already."

The poultry man stopped talking, but the county agent continued.

A few days later I rode with another county agent. He, too, was making calls. We stopped at one particular farm to look over an alfalfa plot. On the way down the lane, back of the barn, we walked by a range shelter. The farmer said: "Just wait a minute. I want to tell you about the chicks. That range shelter is surely a good investment."

The county agent responded with the query, "You like it, do you?"

"Oh! yes—I placed 150 chicks out there May 1 and I haven't lost a single one yet. You can see by their feathers and size that they are doing well. All I have to do is to see that they have feed and water. There haven't been any chickens on this ground for a good while, and there is no danger of their picking up disease germs."

The county agent recorded in his notebook: "150 chicks—May 1, none lost, June 20—likes shelter—clean grass."

In the next issue of the local newspaper there were two items bearing on this one call—one about the range shelter, the other about the alfalfa plot.—*Glenn Rule, extension editor, Maine.*

* * *

What Local Leaders Want

Local leaders want to know how to teach. They may be skilled workers themselves, but unless they know something about the psychology of the teen-age young people and how to present subject matter to them in an interesting manner, they will soon become discouraged because the girls and boys lose interest.

The local leaders want illustrative material. They want to take home from the local leader conference something tangible to show the club group. This gives them confidence and raises their prestige with the group.

Every local-leader conference should plan a discussion period when the leaders may talk—tell of their achievements, ask questions about their problems. They need an opportunity to learn how to think through their problems.

And finally, the local leaders want something for themselves—some new ideas to make their own tasks as homemakers more interesting—some inspirational thought to take home and think about for their own life enrichment.—*Dorothy Emerson, State girls' club agent, Maryland.*

* * *

A Trader . . . .

Jefferson County, Tex., has at least one woman who, it appears, could more than hold her own in a deal with David Harum of horse-trade fame.

Mrs. F. W. Jonas, member of La Belle Home Demonstration Club, reported the following "swaps": She traded some home-grown baby chicks for 300 cans; she traded some more chicks for 200 pounds of sugar; she traded pigs, also home grown, for fencing; she traded more pigs to get her garden plowed; she traded some Persian kittens for tomato plants; she traded a calf for carpenter work; and she traded eggs for flour.

"After turning these deals", the club woman commented, "I've decided that you don't have to spend much cash to get what you want."—*Jessie V. Murdock, home demonstration agent, Jefferson County, Tex.*

* * *

A Good Time Was Had by All

The following activity is one that is not classified in a county agent's report. I want all who read this to realize that I tell it only to show one of the many things a county agent does on the side which are never reported.

A group of ladies in the Mosca district, which is composed principally of extension-club workers, were in need of funds in order to keep their minister. They called on the county agents for this assistance. The ladies prepared a dinner and yours truly became ticket salesman. The merchants of the town responded wonderfully, and within 2 hours I had sold 135 tickets. The banquet was a great success, and 141 merchants and their families and employees attended. The presence of these merchants at the banquet promoted a feeling of goodwill between the country and city folks. To end the story abruptly, everyone had a good time, and the minister is paid in full to date.—*William A. Price, assistant county agent, Alamosa, Conejos, and Saguache Counties, Colo.*

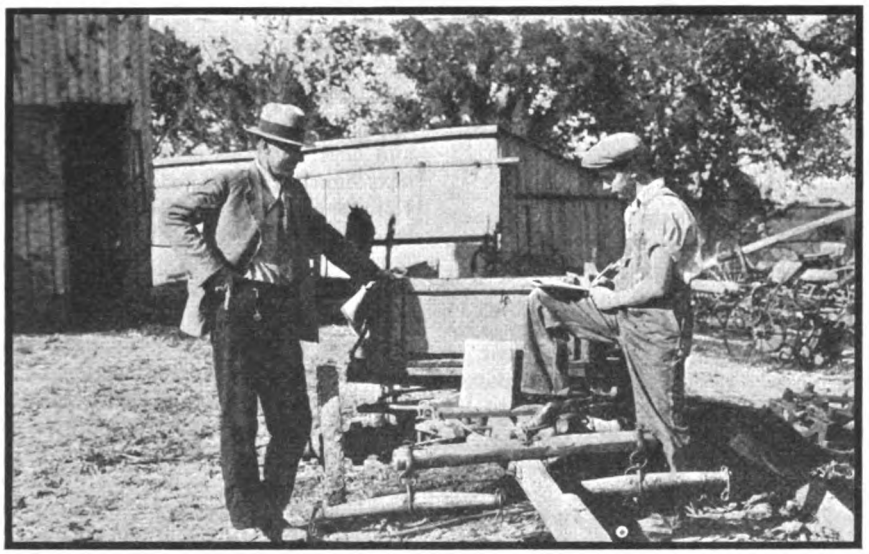
* * *

Makes Reports Easy

If I do a good piece of work then fail to record it well, I feel that the job is only partly done. A simple little procedure which has aided me in writing a better annual report and, therefore, a better record of work done has helped me, and I pass it on for what it is worth.

I found it difficult and rather tedious to look through 12 monthly reports in order to find out just what I had done in horticulture, in farm crops, soils, and other activities. The tediousness of this search for a complete annual report sometimes caused this to be done in haste and some activities were left out entirely. I wanted to make the job easier.

The idea occurred to me that if I would prepare an extra copy of the monthly narrative report and always make the report complete, keeping the extra copy for clipping each month according to subject matter for use in writing the annual report, it would prove helpful. I have the office secretary go through the report each month and clip out everything relating to rodent control, for instance, and paste it on a sheet of paper in chronological order. Thus, at annual report time I have everything before me on rodent control. Putting this together in a brief but logical form constitutes the task of writing the annual report.—*W. Wray Lawrence, county agricultural agent, Wasco County, Oreg.*



A leader of the 4–H record club, A. E. Buswell, has the help of his son, Wayne, in keeping up his AAA account book.

Adventure with Records

Exploring Via the Inventory Fascinates the Young Folks

ONE OF THE first county extension agents to organize 4-H record-keeping clubs in Missouri is J. Robert Hall in Linn County, who now has 5 clubs with 36 members successfully carrying their accounts toward completion. The interest aroused by this work has been unusually good, says T. T. Martin, State 4-H club agent in Missouri. The boys and girls not only have learned to keep farm accounts but have taken much greater responsibility in helping their parents manage the farm and home business in thrifty and judicious ways.

These boys and girls are old enough to feel very keenly any loss in family income revealed by their accounts; consequently, they have become more active in contributing to the family income and more watchful in preventing losses of all kinds. They learn not only what are the sources of the farm income but also learn what expenses sometimes cause the total income to dwindle.

One of the most successful of the Linn County record-keeping clubs is that of the North Eagle community led by A. E. Buswell, the holder of a State medal as a master farmer and a successful farm record keeper for the past 4 years. The organization of this club was due primarily to the interest and activity of Mr. Buswell's son Wayne who had become keenly interested in record keeping from watching his father's work in that line. Mrs. Buswell had also taken considerable interest in keeping the accounts, making the project a family affair. This club has 11 members who are making splendid progress under Mr. Buswell's leadership.

Members of the North Eagle Club, like those of the other Linn County clubs, find all phases of the work interesting. Taking the farm inventory is both an adventure and a revelation. The indoor sessions with the leader, and the discussions of the various sources of farm income and the corresponding channels through which these earnings are spent, are always very interesting and instructive for the members.

"No type of 4–H club has aroused keener interest nor drawn families together in close cooperation and understanding to a higher degree than the record-keeping clubs", says County Agent Hall.

On the Level With Rough Land

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conditions we must conserve all possible moisture."

Road graders, scrapers, disks, and terracing machines have been used in building terraces on this farm. All work was done in spare moments without the use of any cash. "Contour farming does away with straight rows", said Mr. Polnicky, "but farmers can afford crooked rows if they will maintain the productivity of the land and increase farm income."

Another splendid example of terracing and contour farming is found on the Eddie Ohmstede farm near Guide Rock. Three years ago Mr. Taggart laid out the first terraces for Mr. Ohmstede. Now, however, he owns his own level and does his own surveying.

In a short field not far from the farmhouse where the land is rolling is found a notable example of how contour farming along with terracing has been practical. A ditch cut the field in two before it was terraced. After terracing, the gulley now is filled up. Soil washing on this rolling land has been stopped. The moisture stays in the terraces and lister rows instead of gushing down the hill and carrying topsoil along with it.

"Farming on a contour is no more difficult than farming up and down the hills", Mr. Ohmstede says. "This business of terracing has certainly paid me well."

It is these examples that point toward the importance of changing farming conditions. More than 75 farmers have a part or all of their land terraced. Five years ago terracing was hardly known in that area. A terracing machine owned by the county farm bureau is lent to farmers for use in constructing terraces. It can be knocked down easily and transported from one farm to another.

Federal Compensation for Agent's Widow

Mrs. Jean Martin, widow of Assistant County Agent William L. Martin, of Chautauqua County, Kans., will receive Federal compensation, as her husband's death occurred while carrying out his official duties as assistant county extension agent. Mr. Martin and two members of the county corn-hog committee were on their way to an educational meeting when the accident occurred which resulted in fatal injuries to all three of the men.

MORE than 800 Louisianians, representing 77 communities, took part this summer in the 11 garden shows that were judged by Bertha Lee Ferguson, extension garden specialist.

Meets a Leaping, Ravenous Emergency

(Continued from page 121)

donated by the Garden City Chamber of Commerce and the county farm bureau. The men of the farm bureau built the fences and pen and called on their neighbors and friends to help drive the rabbits.

Came the first drive and a catch of 5,000 rabbits.

The battle was as good as won. From that time on, the idea "took" like wildfire in a dry forest.

Newspapers wrote graphic accounts of the drives. Thousands flocked to them. Schools and business houses closed to allow greater participation. Rabbit drives furnished the subject for excited conversations throughout the State. Neither dust storms nor a ruling by the attorney general could stop them.

Drives were staged in 38 counties, most of which also had used poison bait earlier. Two others used poison exclusively, and in one county where no rabbit drives were planned many rabbits were killed in wolf hunts. In other words, rabbit eradication was undertaken in 41 of the State's 105 counties. For some unknown reason, jack rabbits are a menace only in the western part of the State.

940,000 Rabbit Casualties

The number of rabbits killed reached the astounding total of 940,426. County totals ranged from 143,000 in Thomas County to only 75 in Meade County.

The 490 drives netted more than 782,000 rabbits. The total count of participants in all drives was nearly 200,000 persons.

Killing in the pens was done with clubs in such a manner that there was practically no outcry from the rabbits. In nearly all drives, neither dogs nor guns were allowed. But, in several cases, expert gunners, who shot to the rear only, were used to kill the rabbits that broke through the lines.

The rabbits killed through the use of poison baits numbered 143,187, according to Dr. Kelly's records. Nearly 2,500 farmers cooperated in this mode of eradication. They used 1,836 ounces of strychnine, 356 pounds of arsenic, 5,377 pounds of salt, 8,114 pounds of grain, and some molasses and apples.

According to a technical bulletin of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, 100 jack rabbits will eat as much as one cow. It can readily be seen what was happening to Kansas feed and crops.

Farmers, already hard pressed by drought and depression, were desperate. All of their crops were attacked. It is no wonder that they cooperated so well with the extension service in meeting the emergency.

"It costs less than one-half cent to poison a jack rabbit", Dr. Kelly declared, "whereas it costs more than $1 to let him live and more than 20 cents to shoot him, if the shooting is done by the average farmer."

And, speaking of expenses, it cost Gove County $3,000 in bounties for 60,000 pairs of rabbit ears, at 5 cents a pair, in 1933.

This is in contrast with the fact that 6 counties were able to sell their rabbits, many at 4 cents each. In 34 counties the rabbits furnished much feed for poultry and hogs, and in only 4 counties were the rabbits actually wasted.

In one community, the rabbits were captured alive and sold for use at coursing meets. One thousand rabbits were sent to Indiana for breeding purposes. The sale of rabbits in Hamilton County paid for the building of the pens. And in Rice County, the money derived from the sale of rabbits for livestock feed was used for charitable purposes.

Organization of the Drives

Here is an account of how the drives were handled in one county, as related by Dr. Kelly:

"All persons wishing to have drives in their community would organize and report to the county clerk's office. The next open date was assigned to them. The territory was then established and thoroughly advertised. From the center, near the pen, all persons wishing to walk in the lines were taken to the outside boundary in trucks furnished free of charge. Each person brought his own clubs.

"The lines directly opposite were ordered to wait until the corners came in, a circle being formed in this way. The captains directed the speed as well as the distance between persons. Occasionally, coyotes got into the ring, causing much merriment. When the rabbits were near the pen, they looked like a drove of sheep. About 200 feet from the pen, all who wanted to stay in the line would drop to their knees so the rabbits could not escape. The rabbits were then killed with clubs.

"Those who wanted the rabbits for feed took what they wanted, and the captains loaded the remainder in trucks to be taken away and used as feed for poultry and hogs. Parties desiring to stage the next hunt were assisted by captains and volunteers in taking down the pen and loading it on trucks."

The drives were much like great husking bees or other events that have brought farm people together for cooperative endeavor in the past. This in itself was a benefit. Besides the destruction of the farm-robbers and other benefits from the campaign, there is this big point to consider:

The prestige of the Kansas State College Extension Service was decidedly not lessened for having had the cooperation of more than 200,000 Kansas rural people in meeting another emergency.

Farmers Discover "What's in a Name?"

The farm-naming and mail-box improvement contest in Stanly County, N. C., was closed recently, with 57 farmers competing for prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Moss, of Harris township, won first prize. They named their place "Mountain View Farm", erected an attractive sign, and put up a well-built, attractive mail box.

The contest was sponsored by the Stanly Extension Advisory Board in cooperation with the county farm and home agents, for the purpose of encouraging the farmers to give their farms suitable names and to improve the appearance of their mail boxes and the entrance drives to their farms.

Special mention was made of Hugh Davis, only Negro to enter, who named his place "Rocky Ridge Farm."

The prizes consisted of shrubbery donated by nearby nurseries.

CLAY COUNTY, ARK., farmers have planted 50,000 pounds of lespedeza seed, mostly of the Korean variety, on their rented corn and cotton acres, according to the Clay County agent, George F. Metzler. This is almost double the acreage sowed to lespedeza last year in this county. "The increased acreage is probably due to the fact that farmers who sowed lespedeza last year had very good success with the crop in spite of the drought", says Mr. Metzler.

Protect Your Smile

Say 4–H Club Members in Massachussetts

"PROTECT your smile", Massachusetts 4–H health campaign for 1935 and 1936, is receiving enthusiastic support, not only from 4-H club members but from other sources. More than 600 Massachusetts dentists have cooperated in the campaign, and the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health has assisted by giving demonstrations and talks and in the preparation of exhibits. The dentists have given examinations free and have done any necessary work at greatly reduced rates.

Emphasis in this program is being put on three things—foods which build the teeth, daily care of the teeth and gums, and dental care which means at least one and preferably two examinations a year.

Foods, such as tomato juice, milk, raw vegetables, eggs, butter, whole grains, fruits, and cod-liver oil receive their share of attention for building good teeth.

Brushing the teeth and gums twice a day in an improved manner is adding to the cleanliness and appearance. An excellent home-made tooth powder has been recommended to all club members. It consists of one-third borax, one-third salt, and one-third soda.

Check-up cards are furnished the club member when he visits the dentist. Many interesting stunts have been carried out by the various clubs in promoting this work, one town even going to the extent of refusing pins to club members unless they could present at the final exhibit their dental check-up cards filled out.

At the beginning of the club season each organized club made up their club program and scheduled from one to three meetings to be given over to the "protect your smile" campaign. Reports in May, though not complete, showed that approximately 250 towns out of 354 in the State did something on this campaign.

Traveling exhibits, demonstrations, movies, special letters, and a poster contest were part of the "protect your smile" campaign.

Kansas Farmers Score Own Poultry

The Kansas poultry-brooding score card has been used in 72 brooding demonstration meetings in 41 counties so far this spring. The total attendance at these meetings has been more than 1,300 poultrymen.

"The score card has proved to be a very effective way of getting the extension service recommendations on poultry brooding before the poultrymen. It keeps them thinking throughout the meeting of conditions at home and brings out the defects in the practices being used", states E. R. Halbrook, Kansas extension poultry specialist.

The demonstrations are held at the farms of one or two poultrymen in each county. While the farm or demonstration is being scored by the specialist, each poultryman present is given a mimeographed copy of the score card and requested to score his own brooding operations at home. Each section of the score card is discussed as the scoring proceeds, and questions are answered by the specialist.

The score card is divided into five main sections. These sections and the values assigned are:

	Points
1. Chicks, source and quality	15
2. Hatching, method and time	15
3. Brooding, methods and equipment	30
4. Feeding, methods and ration	20
5. Disease control	20

Of the 72 brooding demonstrations scored by the poultry specialists in Kansas, 26 percent have scored above 95; 26 percent between 90 and 95; 24 percent between 85 and 90; and 24 percent below 85. The average of all scores has been 90.

Clerks Gear Offices To New Speed

(*Continued from page 118*)

whose English may be poor or improperly used becomes sensitive if those conditions are apparently noticed. In meeting a caller of that character I make a special effort to deal with him in such a way that he is not conscious that I have noticed these things. Many of the people who call at the office see me on the street, recognize me, and speak. I always try to recognize them even though I cannot call their names.

When the AAA work began, I studied the wheat contract, became familiar with it, and assisted in preparing all of the contracts in the county. When the tobacco work began, I became familiar with that contract and have been dealing with it ever since. Although it has sometimes been difficult, we have tried to have plenty of patience and take sufficient time with each man's particular problem to help him realize that we have a personal interest and that we have no motive other than to do an accurate and speedy job.

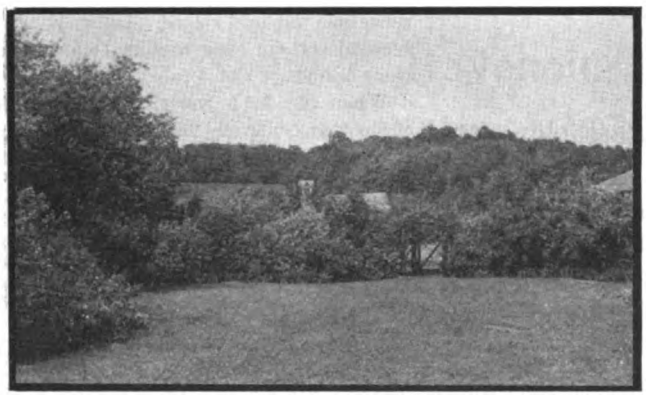
More than 13,000 callers have been in our office during the last year, and I am sure that, even under these trying situations, there have been, perhaps, not more than two dozen visitors that were ugly in their manner, speech, and behavior. We think this is due to a considerable extent to the manner in which we have tried to approach all callers.

I think that any office secretary who tries to give service with a smile, even though sometimes that may be hard to do, who remembers names and facts about people, and who demonstrates a sense of fairness and a definite interest in each case will in a large measure be successful in dealing with people. Members of the office force who follow these principles will have nothing to regret about their service.

Minnesota Starts 4-H Conservation Project

It is estimated that more than 10,000 4–H club members in Minnesota took part in the conservation projects which were initiated this year. Such constructive conservation work as improved forest practices, tree identification, planting, fire protection, erosion control, and farm nurseries were some of the forestry projects carried on. Home beautification and the planting of farm woodlots were among the most popular enterprises. Many of the boys and girls were interested in game protection and restoration, game feeding, fish control, and water restoration.

The extension forester, P. O. Anderson, says of the conservation work: "The 4-H conservation project alone has done more in Minnesota for the general upbuilding of conservation of natural wild game and forest work than any other factor which has come to the attention of our people. It is expected that the enrollment in this project alone may be doubled during the coming year."



Michigan Pictures Teach Farm Landscaping

These are some of the 122 new photographs of plantings about Michigan farm homes which O. I. Gregg, extension landscape specialist, has recently had taken for making colored lantern slides. Mr. Gregg, in his 9 years of helping Michigan farm people add to the beauty and comfort of their surroundings, has employed planning with individuals and with groups. Where interest is sufficient, he gives four discussions before groups. For illustrations he uses both built-up painted backgrounds and colored stereopticon-lantern slides which show Michigan farm surroundings before and after planting plans have been carried to fulfillment. During the forenoon of these meetings four planting plans are made for cooperators who have signed for the work. These home grounds become demonstrations when planted. Tours which include visits to 4 or 6 demonstration farmsteads showing various principles of proper landscaping are held in counties interested. Mr. Gregg usually accompanies about 10 of these tours each year. An average of seven families are influenced to make improvements on their own home grounds because of a demonstration, a recent survey showed.

Pep Plus Club Work Equals College Cost

Paying his own way through college and helping 17 other boys to meet part of their college expenses with a dairy business that grew from a small cooperative boarding experiment to a herd of 17 cows and with the college as his chief customer, is the accomplishment of Morris Daniel, a former Arkansas State 4-H club president.

Morris is a native of Dallas County and a 4–H club member of long standing. When the time came for him to go to college the family fortunes were such that he knew a large part of the money would have to be raised through his own resources.

So Morris started to Arkadelphia to enter Ouachita College, and his cow went with him. He started out with a group of boys who planned to live together and do their own cooking, and the cow was to furnish the milk for his share of the grocery bill.

This worked so well that Morris decided he might do better at a boarding house. So he took his cow and moved to a house where 12 boys boarded, and furnished milk for his meals. He needed money to pay for books and clothes, so he bought another cow and moved to the Oak Grove Hotel. Again, the milk paid his board, and he sold the surplus to the hotel. He found another customer in the Caddo Hotel and bought a third cow.

This worked well until the third year, and then Morris' brother was ready for college and wanted to come in on the dairy deal. Morris decided that if the idea would work at a boarding house and hotel, it would be even better at the college dining hall, so he began to add cows to his herd as he was able to buy them. He hired other boys to help him and his brother with the business. Altogether, 17 other boys have profited.

Morris graduated this year, but the cows are still going to college, for there are three younger brothers in the family who intend to milk their way to an education.

4–H Members Test Rutgers, a New Tomato

Two hundred New Jersey 4–H club boys and girls are now raising "Rutgers", the new tomato brought out by the New Jersey Experiment Station last year.

In every county of the State where 4–H club work is being conducted, the Rutgers tomato is being given a trial by club members, with a careful check maintained on the plants to compare results with those obtained from older standard varieties.

Cumberland and Sussex Counties report the largest number of 4-H growers, with Rutgers seed distributed to 40 in each county. In Sussex County the members who will grow the fruit have home gardens and will not grow for market.

Power For Rural Areas

(Continued from page 116)

the entire cost of building the lines in areas now without electric service.

It is intended that purchases of house wiring, appliances, and sanitary equipment shall be made on an easy-payment plan. Installments will probably be payable monthly.

Payments might be spread over the useful life of appliances or equipment and over a long period for wiring. The interest charge would be kept low. Consequently, the monthly payments required for many appliances would be much lower than those now in effect.

REA does not have, and does not plan to have, any State or regional organizations. All authorizations for project loans will come from Washington.

4-H Planning Days Successful

"PLANNING DAYS" for the formulation of annual county 4-H club programs have been tried with a good deal of success in Minnesota, and it seems likely that they will come into general use.

Planning days, however, are not devoted exclusively to country 4-H club program-making; they are for the making of the whole county extension program—agriculture for men, homemaking for women, and 4-H activities for boys and girls.

The plan, as explained by A. J. Kittleson, State club agent, and as tried out in several counties under L. A. Churchill, a district county agent leader, is, after all, very simple and logical.

The county agent sends notices to executive committee members of the county farm bureau and to leaders in all of the activities—agricultural, homemaking, and 4-H club—that a planning meeting will be held at a certain place at a specified time. When those notified come together they are divided into groups. The men go into one room to plan the adult agricultural program for the year; the women into another room to plan a homemaking program; and the 4-H club leaders, adult and junior, into another, to outline their work.

The county farm bureau executive committee is called in because the laws of Minnesota charge the farm bureau in each county with the making of an annual extension program.

Each of the groups attacks its own problems. For example, in Sherburne County last December the 4-H club leaders got together, with Mr. Kittleson present to lend his assistance, and, as an approach to their immediate problem, reviewed the work of the year 1934. In going over the year's work, they found that there were certain "weak spots", certain activities in which improvement could be made. As a result, in shaping their program for 1935, they included provision for special attention to activities that had suffered in 1934 and to means of betterment.

Having completed their recommendations, the 4-H club leaders joined the other two groups—when these were ready—and the recommendations of the three groups were put together in a county extension program, under the guidance of the farm bureau executive committee.

The plan gives a new emphasis to the business of extension program-making. It brings into the work those who are particularly interested in the different lines of activity. It gives those who are to engage in the different activities something to say about what their activities shall be and how they shall go about them. It obviates the making of a program by an executive group for groups with whose problems the executives may not be wholly familiar. It is, in short, a democratic procedure. Thus far it has stood the pragmatic test; that is, it works and works well.

The outcome of the planning day in Sherburne County, already referred to, gives a good idea of the results obtained. Here is the program as finally approved by the farm bureau's executive committee:

1935 Program of Extension Work, Sherburne County, Minn.

Projects and goals (indicate goals set)	Methods and means (outline of main steps)
1. Agricultural adjustment:	
a. To carry out corn-hog, dairy, or other programs.	*a.* As directed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.
2. Boys' and girls' club work:	
a. Improve parliamentary practice.	*a* and *b.* Hold winter meetings. Plan annual program in advance. Obtain literature for leaders on parliamentary procedure.
b. Improve club programs.	
c. Emphasize dramatics and music.	*c.* Urge each club to study music and plan at least one play to be put on for local program and exchange of programs.
d. Discontinue exhibition of clothing at achievement day.	*d.* County champion to be selected at the county fair instead of at the achievement day.
e. Have three leader-training meetings.	*e.* Arrange for training meetings at convenient points in county. Obtain assistance from the State club office.
f. Hold club tours.	*f.* Arrange tours in each club as in past years.
3. Home project work:	
a. Reorganize home project groups and arrange for project to be carried out.	*a.* Contact home and community chairmen and leaders through correspondence or personal call. Arrange with home-economics department of the extension division for assistance in planning and carrying out project.
4. Shelter-belt planting:	
a. Fifty farmers set out groves or shelter belts.	*a.* Organize through farmers' groups, newspaper publicity, meetings. Arrange for relief project labor.
5. Emergency livestock feeding:	
a. Locate feed supplies.	*a.* Contact feed dealers, county agents outside of drought area, and national feed committee. Keep available up-to-date list of possible supplies.
b. Hold meetings to train farmers in use of low-grade feeds.	*b.* Organize through dairy council. Arrange for general meetings at convenient points.
6. Emergency seed supplies:	
a. Locate seed supplies.	*a.* Contact feed dealers, county agents outside of drought area, and national seed committee. Keep available up-to-date list of possible supplies.
7. Extension organization:	
a. Increase activities.	*a.* Hold regular meetings of county committee.

Agents Assist in Flood Relief Work

New York county agents, rural rehabilitation agents, and members of relief organizations were prompt in their action during the recent severe floods which involved 11 counties.

Following a 1-day meeting with rural rehabilitation agents at Ithaca, called by Extension Director Simons, a member of the Governor's advisory council, the county agents aided in a 2-day series of meetings held by county farm bureaus, granges, the Red Cross, the Soil Conservation Service, county rehabilitation workers, and others.

Working together, these agencies checked surveys already completed by the county agents and determined which farmers had exhausted all visible income or credit and how much aid they would require. The money for outright grants or loans was made available by a grant of $150,000 to the Governor from the New York State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

County agents and rehabilitation workers visited the damaged farms and made recommendations to the county rural rehabilitation committees regarding the form of financial aid to be offered to the individual.

New Film Strips Offered

Subjects Include Economics, Insect and Disease Control, Homemaking

TEN NEW FILM strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering, Chemistry and Soils, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Home Economics, and Plant Industry. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension. The new film strips are as follows:

SERIES 284. *Control of the Sweetpotato Weevil.*—Illustrates the life history and habits of the weevil and the damage it causes, and indicates the best known control measures. It is intended for use in the Gulf Coast States and the parts of the adjoining States where the sweetpotato weevil presents a real problem. 45 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 343. *Reduce Losses from Corn Diseases.*—This series illustrates the methods that may be used to control corn diseases and thus cut down production costs and improve the quality of their crop. 49 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 347. *Selecting Foods for Good Nutrition.*—Illustrates what foods are essential to growth and health and why. 59 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 354. *Bringing an Old Wisconsin Farmhouse Up-to-Date.*—Illustrates the transformation of an old inconvenient house into a comfortable modern farmhouse at very moderate cost. It shows the progress of work from the digging of the foundation to the completion of the exterior, but it does not illustrate the details of construction. 45 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 355. *Larger Barley Profits Through Scab and Blight Control.*—Illustrates the importance of crop and blight diseases; signs or symptoms on the various cereals; the life story of the fungi that are responsible; and the effects on livestock of feeding blighted grain and control practices. 47 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 356. *Farm Family Money Management.*—Illustrates the important steps in managing family finances in the farm home, and the importance of cooperation of the family as a whole in planning the budget and in keeping accounts. It also calls attention to some of the supplementary sources of farm family income, to the value of careful spending day by day, and to the desirability of saving with specific aims in mind. 60 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 358. *Our Cotton-Export Prospects.*—This series calls attention to some of the factors which have an important influence on the world market for cotton, showing the acreages, production, and exports of the chief cotton-growing countries, the relation between the quality of cotton used and the price at which it is offered, and the effect of trade barriers upon our cotton-export prospects. 52 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 360. *Grasshoppers and Their Control.*—Illustrates destructive grasshoppers and their life habits and shows examples of grasshopper injury. It also shows natural control and control with poisoned bait. 41 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 361. *Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants.*—Illustrates the extent of the dust-explosion hazard in industrial plants handling products, largely of agricultural origin, which produce dust during manufacturing or processing. It also calls attention to the heavy life and property losses caused by the explosions in several representative industries. Some of the methods of guarding against the hazard are illustrated. 54 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 362. *Venting Dust Explosions.*—An Effective Means of Control. Illustrates the hazard of dust explosions existing in dusty industries, what may be accomplished by adequately proportioned and properly placed vents to relieve the explosion pressures, and certain forms of vents which may be used. 54 frames, 65 cents.

Revised Series

The following seven series have been revised:

SERIES 126. *Selecting Hens for Egg Production.*—Supplements F. B. 1727 "Selecting Hens for Egg Production" and illustrates methods of selecting hens, and outlines a breeding program for increasing egg production. 52 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 166. *Cotton Bollweevil Control.*—Supplements F. B. 1329, The Bollweevil Problem; F. B. 1729, Machinery for Dusting Cotton; Misc. Circ. 35, Cotton or Weevils; Leaflet 37, Poisoning the Cotton Bollweevil; and illustrates the life history and control of the cotton bollweevil. 41 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 256. *Judging Dairy Cattle.*—Supplements Misc. Circ. 99, Judging Dairy Cattle, and illustrates the most important characteristics to be observed in the practical judging of dairy cattle. 40 frames, 50 cents.

The following four series show selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

SERIES 303. *Demand Outlook Charts, 1935.* 43 frames, 50 cents.

SERIES 304. *Cotton Outlook Charts, 1935.* 49 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 305. *Wheat Outlook Charts, 1935.* 50 frames, 65 cents.

SERIES 330. *Fruit Outlook Charts, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, 1935.* 32 frames, 50 cents.

Completed State Film Strips

The following film strip, which is adapted for general use, was completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Illinois Extension Service.

SERIES 1143. *Home Accounts Put the Farm Family on a Business Basis (Ill.).* 67 frames, 95 cents.

Be a Farmer-Owner

(Continued from page 114)

and home of his own is one of life's major ventures.

No Renewals Necessary

Farm-mortgage loans made on more favorable terms and fitted to the farm purchaser's needs can provide a new answer to many of these farm-ownership problems. The commissioner's loans to purchase farms are amortized over a period of years. There are no renewals. Farmers retire the loans by making small annual and semiannual payments which over a period of years pay off both principal and interest. The young farmer or tenant who has undertaken to purchase a farm with a relatively small part of the purchase price need not be harassed by fear of high interest rates, expensive renewals every few years, or sudden pressure for a large principal payment impossible for him to make.

With commissioner's loans now available for a new purpose no change has been made in the manner of applying. As in the past the secretary-treasurer of the local national farm-loan association accepts applications for both land bank and commissioner's loans.

Let's Peg a Principle

CAN WE PEG a fundamental principle for agriculture that will stick? Price pegging has been tried many times with varying degrees of success but it is fundamental principle rather than immediate price which challenges us in the adjustment program today. . . *I would like to ask* the county agents not to attach as much significance to an established immediate and temporary price as to an established principle implemented by Government action through the adjustment program. A price for today is one thing; a permanent principle is another. Farmers have had prices before—and they have been taken away. Let us peg a principle this time, and dare the opponents of our program to drag the principle down. . . *This principle* that we must peg—and it is the principle boldly inscribed in the Adjustment Act—declares that American farmers are entitled to enjoy from their labor a living standard comparable to that enjoyed by other producing elements of society. That is the parity principle. It means that the price of a commodity is not to be determined by its value to the export trade of the United States but by its value to the man who produced it. The individual rights of a farmer must not be sacrificed to demands that he produce at a loss in order to maintain the Nation's exports. . . *This established principle* is that a commodity must buy for its producer what it is really worth to him, not what it is worth to a Brazilian peon, a Sudanese sheik, or a Chinese coolie. This principle that has been pegged for American agriculture insists that the importance of producers and the fertility of their farms be recognized. It insists that the importance of cotton exports or any other exports be studied in the light of a sustained income to the producers and the maintenance of the Nation's producing plant and the producers themselves. . . *Let's peg that principle*. Then prices will take care of themselves.

Chester C. Davis
Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act

A Little Story from Life

ONCE UPON A TIME there were two county agents. The first agent paid no attention to news stories. He seldom wrote anything for the local editor or gave him anything unless the editor pried it out of him. This agent had only a few scattered local leaders and cooperators. Attendance at his meetings was small.

The second county agent made news stories help him with his work. When he was traveling around the county he watched for items of interest to farmers and homemakers. He gave these items to his local papers each week along with reports of meetings held, announcements, and practical information on current problems. He had local leaders in every community and numerous cooperators all over the county. Attendance at his meetings taxed the capacity of the halls. In addition, the stories themselves won supporters for better agricultural and home-economics practices.

Do News Stories Work for You?

If you are not cooperating to the fullest extent with your county newspapers, you are overlooking one of the easiest and quickest methods of disseminating information. News stories are no longer just "publicity"; they are a method of teaching as well as a means of maintaining interest in extension work. Editors want good farm and home stories. Read the story in this issue, FROM FARM TO READER, which tells how Maine agents and local editors cooperate.

Include News in Your County Program

Agents who make the best use of news have just as definite a plan for their information work as they do for any subject matter project. The plan must be flexible, of course, and must be adapted to changing conditions. Write to your State extension editor for more information. He may have a bulletin or mimeographed material that will help. Why not ask him to meet with you and your neighbor agents to discuss news writing and its place in your program?

In addition to your local news, you also can use news releases from your State college and the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of these stories can be improved by adding local information and adapting it to your county's conditions.

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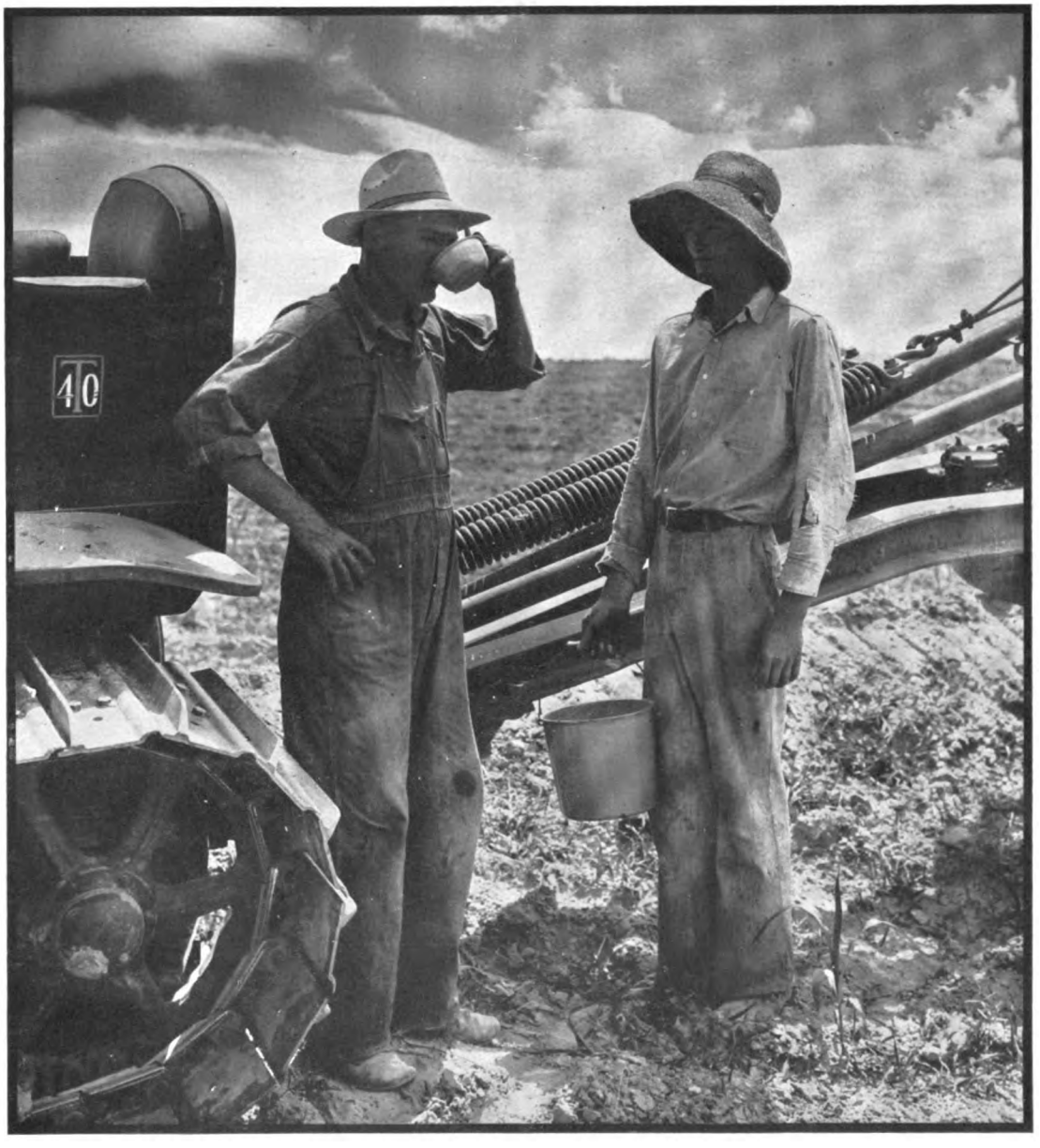

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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In This Issue

"BALANCE the farm budget, not the cattle budget, nor the dairy budget, but budget the whole farm", says D. B. Ibach, extension economist of Missouri, as he explains a new development in extension methods. In the article Mr. Ibach discusses the problem, the application of a new budget method, the follow-up, and what he believes to be the future development of farm budgeting.

"THE NATION'S agricultural plant is getting a thorough overhauling", says Joseph F. Cox, chief of the AAA replacement crops section. Out of every 12 acres of cultivated land in the United States in 1935, 1 was withdrawn from surplus crop production. Well over a third of this contracted acreage has been planted to crops that conserve and improve the soil. In the South cotton and tobacco acreage has been widely used to produce food and feed crops for home use. Less than 15 percent of the contracted acres has been permitted to lie idle or fallow, and of the 15 percent the larger part was fallowed for a definite purpose of moisture conservation and weed eradication. These figures show that the adjustment programs are bringing a new impetus to a movement to improve and maintain the fertility of farm lands. How farmers are using the land taken out of basic crops and what effect such use is having on achieving a balanced agriculture is explained by Mr. Cox in his article entitled "*Soil Fertility Steps Up*" and by State workers in the article entitled "*Value of Replacement Crops.*"

RURAL sociology extension, dealing as it does, with the resources, the problems, the programs, and the progress of farm groups, is destined to receive constantly increasing emphasis, attention, and encouragement. Iowa is one of the States that has made noticeable progress in this field. What this State is doing in unifying community development programs of six major projects is described in "*Guide Posts for Group Life.*"

Contents

DEMONSTRATION work has lost an ardent champion in the passing of Oscar Baker Martin. Deeply imbued with the conviction that the demonstration method symbolized a process of individual growth, he spent 28 of the best years of his life championing the ideals of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. His courage, industry, wisdom, wit, and steadfast devotion to a great tradition were well known. We leave to the sympathetic understanding of his friend and coworker—J. A. Evans—the appraisal of this sterling character.

On The Calendar

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19–26.

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Omaha, Nebr., October 27–November 2.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October 28–November 1.

Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 28–November 2.

Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kans., November 11–15.

Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of National Grange, Sacramento, Calif., November 13–21.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 18–20.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 7.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis, Mo., December 27.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7–10, 1936.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 11–18, 1936.

RAYMOND A. PEARSON, chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. tells what he likes best about the "*Report on 4–H Policies.*" He would like to have rural boys and girls understand the value of research and its application to problems on the farm and in the home. Farm boys and girls must study and analyze the needs of the country in order to live the fullest life.

THAT summer camps are popular in South Carolina is shown by the fact that 300 boys, 1,100 girls, and 1,200 women from 28 counties attended those held at The Citadel in Charleston. Bessie Harper, district home demonstration agent, planned the programs for all groups.

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Budget the Whole Farm

New Extension Method Explained

D. B. IBACH

Extension Economist,
Missouri College of Agriculture

This article deals with a vital problem concerning the extension approach in attacking internal farm-management problems. It first discusses some weaknesses of the enterprise approach and then describes the operation of methods now being developed which should serve to result in better coordination of extension efforts.

AN AGRICULTURAL extension program which attacks "loose ends" or individual phases of the farm business without relating its attack to the *total net farm income* is a weak program. It is inadequate and does not meet the farmer's needs. Though we do have "specialty" farmers, the fact remains that they are the rare exception, particularly in the Middle West. John Jones is not a "hog man" or a "beef-cattle" man, a "dairy" man, or a "poultry" man. Unless he is one of those rare exceptions, he is the operator of a more or less diversified farm business, and his job is to adjust his enterprises so as to be constantly striving for the highest profit combination. He applies those methods within each enterprise which are most apt to result in the maximum contribution to the net total income. The fact that hogs contribute largely to his income does not mean that he can separate the hog enterprise from the rest of his farm. And yet, our usual extension approach seems to proceed on that obviously erroneous assumption.

Agricultural adjustment problems have made some defense of the enterprise approach to farm-management problems seem necessary. So it has been naively stated that in limiting the attack to problems of physical efficiency we could not increase total production, as all we preached was increased production per unit.

The Problem

It has been readily admitted that in the extension projects dealing with single enterprise problems, we must now consider the economic aspects of the project or enterprise. But how can this be done unless the enterprise problems are treated as they relate to the entire farm unit? It is easy to say, for example, that the "beef-cattle" enterprise has its separate economic phases, but it doesn't make sense from the typical farm operator's point of view. He merely puts the beef-cattle enterprise into the same hopper with the other ingredients in whatever proportion he thinks will turn out the greatest net total income. It is more logical to say that the economy of farming has its various phases such as beef cattle, hogs, dairy, poultry, and crop production and marketing. This vital distinction must be recognized if we are to change to the farm-unit approach in attacking internal farm problems.

Certainly the current farm situation during recent years, requiring a great governmental adjustment program, should be sufficient to point out the utter inadequacy of the enterprise approach.

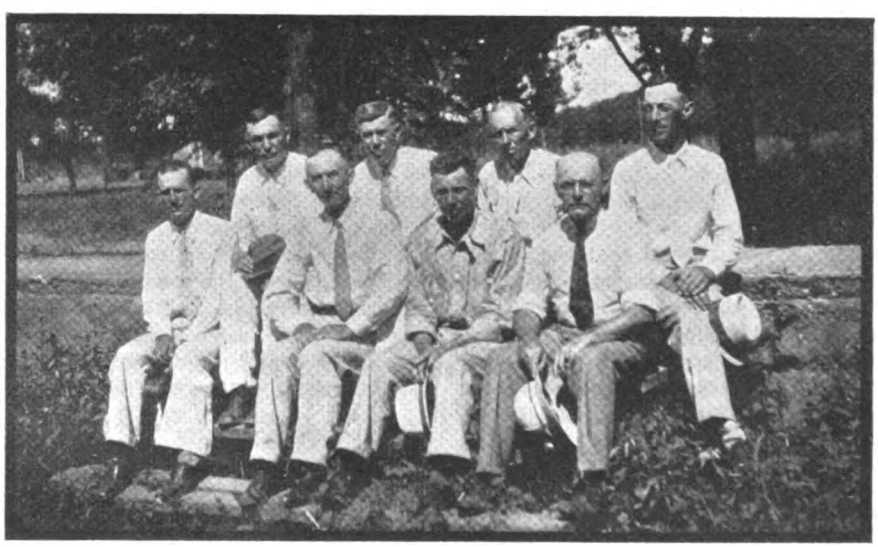
The thoroughly sound and practical extension approach will recognize that the farmer regards his business as a unit, and he is not interested in adopting a practice unless it contributes to his net total farm income or future net income-producing ability of his farm. Such a program will also recognize that the opportunity for improving farm incomes is often greater through changes in enterprise combinations than it is through improved methods within single enterprises. Extension work in farm management has, of course, always recognized this. What is needed is a vehicle which will direct *all* extension activities which have to do with farm-production problems, so that the results of every effort can be measured in terms of net total income. Such a vehicle is rapidly being developed in Missouri.

The Budget Method Applied to the Problem

In Cedar County, Mo., County Agent J. A. Muster and the farm-management specialist have been working with a small group of farmers to demonstrate the value of the budget method of planning the individual farm business. It is believed that this method may be developed to serve as a coordinating vehicle for all projects dealing with single farm enterprises, and in this way avoid the well-recognized weaknesses of the enterprise approach in attacking internal farm-management problems.

The beginning step was the preparation of a farm budget covering the farm of a

(*Continued on page 144*)



The Cedar County farmers who are working out their own farm budgets.

17147—35

Field Workers Testify to

Value of Replacement Crops

THE REPLACEMENT crops section recently sought the opinion of land-grant college deans, extension directors, agronomists, economists, and farm-management specialists in regard to the effect of the adjustment program on farm practices within their respective States. It will take some time for complete returns to come in from this inquiry, as many indicated that investigations were under way that would be reported in the near future. However, a few typical opinions from leading State authorities may be of interest.

Shifts to More Desirable Crops

The drought of the past season, coupled with the adjustment program, forced many desirable shifts in cropping systems. Briefly, these are the major ones:

1. The acreage of leguminous crops was greatly expanded. This is particularly true of alfalfa, the acreage of which was doubled.

2. The effective use of emergency hays, like soybeans and Sudan grass. These did not pass the season, but this year's plantings show them to be permanent shifts.

3. The use of cultivated land for pastures. Much Sudan, oats, peas, and sweetclover are now in use.

4. The retirement of nonproductive lands from the pasture program due to their normally low productivity.

5. The use of fertilizers on low-producing but otherwise productive pasture.

6. Terracing, windbreak planting, and other erosion-control practices, though slower in action, are definitely on the increase.—*K. L. Hatch, associate director, Wisconsin.*

More Legumes

I may say in general that the larger part of this acreage (the contracted acreage) has been devoted to the growth of legumes. I think it safe to say that the acreage devoted to alfalfa has been doubled and that devoted to soybeans has been increased 25 to 40 percent.—*Director C. G. Williams, Ohio Experiment Station.*

Contracted Acres Used

Professor H. C. Rather, farm crops department, Michigan State College, quotes Mr. Longnecker, in charge of the AAA compliance work, as follows:

"Of the contracted acres in this State, 35 percent were seeded to alfalfa or other legumes; 40 percent were summer fallowed; 10 percent were used for emergency forage crops (soybeans and sudan grass predominating); 10 percent were seeded to oats for hay; and 5 percent were in the crop land—sod with no hay removed."

Better Farm Management

A study of 810 farms of account cooperators, shows that the average farmer had 19.4 percent contracted acres per farm in 1934. These acres were used for the following purposes:

Use—Seeded to:	Percent
Alfalfa	13.9
Sweetclover	18.2
Other clovers	21.6
Soybeans and cowpeas	23.1
Timothy and red top	3.4
Other crops	6.7
Idle land	13.1

More than 80 percent of the contracted acres on these farms was planted to legumes. J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, provided figures showing that the total legume acreage of the State of Illinois was estimated at 2,524,000 in 1933, and increased to 3,936,000 acres in 1935.—*P. E. Johnson, farm-management specialist, University of Illinois.*

A Well-Rounded Program

The well-rounded policy of the adjustment program has had a favorable effect on the soundness of Texas agriculture. I am of the opinion that the program has actually extended better methods of farming, including rotation or changing of crops on the land, the use of soil-improving crops, terracing, strip cropping, and other methods of soil conservation.—*E. B. Reynolds, chief of the division of agronomy, A. and M. College of Texas.*

Improves Soil Fertility

The careful observation of our field men indicates that legumes, grasses, and emergency forage crops were planted in increased amounts, practically to the extent that the tobacco and corn acreages were decreased. The net effect has been decidedly beneficial from the standpoint of an improvement of soil fertility.—*W. D. Nicholls, head of the department of economics, University of Kentucky.*

Food and Feed Crops Increase

There has been an important increase in the use of lespedeza in the Tennessee Valley. The consumption of winter legume seed in 1934 was limited only by a supply of seed, and the bulk of the rented acres in Tennessee went to food and feed crops, with a small acreage devoted to soil-building crops.—*J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.*

Land Use and Rotations

The most significant increase is in the acreage of hay, a total of 99,000 acres increase, of which 23,000 acres was lespedeza. From the calls made upon our county agents and specialties in farm management, we are convinced that the program has aided us very materially in centering farmers' attention upon the proper use of their land, rotation of their crops, and building of their soil for future years.—*John W. Goodman, assistant director of extension service, North Carolina.*

More Lespedeza

We believe that lespedeza has increased at least 50 percent in the tobacco and cotton sections of the State during the last 3 years. Perhaps one-half of this increase was due to the crop-adjustment program.—*Prof. T. B. Hutcheson, agronomist, Virginia A. and M. College and Polytechnic Institute.*

Stimulates New Crops

There has been a great deal of interest in new crops, which doubtless has been stimulated in part by acreage reduction in some of the staples. At the present time there is a great deal of interest in flax for oil. Another development which has taken place in this State is the use of irrigated pastures. There has been some increase in the use of soil-improvement crops in California.—*B. A. Madson, head of agronomy division, University of California.*

Soil Fertility Steps Up

Adjustment Accelerates Adoption of Better Farm Practices

JOSEPH F. COX

Chief, Replacement Crops Section, AAA

IN A RECENT statement addressed to county agents, Director Warburton said, "The record of agriculture's start toward recovery as a result of the programs in which you are assisting will stand forever as a monument to your energy, sincerity, and loyal work. Not only your assistance in the emergency program, but your help on long-established educational activities enabled farmers in general to meet and partially solve the many problems of the past year."

With the inclusion of the adjustment contracts as major extension projects in counties growing the basic commodity crops, the county agent and the extension specialist were depended upon to aid in adapting the contracts to local and, in many cases, to individual conditions. A very great service has been rendered in directing the use of the contracted or rented acreage in constructive ways. For many years, county agricultural agents have been engaged in programs leading toward the increase in acreage of legumes and in the improvement of pastures. Encouraging increased growing of soil-building and erosion-preventing crops has long been an important and widespread extension project, supported by the results of such long-time fertility experiments as the Morrow Plats of Illinois, the rotation experiments of Pennsylvania State College, and of the Ohio and Missouri and other experiment stations. Splendid results had been achieved, but with the coming of the emergency adjustment program these projects were tremendously accelerated.

In 1934, approximately 36 million acres, or 1 out of 9 acres of the cultivated land of America, was contracted or rented acreage. In 1935, approximately 30 million acres, or about 1 out of 12 acres of the cultivated land is contracted or retired acreage. The individual crop adjustment contracts all permit the planting of new seedings of grasses and legumes, the establishment of erosion-preventing, soil-improving crops in general and of farm wood lots on the contracted or shifted acreage. County agents and agronomists quickly adapted the permissive uses of the crop adjustment contracts regarding the contracted acreage to their particular conditions, forwarding alfalfa campaigns, increased lespedeza acreage, production of home food and feed crops in the Cotton Belt, planting of black locust or other trees, terracing, strip cropping, controlling weeds, and other practices needed on individual farms and in particular localities. They were highly effec-

tive in using the emergency period of the adjustment contracts to forward needed and proved farm practices of benefit to their local agriculture. Instead of a program of idle land, exposing the soil to erosion from water and wind, and to the growth of noxious weeds, the program of use of the contracted acreage has been a most constructive one, leading toward a better agriculture through improving soils, lessening erosion, balancing farm practices, and improving feeding practices for livestock, and, in the case of the tobacco and cotton contracts, greatly advancing the home feed and food program of the South. As Secretary Wallace states, "The adjustment program aims toward 'balanced plenty.'"

Korean lespedeza shows a greatly increased national acreage because of the plantings on contracted acres.

Long-Time Objectives

The remarkable progress during the emergency period indicates that much greater results can be expected, now that the emergency is largely passed. As stated by Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, "We have opportunity now to replace temporary measures, appropriate only to extraordinary conditions, with an agricultural policy looking toward long-time objectives. Agriculture will aim to put its own lands in order and tie in the various adjustment programs with long-time objectives of efficient land use."

During the past three seasons of the Adjustment Administration, in spite of the drought, insufficient seed supplies of many important legumes and grasses, and inadequate farmer purchasing power at the beginning of the program, results that show statistically have been achieved. The July 10 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows an increase in 1935 acreage of alfalfa hay of 1,716,000 acres over that of 1934—an increase from 11,482,000 acres to 13,198,000 acres. This is an increase of nearly 15 percent and stands as an annual record. During the same time, soybean acreage went up approximately 1,240,000 acres from 4,223,000 to 5,463,000, an increase of more than 29 percent. Lespedeza increased for hay purposes in 1934 by more than 50 percent, and there is no doubt that the acreage of this crop has extended more rapidly during the last 3 years than the acreage of any other legume. The important soil-building legumes, long encouraged by land-grant college programs, have been expedited in acreage increase during the three seasons of the adjustment program as never before. Of course other factors such as drought complicated the situation, both impeding and accelerating the program. Much greater increase in seedings of grasses is also reported. The hay acreage for 1935 was 66,096,000, an increase of 5,384,000 acres over 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which attributed this increase to the fact that "acreage taken out of production under AAA contracts has been planted in large part to forage crops."

Kansas Becomes Dairy Show Conscious

In 1930, the State had only two dairy shows besides those at the fairs, and both were for the Jersey breed. This year the State was divided into 6 parishes for the Jersey breed, 6 districts for the Holstein, 4 for the Ayrshire, and 3 for the Guernsey, to give every breeder an opportunity to enter a show without undue travel. And with no more tangible attraction than colored ribbons, 301 breeders exhibited 949 cattle in 19 spring shows.

Why? Probably a good many reasons might be cited, but another question should suffice. Did anyone ever report a successful program of this sort which did not have an extension specialist or two somewhere in the picture?

J. W. Linn and Dwight M. Seath, extension dairymen of the Kansas State College Extension Service, have been pleased with the way the shows have "taken" this year. It is victory, in a sense. And it is more than that. It is a means—and an open sesame to other means—of disseminating needed dairy information.

Fully 75 percent of those at the ringside during the contests participated. That was astounding, but certainly no detriment to the cause. It maintained interest by allowing the participants to compare their ideas with those of the judge, who gave reasons for awards on every class throughout the day.

One unusual thing about the shows was that Holsteins were placed according to the new plan—the Danish method, or Kansas plan. This allows a number of animals to win the same color of ribbon rather than only one. Another unusual point was that Kansas had spring shows for four breeds rather than for only one, as is more common.

The shows were also valuable in determining which animals should be exhibited at fall fairs, or at least which herds should be represented. It should be pointed out, however, that the fitting for spring shows was virtually naught compared with that done for fall shows.

Of the whole series, Mr. Linn declared, "The shows are not an end in themselves, but are only a beginning toward dairy-cattle improvement in the State. They stimulate interest in outstanding herd sires, in a testing program, and in every phase of dairy-improvement work that can be mentioned."

Kansas, it seems, is to hear more of these shows in the future.

Oscar Baker Martin

Fighting Prophet of the Demonstration Idea

J. A. EVANS

Nov. 8, 1870–June 30, 1935.

Mr. Evans, a pioneer in extension work, was associated with Mr. Martin from the earliest days of extension work and until his recent retirement was Associate Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work

"IT WAS at a conference for 'education in the South' at Pinehurst, N. C., in 1907. The speeches were long and dull. Everybody was tired when an out-of-State speaker was introduced. Within 2 minutes a hush fell upon the audience. The languor and indifference were changed to a tense expectancy as this stranger sketched a strong word picture of a new, a revolutionary idea in education. Before the cogent, compelling oratory of this man the massed educators felt the impact of a tremendous new idea."

The speaker was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the idea that of agricultural education through farm demonstrations, and the man who told the story was the late O. B. Martin, former extension director in Texas and extension's most forthright and colorful character.

Thus Mr. Martin got his conception of the demonstration as a compelling force in rural education and was fired by the agricultural statesmanship of the Father of Demonstration Work. First as disciple and later as prophet, Mr. Martin devoted his energy and talents to making the demonstration a moving reality in agricultural education and in the lives of farm people.

In March 1909 Mr. Martin was brought to Washington to promote boys' demonstration work in the South. No better selection could have been made. Born on a small South Carolina farm, attending county and village schools, he had largely through his own effort achieved a college education, graduating with an A. B. degree from Furman University. He taught country schools and served as principal of the Greenville, S. C., high school for the next 10 years, at the same time successfully operating a small farm. Elected State superintendent of education for South Carolina in 1902, during his 6-year term of office he put agriculture into the course of study in the common schools and in other ways showed a deep interest in agricultural education.

Mr. Martin's first task in his new position in Washington was to instruct county farm demonstration agents in the technic of organizing and conducting boys' corn clubs. But in 1910 girls' tomato clubs were started as an "indirect attack" on the problems of the farm home, and in 1911 this work was followed by demonstration work with farm women. Both activities were also put in charge of Mr. Martin.

Dr. Knapp died in 1911 while the plans for home demonstration work were in their incipiency. Believing with Dr. Knapp that the home constitutes the "keystone of American civilization" and realizing the difficulties of reaching the home effectively, Mr. Martin turned over the immediate direction of 4-H club work to capable assistants and concentrated on the problems of home demonstration. In establishing this work he departed from the traditional home-economics teaching standards and insisted on having it carried on by demonstration methods. The garden, the poultry yard, and the kitchen became the schoolrooms of the new teaching, and the demonstrations were of a size large enough to make them of economic importance. The great success of home demonstration work in the South is a living monument to his zeal and leadership.

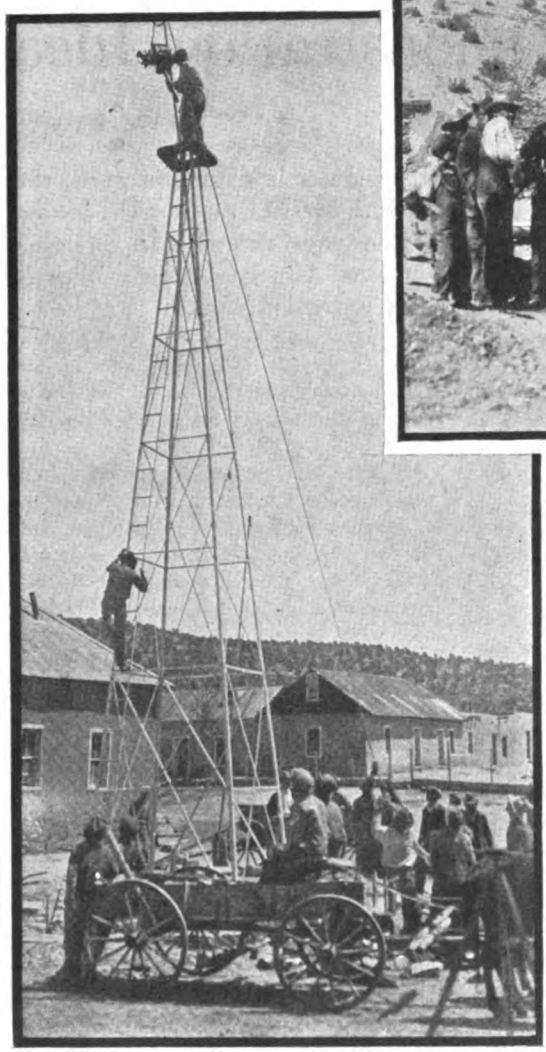
Mr. Martin continued in charge of 4-H clubs and home demonstration work in the South until 1924 when the offices of extension work South and North were consolidated. Shortly after, he was made regional director for all extension activities in the South.

He left this position to become extension director for Texas in 1928 and so remained until his death. Finding that this large organization after the war had drifted away from the original demonstration idea and that it was then relying too much on what he called "propaganda" methods, he resolutely set himself to correcting this condition and to making Texas the center of real farm- and home demonstration work. He profoundly changed the outlook, methods, purpose, and scope of extension work in that State during the next few years.

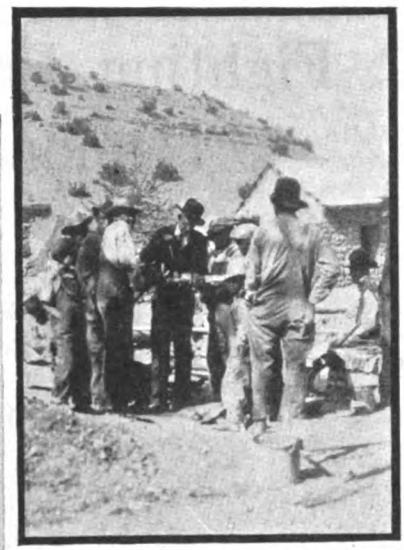
In pursuance of this purpose he staged in Houston in 1929 the silver anniversary of the founding of extension work which was attended by the extension representatives of more than 40 States. Mr. Martin made this anniversary the occasion for a reconsecration of extension workers to the demonstration method as the very essence of extension work.

As preached by Dr. Knapp and Mr. Martin, the demonstration method symbolized a process of individual growth. Starting at the point of greatest interest in the life of an individual, the demonstration, performed by the individual himself, leads to success which stimulates greater effort—another demonstration. The individual, growing as the demonstrations grow, advances through the educational stages of "profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power." The extension agent is a sort of catalytic agent in the process—stimulating it but not directly taking part. In this general concept both Dr. Knapp and Mr. Martin were years ago abreast

(Continued on page 143)



Setting up the windmill for the community well at Villaneuva.



The county agent assists in threading pipe for the community well at Sena.

Digging for Water

WATER supply for rural communities in San Miguel County, N. Mex., has often been a real problem which County Agent Lorin F. Jones has had on his mind. And so, when CWA and FERA funds became available, he saw a way to tackle this old problem, and had projects for digging wells in several communities drawn up and submitted for approval in short order. He has kept at it until 20 such projects have now been approved.

Two of the outstanding accomplishments have been in Villanueva and Rencona. The Villanueva well was started as a digging project, but, after reaching approximately 70 feet, approval for the use of a drilling machine was obtained. This little community sits on a promontory overlooking the river, and for the past 100 or 150 years the native farmers have either hauled or carried their water from the river below of from the irrigation ditch. The completion of this well, together with the installation of a good windmill and tank, has given the 400 inhabitants an ample supply of pure water to take care of all household needs. County Agent Jones was on hand to supervise the setting up of the windmill and the tank.

In the Rencona community the American farmers there (39 in all) have been hauling water for distances of from 2 to 15 miles. The well project there provided for a drilled well, and water was reached at a depth of about 450 feet. This well not only will furnish a better source of water but will save many days of labor in hauling water from distant sources. A supplemental project for this community will provide an underground cistern to be connected with a stone tank above ground, the cistern to supply drinking water for household purposes and the tank to supply water for stock purposes.

Detailed Plans Keep Major Projects Going

Indiana county extension agents have taken a step forward in building county programs of work, in that they are outlining in detail the one or more major projects under way in each county.

For a number of years county programs of work have been drawn up, showing projects to be carried out, communities involved, and goals expected to be attained in persons reached, acres planted, animals involved, and similar terms. A calendar has been made up in conjunction with the program showing the estimated number of days that will be required by the various projects.

This year the several major projects under way in each county have been outlined in detail. County project committees and, in many places township committees, have been delegated responsibility in deciding upon procedure in the projects.

In each case the extension agents and those participating in the program building are asked to outline the reasons for respective projects being considered as "major." An analysis of the territory involved and of the people to be reached is made; methods are outlined in detail, including dates of events.

Duties of the various cooperators, including extension workers, county and township committees, demonstrators, and others, are outlined.

Although extension workers generally know approximately what events, activities, and other steps are involved in the various projects under way, few in the past have set out definitely at the beginning of the project the exact procedure to be followed. Consequently, essential steps have been inadvertently omitted, and knowledge of the exact duties of all concerned was hazy. Under the procedure now being followed everyone involved knows his job, and an obligation to discharge outlined duties makes their carrying out more likely.

Much satisfaction of mind is had by those who participate in such outlined programs, as they know when the task has been properly completed.

State Flower Designs

The State fair at Huron, S. Dak., this year had as one of the features in the women's department an exhibit of original State-flower quilt blocks and colored designs, according to Mary A. Covert, home-management specialist of the State college extension service.

Those Things I Like Best About

Report on 4-H Policies

RAYMOND A. PEARSON

Chairman, Executive Committee, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

THE WELFARE of the people of the United States may be discussed under four headings: Spiritual and moral, educational, professional, and vocational. It is possible to consider any one of them as most important, but it is the last, the vocational welfare of the United States, in which agriculture stands at the head of the list, for it underlies national prosperity.

The 4-H clubs, enrolling nearly a million boys and girls, take an important place in any such discussion. This movement has been developing for a long time. It has been well handled and has developed a definite purpose and policy worked out by the trial-and-error plan. Its growth is comparable with that of a great educational institution I have in mind. It started in a crude way, but year by year it was improved. The things were done each year that seemed to be needed. The experience of 1 year was used to make the work better the next year, until a well-rounded organization resulted. So it has been with 4-H clubs.

But there comes a time in the history of any organization when those responsible for the work want to take stock, compare notes, and find their place in the broader picture of public welfare. When the national 4-H club committee was appointed by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in 1930, there were objectives and rules for club work, and many of them could not be improved, but a need for a Nation-wide study was felt. Since then the committee have been working on the problem, and they have worked hard and conscientiously to produce the report Recommended Policies Governing 4-H Club Work, issued in May 1935.

The work was divided among five subcommittees that are entitled to the credit. Their work was done by means of a great deal of correspondence and an occasional meeting. The entire committee met at least once each year for the 5 years. When a subcommittee was satisfied with its own report, all the members of the larger committee were given an opportunity to study and criticize the work. Controversial points were referred back to the original subcommittee for further study. Finally, this complete report was developed with the approval of the majority and, I think, of all the members of the larger committee.

Important Points

This entire report of 21 pages is no doubt familiar to readers of the REVIEW by this time, but I would like to call attention to some of the points which seemed especially good to me. I will discuss briefly one point brought out by each of the five subcommittees.

To me, the best recommendation made by the subcommittee on objectives is no. 5 on page 6: "To teach rural boys and girls the value of research, and to develop in them a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and the home." This reminds us of the scriptural passage "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It is fundamental. When this idea is grasped by a boy or girl, it will be useful in many ways throughout life.

The recommendation of the subcommittee on organization and method which has the greatest appeal for me is D–(1), page 8, "Study the needs of the county." We must be brought back to our own surroundings. Dreams are all right, but we must not dream too much. We must adapt ourselves to our immediate surroundings. This recommendation should be emphasized even more than has been done.

The subcommittee on relationships points out under 2–B, on page 12, the importance of cordial cooperation with Smith-Hughes vocational work. The two great plans are in operation. Each is established with the authority of Congress. The laws are not so clear in defining limitations as they might be. We must work out these details, and if we fail to do so, both kinds of activity will be discredited. Money will be wasted. Conditions will develop, and it will be hard to overestimate the harm that might follow.

The subcommittee on prizes and awards recommends as no. 1 on page 15, "The individual competing against himself (to excel his previous record), thus training the club member to carry out the ideal expressed in the well-known 4-H club motto, "To Make the Best Better." There are three kinds of athletic contests—first, when one physically opposes his opponent, as in football; second, when one has an opponent and there is not physical contact, as in tennis; and third, when one tries to beat his own record. The third is possible with all people at all times and in all places. It is a great thing to learn that one can get fun by competing against himself. If the 4-H clubs can impress this thought, it will benefit the members in other ways as well as in their club work.

The subcommittee on measuring the results of club work emphasizes under 2—D, on page 19, "Methods of determining the completions of 4-H club projects, to the end that the 4-H club procedures in the different States may be more accurately evaluated." Too many of us start things and do not finish them. I know a scientist who has spent most of his life planning things he is going to do and that he never carries to completion. It has been very enjoyable to him, but the public welfare has not been advanced nearly so much as it would have been if fewer jobs had been undertaken and more had been finished. This recommendation also carries a lesson of broad application.

I wish there were space to discuss other recommendations, of which there are many just as good as the ones I have given, but these few appeal to me most of all as fundamental in club work. As long as we can keep the purpose of the work where it belongs under the fundamental laws, just so long will this movement grow and prosper and return ever-increasing benefits to our rural youth and to the Nation as a whole.

FIVE Arkansas home demonstration agents were granted leave of absence for 6 weeks during the summer to take advanced work in various colleges and universities, according to Connie J. Bonslagel, State home demonstration agent of Arkansas.

My Point of View

It Pays To Advertise

If it pays the commercial world to spend millions of dollars on roadside advertising, then it should pay county agents to spend a few dollars on the same kind of advertising for field demonstrations or recommended extension practices. It was this type of reasoning that caused me to adopt the roadside sign as an extension method, and my experience teaches me that it does pay to conduct such roadside advertising.

Our job is selling recommended practices, and, as quickly as possible, extending the latest up-to-date agricultural information to our farm population. Today the farmer uses the local highways as much as anyone. A good roadside sign is read by the farmer each time he passes, and it calls the demonstration to his attention in a forceful and effective manner.—*J. R. Beck, County Agent, Polk County, Oreg.*

* * *

Urges More Consolidation

It seems to me that efforts should continue to be directed toward a closer consolidation of all programs in which farmers are interested, either directly or indirectly. I would prefer that these be administered through one office and preferably by the county agent. This would make the work of the county agent more administrative in nature, and should result in more efficient service. Under the present set-up, there is too much opportunity for "passing the buck."—*Glen B. Railsback, County Agent, Kiowa County, Kans.*

* * *

The Human Element

Events of the last few years lead us to suspect that our programs have taken too large an account of the mechanics and too little of the human element. Responsibility for new programs must lie with communities and this necessitates some training along lines of "responsibility-thinking" and organizing of community thoughts.

Last fall, 87 men and women from 16 of the 20 townships in Faribault County, representing agricultural, home-economics, 4-H, and—above all else—community interests, gathered for a day's training in organization and a preliminary discussion of program planning.

Organization of a program, types of subject matter desired, methods of promoting publicity and obtaining records, new means of stimulating interest, and methods of making contacts and establishing relationships with other organizations were among the headings considered in the study of their "job" of putting across a community-betterment program.

Six months do not warrant a definite statement of results accomplished. Some results are apparent. A year will tell more. The results that have come convince us that training in "organization-thinking" and planning must come before and go beyond subject-matter training.—*Charlotte Kichner, home demonstration agent, Faribault County, Minn.*

* * *

From the Cattle Country

In view of recent newspaper accounts of "buyers' strikes" by housewives in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and other cities, and in view of similar action taken by thousands of housewives in every section of the country which did not receive any publicity, it seems to me that the most important problem facing the county agents in livestock-producing counties is the problem of marketing that livestock.

According to the claims of some people the cattle producer is getting the benefit of these high prices. As a matter of fact, he is not.

Economists have made public figures showing that prior to 1920 the cattle producer received 55 percent of the consumers' dollar and showed in these same figures that the cattle producer today is getting only 25 percent of the consumers' dollar.

Distributors claim that the increase in price demanded from the housewife is caused by her demand for fancy packages and extra services.

Isn't there some way that we can arrive at the truth of the various claims and work out some method of reducing the cost to the consumer, and, at the same time, get for the cattle producer a larger share of that dollar spent by the consumer for meat?

I would like to hear this subject discussed by others interested in the problem.—*Paul L. Maloney, district extension agent, Humboldt and Lander Counties, Nev.*

Interests the Young People

There are now three youth extension 4-H clubs in Rockingham County, N. H. Each club takes in members from a group of 4 to 6 towns and meets once a month. The members are from 16 to 25 years of age. They have adult advisers, but the club officers are entirely responsible for carrying on the club and making out their own program. The adults act principally as chaperons. Each meeting includes a business session, usually an outside speaker, a discussion period, and recreation. Each member must carry on some project. This may be a regular 4-H project such as leadership, keeping farm and home accounts, or any other piece of work approved by the leaders. A record is not required. The report at the end may be written or oral.

In addition to the individual projects, each youth club has a club project. The East and Central Rockingham Youth Clubs conducted a county 4-H fair at Kingston on September 7. The Epping Club raised money to send delegates to the American Youth Foundation, Camp Merrowvista, at Ossipee. There are 89 members in the 3 clubs. Two of the clubs have ball teams, and one is going to put on a play.

On July 4 the East Rockingham Club arranged a dance which netted $15. With this money they are sending one member to a youth institute, helping toward the expenses of the president of the group, who was delegate to the national camp in June, and spending the rest for play books.

The young people enjoy these clubs. The reason for so much interest, I think, is the fact that the young people themselves are responsible for their success.—*Elizabeth Bourne, County Club Agent, Rockingham County, N. H.*

* * *

Different, Yet the Same

I have heard much about the changing extension program, yet in the 5 years that I have been in this county, strangely enough, we have kept much the same aims and goals. We have changed only our emphasis, working on those parts of the program which seem to better meet conditions, but the change, I believe, has been one of emphasis and not of program.—*Inez J. Arnquist, Whatcom County, Wash.*

Rural Sociologists Unify Community Development Programs to Establish

Guide Posts for Group Life

FOR 20 ODD years extension workers have talked in terms of developing the farm, the home, and the community. Most of their project work, however, has been aimed at aiding the farm and the home. Although there naturally was interest in group programs because they strengthened the project work, community development has for the most part sailed an uncharted sea. Rural sociology during the past few years has come into the field with definitely outlined plans to aid community and group life, especially in regard to recreational and cultural activities and the strengthening of local organizations and their programs.

The rural sociology section of the Iowa Extension Service, more recently named the community development section, since its inception in 1922, has attempted to build demonstrations in community programs to provide training for leaders, and to furnish program materials for leaders of local group activities. From the start it has endeavored to help local units of farmers' organizations to function effectively. In 1923, the program was expanded to include cultural and recreational features.

The demand for rural-sociology work in Iowa has been increasing constantly, according to W. H. Stacy, extension rural sociologist. Starting in 1922, with one member, the staff now includes four additional part-time workers.

In developing the rural-sociology program, this section has cooperated with district supervisors, the home-economics staff, 4-H club leaders, agricultural economists, and other subject-matter sections. The Iowa program has taken the form of six major projects:

1. Home and community activities which provide leadership training and programs in which people can enjoy "home-made happiness."

2. Rural organization which contributes to the development of township and community programs of farmers' organizations.

3. Community planning which helps churches, schools, and other community institutions to function more cooperatively in the interest of the whole community.

Claudine Humble, recreation director in Wapello County, Iowa, helps with the finishing touches of make-up for an act in an old-fashioned singing school program.

4. Young people's programs which provide social and cultural activities and contribute to community leadership.

5. Information service which handles inquiries dealing with sociological problems and furnishes an advisory service for extension administrators.

6. Cooperative planning which helps social welfare and other agencies to function in the interests of permanent community development.

Rural sociology extension work throughout the country is in about the same position that economic extension work was some 15 years ago. Within the past 2 or 3 years, however, considerable advance has been made in this activity. Rural sociologists are bringing together into a unified program the various phases of community development and group life that have been in existence but have had to struggle along as more or less incidental to other project work. The accompanying story from Iowa illustrates what one State is doing in this important field and how the community-development program is related to many phases of extension work.

Training Schools for Leaders

Through the home and community activities project, specialist help is provided for training schools for leaders of community music, folk games, social games, and other recreational activities. The major phases of this project are interwoven with the women's home project and 4-H programs. For the past 5 years, the home-economics specialists and county home demonstration agents have built into their programs a study of music selections, the singing of songs, and the playing of folk games. For the past 12 years, 4-H leaders in Iowa have provided for music appreciation in the 4-H girls' program.

For example, in 1934, 4-H girls and women in home-project work studied an arrangement of the opera, the Bohemian Girl. Members of local clubs listened to phonograph and radio renditions of the music, sang the chorus songs, and played the folk games. Several county groups presented the opera on local programs. During the winter, try-outs were held in various parts of the State to choose a

State cast to present the opera during the State 4-H girls' conference at Iowa State College in June. This cast, composed of both youth and adults, was brought to the college several times to rehearse under the direction of the head of the music department and members of the extension staff.

Largely as a result of the work on home and community activities, groups throughout the State are providing hours of fun for both young and old with home-talent plays, music, and games. The specialist in home and community development meets with county committees that are interested in organizing drama festivals and tournaments. In training schools in which the fundamentals of play production are discussed, she demonstrates how local groups may use inexpensive materials, or materials at hand, for costumes and stage scenery.

The specialist also supplies materials such as lists of plays, and cooperates with the library loan department in the development of a play loan reading service. The best plays are selected for rural-talent programs to be presented by county groups at farm and home week at the college and the State fair at Des Moines. This phase of work has expanded until counties are trying to arrange for leaders with special training to be employed locally.

Leaders of two township farm bureaus in Keokuk County, Iowa, meet in a farm home to plan the year's program.

In Wapello County, for example, emergency adult education funds have made possible the employment of Claudine Humble, county worker, to cooperate with the county extension agent in building a more extensive rural community development program. She trains local leaders, helps to develop talent, and assists local groups to plan programs and to make the fullest use of home-talent drama, music, and other types of entertainment.

Each year county conferences have been held for program committees and officers of local organizations. Many of these groups publish year books in which the program and information concerning the year's plans are printed. Older young people's groups have been aided by the rural sociology section in developing their programs.

The standard township farm bureau idea was developed in 1924 and 1925. To be recognized as a standard township farm bureau, the organization must meet certain goals which help to integrate the home, the farm, the 4-H club, and community activities in the local organization's program.

A monthly program service to provide suggestions and material for use in local programs is provided for leaders. More than 350 leaders in 86 counties were supplied regularly with these helps last year. Through country-life conferences and work with school and church leaders, a general community organization service has been provided in Iowa. The rural sociology section now plans to carry this further in terms of community analysis, community self-study, and in better program planning.

How rural sociology extension helps to systematize and plan work so that there may be the maximum of group activity and local leadership may be illustrated by experience in Greene County, where two types of leader conferences have been held with the help of sociologists. First, the officers and committees of local rural organizations have been brought together to exchange experiences, plan yearly programs, and consider essentials of speech making and public discussion. Second, specialist help has been provided for county meetings of leaders developing the county-wide farm-talent festival.

In his 1934 annual report County Agent Glenn Anderson states: "The township meetings in the county have assisted materially in providing interesting and educational programs. Twelve townships have held regular township meetings during the year, and eight of these have developed and followed the regular year-book programs planned. In the townships where the year books were used, the programs usually were more interesting, and the responsibilities for activities of each meeting were shared by all. There were 109 township farm bureau meetings held, with an attendance of 6,220 persons. The agent attended only 29 of these meetings." Regarding the Rural Drama Festival, County Agent Anderson reports: "Nine townships took part, each giving a play and miscellaneous numbers. One county training school was held for leaders in this work."

It's the Berries That Pay

Strawberry growers in Dubois County, Ind., brought $40,000 into the county and caused a $15,000 business to be developed.

The story behind this project, which started 5 years ago under the direction of County Agent C. A. Nicholson, is one of constant growth, hard work, and perseverance. Results tell the story.

This, the fifth year of the project, 33 carloads of U. S. No. 1 grade strawberries were shipped out of Dubois County in precooled refrigerator express cars to points between Sioux Falls, S. Dak., on the west and Montreal, Canada, on the east. In addition, 8 cars of No. 2 berries which were overripe were shipped to nearby markets such as Indianapolis, and about 4 carloads were trucked out of the county.

Most of the shipments were made from St. Anthony, Ind., by the Hoosier State Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Association, a local cooperative marketing organization. The cars in which the berries were shipped were cooled to about 40° F. which put the berries into the markets in good condition.

According to Mr. Nicholson, berry growing in Dubois County has become an art. He pointed out the skill developed by six of his growers, who, on a total area of less than 14 acres, grossed more than $6,100 for their strawberries. Joe Alles, on 2¾ acres this year, produced 686 crates of U. S. No. 1 berries and 119 crates of No. 2 berries, a total of 815 crates which brought one grower a gross of $1,656.48 with a net profit of $1,041 for the year's work.

Besides the $40,000 income from the berries in Dubois County, a $15,000 crate building business has been developed to take care of the berries produced there. The project has resulted in a $55,000 business in a county of few more than 20,000 persons.

H. H. Williamson.

Mildred Horton.

To Direct Texas Extension Service

H. H. WILLIAMSON was appointed director of the Texas Extension Service following the death of O. B. Martin during July.

A native of Grimes County, Mr. Williamson grew up in the extension service. His record of service stretches back to the days of his graduation from A. and M. College in 1911.

Back in the dusty records of more than 20 years ago, Mr. Williamson's name can be found many times where he made speeches or was mentioned as backing extension work. His main interest, in those days, was boys' club work in Texas.

His first official capacity followed his graduation. He assembled the exhibits for A. and M. College to go to the State fair at Dallas.

In 1912, he became boys' club agent of the department of extension of A. and M. College, of College Station, before the extension service became a separate division.

The years following were hard ones for those first men and women who were attempting to organize and develop an efficient and businesslike organization out of a small department of the college, but Williamson and many other well-known men in Texas' rural history kept working.

On July 1, 1920, H. H. Williamson was appointed State agent of the Texas Extension Service. Following that advancement, he pushed up to the position of State agent and vice director in 1928.

Recently, because of his long record, his capability, and manifold activities, he was appointed and directed to take over the helm of the Texas Extension Service as director.

With the vacancy in the vice director's office, the board of directors of A. and M. College elected Mildred Horton, State home demonstration agent, to the position of vice director.

Mildred Horton, who has served continuously in extension work, is a native of Dallas County and a graduate of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Tex. Looking forward as a young girl and seeing the great possibilities for extension work in Texas, Miss Horton became a county home demonstration agent in 1918.

Four years later, because of the exceptional record she made as a home demonstration agent, she "stepped up" to the position of district agent. In less than a year, she again went up as assistant State home demonstration agent.

In 1924, she received the leading women's post of the extension service and became the State home demonstration agent. Her recent and last appointment as vice director of the Texas Extension Service adds one more laurel to those of an outstanding woman who has many other accomplishments to be proud of.

Miss Horton, as a county home demonstration agent did much to further the movement of canning meat in rural homes. Incidentally, it is believed she was the first woman to can an entire beef.

Because of this pioneering work, the Texas Relief Administration was able to secure cooperation and supervision which resulted in the establishment of 551 community canning plants and 21 Federal meat-canning plants in Texas, which put up a total of about 59,000,000 cans of food last year.

During the 1934 Federal relief canning campaign, officials of the FERA at Washington called her there to help lay out the canning plans and formulate the best methods and recipes to be used in the Nation-wide canning movement.

Back in 1914, when Mr. Williamson first joined the extension service there were only 98 county agricultural agents. When Miss Horton first became a home demonstration agent in 1918, there were only 67 other home demonstration agents. An indication of how the Texas Extension Service has grown in its organization may be seen by comparing those earlier figures with recent ones. Today, there are 232 county agricultural agents and 155 home demonstration agents in the State. The entire home demonstration staff, white and Negro, under the direction of Miss Horton, numbers around 200.

Southern Farmers Cure Their Own Meat

More and more Mississippi farmers are learning the value of curing their meat in cold storage, according to a summary report by Paul F. Newell, extension animal husbandman, which shows that 1,580,898 pounds of pork were cured by 36 plants last season for 7,781 farmers. This is compared with 857,729 pounds cured during the previous season by 24 plants.

This work is an important part of the live-at-home program, and has been encouraged by the extension service through demonstrations of approved methods in slaughtering, cutting, and curing since 1931. Mr. Newell reports that curing under controlled temperatures is preventing the loss of a large percentage of pork, and is yielding a superior, more uniform product. Many of the farmers and curing-plant managers have adopted the "State college way" of handling their pork and pork products.

Approximately 120 million pounds of hogs are slaughtered annually on Mississippi farms, according to Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates, and much work remains to be done to assist the owners in obtaining the proper facilities for curing and storing it.

Prior to the last curing season, a majority of the plants merely cured the pork for farmers. Now 19 plants have soaking vats and smokehouses, and during the last season 672,100 pounds of pork were smoked in these plants.

Arkansas Mothers Study . . .

Care of Babies

NEARLY 600 babies in northeast Arkansas are making the rest of the baby population of the State sit up and take notice. The secret of their success in life, they say, lies in the fact that they are members in good and regular standing of the Better-Babies Club.

The Better-Babies Club had its beginning in 1931 in Logan County when a county-wide project on child care and feeding, which included leader-training schools, so interested the mothers of the county that they formed a county Better-Babies Club to carry the influence of the school to every home in the county where there were children under school age. Since its beginning, reported in the REVIEW for September 1934, this club has steadily progressed, enrolling 165 babies, according to recent reports.

The 2-day conference and clinic was one of the big affairs in Logan County last year. During the 2 days, 68 babies were scored. The babies were carefully weighed and measured and examined by a physician. Each mother was given a conference with the extension nutritionist, Gertrude E. Conant, and each received a leaflet on good foods for children. An interesting feature of the clinic was the way in which the physical and mental development of the "better babies" excelled that of the babies who had not had the benefit of the instruction. The object lesson was so good that 60 more mothers entered their babies in the Better-Babies Club.

The nutrition leader in each home demonstration club is local leader for the club. She looks after the mothers and babies in her community and sees that the mothers receive the necessary literature and instructions. The county chairman enters each child's name in her roll book, with information on the child's nutritional condition, and sees that the local chairman has literature on hand to distribute.

The idea has spread to nine other counties where Better-Babies Clubs have already been organized. Several other counties are ready to begin work as soon as Miss Conant can visit them to help in the organization. More than 470 mothers have enrolled 545 babies in the clubs.

Nutrition leaders in each county meet 3 or 4 times a year for training in their work. At the first meeting the matter of food for the expectant mother, as well as the physical care necessary to keep her in good condition, is discussed. At the second meeting, questions of the nutrition leaders, involving problems arising out of their work with the mothers in their community, are answered, and the diet of the child from infancy to school age, with special emphasis on regularity of feeding, is discussed. The third meeting takes up the formation of good food habits and the correction of bad food habits.

A doctor looks over one of the Logan County, Ark., better babies at the 2-day clinic and conference held in the fall.

Summer Camps in Old Charleston, S. C.

WHAT farm women and girls think of summer camps is shown in the attendance at the series of camps sponsored by the South Carolina Extension Service, the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, and The Citadel authorities, and held at The Citadel in Charleston this summer.

During the 6 weeks available for these camps this summer 300 boys, 1,100 girls, and 1,200 women, a total of 2,600, attended, coming from 28 counties in the State.

One of the largest groups of girls, 101 in number, came over 150 miles from Lancaster County in four busses with their home demonstration agent in charge.

These camps ran for the entire month of July and for one and one-half weeks in June. Each week two groups came, one group arriving on Monday and leaving on Wednesday, and another arriving on Thursday and leaving on Saturday.

The trips were made by bus usually, some coming in school busses, others in regular commercial busses chartered for the trip, while others came in privately owned busses. Many of them brought their own food, the amount of which had been worked out before so that each brought just enough to feed herself for the 2½ days she was there. This was supplemented by small fees to pay for the necessary expenses; such as lights, water, milk, fuel, servants, ice, and bread.

The programs for the groups were similar. They were planned by the camp manager and director, Bessie Harper, district agent, cooperating with the chamber of commerce and the Service clubs of Charleston. Shortly after the camps began the Service clubs, at the call of the chamber of commerce, met; and when the values of the camps were presented to them, each club offered to sponsor a camp lasting a week. The clubs arranged for local members to go as guides on all trips and furnish speakers for the chapel programs and for entertainment for the evening programs. Each group visited the spots of historic interest about Charleston, as well as points of interest in the modern city. Through the courtesy of radio station WCSC each group was given a 15-minute period to broadcast. Many interesting programs of talks on various phases of club-work accomplishments of women and girls and musical selections were given.

The Citadel allowed the use of the barracks, the dining room, kitchen, and bleacher seats.

Many requests for reservations for the summer of 1936 camps have already been made from counties attending this year, and from three counties that have never attended before.

4-H CLUBS in South Dakota plan this year to include some phase of wildlife conservation in their club activities. The program will be carried on in cooperation with the State game and fish department. The clubs will select a phase of the work most suitable for their respective sections, the one which will be of greatest benefit to the community.

With the Washington Staff

H. W. GILBERTSON has been appointed regional head in immediate charge of cooperative extension work in the North Central States, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of the former head, George E. Farrell, now Director, Division of Grains in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Mr. Gilbertson was reared on a farm in Minnesota, was graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and received his master's degree from Cornell University. He joined the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1911, engaging first in farm-management investigations in the Western States. He served as county agricultural extension agent in Sussex County, N. J., from 1912 to 1915. Since 1915 he has had supervision of county agent work for the Department in the 11 Western States through 1919; and in the North Central States since 1920. He has been acting in charge of extension work in the 13 North Central States since July 1, 1933. Mr. Gilbertson is the author of a relatively large number of extension publications relating to supervision and extension methods. The best known of these are his circulars with reference to the preparation of educational exhibits, circular letters, and reports of extension work.

Ella Gardner, rural sociologist in recreation, has been added to the staff of the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. She will assist cooperative extension workers in the various States to plan and carry out programs for training rural people in recreational leadership.

Miss Gardner comes to the Extension Service from the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, where her work followed somewhat similar lines and frequently included cooperation with extension workers in leadership training meetings and demonstrations. Before her employment in the United States Department of Labor, she had developed recreation programs for the playground department of Asbury Park, N. J., Altoona, Pa., and Fairmont, W. Va. She is a native of Washington, D. C., a graduate of George Washington University there, and has taken advanced work in Columbia University

E. O. Pollock, associate marketing specialist in the division of hay, feed, and seed, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, by a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will assist extension workers in demonstrations and programs for the improvement in quality of hay. He will work both in the market-hay regions, where problems relating to seeding, harvesting, and preparation for market are uppermost, and in the sections producing hay for local feeding, where quantity and nutritive values outweigh questions of grade.

Honor Founder of Oldest Farm Society

A 10-year-old blight-resistant pear tree, developed by Dr. E. L. Nixon of the department of botany at the Pennsylvania State College, has been named Richard Peters in honor of one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. The naming ceremony was part of the program during a recent visit of the society to the college campus.

Dr. Nixon discovered the newly named pear in 1925, when he was studying fire blight. While other seedlings succumbed to the destructive disease, this tree survived. Every year since 1926 Dr. Nixon has inoculated the tree with cultures of the fire-blight organism, but it has shown no sign of the disease.

Judge Richard Peters of Philadelphia, for whom the new pear has been named, was the moving spirit in organizing the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and for many years served as its president. He is said to have contributed more to the advancement of agriculture than any other man of his time, particularly in gaining recognition for agriculture. The State department of agriculture, which was formerly the State agricultural society and later the State board of agriculture, was largely the fruit of his efforts.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture is the oldest organization of its kind in this country. It was born on February 11, 1785, and recently celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Out of it developed most of the organizations that promote present-day Pennsylvania agriculture, including the oldest horticultural society of America, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

In the founding of the Pennsylvania State College, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture played an important part. Nine of its members were delegates to the convention which took action requesting the legislature to establish an agricultural school. Frederick Watts, one of the leaders of the movement, was an honorary member. Five of the first trustees of the college, then known as the Farmers' High School, were members of the society.

Now the Dads Are Doing It

A home market for feed grains grown on the farms of Iroquois County, Ill., was first brought to light by 88 members enrolled in 4-H club baby-beef projects. These boys and girls were feeding 132 beef calves as a part of their 4-H club activity during 1932.

The fathers of these club members started feeding carload lots of cattle in the winter of 1932-33, providing a local market for approximately 100,000 bushels of corn.

In 1934 the county agent, C. E. Johnson, through personal visits and cooperating local leaders encouraged the club members by sending out timely suggestions on feeding and management. He believes that this is the best established 4-H project in the county.

Mr. Johnson has continually recommended to both club members and farmers the feeding of high-quality animals, pointing out the more efficient gains in weight made on this type of animal. Most of the feeder cattle and calves have been obtained from Texas through the cooperation of a Texas county agent who has been aiding in the selection of the animals to be shipped.

More than a hundred calves are being fed in the 1935 club project work, and the experience of the past 2 years indicates that this type of farming, first attempted by 4-H club members, has pointed a way to a more balanced farm unit.

Connecticut 4-H Service Clubs Develop Initiative and Ability

Managing County 4-H Fairs

4-H FAIR season has again come and gone in Connecticut, where the older 4-H club members in the State service clubs are finding both pleasure and useful training in the responsibility of putting on successful county fairs in five counties.

The Middlesex County 4-H fair, the oldest in the State, has been operating successfully for 11 years and managed by a fair association composed entirely of young people. As to its value in 4-H club work, County Club Agent Elizabeth Mary Alling says:

"The county exhibit of work done during the year by club members is one of the finest ways of showing the public just what 4-H club work has to offer young people, and what 4-H club members accomplish through their projects. Then we have found that the responsibility of putting on their own fair is a good thing for the young people."

The first Middlesex County fair in 1924 was rather a daring experiment. The fair was held in the barns of a private estate. Tents were rented in addition, and many of the youngsters showing livestock slept in the hay the night before the fair. Continuous operation for 11 years has built up an organization of club members, officers, directors, and town chairmen who are competent and experienced, many of whom have worked up in the organization from the first year, while new enthusiasts have been added each year. In 1933 and 1934 it seemed wise for the Middlesex County fair to combine with the Durham town fair, and though this made it possible for a greater number of people to view the exhibits and become acquainted with the work, still it detracted from the enthusiasm and training in responsibility given to club members themselves, and they gladly went back to their own fair this fall.

With this example to guide them, some of the other county associations have been officered by club members from the outset. The New London association has staged 4 fairs; Litchfield, 2; Hartford and New Haven, 1. The Hartford County club agents, after their first 4-H club fair, reported, "The organization of the Hartford County Club Fair Association, Inc., was a much-needed and most worth-while accomplishment. It was very good for a first-year exhibit. But best of all was the attitude displayed by the people through the county, including officers, leaders, and 4-H club members." In Litchfield County it is the biggest activity for older club members. The fair association officers and superintendents are chosen from the 4-H Service Club of 43 members, all of whom are more than 16 years of age, and nominated by the county club agents because of outstanding abilities.

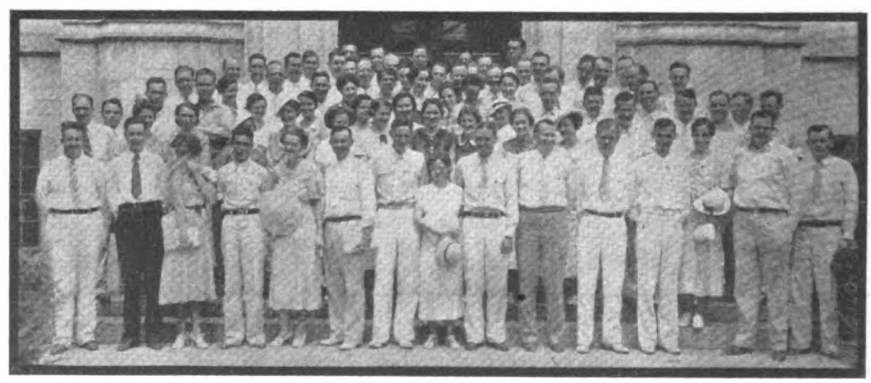
These fairs put on surprisingly varied programs. Exhibits cover most of the club activities—livestock, vegetables, flowers, cooking, clothing, canning, home furnishing, and handicrafts. The county style dress reviews are held there. In some counties plays have been produced, and pony races or horseshoe pitching add to the gaiety. New Haven held wood-chopping and sewing contests that proved quite as exciting as the regular State contests. Last year the total prize money in the five fairs ranged from $150 to $425, and the number of prize winners from 96 to 173.

The fairs last 1 or 2 days. Obtaining grounds and other facilities is the first problem. Existing fair associations in many instances have offered these. Twenty-five cents admission is usually charged, and the club holds the refreshment concessions.

It is planned to have all county fairs scheduled during August followed by the State club exhibit just before school opens. In this way county fair associations working independently can put on effective programs and build up the climax of the State exhibit.

ONE OF THE most popular events in the extension calendar for California farm women is the visit to the Berkeley campus arranged for home demonstration clubs. This year more than 550 men and women from 25 counties were there. Besides looking over the various buildings, they attended two assembly meetings and were enthusiastic about the four famous scientists who spoke to them about some of the research work.

Ex-Club Members on Arkansas Staff



OF THE 79 men and women, all college graduates, employed in extension work in Arkansas during the past 2 years, 53 percent are former 4-H club members. Of the 16 young men graduates of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, who have been employed as assistant county agents during the past 10 months, 10 are former 4-H club members.

Former 4-H club members are now extension workers in Arkansas as county and home demonstration agents, district agents, and specialists. Forty percent of that State's extension staff were once 4-H club boys and girls. Says W. J. Jernigan, State club agent, "Here is real evidence that 4-H club work is playing an important part in developing farm leadership."

All Work Together

Alabama Likes the Result Better

AGRICULTURAL workers in Alabama have found that they can accomplish much more working together on the same problems than they can by each group working separately on different problems. This fact has become so well established in the State that when major farm problems appear, the extension service, the vocational education department, the State department of agriculture, and the farm bureau join hands in getting the correct information into the hands of the farmers of the State.

The cooperation of the extension service workers and the teachers of vocational agriculture in carrying on the educational work in connection with the cotton-adjustment program this year offers an outstanding example of how Alabama farm groups work together in carrying out a farm program. To give farmers the real facts about the cotton program, county agents and vocational teachers worked together in conducting an educational campaign.

The first step in the educational work was the calling of 3 joint meetings, 1 in each of the 3 extension service divisions of the State, for the agents and teachers to study the facts about the program and to make plans for carrying these facts to the farmers in the 67 counties of the State. These conferences were called jointly by the district agents of the extension service and vocational educational department. Following these three meetings, the agents and teachers went to their counties and called a farm meeting in each community. More than 1,000 meetings were held in the State during one week.

In reporting on this work, C. S. Keller, county agent of Henry County, says that 17 meetings were attended by approximately 1,000 farmers. "The two vocational teachers assisted the county agent and rendered some very valuable service in helping put over the program. Each community had a meeting, and the attendance and enthusiasm were more than gratifying. Both local papers carried articles that have caused considerable interest and comment. The local producers in this county were thoroughly informed and responded in a fine way."

H. F. Gibson, teacher of vocational agriculture, reports on the cotton-adjustment educational work as follows:

"The county agent and 3 agricultural teachers divided the county into 4 sections, each being responsible for meetings in 1 area. I held 12 meetings with my evening class. My county agent attended 3 of these with 120 in attendance. The other 9 meetings were attended by 480 farmers. Twelve meetings held in 3 other communities were attended by 500 individuals."

From Cullman County, Felston Mullins, vocational teacher, reports that the county agent and vocational teachers of that county held a conference and planned 29 farmers' meetings in the interest of the cotton-adjustment program. "I held 9 of these meetings which were attended by 961 men. The county agent cooperated with me in holding a meeting with my evening class which was attended by 110 farmers. Later, a series of meetings was held in 15 centers. The attendance at the 5 meetings I held was about 390 farmers."

L. F. Ingram, teacher of vocational agriculture in De Kalb County, states that through the "complete cooperation of county agent and teachers of vocational agriculture we have been able to give cotton farmers valuable information which otherwise they might not have received."

The farm bureau cooperated in getting the cotton program before the cotton farmers of the State by publishing the facts in its house organ and by printing and distributing 100,000 circulars carrying additional facts.

Oscar Baker Martin

(*Continued from page 153*)

of the most advanced educational thought of today, as expressed, for instance, in the modern "progressive schools."

In season and out, he fought to maintain this concept as the bedrock of extension. He never deviated from the principle. Though compromise might often advance his cause, he disdained to employ it. Fearless, outspoken, witty, he always fought in the open. He harbored no ill feeling for those he criticized most severely. His fights were impersonal affairs.

Mr. Martin was a power in extension and land-grant college conferences and at the time of his death an influential member of the important committee on extension organization and policy.

A lovable character, a delightful personality, a famous story teller, a born fighter, an inspired teacher, an able administrator—he was all of these and more.

Today his body lies at rest in a beautiful cemetery at Greenville, S. C., the scene of his early activities, but the demonstration method for extension work was never more alive.

To extension workers everywhere his final message would be, in the matchless phrases of his revered chief, Dr. Knapp: "Your mission is to solve the problem of poverty, to increase the measure of happiness, and to the universal love of country add the universal knowledge of comfort, and to harness the forces of all learning to be useful and needful in human society. * * *

"The power which transformed the humble fisherman of Galilee into mighty apostles of truth is ever present and can be used as effectively today in any good cause as when the Son of God turned His footsteps from Judea's capital and spoke to the wayside children of poverty."

750,000 Trees for Erosion Control

Over a period of 9 years, Monmouth County, N. J., landowners have planted more than 750,000 seedling trees covering more than 400 acres of land. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that Monmouth County has high-quality soil and for many years has been one of the outstanding agricultural counties in the United States.

The program of reforestation was inaugurated 10 years ago in cooperation with E. L. Scovell, State specialist in forestry, connected with the extension service of the State Agricultural College.

Thousands of acres in Monmouth County have been placed under a better cropping system, using more cover crops, cultivating across the hillsides, and using the more sloping areas for pasture and reforestation. This program became more intensive 5 years ago when County Agent Douglass and Assistant County Agent Clark made a special study of Monmouth County soils under the leadership of Dr. Linwood L. Lee, research specialist in land utilization of the State experiment station.

Budget the Whole Farm

(Continued from page 129)

cooperator selected by the agent. This was done last winter, and the budget charts were later used to interest groups of farmers in the subject. Following this, Mr. Muster selected eight men as a beginning group. The group was held to this number because it was recognized that much had to be learned regarding the technic of handling such an intensive piece of work. These eight men attended a budget-preparation meeting, bringing with them an inventory of their livestock and feed supplies and any other records which they had. Large budget charts (in blank) were prepared, and one cooperator gave his figures for use in building a demonstration budget. The other farmers were supplied with budget forms, extra paper, and pencils. As each part of the budget demonstration was developed, each farmer developed similar data for his own farm and entered it in his copy of the budget form. A blackboard was used in illustrating how to make the necessary calculations.

All the budgets were not completed the first day because of the intensive character of the work and the intense interest and discussion of certain points. For example, the cooperator for whose farm the demonstration budget was being prepared had certain practices of feeding work stock. Some of these practices were questioned by other members of the group, and each man took the occasion to justify his own methods for his conditions. The same was true for practically every item concerned. But the fact that such intense interest developed is proof of the contention previously made that the farm-unit approach in attacking farm problems really represents the farmer's essential point of view, whereas the single-enterprise approach does not.

As the job of budgeting was not completed in 1 day, County Agent Muster met with these men again within the week, when they practically completed the job, with the exception of transferring items of estimated cash receipts and expenses to a final cash estimate sheet, which was drawn up to show expected receipts and expenses on a monthly basis. This, however, was merely a mechanical procedure. The actual work of estimating future production, future purchases, future sales, and feed requirements was mostly completed at the close of the second meeting. Needless to say, outlook information on which to base future price estimates was an important item in developing these budgets.

The program of work for farm budgeting calls for four follow-up meetings during the year, including the final completion meeting, when actual results as measured by the farm record book are compared with the anticipated results as shown by the budget. The first of these follow-up meetings was held with the Cedar County group in May. Despite the floods in that section, all of the cooperators were present except one, who had to stay at home to protect property menaced by the high water.

Current Problems Discussed

The work done at the intermediate follow-up meetings consisted of checking record books when necessary but mainly in discussing current problems affecting decisions which farmers must make from time to time. For example, in feeding out 1935 spring pigs, in view of prices of feed grains and the future outlook for corn and hog prices at the time the first follow-up meeting was held, three alternatives suggested themselves:

1. Push pigs on purchased corn for the early fall market.
2. Carry them on grass with a little grain, then finish on new wheat.
3. Rough them through the summer and early fall on pasture with only a little grain, and fatten on new corn.

The time of marketing and probable price received will vary with these three methods. Also the probable net returns above feed costs will vary. But John Jones must make the decision now as to which method will make him the most money. Helping him to figure this problem through in relation to the rest of his business so that the pigs in question will make the greatest net contribution to his total farm income is doing him more good than to stop when we have merely pointed out what feeding practices will give the most rapid gains in a given length of time.

Future Development of Farm Budgeting

The work with this group of Cedar County farmers represents the pioneer attempt at developing this budget method as a definite activity in Missouri. However, approximately 25 Missouri counties are carrying it this coming fall and winter. It will be handled by the agent and specialist meeting with small groups of farmers for 2 successive days, at which time the procedure of budget preparation will be undertaken. From 3 to 4 follow-up meetings will be held.

It is expected that each county carrying this work will expand it to include additional groups of farmers each year. Enough assistance will be given so that each group of previous cooperators will carry it on. The agent and specialist will develop at least one new group each year. The objective is to build soundly and thoroughly, even though, of necessity, slowly. Of course, outdoor farm-management demonstration meetings will be held as a means of increasing the value of this work.

Farm budgeting attacks farm problems as they exist on the farms and does not attempt to catalog them artificially to conform to the sharply defined department lines of a college of agriculture. It is based on the recognized fact that the internal farm-management problems must be treated by the farmer in relation to the total income. We should be guided by that fact in our extension approach. If this procedure is basically correct, ways and means will be found so that adequate attention can be given to its growth and development.

Looks Don't Always Pay Dairy Profits

Farmers in Somerset County, Maine, don't believe all they see when they are judging dairy cows. County Agent G. C. Dunn and R. F. Talbot, extension dairy specialist, say, "It matters little what a cow shows in the judging ring if she can't return a profit at the milk pail."

For many years the dairy cows at the Skowhegan Fair have been placed on type alone, and for just as many years the animals have been sold on the blue ribbons which they won. For 3 years, Mr. Dunn and E. A. Markham, the dairy herd-improvement tester, have worked to interest the fair officials in a dairy herd-improvement judging exhibit.

Eighty-five animals were entered in this year's contest where production was considered in making awards. They were first placed according to type and their point score on type was added to their point score on production and from this was determined the final placing. Ribbons were the awards and each man exhibiting received approximately $4 per animal.

"This exhibit, for such it might be considered, brought to the fair and show ring, men who had never brought animals before", says County Agent Dunn. "The dairy herd-improvement members who showed at the Skowhegan Fair this year are farmers actually getting their living from the farm. What these men are doing is small compared to what hundreds of others could do in herd-improvement work."

Discussion Time Is Here

THE TIME is ripe for purposeful discussion about the big questions of future agricultural policies. The time is ripe for a group discussion program in every community in every county of every State.

Why?

This is a period of transition. We are entering a future in which we will feel increasingly the impact of science and the machine. Our civilization is now trembling from the effects of this impact. Agriculture feels this impact. Forms of government are feeling it, and some have changed.

Archstone of Democracy

We want to stick to democracy. Free and full discussion is the archstone of democracy. We cannot now be certain what these transitional years will bring to farmers. But we can agree that we want to make changes in our agricultural policies and adjustments of all kinds, consciously, deliberately, intelligently—aware as we can be of their full meaning and the reasons for them.

The discussion-group idea is not new to extension workers, but there has never been a better opportunity or a greater need for using it as a means of stimulating the flow of pro and con thought.

Demands of farmers for more facts which will help them penetrate the background of our complex problems of today and the future are finding a welcome reception at land-grant colleges and at the Department of Agriculture. Most extension workers feel, I believe, that "preaching" is an overworked method—that farmers and their wives prefer to be participants, taking a part in discussion rather than being passive recipients of ideas and facts.

Ready to Help

At the Department, in cooperation with State extension services, we are preparing outlines and other materials to help groups of people who want to try systematic discussion. There will be materials for members of discussion groups, other materials for discussion leaders. There will be material to help leaders understand how to organize groups, how to help them make the most of a weekly meeting, how to make both pleasant and profitable use of small groups met for mutually advantageous exploration of a topic.

I know county extension workers are busy, but I believe that this is an opportunity and a challenge too important to overlook.

If I sense aright the interest of farmers and their wives in discussion, efforts to help groups to carry on discussion programs will win enthusiastic support and approval in every community.

M. L. WILSON
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

WHERE WORDS FAIL

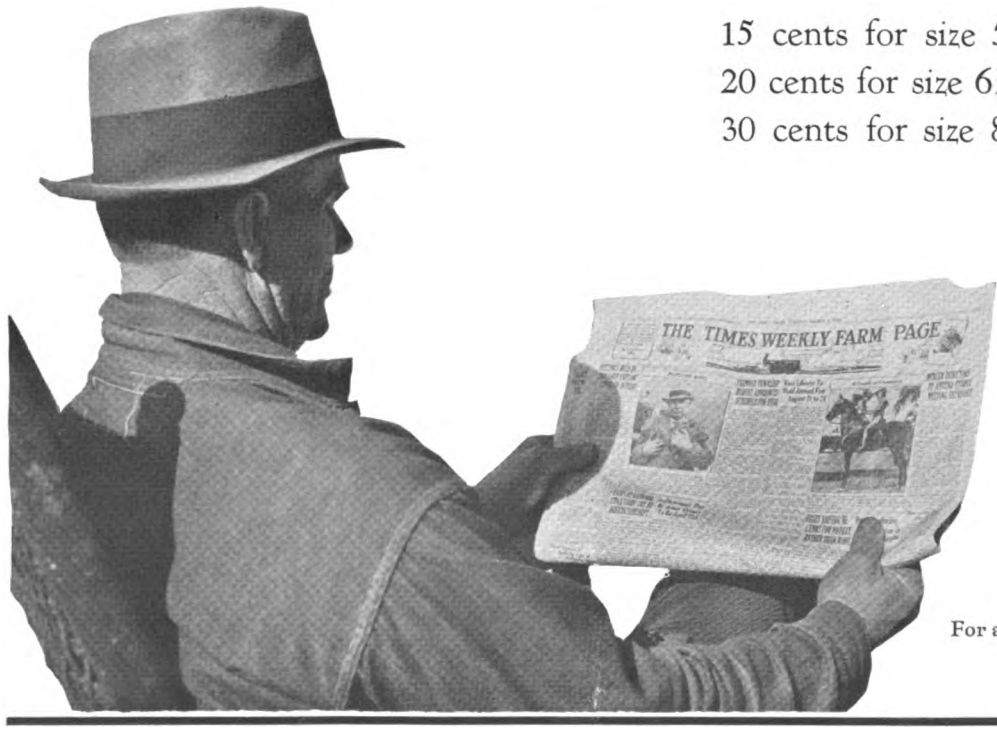
PICTURES STRIKE HOME

WORDS spoken or written may arouse widely varied effects in the minds of listeners or readers, but good pictures carry their meaning direct. They make words more intelligible. More than this they capture the eye and stimulate action. Extension workers need good photographs for use in news stories, printed bulletins, circular letters, published articles, film strips, posters, and exhibits.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken locally are best, but if none are available possibly the right one may be supplied from the photographic library of the Department Extension Service. This library contains thousands of photographs covering practically every phase of agriculture and home economics.

PHOTOGRAPHIC prints and enlargements of these are for sale at reasonable prices. For the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1936, prices of enlargements range from 35 cents for size 8 by 10 inches to $12 for size 40 by 70 inches. For photographic prints the prices are:

15 cents for size 5 by 7 inches
20 cents for size 6½ by 8½ inches
30 cents for size 8 by 10 inches



For additional information write to

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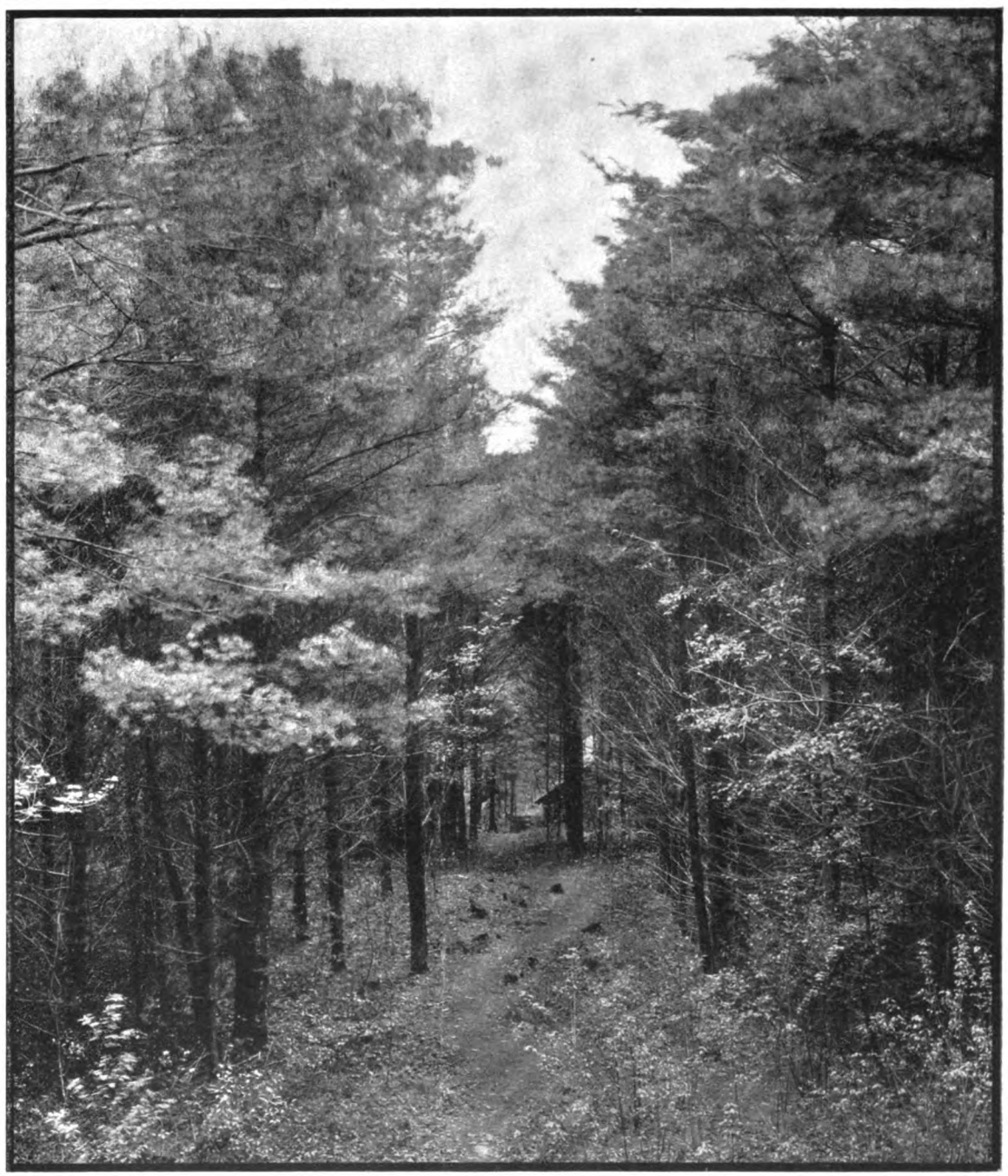


ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

To most of us the three R's meant reading, writing, and 'rithmetic up to a short time ago. However, they have now taken on a new meaning and become Rural Recreational Reserve, a new development planned in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration. Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director of the Extension Service, explains what R. R. R. may bring to the American farmer and his family in the way of a richer and fuller life.

A consumer-educational program which has served the needs of Minneapolis, Minn., housewives for the last 3 years offers them the "Key to Consumer Satisfaction" in home purchases. More than 300 women made up the 19 groups participating in the activity in 1934. The project called "Mrs. Consumer's Guide" included eight regular lessons and a number of supplementary meetings, demonstrations, and exhibits.

Undoubtedly "*Horse Sense Means Dollars*" to farmers interested in producing farm work stock. The Hoosier Gold Medal Colt Club of Indiana is one of the older organizations sponsoring the breeding of improved farm horses. In nearly all sections of the country renewed interest in the horse has been stimulated by greater demands and increasing prices.

In her short personal sketch of Dr. Babcock, Miss Elaine Miner has succeeded in giving us a vivid intimate glimpse into the character of that benevolent and distinguished scientist. To her warm, friendly account we add the appraisal of Dr. Babcock which was contained in the following resolution passed by the Ninth International Dairy Congress meeting in Denmark in 1931, the year he died.

"*With the death of Prof. Stephen Moulton Babcock on July 1, agriculture lost one of its greatest benefactors; science, one of its able sons; and the world, one of its most lovable men. In him were associated in peculiar felicity, ability in speculation, observation, and experimentation. A great teacher, a wise counselor, and a lifelong servant of his fellowman, he was in life revered by friends in every land, in death he is mourned by all who knew him in his work. The Ninth International Dairy Congress in recognition of his high qualities, records the indebtedness of the dairy industry and expresses its sorrow in his passing.*"

Contents

On The Calendar

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 7.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 7.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis, Mo., December 27.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7–10, 1936.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 11–18, 1936.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., February 29–March 8, 1936.

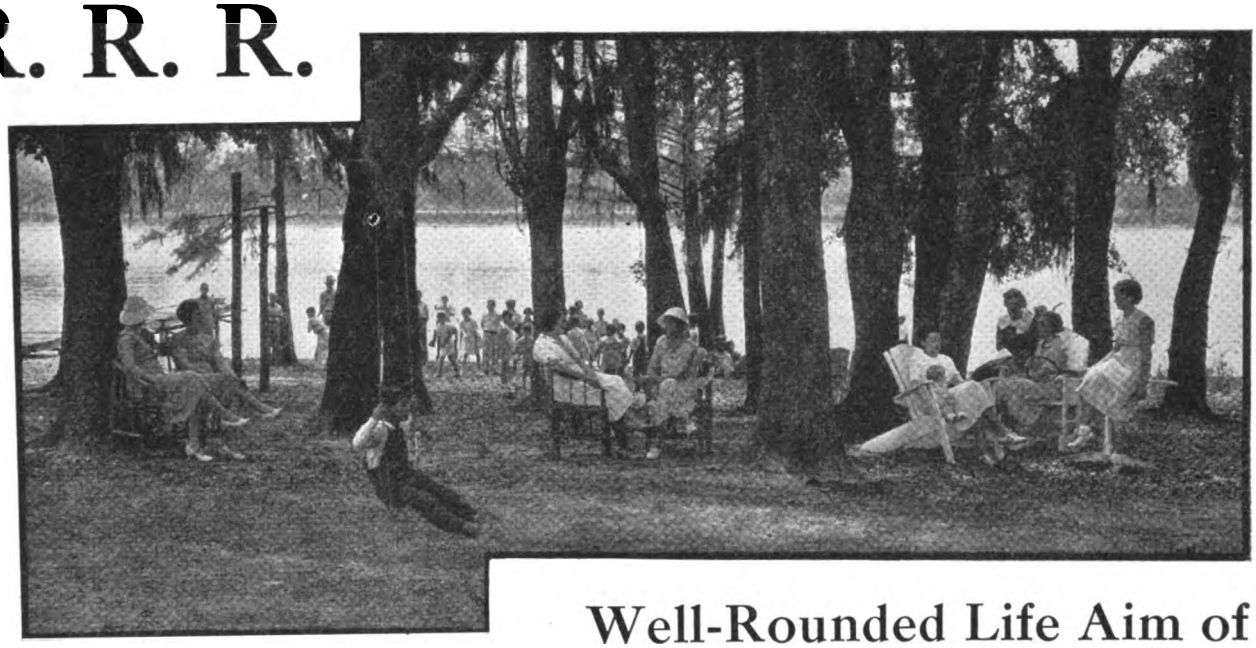
West Virginia has a jubilee and 4-H fair each fall and the clover-leaf money that club members receive as awards buys them just the prize they want. This unique method of awards which has proved successful for adults and youth alike in all kinds of competition, is explained in the article on "*4-H Inflation.*" The fun and excitement that come with the spending of the clover-leaf money at the jubilee store are rewards in themselves.

More and yet more community houses are springing up throughout the country. Numerous accounts of these monuments to local energy, neighborliness, and civic spirit have come in since the article which appeared in the May number of the Review. In the article about "*Home-made Community Houses*", in this issue, is described what is being done in North Carolina and Arkansas. In these States farmers have furnished logs, lumber, and stone for the clubhouses. The women have made curtains, rugs, and cushions, and painted old furniture which had been contributed for their clubhouses. In some communities where they do not have community clubhouses home-demonstration clubs have furnished clubrooms in buildings where space has been offered.

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* L. A. Schlup, *Acting Editor*

R. R. R.



Well-Rounded Life Aim of

Rural Recreational Reserve

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service

PRESENT-DAY leaders in American agriculture are building for the future—a future when men, women, and children on the farms will have the time and facilities for recreation. Improved methods in agriculture and planned farming "adjusted" intelligently to national and world crop conditions should give a sufficient margin of profit to the farmer and yet leave time for participation in community life.

The natural outgrowth of these conditions has been a move toward the establishment of rural recreation centers. Plans for such undertakings have crystallized into a program which, cooperating with the Works Progress Administration, will also provide relief employment in rural areas. The program specifies that these rural recreational reserves, as they are called, must be located in the open country; and it looks toward the establishment of one or more in a rural county.

The Extension Service in a number of States has accepted the sponsorship of the rural recreational reserves idea, and under the Works Progress Administration a definite program is being worked out. This provides that there shall be created in each county seeking a recreational reserve a legally qualified "corporation" or "association", with a board of directors composed of representatives of various county organizations, such as the farm bureau, Grange, farmers' union, women's clubs, 4-H clubs, and Boy Scouts, together with five additional members to be appointed by the county commissioners and to include the county agent and home demonstration agent. Complete responsibility for organizing, developing, and maintaining the reserve is placed in this board.

Recreational reserves are not limited to county or community projects. In some sections it may be advisable for several counties to join in group projects which will be classified as State recreational reserves and will be under a broader, although similar, jurisdiction.

Six distinct purposes will be served by these new recreational reserves: (1) To make available a common meeting place for all members of rural families; (2) to unite efforts for social and economic development and to stimulate leadership; (3) to encourage cooperation and to crystallize resources of individual families for their own betterment; (4) to supply convenient, attractive, wholesome, and economical recreational facilities in the open country; (5) to develop a more wholesome and broader community spirit through united action; (6) to enable rural people to live a more abundant life of satisfaction and contentment in their own environment.

The possibilities of recreational reserves dedicated to these objectives should be tremendous toward improving the standard of living in the communities. When the people of a community participate in the social activities and fellowship to be found there, the petty jealousies and lack of confidence which sometimes interfere with cooperative business undertakings find it hard to survive.

It is not the intention of the Extension Service to see these projects developed and no plans made for their consistent and intelligent use. Therefore, activities at the recreational reserves will be under the supervision of the board of directors who, probably, will be assisted by volunteer leaders selected by various groups of the community, and these, in turn, will have assistance and advice from specialists trained in recreational and community leadership. The National Recreational Association, the division of community organization of the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and others can give assistance in planning programs and in directing the best methods of carrying them out along lines which will stimulate and maintain a diversity of interests among the men and women and the young people of the community.

Activities will be adjusted to meet the conditions of each locality, and also

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Key to Consumer Satisfaction

Opens Interesting Project for Minneapolis Housewives

Ways and means to better consumer buying, as given by Mrs. Sylvia Shiras, home demonstration agent, interested more than 300 Minneapolis, Minn., women. Mrs. Shiras leaves nothing to chance, but, starting from scratch, has developed a well-worked-out plan in a comparatively new field.

THAT THE wide-spread interest in better consumer buying can be crystallized into a well-organized, successful, and tremendously worth-while extension project was demonstrated most conclusively in Minneapolis last winter. Under the direction of Mrs. Sylvia Shiras, urban home demonstration agent, more than 300 homemakers in 19 groups carried an 8 months' project which met with most enthusiastic reception from start to finish.

Three years ago, Mrs. Shiras collaborated with the St. Paul home demonstration agent, Mrs. Agnes Erkel, in writing a consumer-education project of 6 or 7 lessons, each agent then organizing and conducting the project independently in her own city. Interest created at that time led the Minneapolis home committee to request another project, which was given last winter.

Though a very widely discussed subject, consumer education is strictly a pioneer undertaking, Mrs. Shiras discovered. Rounding up the facts, figures, and illustrative material for the project entailed a vast amount of searching, questioning, and work. While considerable information in scattered bits is available, nothing comprehensive and specific has been compiled for use in definite consumer-education courses. Some of the material given in the previous project was worked over, and additional information was obtained wherever it could be found. When books, bulletins, magazines, and other standard sources failed to reveal needed facts, Mrs. Shiras went directly to home-economics specialists, to department-store buyers and executives, to factory heads—in fact, wherever led by initiative, hunch, or hope.

The consumer education Mrs. Shiras aimed at was not to scare homemakers into regarding business as a "Big Bad Wolf" but rather to present definite, concrete information about buying—information that would be of actual constructive use in the everyday spending of the family income.

Underlying the entire project was the thought that consumers should be willing to study their jobs, and that, unless they were willing to arm themselves with facts to defend their rights and interests, they might expect to be the victims of their own indifference. Business practices were studied in their effects on consumers, but the attempt was made to present both viewpoints. For example, delivery and charge-account services were frankly presented, not only in the light of convenience to the consumer but also in relation ot its effect on retailers' costs and margins.

"Mrs. Consumer's Guide" was the title given to the project which included eight regular lessons, plus a number of supplementary meetings, demonstrations, and exhibits. The regular lessons were given through the standard local-leader plan, each neighborhood group naming two leaders to attend central leader-training meetings and afterward to present the lesson to their respective groups. The project opened in October and ran through April.

These eight lessons were on marketing for fruits and vegetables, getting the most for your money in buying meat, stretching the clothing dollar, money management, buying furniture and household equipment, buying bedding and household linens, wise buying of staple foods, and making the house a home.

In connection with lesson 2, on buying meat Mrs. Shiras arranged with the meat specialists of the agricultural college to stage a meat-cutting demonstration for group members. Visiting the regular meat shop of the college, the women saw what different cuts of beef, pork, and mutton looked like, learned uses for various cuts, and got pointers on meat-retailing practices. This was followed by a meat-cookery demonstration by one of the college home-economics specialists.

The lesson material on clothing was supplemented by an exhibit of garments borrowed from Minneapolis department and ready-to-wear stores. Likewise, a public meeting was held with one of the extension clothing specialists giving a talk on Getting the Most for Your Money When Buying Clothes.

The secretary of the Minneapolis Retail Credit Men's Association spoke to group leaders in connection with the lesson on money management. Mrs. Shiras also started a group of members keeping household accounts and budgets, this group meeting quarterly with the agent to discuss results and problems.

A demonstration on the operation and care of electrical equipment, conducted by an electric company representative, supplemented the lesson on equipment buying. The local gas company also furnished specially prepared directions to be distributed to the project members on the economical use of gas ranges. A special lecture on making the house attractive was arranged, with an art specialist of the college home-economics staff speaking.

In connection with the final lesson on buying family contentment, project members were supplied with a list prepared by Mrs. Shiras, showing all of the free educational opportunities available in Minneapolis and environs, such as art galleries, free lectures, parks, and adult education classes.

The importance of the shipper's attitude in helping her to obtain good service and sympathetic treatment from salespeople was brought home by a "customer's rating scale" which each project member filled out. This covered 20 different points under the 4 general headings of "getting attention", "courtesy", "intelligence in shopping", and "good appearance." The object of this was to encourage each woman to check up on herself and correct any faults in her attitude toward the business people with whom she dealt.

The foregoing gives only a partial enumeration and description of the many valuable features that were worked into and around this consumers' guide project. Another was a talk by the clerk of the local probate court on "Wills and the Descent of Property." This was an open meeting for both men and

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Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock

Gave Freely to the World the Result of His Labor

STILL energetic and active at 88 years of age, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, inventor of the Babcock milk test, was often called "one of the youngest men on the campus" of the University of Wisconsin before his death in 1931.

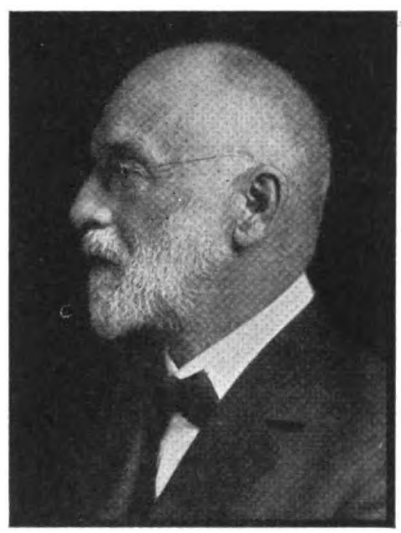
An outstanding characteristic of Dr. Babcock was his good humor. His hearty laughter (a family trait for generations) booming down from the fourth floor of old South Hall at Madison used to disturb Dean W. A. Henry, his chief, until the latter would quietly get up and close the door, threatening to restrict mirth to certain hours of the day. But it was impossible to repress such hearty good humor.

With this catching laugh went his independent spirit, his sturdy walk, though his eyes and ears were failing, his extreme friendliness, and a chuckling recital of such minus-100-percent successes as graduation in the "subbasement" of his class at Tufts, as traits which endeared him to all.

Charles E. Brown, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, likes to tell how he used to meet Dr. Babcock on winter mornings coming up the street with his coat wide open, wearing an old and well-worn gray sweater and his cloth cap. Brown himself, all bundled up against the weather, would stop and ask, "Dr. Babcock, how cold is it?"

"Why, Brown, it ain't cold at all", would be the invariable reply, and the venerable old scientist would go striding on down the street, hands half-way in his sagging pockets, head moving, chuckling to himself at the idea of its being cold. In summer, Dr. Babcock used to suffer a great deal from the heat.

Whether tinkering, testing, inventing, or living, his "life of continuous work was much more like play than labor."



His laboratory, in which he worked almost daily until the time of his death, was always a place of great confusion and disorder, crowded with apparatus and queer contraptions of his own invention which he often whittled out with his jackknife to use in his experiments. As he himself said, "It's no beauty parlor", but he felt that he worked better with things he had made himself.

His sense of humor could see beyond the disappointment of long hours of work spent in the discovery or notice of some little fact which changed the whole problem. He could laugh at Sylvia, the Jersey cow whose milk would not respond to his first butterfat tests, and spur himself on to success through greater effort.

"Humor and work, jokes and experiments—these were always mixed up in Babcock's life", wrote Paul de Kruif.

President Glenn Frank once called him the "laughing saint of science."

Despite his good humor, the genial scientist was always entirely frank in expressing his opinions. Yet no one ever took offense at his criticism because it was offered with such good humor and good faith.

As a progressive scientist, Dr. Babcock would fully defend the telephone as an invention and extol its advantages, but he refused to have one in his home. And he left the receiver of the one in his office down until an order came from the president of the university, who wanted to be able to reach him when necessary, to replace it.

The doctor argued that if "anybody had anything to say to him, they'd better come and say it to his face." When Dean Henry wanted to call him, he would finally have to send a man over to put the receiver back on the hook.

"But it didn't do any good anyway", the doctor would afterward chuckle, "because I never heard it after that."

In the same way, Dr. Babcock would never subordinate himself to any kind of a system, but always acted as an individual. He would work at one task one day and another the next, or not work at all if he felt so inclined. This was possible, as in those days the college of agriculture was just starting and had little or no system or organization. In handling his classes, the learned scientist had no prepared lecture series but would simply go before his students and tell them things as they occurred to him.

Dr. Babcock was very anxious to start his dairy course in the fall of 1890, but that spring the university president told him that they had only $1,000 available. So the prospective dairy professor got busy on his own. Buying what lumber he could and finding additional supplies in the basement of some of the university buildings, he became a carpenter himself and persuaded the farm foreman and two other workmen to don overalls with him. All summer they worked, putting up the building which Babcock had designed, and when the president returned in the fall there was a dairy building.

"I was never more surprised in my life", was that official's astonished comment.

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The Babcock milk test, known throughout the dairy world, is especially dear to the hearts of extension agents, for Dr. Babcock refused to patent the device which would have made him a wealthy man. He wished the milk test to be available to all the people. This account of the life and personality of a great man honored all over the world for distinguished service to agriculture was prepared for the "Review" by Elaine Miner who worked with him.

Home-made Community Houses

For Home Demonstration Clubs in North Carolina and Arkansas

THE NEW CROP of community houses is still coming up with prospects of a bumper crop this year if the following reports from North Carolina and Arkansas are any criterion.

Sixty-five home-demonstration clubhouses have been built in rural communities of North Carolina and have been equipped by interested farm women of the neighborhood. The houses are serving as meeting places for all kinds of community activities.

"Should you pass through Lee County, stop and see the Dignus Community Club House, and observe another one now under construction in a beautiful setting amongst pines and dogwood", says Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, assistant director in North Carolina. "The new house is just opposite the attractive hilltop home of K. E. Seymour, chairman of the board of commissioners, who gave the land and building."

In addition to these new clubhouses, home-demonstration women have furnished 70 clubrooms in buildings where space was offered, and there are 117 applications for club homes from 21 counties.

Some of the houses are built of brick or stone, but usually they are fashioned of logs or lumber. The clubhouse costs little in actual cash. Interested farmers in the community usually furnished logs and stones for side walls and chimney, and the county ERA office cooperated in furnishing men to do much of the construction.

In most of the clubhouses the main room is long and narrow, sometimes 40 by 25 feet, and the logs furnish both an inside and outside wall of artistic appearance. There is a kitchen in the rear planned for the convenience of those who prepare and serve refreshments for community get-togethers. Practically all communities have planted or are planning to plant the grounds to give the house a proper setting.

At Waterlily, an old house boat on Currituck Sound has been anchored, furnished, and made into a cool and attractive clubhouse for the Waterlily community.

Rural women in North Carolina have taken great interest in making curtains, rugs, and cushions for their clubhouses and are doing over or painting the old furniture which has been contributed.

Arkansas, too, comes forth with reports of increased activity in Nevada County. "The membership in the home-demonstration clubs of the county is so great that the club meetings can no longer be held in the individual homes", says Home Demonstration Agent Katherine Heath. The club women are solving this problem by building clubhouses. Various methods have been used to raise money for building these clubhouses.

The Delta Home Demonstration Club was the first to build a clubhouse in Nevada County. Their building, which is situated in a grove of oak trees, is built of native pine logs contributed by club members.

Last year this club used an old store building as a clubhouse, but when this building burned last February, both men and women began immediately to plan for a new log clubhouse.

Women Earn Money

Money was one of the first considerations. They needed money for nails, screens, and windows. The women made a quilt and sold it for $20. Donations were given by members of the community to complete the building which amounted to $17.50. The club members plan to give a play to raise this amount and to refund these donations. The carpenter work was done by the men of the community who worked on the clubhouse when it was too wet to work in their crops.

This clubhouse is 24 by 36 feet. It has 2 rooms, each 18 by 24 feet. Split boards were used for the roof, and the flooring was taken from an abandoned house in the community. The cost of materials including nails, screen wire, lathing, and windows was $37.50. It has a stick and dirt chimney with a 6-foot fireplace. The fireplace has a pot rack which the club will use for chili suppers and other entertainments.

The club women plan to convert one of the rooms into a kitchen and equip it for foods and canning demonstrations. The lawn is to be used as a landscaping demonstration; and a very attractive walk has already been started.

Delta Club, which is the largest club in the county, has an enrollment of 54 members. Mrs. B. F. Johnson, who is a leader in this club, is president of the county council of home-demonstration clubs in Nevada County.

New Vegetables for Wyoming

THE GROWING of vegetables new to that locality was the object of a campaign in Carbon County, Wyo. Some 40 ranches served as demonstrators in the growing of new vegetables this year. Records were kept and filed in the county agent's office so that next year there will be definite information on local experience in the production of these in this county.

The climax of the campaign was a series of four meetings on "The Cookery of Vegetables New to Wyoming" conducted by Evangeline Jennings, extension nutritionist.

Among the newer vegetables grown were New Zealand spinach, a plant which produces greens throughout the year, is not affected by the warmer periods of the summer, and doesn't grow up into seed stocks such as the ordinary spinach frequently does; escrole, a type of endive particularly good from its nutritional standpoint, which has also proved desirable as a salad and garnish plant; Chinese cabbage; broccoli, which has a peculiar flavor all its own; and the newer squashes such as the marrows for summer and the Arikara and Buttercup for winter, all of which seem to have been satisfactory in the gardens of these 40 ranches, according to County Agent J. J. McElroy.

A FORMER 4-H club member, Xenophon Wheeler, represented his home town, Bolton, in the Vermont State Legislature.

Iowa Farm Women Find Fun, Education, and Other Values in

Hobbies for Happiness

HOBBIES ARE appearing in the limelight and the news columns as one of the newer interests of Iowa farm women. Many of the hobbies themselves are old, but the attention being paid to them is new. On the theory that every well-balanced life needs a hobby, the community development section of the Iowa State College Extension Service has sponsored for the last 2 years an exhibit of hobbies at the Iowa State fair.

The fact that 36 farm women entered exhibits at the 1935 fair is an indication of the interest developing in this activity. While no special emphasis has been given to the subject during the year and no assistance has been given by the specialists in developing hobbies, a few counties already have included hobby exhibits in their home project achievement-day programs, according to W. H. Stacy, extension rural sociologist.

Mrs. T. W. Everts, Glidden, Iowa, supervisor of the hobby exhibits at the Iowa State Fair, has a large number of collections of prints and reproductions of famous paintings. Each scrapbook in the picture represents a collection of the work of a certain country school of art, or individual artist. Schools and other local groups have borrowed these collections for study or program purposes.

The State fair exhibit is merely a means of attracting attention to a worthwhile and interesting activity, Mr. Stacy said. The purposes of the exhibits may be outlined as: (1) Creating interesting uses of time; (2) suggesting types of enjoyment which others may adopt; (3) providing experiences in creating and enjoying art; (4) furthering education; and (5) adding to friendly relationships in home and community.

Among the 36 hobbies exhibited at the 1935 Iowa State fair were oil paintings, original musical compositions, handmade cards, pictures, applied art, felt work, quilts of four generations, braided rugs, dog raising, weaving of Iowa corn husks, reading, antiques, oriental glassware, wool work, ancestral cookery, newspaper correspondence, old books, needlecraft, stamp collections, souvenir spoons, old money, scrapbooks, fancy work, family heirlooms, landscaping, samplers, and rug and basket work.

The judges considered the following qualities: Neatness and finish of the exhibit, extent to which the avocation involved study and consideration of far-reaching ramifications, and story of personal experience in developing the hobby.

The three exhibits which were given first rank included a reading hobby, a landscape-development hobby of "taking away that rented look", and a wool-gathering hobby in which was told the story of raising good sheep and working with the wool to make comforters, quilts, and other "useful and unusual articles" for the home. Mrs. John W. Jones, Dexter, Iowa, in writing of Wool from Sheep to Parlor, said: "It is my favorite recreation at all seasons, and my daughters are learning to enjoy both the work and the finished products as much as I, making for greater harmony and congeniality."

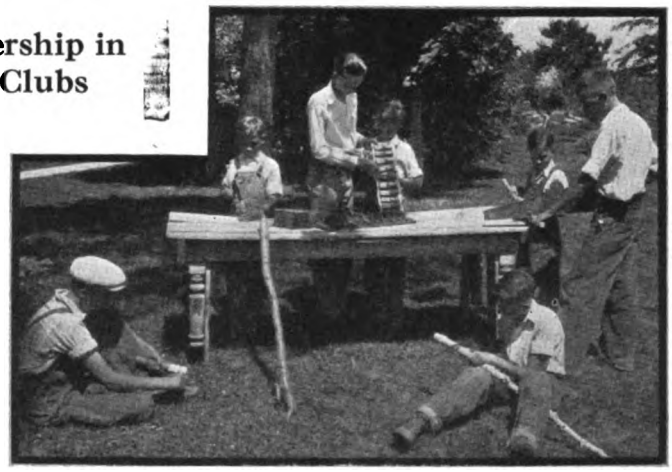
Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, concluded her story of reading with the statement: "Best of all, reading is a hobby that can be shared with my whole family. I believe one of the finest inheritances that I can give my children is reading as a hobby. I want it to mean to them all it has meant to me—solace, joy, inspiration."

Another refreshing rural-life experience was reported by Mrs. William Van Bloom, of Dayton, Iowa, in her story of Taking Away That Rented Look. "Our hobby", she related, "has brought us the joy of working with growing things, the pleasure that comes with the development of prepared plans. It has furnished all the nerve tonic we have needed, for there is nothing better for the nerves than that 'restfully tired' feeling that comes with digging in the dirt. The hobby has helped to make the place a real home because, more than figuratively speaking, 'the landscape is mine.' We feel that we have contributed something to the community in making a rented farm a homelike place."

Mrs. T. W. Everts, Glidden, Iowa, a master farm homemaker, served as supervisor of the exhibits at the fair this year. Next year at least three classes will be provided so that exhibits of different types may be judged on more of a comparable basis. Divisions will be: (a) Collective type of hobby, (b) handiwork or creative hobbies, (3) literary- and art-appreciation hobbies. A revised score card is being suggested which emphasizes the attractiveness of the display, values of the hobby in stimulating study and self-development, the value of the hobby to other people and the community, and possibilities for personal enjoyment.

COUNTY agents reported more than a million farmers keeping records of their farm business last year.

Growing Leadership in Utah Forestry Clubs



THE 4-H forestry clubs of Utah have enjoyed an exceptional growth. From a start in 2 counties with 36 members in 1930, these clubs have spread to 15 counties with 320 members enrolled in 34 clubs.

A part of each club member's activity is the participation in regularly scheduled field trips to study the local trees, plants, rocks, and birds. Each club member assembles specimens for identification and exhibit purposes and is required to keep an accurate record of the various specimens collected.

In addition to the regular forestry projects, contests have been organized in game and fish conservation with the cooperation of the State game and fish commission. A number of the boys and girls have found the raising of pheasants for restocking local areas of interest. The eggs are supplied by the game and fish commission, and the forestry club members set and hatch the birds under domestic hens, releasing the young birds about 15 weeks after hatching.

The interest of the older club members is maintained by making them responsible for the leadership of a local 4-H forestry club. A boy or girl who has been enrolled 3 or 4 years is encouraged to ganize a club among the younger boys and girls of the community. This factor has contributed to the rapid and consistent growth of Utah's 4-H forestry clubs.

Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock

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In speaking of Babcock's work, his old friend, E. H. Farrington, dairy professor, enumerated three things which distinguished it: "Sound, practical common sense, and thoroughness and attention to detail. He himself invented all of the ingenious apparatus used in his invention, displaying marvelous mechanical skill in addition to his scientific specialty of chemistry."

The doctor never for a minute, whether at work or at home, lost his scientific method of looking at things. He used to keep a fly under a glass giving it nothing to eat, to see how long it would live and how it would act. He picked a number of grub worms and cut them all in two to see if it would kill them. He said, "Instead, in the morning, I had twice as many."

He loved all things of the natural world. When he worked in his garden a certain robin would come near him and eat the worms which he dug up. If passers-by happened to stop and talk, Cock Robin would scold, whereupon the doctor would tilt his head and talk back at him—they must have been old cronies.

The Babcock milk test is well known wherever dairying is carried on. Although the mechanics of the test have been slightly improved, his original tester, now displayed in the dairy building on the agricultural campus, still gives an accurate test today.

Dr. Babcock was the first to find how animals might starve to death while they were eating plenty of food. An idea which he had cherished and believed in for more than 30 years and his pioneering with varied feeds for dairy cattle, led to the hunt which ended with the isolation of vitamins, mysterious life-giving elements. Thus he has been called the "father of vitamins" and started the work on which the whole science of vitamins is founded.

Another great contribution of this man to dairying and agriculture was the discovery, in 1897, of galactase, a chemical ingredient in milk which causes the breakdown of casein during the ripening process. Out of his first scientific investigations in ripening cheese finally came the cold-curing method which had formerly not been used for fear that the cheese would be bitter. Experiments proved that instead a much better product resulted.

Other accomplishments included the invention of a viscometer to measure the viscosity of liquids; the perfection of a gravimetric method of analyzing milk, now standard in the United States; a simple method of finding the size and number of fat globules in milk; a method of mechanically separating casein from other constituents to milk; a mathematical formula for calculating the amount of cheese a fixed amount of analyzed milk would produce, and with Harry L. Russell, a cause for the diminished consistency of pasteurized milk and a method of restoration; and with J. W. Decker and Dr. Russell, a curd test to detect tainted milk at creameries and cheese factories.

Although most of his work was in agricultural chemistry, Dr. Babcock was also interested in other things. At the time of his death he was working on a gravity experiment with an elaborate pendulum apparatus, on which was measured the change of friction warmth in its swing, and was nearing the solution of the mystery of energy in its transference through ether. He disliked heat, and reasoning that if a furnace distributed warm air in winter, the same apparatus, with the installation of a cooling unit, should distribute cool air in summer. He made several experiments along this line.

Make Waste Land Productive With Trees

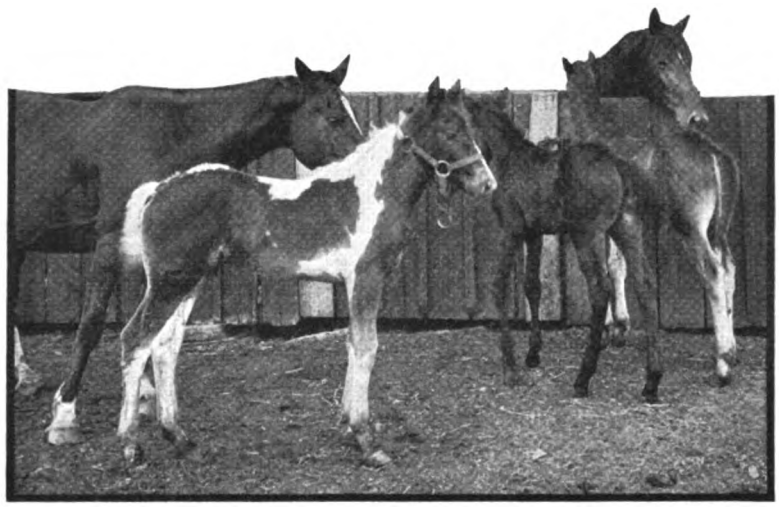
More than 200 acres of waste land in New Hampshire were made productive this spring by approximately 550 boys and girls in 4-H clubs who planted 206,100 trees, according to a report of 15 forestry-planting demonstrations conducted in the 10 counties of the State by the New Hampshire Extension Service.

The total area planted in the last 10 years is estimated at more than 2,000 acres. The number of trees planted by the 4-H club members during the decade total 2,405,646. This spring's plantings surpass those of a year ago when 197,690 trees were set out.

Worn-out and abandoned fields, steep slopes, and unused farm corners planted to trees will produce timber for the maintenance of farm buildings, fences, and equipment, according to C. S. Herr, extension forester, who arranged the planting demonstrations.

Horse Sense Means Dollars

To Farmers Growing Work Stock



THE SEVENTH annual Gold Medal Colt Club tour in Hamilton County, Ind., definitely proved to more than 200 farmers that a good draft mare is a sound and economical farm investment. Under the direction of County Agent E. C. Parker, the farmers visited six farms in the county where more than 120 horses were displayed. At each of the stops a demonstration was given and some practical hints and suggestions on the care and management of farm work stock were offered.

Included in the demonstrations was one in preparing colts for the show ring, a very practical part in the county and State Gold Medal Colt Club project. Climaxing the year's activity, county and State shows bring out the finest entries to compete for the prizes which have been offered each year for the last 10 years to the outstanding colts in the State.

The Hoosier (Indiana) Gold Medal Colt Club project was organized in 1926, under the direction of P. T. Brown, State extension horse specialist, with 96 members located in 28 counties of the State. That year 137 colts were entered in the contest, and 13 shows were held. The project almost doubled its enrollment the second year, with 181 farmers participating and entering 238 colts. Since that time the Gold Medal Colt Club has enjoyed a steady growth. In 1935, 935 farmers in 45 counties entered 1,273 colts in the project. The 1935 shows had not been completed when the report was compiled, but during 1934, 29 shows were held by members of the colt clubs.

Colt clubs similar to those organized in Indiana and seeking to better the work stock on the farms in the respective States have been organized in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. Interest in the development and improvement of farm horses has spread to all parts of the country, and the participation in the various horse projects and activities has shown a marked growth during the last 3 years.

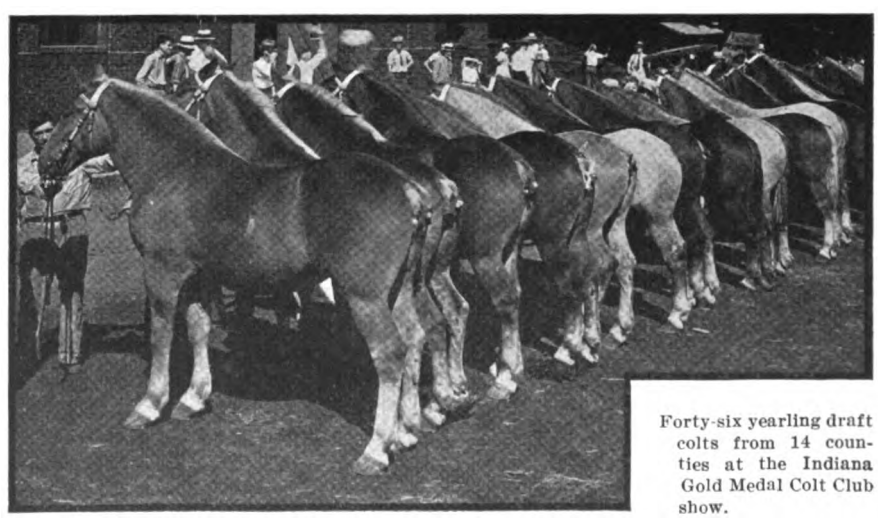
Increased interest in horse breeding is shown by the enrollment in the various State stallion enrollment or licensing boards as compared with recent years. In 1934, Illinois led with 2,286 stallions licensed, followed by Kansas with 2,208 and Iowa with 1,920.

The increase in breeding activity has been due, in part, to increasing prices and a decline in the number of horses and mules on farms in the United States in the period 1933 to 1935. In 1933 it was estimated that there were 12,203,000 horses and horse colts and 5,036,000 mules and mule colts on the farms in the United States. By 1935 this number had decreased to 11,827,000 and 4,795,000, respectively. With this decrease in numbers has come an increased interest in farm work stock, partially due to an increase in the value of such animals. From an average value of $53.75 in 1933, the farm value per horse has moved to $76.18 in 1935. Mules and mule colts have seen even a greater increase in farm value per head; in 1933 they were $60.18 and in 1935 the price increased to $98.21.

From all parts of the country news of stimulated interest in farm work horses appears.

"It is estimated that Cherokee County, Ala., farmers spend $100,000 annually for work stock", says County Agent B. G. Hall. "The extension local leaders are putting into their program a project which has for its aim the utilization of the rented acres in producing work stock locally to the end that this large sum

(Continued on page 154)



Forty-six yearling draft colts from 14 counties at the Indiana Gold Medal Colt Club show.

My Point of View

Our Chief Problem

We see no need of greatly changing the general lines of activity which Extension work has followed during the past years except as new conditions such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other activities may make changes in emphasis necessary. We are convinced that the soil problem will continue to be our biggest one for some time to come. Limestone, legumes, livestock are all closely related to soil fertility, as are the other subjects of dairy, poultry and truck. Indeed all of these are parts of the chief problem, that of soil fertility. There remains much to be done of practical value on all of these subjects. These things in our opinion should continue to be the basis of Extension activity in Jackson County in the future.—*W. P. Stall, county agricultural agent, Jackson County, Ind.*

* * *

About the July Issue

After more than 16 years of service in county agent work, starting in April 1913, I can truthfully say that, as a class, farm advisers are not overpraised. Hence, the article by Director Warburton in the July issue of the REVIEW in which he expressed appreciation of the energy, sincerity, and loyalty in our work is certainly appreciated by all of us at this end.

While I think it is true that few, if any, who have been in the business long depend on such expressions for inspiration, yet all are human, and they surely help when they do come. It makes one feel just a little closer to the whole organization and to realize that, after all, we are just a big family all interested in the same objectives. The spirit of the article makes us feel that cooperation is being practiced as well as preached in our own ranks.—*"Farmer" E. W. Rusk, farm adviser, Coles County, Ill.*

* * *

News Reminiscences

More than 10 years ago I approached the editors of six local Henry County, Ohio, weeklies, broaching the idea of installing a regular farm page of interest in a strictly rural county.

The editors were plainly skeptical, believing that such columns would not be read, would be full of syndicated unlocalized material, or an extension ballyhoo.

More than 550 consecutive weekly releases from our office without a break have now furnished the material for this page, and the editors seem to want more.

The extension service is in the background in the columns. We use human interest stories with local setting to insure reader interest, and the improved farm practice lesson is tacked on, maybe a sugar-coated pill. Credit for the results takes care of itself.

A few "boners" in the early years taught eternal vigilance against items with a local kickback.

Advertising is the bane of the local agricultural extension news writer. Editors have advertising space to sell, and free news columns and advertisements just don't mix.

Mr. Smith, that good extension cooperator, comes in and says, "I have made up my mind to sell that strawberry roan filly that I showed in your colt show. I want you to write me a good article in your column." The article had better be a news story instead of a "for sale" ad.

Acquaintanceship helps. Some people object to their names in print; others delight in it.

The editors head the pages to suit themselves with such titles as "County Agricultural News", "Farm News Notes", and "Rural News." The copy itself is made up of separately headed items. Rural organizations and individuals are all invited to contribute and have formed the habit of reporting their items to the extension office for the copy. It must be news, and it must be constructive.

Editors appreciate neatly typewritten, double-spaced copy, grammatically correct, without misspelled words. They want it in time regularly to avoid last-minute editing rush. With space reserved, they do not relish being left in the lurch some weeks, without copy, and forced to resort to space fillers. They still want the old "who, what, when, why, and how" rules and told as briefly as possible.

This news-writing task forces me as an extension agent to check regularly to see that future dates and the program are in shape, to recheck after the happening and take stock of results. The pages tell the story of extension in Henry County for more than 10 years. The clippings are the basis for the monthly and annual reports and maintain interest without ballyhooing.—*E. H. Bond, county agent, Henry County, Ohio.*

* * *

Relax with a Hobby

Equipment needed for my hobby is very little, just a bird book, a pair of opera glasses or cheap bird or field glasses, and a lot of patience. It is the type of recreation which you can do best alone, so if any home demonstration agent feels the need of being alone sometimes, I recommend bird study.

Absolute quiet and a minimum of motion are essential. And, another thing, you must be an early riser. Early morning, any time from 4:00 to 6:30 a. m., is best. Then you catch them feeding and singing before the sun is so high as to make gazing skyward uncomfortable.

One of the greatest thrills I have had was the discovery of an oven bird's nest. The first time was in Paradise Woods on Smith College campus. I saw the mother bird hopping along the path with some straw in her beak; and by keeping perfectly still I watched her hop to the nest, cleverly tucked under a low bush just a few feet off the pathway. After she went away, I examined it more closely and marked the place, but when I returned in early fall to take possession of the nest it had either been taken or destroyed.—*Miriam F. Parmenter, home demonstration agent, Keene, N. H.*

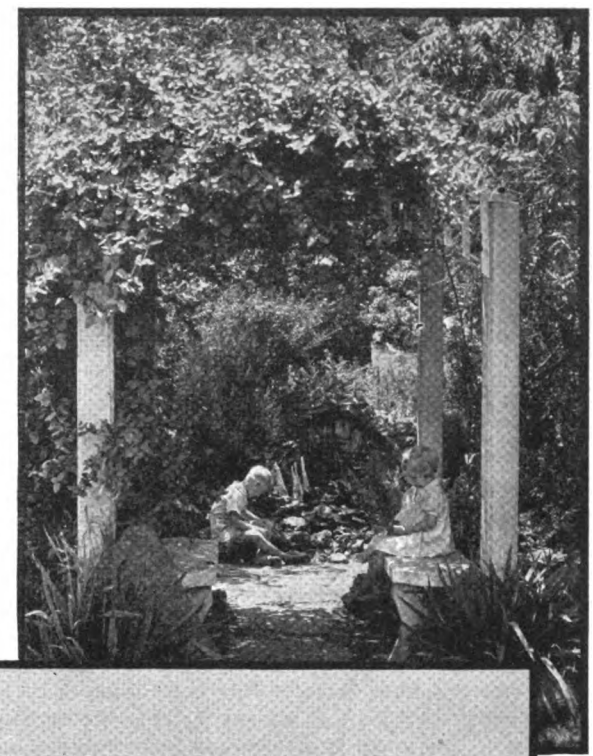
* * *

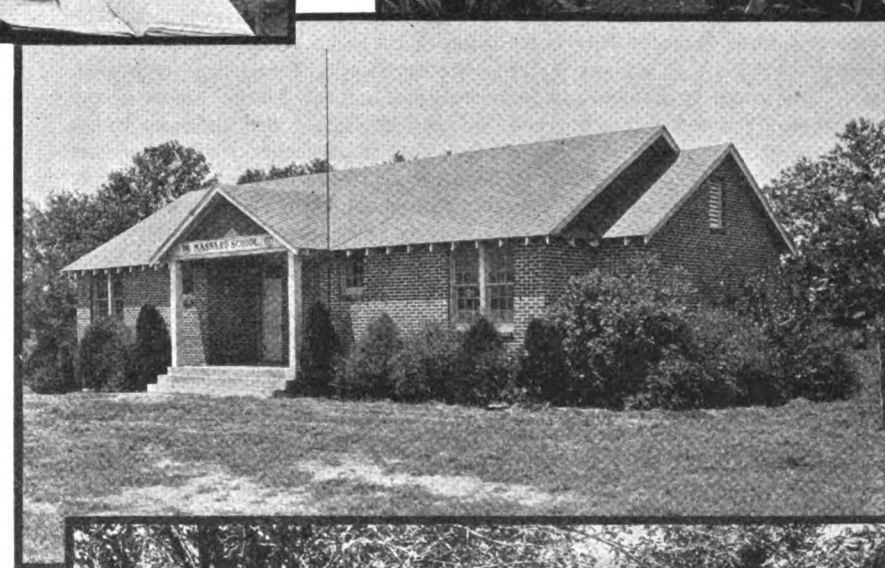
As the Twig is Bent

The 4-H boys of Sumter County have for the past 5 years been influencing, to a large extent, the planting practices on a great many of their fathers' farms. In 1931, 144 boys procured pure seed corn and planted 1 acre each. As a result of this particular piece of club work, E. B. Mathis, who was South Carolina 4-H corn champion in 1934, with a yield of 123.8 bushels per acre which was due to high fertilization, close spacing, and pure seed, influenced his father to plant his entire corn crop with this purebred seed and to space most of his corn in 4-foot rows. Mr. Mathis states that his yields will be larger than usual in spite of the dry weather.

This is typical of many instances, not only in crops but also in livestock projects whereby the 4-H boy has caused the change of many farming practices.—*T. O. Bowen, assistant county agricultural agent, Sumter County, S. C.*

Beauty Along an Arkansas Road Through Neighborly Cooperation





SIX YEARS AGO, every one of the 47 families in Massard Community, Ark., enrolled in a community improvement adventure and started to plan for the school and church grounds, with visions of their own homes looking out on a smooth sweep of lawns, gardens, and flowers.

The home demonstration agent, Ruth Fairbairn, is shown above at the left talking over plans with a home demonstration club woman.

It was found necessary to replace the old school with the new one shown at the right, which has been landscaped and provided with modern playground equipment. The church next door wasn't quite up to the community ideal, so it was remodeled and a new parsonage built.

The community has won a number of prizes in community-improvement contests, all of which have gone back into shrubs and plants for the schoolhouse and church grounds.

The garden ambitions of the Massard citizens have produced some unbelievably lovely spots such as that shown in the upper right-hand corner. Among the most beautiful roadside developments is that shown at the bottom of the page with its native rock wall, graceful steps, colorful flowers, and restful shade.

Verse Speaking Choir

McLean County, Ill., is trying a new entertainment feature called "The Verse Speaking Choir." This is made up of 22 home bureau women and is conducted by Teresa Coltaeux, head of the Teresa Coltaeux School of Speech Arts. The group is divided into high, medium, and low voices. Most of the lines were given in concert but for the sake of variety the different voices had parts of the selections to say alone. This chorus made its first appearance at the annual meeting of the McLean County Home Bureau held in June, when they recited five poems. Some of the poems were classics, some dramatic, and others comic. The chorus expects to continue rehearsals in the fall and will be ready to appear on special programs for the farm and home bureaus.

Horse Sense Means Dollars

(*Continued from page 151*)

of money might be left in the county. As a result of their efforts, 39 farmers cooperatively bought 2 carloads of young mares. The horse breeders' association is cooperating in making available the services of a jack in the center of the county.

"Progress in horse improvement has been slow", says County Agent J. B. Morsell, "but the farmers are awakening to the importance of breeding and much progress is expected in Calvert County, Md., during the next few years. The first colts as a result of this effort are coming into use, and they are a fine advertisement for the project. Farmers desiring to sell colts find a ready market at excellent prices."

Director Crocheron of California says, "County agents in 25 counties report work relating to horse improvement. More than 160 farm calls were made by extension workers, and 506 calls were made at various extension offices by growers for information relative to horses. Much of this work has been in relation to the placing of Government remount stallions in the State. Extension agents have cooperated with horsemen and the Government in having 12 of these stallions placed in 9 counties."

"Sixteen county agents in Montana report that they have assisted 81 farmers in locating purebred sires for their horse herds. Five of these agents also report that they have aided 20 farmers in obtaining high-grade or purebred mares for breeding stock. These reports show a substantial increase in the interest in the horse business in the State", reports L. M. C. Anderson, extension livestock specialist.

MARYLAND clothing demonstrations reached an interesting climax when, instead of the usual style and dress show, they put on a real show, using the dresses in a play.

Sweeten Sour Soil with Relief Help

Getting agricultural lime on the farm for approximately 55 cents per ton sounds almost like an impossibility, but that is just what it is costing Grant County, Wis., farmers.

In cooperation with the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration, the county organization has set up its work relief projects in the lime quarries. The first requirement, that of a county-government representative on the lime production program, was filled when the county agricultural committee was made the representative.

The emergency relief organization furnishes all the labor and pays one-half the equipment rental and material costs up to 30 cents a ton for the lime sold. The county extension agent was authorized by the agricultural committee to arrange for equipment rental and material purchase contracts on its behalf.

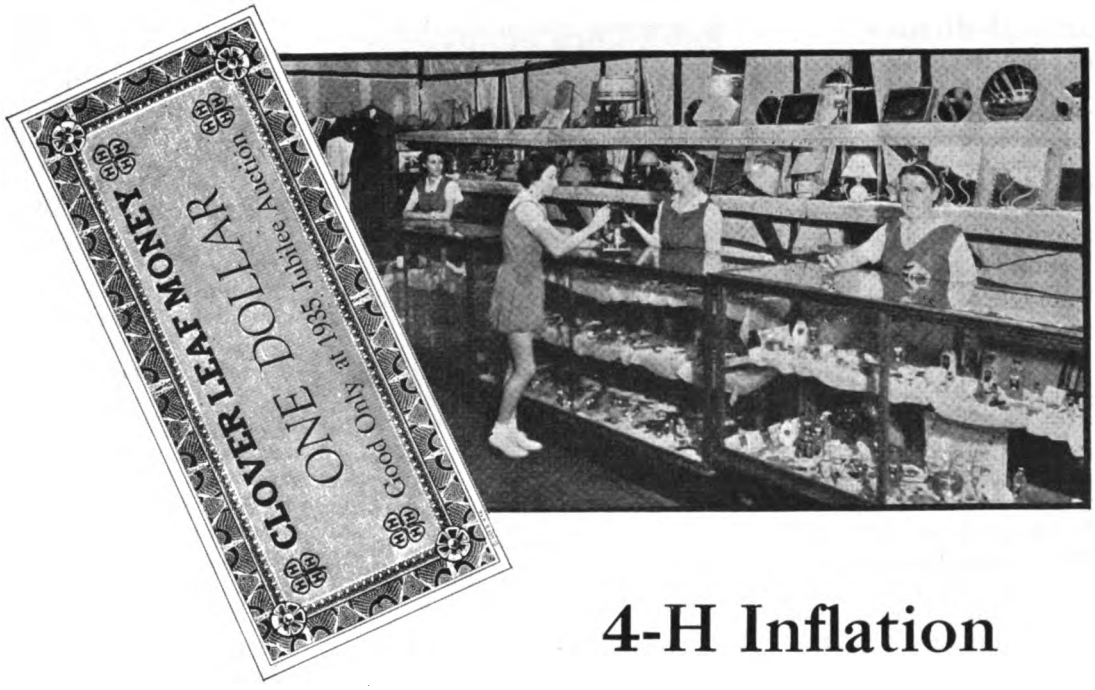
Preliminary steps taken in this liming enterprise were carefully planned. The first was the determination of the lime requirements for the various farms and how many farmers would be interested in getting lime by such an arrangement. A circular letter, along with a lime requirement order blank, was mailed to interested farmers, and meetings were held in 22 township. Nearly 60,000 tons of lime were ordered on the blanks, involving more than 1,000 farms in the county.

A supervisor of lime production was appointed by the agricultural committee. Production began early in October in four different communities, and since that time additional units have been established within the county.

"On the projects approved and thus far in operation, the lime is costing the farmers from 45 cents to 52 cents a ton delivered", says County Agent J. B. Keenan. In discussing the costs of operation, he continues, "There are two variables in the cost for which estimates must be made, one for dynamite and the other for compensation insurance. In addition, the county committee is protected by a charge of 5 cents per ton."

A complete cost-accounting system, with records for each project available for audit, has been set up by the chief clerk of the county drought-relief committee.

Deliveries of lime from the producing units have been made in every community in Grant County.



4-H Inflation

"Clover-leaf" Dollars Awarded at West Virginia Fair Buy Prizes of Own Selection

"CONTROLLED inflation" might well be applied to the issues of "clover-leaf" money for the awards made at the sixth annual West Virginia State and regional 4-H fairs and Country Life Jubilee which are held together during September at Jackson's Mill, the State 4-H camp. The combined event is the climax of each summer's project, camping, and recreational activities. The fair has no commercial entertainment of any kind.

The "clover-leaf" bills are printed with an appropriate 4-H design and issued for $1 each. In making the awards, a boy or girl may win a "clover-leaf" dollar for each 10 points (or major fraction) of the final grade earned on the exhibited project. For example, a grade of 96 to 100 wins $10; 86 to 95, $9; 76 to 85, $8; and 66 to 75, $7. The number of awards allowed in any contest is determined by the importance of the activity. In 4-H project work, usually awards are not made for a score or grade of less than 80.

At the beginning of the jubilee each director is allotted a definite sum of "clover-leaf" money to be used as awards in the events which he is to supervise. In awarding the money he fills out a check which may be cashed at the Jubilee Clover-leaf Bank.

Demonstration and judging teams are awarded "clover-leaf" money according to the merits of their activities. "Clover-leaf" money is also awarded for participation in all the competitive activities that are a part of the Country Life Jubilee, including various events in which the 4-H club members participate in connection with the regional and State 4-H fairs and activities for both young people and adults in connection with the Recreation and Art League for which the annual fall round-up is made a part of the jubilee program. Thus the awards go on for the 3 days of the jubilee.

"This is the finest scheme we have come across in the past 15 years for the handling of prizes", says W. H. Kendrick, director of the West Virginia 4-H Camp. "It has many values. The boys and girls obtain experience in buying under different conditions; they learn values, and it adds considerably to the spirit of wholesome competition existing at the fair."

In addition to the "clover-leaf" dollars, from 2 to 4 $5 scholarships to the State 4-H camps the following year are given as awards in all 4-H projects. No money is paid out for these scholarships, but certificates are issued to the winners which are accepted at the camp as cash in payment for lodging and meals when the members attend camp. The camp, in turn, is paid for the certificates used at face value by the fair association.

The fun of spending the "clover-leaf" money is arranged so that everyone has an opportunity to get something of his or her own choosing. For convenience, "prizes" may be purchased at any time during the fair. The articles which may be purchased with "clover-leaf" money are on exhibit at the jubilee store. At 4 o'clock on each day of the fair an auction is held at which purchases may be made by bidding.

One year the members of a local farm women's club pooled their "clover-leaf" money and purchased a gas cooking range for their community house. A brother and sister, or other members of a family, may put their money together and purchase a pressure cooker. There

(Continued on page 156)

Utah County Dedicates First Rural Recreation Reserve in America

A PARK of 330 acres which will eventually include all modern equipment and facilities such as a ball park, skating rinks, tennis courts, dormitories, swimming pools, golf courses, and many other features to give comfort in rest and recreation for the rural people in Box Elder County, Utah, was dedicated August 27 with a suitable ceremony in Box Elder Canyon. The credit for initiating and organizing for this recreational reserve goes to the North and South Box Elder County Farm Bureau, cooperating with the various other organizations of country people.

The county commissioners made the whole enterprise possible by a grant of funds for the purchase of the land and beginning improvements. Through the extension service of Utah State College, led by the county agent and home demonstration agent, a project has been presented to the Works Progress Administration providing for the use of relief labor and material costs in the development of additional improvements.

A notable group of people helped Box Elder County dedicate this first reserve. among others Secretary Wallace; Assistant Secretary M. L. Wilson; Gov. Henry H. Blood; Director of Extension C. W. Warburton; W. A. Lloyd, in charge of ex ension work in the Western States; William Peterson, director of extension in Utah; and the directors of extension from the 11 Western States. In congratulating the rural people of the county, Secretary Wallace said, "We farmers have worked too hard and played too little. This reserve will afford an opportunity for rest and recreation, the things that rural America needs."

Governor Blood of Utah speaks at the dedication of the first Rural Recreational Reserve in the United States.

Rural Recreational Reserve

(*Continued from page 145*)

with regard to crop seasons and customary climatic conditions. The programs, of course, in the final planning, will be determined by the choice of the people of each community, but a wide range of suggestions will be available for consideration.

The extent and comprehensiveness of the recreational reserves will depend entirely upon local conditions. They may vary from small gathering places or picnic and camping grounds around springs or on streams to more elaborate projects like the one in Box Elder County, Utah, described in this issue. They may include commodious structures for indoor gatherings and entertainments, with many club facilities; or they may consist solely of outdoor improvements which people in moderate climates may find sufficient for their purposes. Work-center opportunities may be featured in certain reserves. But, in any event, they promise large returns to the rural communities in which the people utilize thoroughly this opportunity for broadening and lifting up their standard of living and developing their local relationships and community contacts.

4-H Inflation

(*Continued from page 155*)

are always plenty of articles from which to select—everything from marbles and penknives, pots and pans, can openers and "gadgets", to refrigerators and ranges.

How are these prizes paid for? When the fair catalog is being published the merchants desiring advertising space may pay for a quarter page, half page, full page, or a spread, either in cash or in goods. In this way enough cash is collected to pay for printing the catalog, and prizes are ready for the contestants. A definite ratio is established between the cost of an advertisement paid in goods and paid with cash, so that plenty of both are obtained for publishing the catalog and furnishing prizes.

Each year there are several thousand articles on exhibit in the jubilee store ready for some boy or girl, adult farmer or homemaker, or a group to buy. Not only does this scheme greatly simplify the matter of awards and give those participating in the events of the fairs and jubilee an opportunity to select their own, but the auction sales are among the high lights in the 3-day program. The fun and excitement of bidding with "clover-leaf" money is enjoyed by all. The inflation is controlled by issuing only five times as much "clover-leaf" money as the total value of all prizes in real dollars.

South Dakota Women Revise Objectives

The long-time objectives of home-extension work in South Dakota have been remodeled to meet the needs of today and tomorrow, according to Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader.

Miss Hott has recently met with the officers and some members of home-extension clubs in most counties to make plans for next year's program. The long-time objectives which they have had in mind in planning this program have been stated as follows:

1. To develop among rural people a vision or philosophy of home and family life.
2. To work toward economic and social security for farm families.
3. To foster good health.
4. To develop broadened interest and viewpoint.
5. To make information or facts the goal.
6. To develop homemaking skills.
7. To develop managerial ability.
8. To develop judgment and reasoning ability.
9. To help rural people to develop situation consciousness as to conditions, problems requiring a solution, needed leadership, available leadership, recognition of good leadership, and the ability to follow right leadership.
10. To help rural people to set up desirable challenging standards for finished products, method of work, and home living.
11. To give an opportunity for individual development and satisfying home life.
12. To develop plans for activities that will improve farm and home conditions and in which adult and youth may participate.
13. To develop leadership.

"PENNSYLVANIA 4-H poultry clubs have been responsible for the introduction of chicks of well-bred ancestry into many communities, improvement in the average egg production of farm flocks, the production of capons which has provided an additional and profitable source of income, and the keeping and analyzing of accurate poultry-enterprise records", says D. C. Henderson, extension poultry specialist in Pennsylvania.

Negroes Moved to Better Farms

Approximately 600 Negro farm families in Macon County, Ala., in which Tuskegee Institute is situated, are being affected by a "Tuskegee Planned Land-Use Demonstration." As approved, the plan calls for the expenditure of $200,000 in the purchase of some 60,000 acres of submarginal and resettlement lands by the land-policy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

L. N. Duncan, director of extension work, and T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent, are cooperating with the official representatives of the rural rehabilitation organization and with local authorities in the project.

The two divisions of this project include submarginal or unproductive soils and resettlement areas or fertile lands. The families that are now occupying poor lands will be moved off gradually and relocated on more productive sites. The plan is to reconstruct both the economic and social life of these families. Included will be better homes, better farm equipment, better livestock, and better schools and recreational centers, thus making the project a demonstration for other sections of the Cotton Belt.

Negro 4-H Club Plans Community Improvement

FOLLOWING an idea for 2 years with earnest and sincere efforts, members of the Waldo Community Negro 4-H Club were rewarded this year by becoming the first standard charter 4-H club in Florida Negro extension work. The 23 boys enrolled in the club each carried projects in corn, vegetables, poultry, and swine. The projects are supported by accurate records which have been checked by Frank E. Pinder, Negro county agent of Alachua County, and Richard O'Neal, the local club leader.

Their charter is signed by Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Wilmon Newell, director of Florida Agricultural Extension Service; and R. W. Blacklock, State boys' club agent. The success of this club in gaining the charter has encouraged club boys throughout the county, and especially those of Waldo community, to do a bigger and better piece of 4-H club work in the future. They have now set their minds to winning an additional gold seal for their charter and are already thinking of the royal purple seal, the highest honor awarded local agricultural clubs in Florida.

The boys, with the help of their local leader and the county agent, have planned their activities for the coming year. Not only have they definite plans for improving 4-H club projects, but they are just as enthusiastic in their plans for cooperation with other clubs in improving the social and recreational activities in their community.

In the study of their local community the members of this active Negro 4-H club have outlined the local needs and planned activities which can effect changes within the scope of their club work. In improving agricultural practices they plan to show that good yields of corn can be obtained on local soils, encourage more vegetable gardens, improve type of swine, and attempt to follow some cooperative marketing plan with other 4-H clubs.

"To keep our 4-H club going to demonstrate the fact that it is possible for this community to work together, and to sell the value of club work in the community so that it will grow", are the plain-spoken words of these boys.

Remodel Home and Farm

A competition among senior 4-H club members at the Idaho junior short course for remodeling a farm home and a farmstead aroused much interest. The girls' competition was based on remodeling a typical square farmhouse, each contestant being allowed to add 1,000 worth of new equipment and construction. Ninety-four girls submitted complete plans. There were so many excellent plans submitted that duplicate awards were made in the first three placings. Six plans received special mention and 39 honorable mention.

The farmstead improvement competition was participated in by 95 boys, who turned in an excellent group of plans for adding $1,000 worth of new equipment to a hypothetical farmstead plan. Besides the first 3 placings, 32 plans received honorable mention.

Negro Garden Contest Markets Farm Products

FIFTEEN Negro farm and home-demonstration clubs of Macon County, Ala., entered into keen competition in their 1935 annual garden exhibit which was held on the lawn of Tuskegee Institute. The contest which was sponsored by the Macon County Leaders' Association under the direction of Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration agent; and R. T. Thurston, county agricultural agent; was held the day of the regular monthly meeting of the association.

In addition to furnishing an incentive to the people to grow better garden products, the exhibit also furnishes a market for these farm products. Local town folks, faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute, and others attend the contest in large numbers. They look forward to the excellent collection of farm produce shown and readily purchase available supplies. Club members also take advantage of the opportunity to book orders for vegetables, home-cured meats, and dairy and poultry products for future delivery.

Simmons Chapel community won the contest with 33 varieties of vegetables, fruits, and herbs, becoming the "Banner Garden Club." The educational features of the exhibit were furthered by discussions of live-at-home and summer garden projects led by members of the staff at Tuskegee Institute.

This contest has done much to encourage the home-garden project, according to T. M. Campbell, Negro extension specialist.

Permanent Camp Site for South Carolinians

"NONE but those who have struggled to give information and spread joy at improvised camps will ever know the satisfaction which Camp Long is bringing to 4-H club members, leaders, and extension workers in South Carolina", writes Mrs. Harriett F. Johnson, State girls' club agent.

The camp, now 3 years old, has 13 buildings overlooking a 6-acre lake and maintains a permanent staff of 6 councilors to conduct music, swimming, games, and recreational programs, to give instruction and furnish medical attention to campers, register them, and keep accounts. A dietitian has charge of the dining room and kitchen, and four colored men take care of the cooking and general work.

Camp Long is named for Dr. W. W. Long, formerly director of extension, who before his death took a great interest in establishing the camp, under the direction of Theo. Vaughn of the South Carolina 4-H Club Division.

During the summer, more than 1,500 young people and children have spent from 3 to 5 days at Camp Long, as well as many groups of home demonstration women who have camped and had council programs there. At present 100 unemployed young women are housed at the camp under the guidance of the National Youth Administration.

Out Where the News Begins

A "NEWS" angle on the old story of teamwork was emphasized when B. W. Wright, farm-management specialist, and L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor of the Kansas Extension Service, found that their field trips coincided.

Mr. Wright held an inventory demonstration on some farm near the town where Mr. Longsdorf was holding a community discussion demonstration. Mr. Wright was also holding his district project meetings on this trip.

The result of this combination was a "spot news" article to every newspaper in the counties making up the districts. Each of the demonstrations and each new meeting brought up new angles and new information for the local press. Attention was given to the various phases of extension work and agricultural adjustment problems as they were discussed at the meetings.

Mr. Wright in speaking of the results of this working combination says, "Our combination proved satisfactory and helpful from the standpoint of my becoming more familiar with the use of publicity in connection with the farm-management project, and it gave Mr. Longsdorf an opportunity to study the news value of our project work."

More Farm Record Books

Approximately 1,500 copies of the Oregon farm record book were distributed during the 12 months ending June 30. In addition, hundreds of AAA farm record books are in use in Oregon, especially in localities where large numbers of wheat and corn-hog contracts were signed by farmers.

Encouragement and training in record keeping given by county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and agricultural committees of farm and bank organizations are factors in the increased activity in this field. The Farm Credit Administration and the AAA have emphasized the importance of more and better farm records.

Key to Consumer Satisfaction

(Continued from page 146)

women, arranged to meet the request of the husbands for a "look-in" on the project they were hearing so much about through their wives.

Outstanding, also, was an all-day meeting for group leaders at one of the leading Minneapolis department stores where various store buyers and executives took turns giving the women some inside facts concerning their particular lines. Among the subjects covered were furs, shoes, lingerie, furniture, styles, personnel department, store shopper service, order board, and adviser in home furnishings. Another field trip took the women to a large commercial laundry to see how clothes were cleaned and handled in the modern laundry system.

The many activities in which assistance was given by the stores and business men indicate the whole-hearted interest and cooperation these commercial people manifested when the constructive purposes of the project were explained to them. The willingness and splendid spirit on the part of the business groups were as gratifying as was the most enthusiastic reception of the entire project by the women themselves.

Choose Alfalfa Champion

County Agent A. T. Marvel, of Elkhart County, Ind., recently organized a group of local bankers who sponsored a project to determine the champion alfalfa grower in the county.

The basis of award in the project includes the condition of the stand of the 1935 alfalfa crop, the uniformity of the stand, the quality of the stand, the amount of lodging, freedom from weeds, indication of the fertility level, amount of lime in the soil, the amount of yellowing of the plants, and the determination of whether or not good material was used in inoculating the seed.

Soil samples were tested for phosphate and potash content, the two plant foods upon which alfalfa depends. In each township an outstanding field was selected and score cards indicating the qualifications of each field according to the basis of award were filled out for the 16 fields. Each field was inspected by Marvel accompanied by members of the bankers' committee.

At the quarterly meeting of the Elkhart County Bankers' Association, the winner will be announced and will be awarded a silver loving cup, which he will retain until the next year's champion is named.

Agents Study Housing

A 5-day short course in landscaping and housing for extension workers was offered to the 50 Arkansas County extension agents attending the annual extension conference.

Two courses, one in landscaping and home grounds and the other in housing, were offered, with J. R. Cooper, head of the department of horticulture and forestry, directing the home grounds work, and Deane G. Carter, agricultural engineer, in charge of the class work, laboratory, and field trips in connection with the housing course.

A SURVEY just completed by R. A. Turner, of the Federal Extension Service, reveals that of the 9,200 students enrolled in agriculture and home economics at the State colleges of agriculture in the 13 Central States, 2,916, or 31.7 percent, are former 4-H club members. A similar survey made in 1927–28 showed the percentage to be 18.5 at that time. The increase has been steady in each annual survey made since that date.

Club Boys Build Farm Buildings

TEN 4-H builder clubs of Oregon exhibited 18 or 20 miniature farm buildings at the State fair at Salem. These were built of scrap lumber, complete in every detail, as a part of their regular club project. The combination dairy and hay barn (3 by 6 feet) was built on a 1-inch scale even to the stanchions and feed-and hay-fork tracks. It was painted red, was trimmed with white, and had a bright green roof. The boys sold the barn for $25 when they were through with it. These club members, 10 to 15 years of age, had no previous knowledge of the use of tools before doing this job, but since then one boy glazed 550 lights in a greenhouse, one boy cut rafters for an onion house, and a third nailed up 550 to 610 asparagus crates each day for the season.

Two older 4-H club boys in Saline County, Ark., are also building under the direction of their county agent, T. A. Crigler. With the help of other older 4-H club boys, Leo Potthoff, who lives with his grandmother on a farm 12 miles southwest of Benton, Ark., and Ralph Maynard, who lives with his mother about 5 miles northeast of Benton, will build a log barn and a farrowing house for a brood sow according to plans furnished by the department of agricultural engineering at the Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Texas Pays Homage to Best 4-H Club Members

The 200 highest scoring 4-H club boys and girls of Texas were awarded gold star pins, especially designed for Texas 4-H club boys and girls, during a candle-lighting ceremony at the annual short course. This is the second annual awarding of gold star pins at a candle-lighting ceremony, before the entire attendance at the short course, which numbered a little more than 7,000 this year.

At the banquet for these 200 boys and girls, and 200 distinguished guests, practically every agricultural organization in Texas was represented, such as the State bankers agricultural committee, the State Commissioners and Judges Association, members of the legislature, Federation of Women's Clubs, and State Garden Club.

"The result of these two candle-lighting ceremonies has been a greater interest in boys' and girls' club work, both among the club members and the agents as well as among the parents", reports Myrtle Murray, district home demonstration agent. One agent expressed this idea when she said, "I am so proud of my gold star club members, that I feel as if I were the mama of them all."

THE 4-H FARM ACCOUNTING contest arouses a great deal of interest among South Dakota club boys. Last year 165 boys attended farm-accounting schools, made out an opening inventory for the home farm, and kept records. They kept their records up to date in spite of an unfavorable season which offered many discouragements.

All club members who are regularly enrolled in some project are eligible to participate in the accounting contest, though it is planned especially for older and more experienced club members. The record covers all enterprises on the farm for a period of 12 months, beginning some time between January 1 and March 1.

THE EXPERIMENT station in Delaware has perfected a "jel-meter" which has taken a great deal of the guesswork out of jelly making. Home demonstration agents in the State have been cooperating in giving the meter tests under home jelly-making conditions.

4-H Clubs Tackle Marketing Problems

In delving into the annual reports for information on how 4-H clubs have worked with the subjects of marketing and production planning, Edwin Matzen, holder of one of the Payne fellowships during the past year, found some interesting information.

A group of club boys in Teton County, Mont., under the guidance of County Agent Fred S. Willson, had worked up a fine marketing program. They purchased two books on marketing and assigned topics early enough for the boys to give them some study. They tackled the subjects of price cycles, market demand, cooperative marketing, and other technical phases with enthusiastic discussion and came down to local problems by going to see the grading, packing, and marketing of turkeys for their region.

In South Dakota, club members are learning to plot local statistical data and make professional-looking charts. Other clubs are conducting demonstrations on grading and packing, putting on lively debates on direct marketing and getting knowledge on the problems of marketing through their own experience in marketing 4-H products.

A Prize Wheat Field

County Agent W. G. Yeager, Rowan County, N. C., sends this picture of one of his wheat demonstration fields and writes with pride that this farmer, following good extension practices, sets the pace in wheat production for the leading wheat county in the State. This 31-acre field has been in alfalfa for 5 years. The alfalfa sod was broken in the summer and in late October. A southern type of wheat known as Redhart was seeded. The field yielded 1,298 bushels. The extension slogan in Rowan County is "Richer soils, convenient homes, and an educated people."

IN BRIEF

National Council

A National Home Demonstration Council was organized by rural women representing 22 States, who attended the rural home conference held at Columbus, Ohio, September 19–22. Each of 12 States was represented by the president of the State home-demonstration organization, and representatives from 10 other States participated in the organization meeting. The group elected Mrs. Guy Roop, of Virginia, president; Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Minnesota, vice president; and Mrs. R. T. Douglas, Louisiana, secretary.

State Council

A State home demonstration council was recently organized in Oklahoma by women from 61 counties representing 30,000 home-demonstration club members in every county in the State. The organization of the State council marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of farm women's demonstration club work in Oklahoma. The council objective is "to develop, strengthen, and bring into mutual helpfulness common interests which promote the welfare and betterment of the farm family, farm home, and farm community."

New Credit Plan

A new program for 4-H credit is being offered by the Farm Credit Administration. The funds necessary for production may be borrowed under a trustee agreement from the production credit association operating in the county.

Food for Texas

Last year Texas women guided by home demonstration agents and aided by their families canned 20,326,889 pints of food; cured, dried, and stored 13,658,446 pounds; dug 1,011 cellars and 511 storage pits; and built 1,029 smokehouses.

4-H Fairs

Approximately 10,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work took an active part in the programs of Massachusetts fairs this season, reports George L. Farley, Massachusetts State 4-H club leader. They exhibited, demonstrated, and, in some cases, directed the fairs.

Pure Seed

North Dakota's supply of pure seed available for planting in 1936 has been enhanced by the crops produced on 1,107 acres this year by 4-H club members in 17 counties. This acreage includes the best varieties of wheat, corn, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes.

Field inspections completed by the State seed department on the 4-H seed plots resulted in the acceptance of the 1,107 acres from a total acreage of 1,166. The seed department reported that only 59 acres were rejected for certification. Most of the rejections were on potatoes and corn. Three hundred and seventy-one club members were engaged in the project.

New Cooperative

Nevada farmers who live in the Virgin, Moapa, and Pahranagat Valleys and the Las Vegas agricultural territory are going to market their own livestock products. A newly formed cooperative association with headquarters at Las Vegas will handle the meat products and, in addition, will market other farm products for members of the association. Isolation from other producing centers, the long distance from packing plants, and a high freight charge were factors considered before establishing the association.

Local merchants have shown a strong community spirit and a willingness to cooperate in favor of locally produced farm commodities. Any farmer in the area may market through the newly formed association.

Bang's Disease

The United States Department of Agriculture and the State officials of 46 States have cooperated in the removal of 381,010 cattle infected with Bang's disease from 81,875 herds. This work was accomplished within the year ending June 30, 1935. Approximately 40 percent of 212,482 herds tested showed some animals with the disease. In Wisconsin 34,843 herds were tested, in Minnesota, 30,792; and in Ohio, 18,338. About 13 percent of the more than 3,000,000 head tested were found to be infected.

Appropriations

Without a single dissenting vote, the Alabama Legislature approved in September two bills making substantial increases in the State appropriations for extension work and for further developing and equipping research centers in the State experimental station system, according to a recent report from L. N. Duncan, director of extension and president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Under economic pressure in 1932, the extension budget was cut to $165,843, while the recent appropriation carries with it the sum of $220,000 for State extension work. Funds for the experiment stations were increased approximately $45,000, and an additional sum of $100,000 was made available from the accumulated surplus of the State board of agriculture.

AMONG OURSELVES

South Carolina has been divided into three districts for home demonstration work. Juanita Neely, formerly poultry specialist, will be district agent in the new Piedmont District. Eleanor Carson, formerly home agent in Richland County, takes up the work of poultry specialist.

* * *

Ross L. Sheely, director of the extension service in Alaska, has been giving detailed attention to the Matanuska Colonization Project. S. R. Fuller, Jr., who is the manager of the project, in a recent conference said: "Sheely is the one man in Alaska who can do the very vital job that has to be done in order that the colonists can see and be assured that the Government is going to leave nothing undone to make the project a success. They know him and all have confidence in his ability. Their success must depend to a considerable extent on their own efforts and themselves, and they need assistance and direction."

* * *

Home Demonstration Agent Martha L. Eder, on sabbatic leave, left her county, Kauai, Hawaii, June 3 for 4 months of study and travel. She spent the summer session at the University of Washington at Seattle studying nutrition, clothing selection, interior decoration, and family relationship. A trip through the Southern States studying home industries proved of special value, as the women of her own county in Hawaii are very clever at native craft work, which is often both useful and beautiful, and the marketing of these products is to be one of her principal projects next year. Miss Eder visited home industries and marketing activities in California, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maryland, and New York, stopping to visit the Federal offices in Washington.

* * *

Connie Bonslagel, home demonstration leader in Arkansas, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take the position of assistant director of the Rural Resettlement Administration.

W. D. Staats, formerly extension editor in the State of Washington, has accepted a position with the Rural Resettlement Administration stationed at Washington, D. C.

* * *

Raymond K. Clapp, for the last 11 years county agent in New Haven County, Conn., has been appointed county agent leader for Connecticut.

Abundant Living . . .

THE abundant living on the farm begins with the opportunity to work in reasonable amount and to educate one's self by observation and through understanding contact with books, people, and things in one's leisure moments. The underlying philosophy of the New Deal is to produce, not in superabundance that absorbs all our time and makes for waste and dissatisfying returns, but in abundance that meets our real needs, increases our income, and leaves us some time for the consideration of matters that interest the mind and exalt the soul. Some work, some income, some leisure in each human life is the goal we are striving for in almost every man's philosophy.

THE abundant living on the farm and in the village home is promoted by the abundant table. Franklin says "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright." The abundant table promotes good cheer and friendliness and is an oasis of peace in each day. Further, the abundant life is promoted by right family relationships and living. A philosophy of family relationships might well accompany our recreational teaching. The man without a wife and family never can know the meaning of abundant living.

THE abundant life is promoted by knowledge—knowledge of the things that surround us; knowledge of science, philosophy, literature, music, history. It is promoted by the ability to express one's self in speech, writing, music, art, in song, in rhythm, with the hands in handicraft and otherwise. The abundant life is promoted by the opportunity, at times, to be alone in the hills, in the storm, beside the sea; at other times to mix with the crowds and be part of the social gathering, the convention, the organization, the camp, the recreational games.

IN this new era, we shall not be content until all men shall have an opportunity to have some work, some income, some leisure, in order that they may have a part in the abundant life contemplated for each man from the beginning.

ABUNDANT living must be made inexpensive. It must be brought to each man's door. That is why we need more evening classes, more libraries, more Extension, and need these things right in the community where people live; and particularly must these things be increased in rural and small-town areas.

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service.

What Is Rural Electrification?

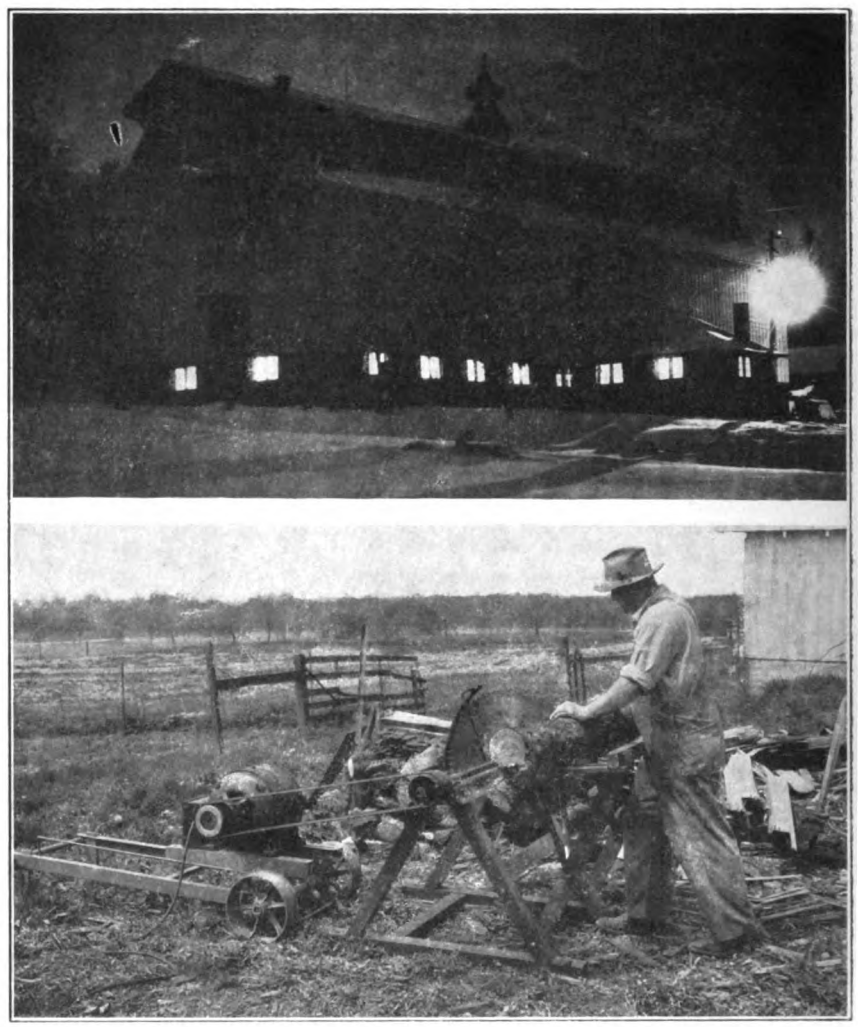
LIGHT

and

POWER

For the Farm

THE Federal Government has launched a program to make electricity available to as many farms as possible in the shortest possible time. This campaign is of vital interest to every rural community. It is being directed by the Rural Electrification Administration—REA.



REA has issued two printed pamphlets, designed for rural use, which explain all about the rural electrification program. They are:

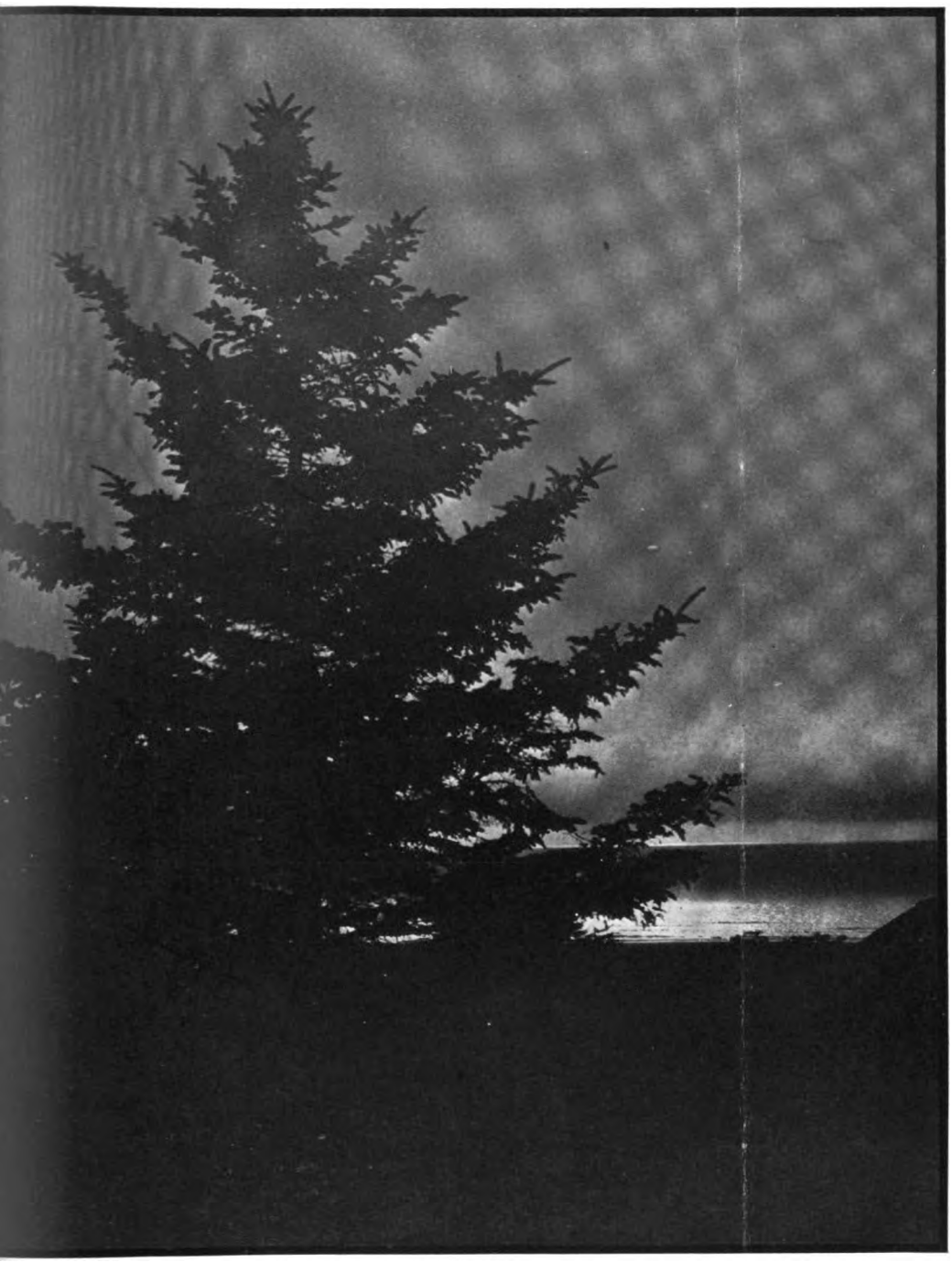
1. **LIGHT AND POWER FOR THE FARM**
2. **WHAT EVERY FARM LEADER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

It also issues a monthly bulletin, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION NEWS, which gives up-to-the-minute information about what's going on throughout the country in rural electrification.

Copies of the pamphlets and of the bulletin will be sent without charge upon request. Just write to

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE · 1934



DECEMBER
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VOL. 6 • NO. 12

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

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

In This Issue

AS A RESULT of the national conference held in Washington, D. C., in October, the organization of county agricultural adjustment programs has taken a more definite form. It is intended in these programs to point outlook and other extension work toward the development of adjustment programs in every county and to perfect procedure for collecting and using the information needed to establish a well-rounded national policy for agriculture. In his article on "County Agricultural Planning", Director Warburton discusses the opportunity that this adjustment planning provides for extension agents.

FOR 8 YEARS R. G. Larson, county agricultural agent in Malheur County, Oreg., persevered in his efforts to solve the problem of what was causing the decrease in alfalfa yields in his county. How he attacked the problem and finally wrung success from his efforts is described in the story entitled "Keeping at it for Eight Years Brings Results to Oregon County."

BY LEARNING to repair and adjust their farm machinery thousands of Iowa farmers are reducing their farm machinery costs. At training schools agricultural engineers of the Iowa Extension Service are helping farmers to take their machinery apart, repair it, and make any necessary adjustments so as to increase the life of satisfactory service of the machinery. During the last 2 years 265 meetings on machinery repair and adjustment were held with a total attendance of 8,500 persons, representing 3,297 different individuals.

"4-H CLUBS Organized in Southern Colleges" have aided farm young people in many ways, and they in turn have helped others. The college organizations have enabled older club members to carry on with their 4-H ideas and have been instrumental in bringing together socially and intellectually students with common ideals of farm life.

TO BUY or not to buy, that was the question of farm women who attended 5-day schools in 20 New York counties. "To Get Their Money's Worth New York Women Study Buying" tells how these women compared cans and contents, flavor and appearance, and weight and price, as an aid in their purchases of canned food.

Contents

On The Calendar

American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis, Mo., December 27.

American Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 7–10, 1936.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 11–18, 1936.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., February 29–March 8, 1936.

Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 14–22, 1936.

BEHIND the scenes of Michigan's unusual success in making electricity available to farmers is a story of close cooperation among three interests—the farmers, the Michigan Extension Service, and the power companies. Starting in 1925, when only 6,800 farms were "electrified", the extension service assumed the task of convincing farmers that electricity was practical and inexpensive and of assuring the power companies that the building of rural lines was not economically unsound. By 1935, the number of farms using electricity increased to 45,000, or 38,200 more than 10 years ago. "Tri-way Cooperation in Michigan Speeds Electricity to Farms" tells how this was accomplished.

WHEN this "little pig goes to market" in New York State, he travels on a paved highway. Although improved hard-surfaced roads are a farm necessity, we must look further than that, says Harry E. Crouch of the New York State Department of Agriculture. And so in answer to his inquiry "What's at the Other End of the Farm-to-Market Road", he outlines New York's plans for regional markets, four of which have already been established. One of these markets, the Syracuse one, draws products from 26 counties and has 4,400 farmers on its register.

Help! ! My Point of View!

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* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

County Agricultural Planning
Opens Greater Opportunities to Extension Workers

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

IT IS my firm belief that extension workers throughout the United States will welcome the opportunity to be of further aid to the farmers in planning effective long-time agricultural programs. To me, county agricultural planning offers no new problems for the extension worker. In the presentation of outlook and farm-management material we have assisted farmers in making individual adjustments; now we have the machinery with which we may accomplish adjustment on a much broader scale. County planning retains the advantages of our county and State extension programs; they have been based on the opinions of the farm family.

County planning is an attempt on the part of cooperating governmental agencies to reach into the farming communities, even to the individual farmers, for the solution of agricultural problems. The idea presents an opportunity for research, adjustment, erosion control, and extension to move most efficiently toward county, State, and National agricultural programs.

Through necessity, extension programs of the past have had to place in the hands of the farmers the carrying out of farm adjustments without immediate substantial benefits. It was hard for the farmer to make desirable adjustments in the face of declining farm incomes. The passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the later amendments has made possible such adjustments. Under the provisions of the act the farmer has received immediate benefit payments for the acres he has removed from basic crop production; in many counties he has been materially aided in soil-erosion problems by the Soil Conservation Service, and with it all has come a substantial increase in farm income.

The referendums on commodity programs, the committees meeting with adjustment officials, and the work of the county committees have all been efforts on the part of the Adjustment Administration to base the solutions of production problems on the opinions of thinking farmers. The disadvantage of past procedure, keenly felt by thoughtful administrators, has been that these opinions came from only a portion of the farmers. The collection of vital facts and the opinions of all farmers by the county agricultural planning groups in cooperation with the county extension agent will develop the needed basis for national agricultural programs. The recommendations of county groups can be related to each other within a State to bring about a plan for the most beneficial adjustment for the whole State. State suggestions may then be brought together in a national program of agricultural planning, incorporating the ideas of the farmers as brought out by the county and State planning groups.

In many of our States a type of county planning has been advanced by local legislation. I am thinking of the plans proving so effective in sections of Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, and other States, where land was zoned or retired from agricultural production before the birth of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other of the newer agencies. County zoning laws in Wisconsin have placed new emphasis on the conservation and taxation of the State's agricultural resources. Funds have been appropriated by the Legislature of New York for the purchase of submarginal land to be retired to State forests and recreational parks. These plans are indicative of the efforts being made in many of the States to solve local problems through effective planning. Many counties have developed more comprehensive plans for agricultural adjustment. The present proposal is that all counties should develop such plans. I believe that it can be truthfully said that the best planning has come about largely through the educational efforts of farmers and extension workers. Such planning is for long-time programs looking to the future prosperity of agriculture.

The county agricultural planning idea carries with it many opportunities to use material already assembled by extension workers. With the development of county plans greater uses will be found for the studies of types of farming, soil conditions and types, erosion control, soil-fertility conservation, and other features which must be considered in long-time farm adjustments. The discussion of such adjustments with farmers will bring from the farmers suggestions for the solution of their own problems. The State agricultural planning committee, or whatever body is designated to do the work, will consider the solutions offered by the various counties and will summarize them for the State, finally reporting its recommendations to the Department of Agriculture.

From the suggestions of the States a national policy for a planned long-time agricultural program may be developed, returning benefits to individuals and communities throughout the country. In this way, county agricultural planning, long in the hearts, minds, and activities of extension workers, may be advanced toward the realization of an ideal in cooperative farm planning.

*** * * Already the Adjustment Administration has under way local studies to help in working out farm programs on a county basis, so as to fit the best permanent use of the varying soil resources of the country up to that county's share of the available domestic and foreign markets. * * * I can think of nothing more important to the permanent welfare of the Nation than long time agricultural adjustment carried out along these lines.**—*President Roosevelt.*

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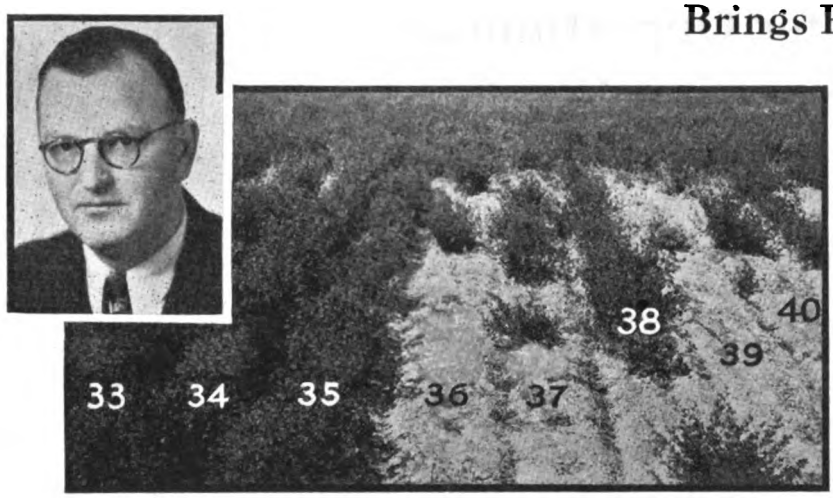
Keeping at It for Eight Years

Brings Results to Oregon County



One of the nurseries in which 50 varieties of alfalfa were planted as a part of the efforts of County Agent Larson (insert) to solve a difficult problem in Malheur County, Oreg. Row 33 is the Russian variety of alfalfa which was selected for increase.

"FIND OUT the cause of our reduced alfalfa yields and the short life of stands and you will pay the cost of county-agent work in Malheur County for many years." It was this statement that greeted R. G. Larson, Malheur County agent, when he took up work in that county in 1927. In substance, it was repeated to him hundreds of times.

Recognizing the importance of the problem, County Agent Larson decided to do something about it. After 8 years of effort in this direction, he seems to have the answer in a wilt-resistant variety.

One of the best irrigated counties in the West is Malheur County, and for years after it was subdued from desert sagebrush it grew alfalfa in abundance. Yields of from 8 to 10 tons per acre were not uncommon. Excellent alfalfa stands were maintained for 15 years or longer. After 35 to 40 years of cropping, gradually this situation altered. The per acre yield of alfalfa on the older irrigated lands dropped more than 50 percent, and stands thinned out so rapidly that 3 years was about the limit for profitable production.

In many of the best alfalfa-producing sections a similar story of diminishing yields is told. It was a particularly vital problem to this irrigated region.

His first efforts toward the solution of this problem of reduced yields and short-lived stands were based upon the premise that certain soil deficiencies had developed as a result of cropping over a period of 35 or 40 years. In cooperation with the extension specialist in soils, he outlined a series of extensive fertilizer trials, and checked the results carefully over a period of years. While fertilizers helped slightly, results showed clearly that this was not the answer to the problem.

When County Agent R. G. Larson came to Malheur County, Oreg., 8 years ago, he found that an unaccountable decrease in alfalfa yields was cutting down farm profits. How he obtained the cooperation of some farmers and brought to bear upon his problem the facilities of the Oregon Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture to solve the problem is here told by William L. Teutsch, assistant county agent leader, Oregon.

The cause was not a lack of plant food, because plant food was provided, but plants continued to die, stands thinned out, and a low yield was the result. The search must be directed elsewhere. Could it be a disease? Speculation on this question caused identification of a disease known as alfalfa or bacterial wilt. While alfalfa stands are thinned out for other causes and yields are reduced, yet in many portions of the country alfalfa wilt is the major cause. This was true on the old alfalfa soils in Malheur County.

In December 1930, Larson wrote in his annual report: "Fertilizers on alfalfa have been used extensively each summer, but we have yet to see the fertilizer trial that has given any results. After 3 years' study of the alfalfa yields in this section, the agent has reached the conclusion that the decreased yields are due mainly to decreased stands, which are caused principally by a bacterial wilt of alfalfa."

In what direction was one to search for the solution? A bacterial plant disease is usually a difficult one with which to cope. The answer seemed to be in the search for a resistant variety.

The establishment of alfalfa nurseries on wilt-infested soil offered the most reasonable line of procedure. The cooperation of the Oregon Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture was obtained. H. L. Westover and H. A. Schoth, agronomists of the Department, aided materially in obtaining seeds. Fifty varieties and strains of alfalfa seed were assembled. This seed was planted in rod rows on land seriously infected with bacterial wilt on three farms in the spring of 1930, on the farms of V. V. Hickox, Big Bend; Thomas Lowe, Nyssa; and Thomas Carico, Oregon Slope. Each nursery was located on land where alfalfa stands had been lost in the short period of 3 years after seeding.

Nothing much was said about them for the first 3 years, but they were carefully watched and the results recorded. Each nursery told the same story. To make the test more severe, 30° below zero weather was experienced in the winter of 1932. Between alfalfa wilt and low temperatures, numerous varieties were put under severe test. Some of the varieties were thinned out after the second year. By the end of 3 years some were almost gone, and all, with the exception of 5 or 6 out of the 50 strains and varieties, including all those commonly grown in the United States, showed little resistance to wilt and reacted about as common alfalfa had done in fields throughout the county.

(Continued on page 164)

Lower Farm Machinery Costs

Result After Iowa Farmers Tear Apart Equipment in Leader-Training Schools

THOUSANDS of Iowa farmers are finding ways to reduce power and machinery costs as a result of extension training schools on machinery repair and adjustment. At the training schools farmers take the machinery apart to see what makes it go—much like a small boy with the family clock. But, unlike the small boy, they find out why the machines do not work properly and are able to get them back together in good working condition.

The training schools are a part of the project on farm power and machinery conducted the last 3 years by agricultural engineers in the Iowa State College Extension Service. The objectives of the project are: To teach principles of repairing which will increase the life of satisfactory service of the machinery; reduce repair and maintenance costs and improve the quality of work done; to provide for efficient use of farm power and machinery by the selection of types and sizes of machines and power units which fit the farm enterprise; to show the importance of maintaining proper adjustment of the common farm machines, the methods of determining proper adjustment and how to make the adjustment; and to reduce costs of farm power, labor, and machinery.

Although the work up to date has consisted largely of training schools for leaders on adjustment and repair, the project also includes meetings where selection of farm power and machinery and management of labor, power, and machinery are discussed.

Three types of demonstrations are conducted. Two-day training schools on repair and adjustment of machinery are conducted for local leaders during the winter months. During the small-grain harvesting season, field days are held at which adjustment and repair of binders are demonstrated in the field. Similar field days on plow adjustment are held during the fall and spring.

The cooperation of vocational agriculture instructors, implement and machinery dealers, county agents, and farmers has been enlisted in the farm machinery repair schools. Dealers usually donate space in their places of business for the training schools and the extension agriculture engineer frequently gives demonstrations or talks at night schools sponsored by vocational agriculture teachers.

Byron T. Virtue, extension agricultural engineer in Iowa (lower right), shows local leaders, including the owner of the mowing machine, how to adjust the bevel gears so that they will mesh to the proper depth.

The winter training schools are organized on the local leader plan, two leaders usually being selected from each township. These men agree to help their neighbors with problems of machinery repair and adjustment and previous to the training school sign cards indicating that they will be present during the 2-day session.

Leaders attending the school bring their own tools and mowing machines to provide laboratory material on which they work. Using these machines, the extension agricultural engineer demonstrates many of the fundamentals of repair. After the machines are torn down and the technic of making various adjustments and repairs is explained, the farmers put the machines in proper working order under the supervision of the specialist.

The need of the schools is indicated by the fact that more pieces of farm machinery are discarded because of poor adjustment or because some minor part is worn out than because the equipment has actually served its full life, according to Byron T. Virtue, assistant extension agricultural engineer.

According to reports of farmers attending the training schools, it is surprising how many details of repair are unfamiliar to them. Many of the local leaders have admitted that they did not even know that certain adjustments existed and had been using machines which operated improperly or imperfectly when a few minutes work would have put them in good condition. In the schools, Mr. Virtue emphasizes costliness of breakdowns in the field, the replacement of worn or weak parts to release strain on the rest of the machine, and the value of making repairs during the winter months when more time is available. Many of the principles of repair used on mowing machines also apply to other implements.

Tools and Repairs Carried

The extension specialist carries in an auto trailer a complete outfit of tools and mowing-machine repairs and a binder head, mounted. With the binder head, he demonstrates how to adjust the various parts of the knotter to obtain good results. By means of film strips and charts, the specialist also explains various adjustments and the proper methods of hitching plows, binders, and other equipment to tractors and horses.

At the field days on binder or plow repair and adjustment, the extension specialist goes into detail on the various problems connected with each machine and demonstrates by actually doing the

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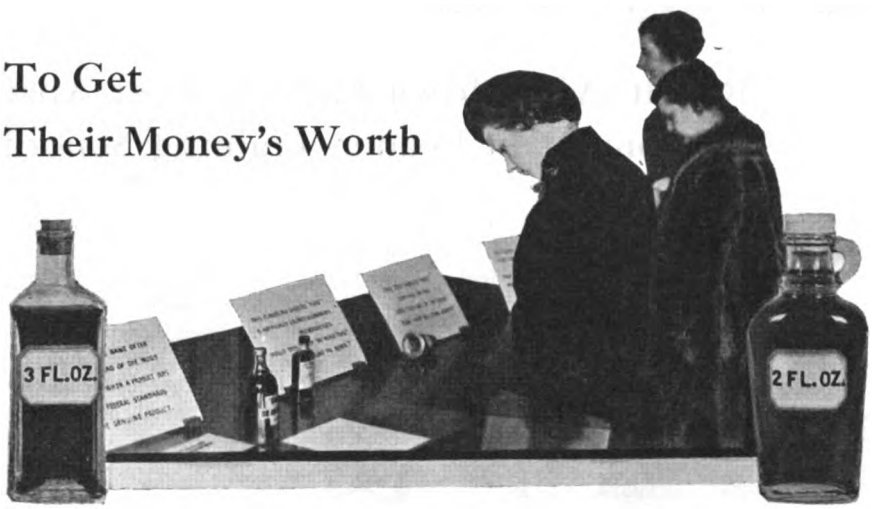


New York Women Study Buying

TWENTY New York counties included the study of buying methods in their home-demonstration programs last year. A 5-day school was held for home demonstration agents in the first eight counties that took up the work. The first lesson, "Read the weight on the label", was organized by the agents as they might wish to use it in a group. Fifteen packages of foods, drugs, and other household supplies, with the price marked on each package, borrowed from local merchants, were distributed so that each woman had one or more. The leader asked one woman to give the name of the product in her package, the amount of contents, and the price. This information was recorded on work sheets, and the cost of 1 pound of the product was calculated. The women were then given tables from which they could read the cost of 1 pound when the price and number of ounces in the package were known. The cost of a pint, a pound, or other unit of measure or weight was then recorded for each packaged product. Three other lessons were "Compare the cost of buying various quantities", "Count the cost of the things you prepare at home", and "A study of canned goods." To round out the work, lessons were given on newspaper and magazine advertisements to find out what uses the buyer could make of this type of information. The home-management specialist, the specialist in consumer buying, and other members of the staff of the department of economics of the household took part in the school. They discussed quality standards relating to foods and clothing and the significance of price trends.

Following this school, each home agent or the specialist taught or trained local leaders to teach this work to the communities. When capable leaders were selected the response from the women taught was excellent, as was true in three-fourths of the 80 units which undertook this project in consumer buying. One of the most popular lessons has been the study of canned foods. Several cans of one food, such as pineapple of different grades and prices, were covered with paper marked with a number and held in place by a rubber band. Two women were assigned to open a can, weigh its solid and liquid contents, and place them in dishes bearing the same number as the can. These dishes were arranged in order, and each woman marked on a check sheet her judgment of such factors as color, uniformity of size, and general appearance of the pineapple slices and juice. The food was judged for flavor and texture at luncheon when the use of the different grade products was discussed. All rating was made on the basis of 1 for excellent, 2 for good, and 3 for fair, because numerical ratings were easier to compare than ratings expressed by adjectives.

After luncheon the papers were removed from the cans so that the information on the label could be studied. The discussion of grade, price, and use of the food from the different cans included a consideration of the commercial and home standards for the food.

Through these discussions an appreciation of the protection which the consumer now has from such agencies as the Food and Drug Administration and the National Better Business Bureau was brought out. The responsibility of consumers to use the information available to them now and to keep in touch with pending legislation and other movements important to consumers also became evident.

Keeping at It for Eight Years

(*Continued from page 162*)

There were a few rows which gave startling results. They maintained themselves 100 percent. When the origin of this seed was checked it was found that it had been gathered by H. L. Westover in Turkestan. Five strains of this Turkestan importation showed promise, but one was outstanding.

I visited the nursery on the V. V. Hickox farm in the Big Bend early in May. The results were apparent. These Turkestan varieties had maintained a 100-percent stand, showing themselves resistant to wilt and resistant to low winter temperatures, while the other varieties had been thinned out to a point of uneconomical production or had disappeared completely.

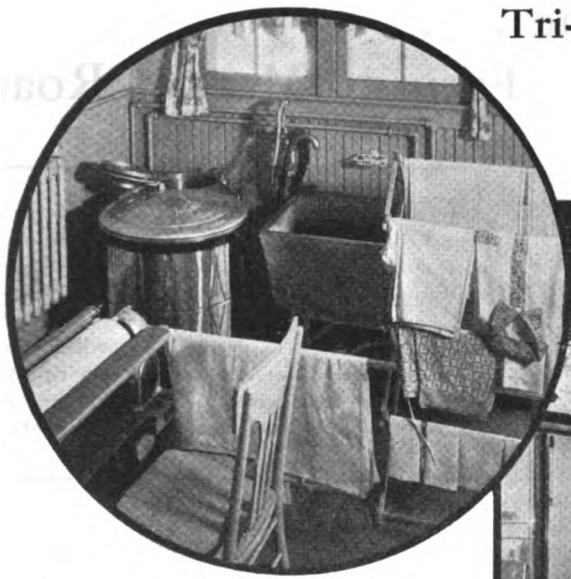
Increased planting of the best one of these Turkestan strains which are wilt resistant was made for the first time in the spring of 1934. There are about 4 acres in all on the farms of Jake Fisher, Harley Noah, and C. C. Cotton. In inspecting these plantings in early May, it appeared that the variety is not only wilt resistant but is a vigorous grower, starts early, and was considerably in advance of adjoining alfalfa fields.

While the seed-producing ability of this wilt-resistant alfalfa is not known, it is hoped that the 4 acres producing seed this year will yield sufficiently well to permit plantings of several hundred acres in the spring of 1936.

Malheur County alfalfa growers who, during the past several years, have followed these trials carefully, are enthusiastic about the possibilities. They believe that County Agent Larson has found the answer to their alfalfa problem. Should a seed crop be produced, additional field trials established throughout the county will be the final proof.

"The seed from this first 4 acres is being kept for the farmers of Malheur County. It is being grown under contract and will be sold at a reasonable price", County Agent Larson says.

Tri-way Cooperation in Michigan Speeds Electricity to Farms



Household equipment in use on Jackson County, Mich., farm.

Truck and trailer used by Michigan State College to demonstrate use of electricity on farms. A truck alone was used first.

ONE of the leading public-utility companies in Michigan announced on October 11 that it would build power lines in rural communties where farmers would guarantee them a yearly income of $150 a mile from power sales. At five consumers to the mile, that is an average expenditure of $2.50 per month for electricity.

Michigan has been the leading State in the Union for 4 successive years in the number of new users of electricity on farms. The total number of farm users of electricity in Michigan has increased from 6,800 in 1925 to 45,000 in 1935.

This increase occurred in a period of years when economic conditions on farms could not be described as good. Money was scarce, and optimism was a rare commodity in Michigan. There are no unusual demands for electricity for special purposes. Michigan raises a large variety of field crops and fruits and is interested in all branches of the livestock industry. The majority of the farms contain less than 160 acres, and there are no farm operations requiring wholesale amounts of power.

The average annual current consumption of Michigan farm users of electricity in 1934 was 712 kilowatt-hours. The rate charged farm consumers is the same as charged for city residential use. The rate is scaled so that farmers pay approximately 9 cents per kilowatt-hour for the first step, but, after consumption has passed 40 to 50 kilowatt-hours, the cost is approximately 2 cents per kilowatt-hour. Each farm is given transformer capacity enough so that any household or farm equipment can be operated.

The real story behind the greatly increased use of electricity in Michigan is a tale of the cooperation of three interests, the farmers, the power companies, and the Michigan State College. In 1926 the farmers would use electrical power if someone would prove to them that this form of energy competed in practicability and in cost with other forms of power, and the power companies would furnish the energy if someone would prove that it was a matter of public policy and was not an economic loss to build rural lines. The college accepted the job of acting as a middleman and gave H. J. Gallagher, agricultural engineering specialist, the problem.

The first step was the building of an experimental power line in 1927 by the Consumers Power Co. to serve 10 farms near Mason, Mich. A special experimental rate for electricity was permitted by the State public utilities commission and the study of the practicability of using electricity on Michigan farms started. Electrical equipment companies helped by loaning types of equipment which were too expensive for the farmers to buy. The college made a thorough study of the most economical ways of operating all types of equipment and the cost of such operation.

The year's trial convinced the 10 consumers, the power companies, and the college that rural electrification was a feasible project, but the task of telling the thousands of Michigan farmers of this conviction remained to be done. Power companies could carry the message, but farmers would believe their story was prejudiced. The 10 farmers had no time to advertise their satisfaction. Again, the college accepted the task as extension work and detailed two members of its staff to arrange meetings in the State where the possibilities of the use of electricity on farms were discussed. One of the college specialists was Evelyn Turner, home management specialist, who talked to farm women about using electrical household equipment.

With more than 45,000 farmers in Michigan using electricity, this State ranks among the first in rural electrification. The Extension Service has had no small part in this record and plans to keep at it until electric light and power are available to all Michigan farmers who want it.

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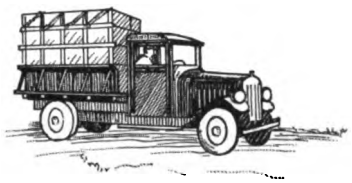
What's at the Other End of the . . . Farm-to-Market Road



Getting his start as a county agent, Harry E. Crouch has become known as one of the originators of the regional marketing plan. Representing the State department of agriculture, he has been a leader in establishing successful regional markets in New York which have become a model for the rest of the country. Mr. Crouch here gives a brief history and description of regional markets in that State.

FARM-TO-MARKET roads have gained the front page throughout the length and breadth of our land, due to the great need of such roads as a farm-relief measure and to the possibility of financing them with Federal funds. About 25 percent, or $2,750,000, of the appropriation of $11,000,000 made by the Federal Government to New York State for new roads this year is to be used for this type of road. More than a billion dollars has already been spent on hard-surfaced roads in this State. It is pertinent to ask what has been done, or will be done, at the other end of these roads to make them function properly in the distribution of farm products. It seems certain to me that along with the farm-to-market road program, plans should be made to complete the system of regional and local markets that are necessary to make these roads function properly in the distribution and marketing of farm products.

The need of such a program of market improvement was recognized in 1920 when studies of the problem were launched by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1925 a plan was developed for the capital district. In 1929 the college of agriculture joined forces with the Department in developing a State-wide program for such markets. It was not until 1931, however, that the first modern regional market was created in the State.

The first regional market was built in Buffalo by the railroads and the produce trade in competition with the old city-owned Elk Street market. It received the full cooperation of the city, however, and now handles all the wholesale business of the Niagara frontier. It is recognized as the most complete market in the United States.

Before I go any further, perhaps I should explain what a regional market is. The farm produce sold on a regional market comes from a wide area. For example, the Syracuse market draws its supplies from 26 counties. More than half of the counties in the State contribute something for sale on this market. Most of the produce, however, comes from Onondaga, Oswego, and other nearby counties. There are more than 4,400 farmers registered to sell on this market.

After the produce is sold it is distributed over a wide area. Syracuse buys about 65 percent, while 35 percent is trucked mostly to 15 cities within a hundred miles. Some of it is trucked much longer distances. There is a fleet of 50 trucks that carry this produce to its various destinations.

Another example of regional distribution is found in the capital district centering at Albany. The supplies for this market come from 15 counties and 57 townships. There are 150 truckers who buy supplies on this market for distribution over a radius of 150 miles. Some produce from both of these markets goes much farther than this, and it is common to see trucks from the Southern States on these markets. They bring in southern produce and take back supplies from this area. There is also an interchange of produce between the regional markets within the State.

We call them "regional markets" because they serve a wide area instead of just the city in which they are located.

In 1934, the second of the series of regional markets planned for up-State New York was created in the capital district. This is owned and operated by a farmers' cooperative association. The success of these two markets, one in Albany and one in Buffalo, has demonstrated their feasibility as terminals for our State roads.

Before another crop is ready for the harvest we expect to have two more regional markets open for business. Money has been allotted by P. W. A. and the State for such markets at Syracuse and Newburgh and for a secondary or local market at Poughkeepsie. These three markets are being planned and will be owned and operated by market authorities which are public corporations created by the legislature and controlled by the people of the districts they serve. They are nonprofit corporations or service institutions.

We now have 4 of the possible 6 regional markets provided for in the original plan for up-State New York.

Market studies for the Rochester region have just been completed by the

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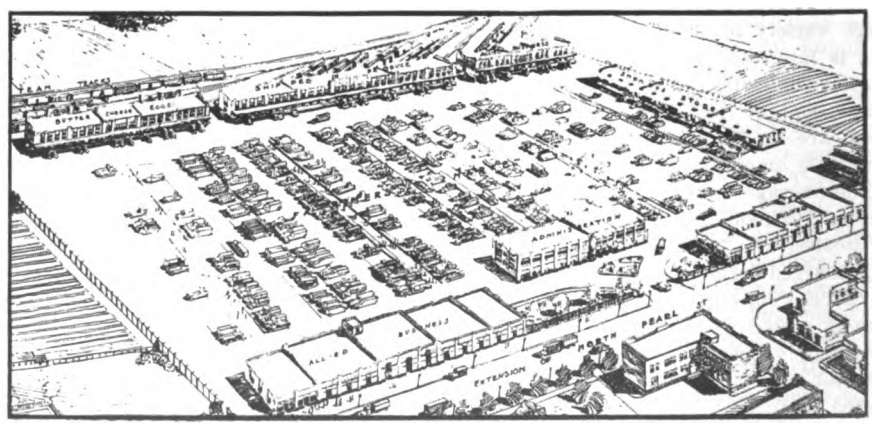


The capital district market of New York.

A 4–H cooperator, Luanna Baker, produced 7,812 cans of tomatoes from her project.

Gwen Rudolph grew 8 acres of tomatoes, making a gross income of $1,175.

4-H Club Members Grow Tomatoes

For Successful Cooperative Canneries

When you happen to open a can of Morning Star tomatoes, red ripe and wholesome, it will be 1 can from 17 carloads that were packed during 1935 by the Morning Star 4-H Club Cooperative Canning Co., of Dubois County, Ind. This group of more than 60 club members has been supported by the members of 5 adult cooperative canneries and by County Agent C. A. Nicholson. The canning plant is owned and operated by these older 4-H club members and is returning profits for their cooperative effort.

EACH YEAR the five cooperative tomato-canning plants in Dubois County award to the winning 4-H club member growing tomatoes for the plant a free trip to the Purdue 4-H club round-up. During 1934 there were 60 older club members growing tomatoes for the cooperatives. Linus Schmitt not only won the trip offered by the Break o' Day Cooperative Cannery but made considerable profit. On 6¼ acres he produced an average of 14 tons of tomatoes per acre, or enough to fill 54,284 no. 2 cans. The value of the crop, in cans, after all expenses had been deducted, was $1,250, or $200 per acre.

The 11 club members who were growing tomatoes for the Break o' Day Cannery grew enough tomatoes to fill 55 percent of the total output of that cannery. The club members' tomatoes went into 240,676 no. 2 cans. The total of the pack was 433,500 cans, valued at $28,800, and the club members' share was approximately $15,000. All 4-H club boys and girls have shown a profit, and their interest has been maintained and stimulated.

The Break o' Day Cooperative Cannery was the first to be established in Dubois County. It was organized by 15 farmer-cooperators who bought stock to build the $2,000 plant. Seventy acres of tomatoes were canned the first year, and the cannery furnished employment for members of the cooperators' families, as well as others within the community. When the season's bills had been paid, the farmers found that they had received $15 per ton for their tomatoes, which was considerably more than commercial canners were paying.

The development of the cooperative canneries in Dubois County came as a part of County Agent Nicholson's efforts to diversify the farm income for the county. Tomatoes became a new cash crop, and the market was found more profitable when the farmers managed it themselves. The labor of the farm family in producing the tomatoes and in the canneries has also contributed to local income.

The second year farmers obtained $20 per ton for tomatoes they marketed through the Break o' Day Cannery. Because of the success of this cannery two additional plants were started.

The Shamrock Cooperative Cannery in Ireland community contributed its part to the county enterprise. In addition to the 15 stockholders and 31 members, they have invited the participation of older 4-H club members in tomato projects. In 1934 this unit produced 442,000 no. 2 cans of tomatoes, valued at more than $30,000. This production figure represents 19 carloads of canned tomatoes. Thirteen 4-H club members grew tomatoes to fill 54 percent of the entire pack of 238,661 cans, valued at $14,940. Here the winner was Richard Burger, who produced approximately 39.3 tons on 2.85 acres, and the alternate was Jerome Schwenk, secretary of the local 4-H club, who produced 38.5 tons on 2.89 acres.

The Daniel Boone Cooperative Canning Co., of Boone Township, canned 15 carloads, or 360,000 cans. The 36 4-H club members grew 67 percent of the entire crop. Trips to the Purdue 4-H club round-up were awarded to Esther Theising, one of 9 members in the Celestine 4-H club, who produced 13.2 tons to win one of the trips.

The record of one 4-H club member, Delbert Brown, shows further diversification of cash income by the raising of turkeys. He is now attending Indiana University, financed with the $250 that he made on 1.89 acres which produced $100 worth of turkeys and more than 19 tons of tomatoes.

The combined record of the 60 older 4-H club members belonging to the co-

(Continued on page 178)

My Point of View

Good News

The distribution of tobacco checks revived the tobacco question again with its many angles, but at the same time it makes one feel mighty good to be able to hand out checks that one-fifth of the farmers were not expecting; 75 percent of them larger than the farmers were looking for, and the expense of administration much lower than 99.44 percent thought it would be. I thoroughly believe farmers would vote 20 to 1 to continue the tobacco contracts.—*Raymond Rosson, Washington County, Tenn.*

* * *

More than Economics

Probably the turning point was during 1930, when we began to handle freight-reduction certificates and some highway-work projects for farmers whose incomes had been severely reduced by the 1930 drought of this section. The last 5 years have been years of constant change in the type of program we carry and the actual mechanics of the job at hand.

Now, near the close of 1935, we old-timers in county extension work marvel at the things we do—things unheard of and undreamed of 5 years ago. The very fact that extension has adapted itself to lightninglike changes in planning, and even in thinking, proves more than anything else the manifold capabilities of a rather marvelous piece of machinery—the Agricultural Extension Service.

But yet, as we begin to summarize in preparation for the annual report of extension activities, we find we are working for exactly the same goal as when extension first began. That goal is now, and ever should be, a more satisfactory living and a more abundant life for the American farm family.

After all, the only change has been in the type of machinery in use, and this doesn't mean that all of the old machinery has been relegated to the scrap-heap. Perhaps it's old-fashioned, but I still get more of a thrill from viewing the results of some successful livestock or soils demonstration project than from watching the Corn-Hog Association treasurer pass out the biggest check in the county.

"Come out when you can", wrote one farmer recently, "and help me decide how to handle my clover field. I'm afraid the clover is so thick and heavy that it will smother itself out." Now, that from an operator of a small farm on a woefully poor hilltop indicates change, and permanent change. It means a little larger cream check, a much smaller feed bill, more manure to return to the soil, better corn crops to follow the clover and manure, a little better living, and a little more abundant life.

So, that, necessarily as the economic program has come to be, yet without a balanced production program to help, economics alone cannot accomplish the goal of extension.

And 5 or 10 years hence, after having used new tools, discarded some of the old and some of the new, and developed still newer tools, we will find extension still in the American scheme of things; we still will marvel at the new type of program at which we are working, and we still will find one thing to be a permanent part of our program—a more satisfactory living and a more abundant life for the American farm family.—*George W. Kreitler, county agricultural agent, Meigs County, Ohio.*

* * *

Put Yourself in Their Place

In conducting our extension program I often wonder if sufficient consideration is given the farmers and their problems. It would be well for extension workers to draw imaginary pictures in their minds, placing themselves in the farmers' positions, then figure out how you could best be assisted. Have you carried out the program to the best advantage from the farmer's point of view as well as your own? Workers who give this serious thought, or those who have experienced the hardships that some of our farmer friends endure, are in a position to appreciate fully the beneficial service to be rendered and how best administered. Be considerate as well as tactful.—*A. W. Aicher, county agricultural agent, Meade County, Kans.*

Rehabilitation Succeeds

On a recent visit to seven rehabilitation clients with the county supervisor, we found all of them hard at work but one. The six working were very enthusiastic about their "set-up" and appreciate very much the opportunity of making a crop and a chance to become self-supporting. It was certainly gratifying to see the contented look on their faces and the pride they took in their stock and crops. Only one of the seven appeared indifferent. He had in a good crop and was taking care of his horse but just did not compare with the others.—*W. F. Carpenter, county agricultural agent, Grundy County, Tenn.*

* * *

Producers and Consumers

The farm association of Baylor County is firm in the belief that the greatest program to be initiated for the welfare of the farmer in Baylor County, Tex., is the recent organization of the Producers and Consumers Corporation.

This corporation is composed entirely of persons who derive a major portion of their income from the farm and has already been chartered under the cooperative marketing law of Texas, Baylor County. Farmers state that the only real way to solve the current problems of agriculture is for the farmer to do things for himself without relying upon political parties which may come and go at any time. The organization should prove to be of great help to farmers in selling their products at a reasonable profit and at the same time in buying by giving reasonable marginal profit.—*P. C. Colgin, Baylor County agricultural agent, Texas.*

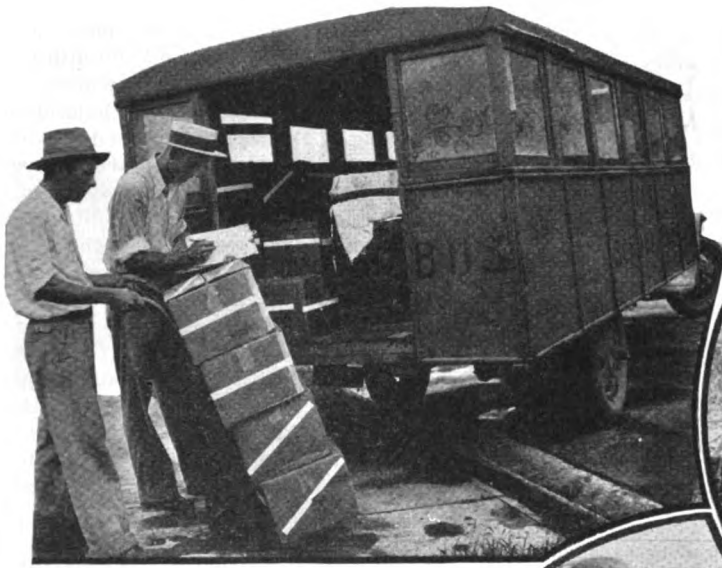
* * *

Conveniences for the Home

The people of Weakley County, Tenn., are buying more conveniences this year than ever before, especially labor-saving devices for the women. A washing-machine agent reports that he has sold 25 washing machines in the county, and the greater part of them have been sold to club women.—*Mrs. J. T. Ellis, Weakley County, Tenn.*

A Recent Photographic Trip Shows . . .

Plenty of Activity Down Dixie Way



A Florida school bus loaded with canned products of the Gadsden County home-demonstration club women. These 81 women, with the help of their home-demonstration agent, Elsie Laffitte, sell cooperatively about $2,000 worth of home-canned products and fresh dressed chickens a month.

An Alabama sawmill is kept in full-time operation these days.

A Mississippi farm woman washes her clothes with TVA power. On this dairy farm TVA power is used to operate the milking machine, cookstove, electric iron, and radio; to light the house, pump the water, wash the clothes, and run the vacuum cleaner.

County Agent N. V. Davis, Coweta County, Ga., brings the cotton benefit check.

A Florida woman, Mrs. W. W. Goode, gets the cooperation of the family and cans some Hickory King corn in her recently built canning kitchen. She is canning according to the family's budget requirements which she has worked out with the help of the home-demonstration agent, Ethyl C. Holloway.

Agriculture Comes of Age

How we are trying to get a philosophic approach to agricultural policy is discussed by Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, special assistant to the director, division of program planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IT MAY SEEM to some to be a far cry from agriculture to philosophy, but those who know farmers best know that most of them are natural-born philosophers and that the whole environment of the farm is conducive to philosophical reflection, at least at odd moments, in the course of a busy life. Indeed, the farmer is almost alone among those who can think on all sides of a question and all around it. The United States could well afford more of this sort of thinking.

Hence it may not be so strange, after all, that the school for national extension workers held at Washington, D. C., from October 15 to 19, included philosophy, as well as social and economic theory and agricultural policy in its subject matter. Preceded by a conference, last summer, of some dozen or more of the leading philosophers of the country, with Assistant Secretary M. L. Wilson, this philosophical approach to the problem of a desirable agricultural policy appears to have satisfied in part a long-felt want. And the experience gained by presenting this school as an experiment to the extension workers of the Department, before suggesting additional schools in the various States, will enable the Extension Service to approach the States with an example and not merely with a precept.

It is not the purpose of these schools, which are being suggested for extension workers, to insert a doctrinaire philosophy under a fixed and predetermined agricultural policy, but rather to encourage broader thinking along the lines of more desirable national agricultural policies.

The immediate objective of the proposed schools suggested to the several States is the orientation of the county agent and of the home demonstration worker to the broader national problems now confronting them. In some States, the deans of the land-grant colleges and the extension directors are interested in developing a similar program for their staffs, with a view to broadening and expanding their curricula in the direction of more social theory and philosophy.

The Department of Agriculture has as its foundation a substantial record of scientific achievement, pure as well as applied. But those who have followed the writings and speeches of Secretary Wallace realize that their implications reach beyond this basic objective. Without retarding in the least the continued progress of agricultural science, indeed, complementing and implementing it, is the growing hope of the Department that in cooperation with the land-grant colleges there may be developed those broader social and philosophical implications of agricultural policy which point to a more abundant rural life as well as the continued contribution of agriculture to the national welfare.

Rural Electrification

Moves Forward With Loan Contracts

SEVEN projects have been approved for loans by the Rural Electrification Administration for the extension of electric service into rural areas in six counties. The loans provide for the construction of 1,125 miles of electric lines in Boone County, Ind.; Rhea County, Tenn.; Miami County, Ohio; Bell County, Tex.; Dallas County, Iowa; and Scotts Bluff County, Nebr. The last-named county has 2 of the 7 projects.

The loan contracts are between R. E. A. and the organizations sponsoring the projects and aggregate $1,274,084, which represents the entire cost of the line construction. The loans call for 3 percent interest, and repayment is made over a 20-year period, making the projects self-liquidating. There are no payments on the principal during the first year. In most cases R. E. A.'s security will be mortgages on the lines, but in Dallas County, Iowa, the private utility company undertaking the project, pledges its general credit.

In order that farm homes may take full advantage of the new electric facilities, the Electric Home and Farm Authority will make loans for the purchase of farm and home equipment such as utility motors, electric water pumps, refrigerators, washing machines, and ranges, through dealers, private utilities, and other non-Government agencies.

The contracts call for the immediate starting of the construction and provide for the employment of local labor, drawn from relief rolls wherever possible, define the hours of labor and conditions of employment, and reserve the right to inspect pay rolls and personnel records at any time.

The largest of the projects is in Boone County, Ind., and embraces 587 miles of line which will reach approximately 2 200 new rural customers. The entire loan of $567,926 is loaned to the Indiana State-wide Rural Electric Membership Corporation, sponsored by the State Farm Bureau. This organization is typical of a new cooperative movement adapted to the business of distributing electricity. Such corporations have been authorized by statutes recently enacted in Indiana and several other States.

Lower Farm Machinery Costs

(*Continued from page 163*)

work. Harry Linn, field representative of the Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association, cooperates at many plow adjustment field days by giving a demonstration of multiple hitches. These combined demonstrations of plow adjustment and multiple hitch have been one of the most popular and effective demonstrations that have been held in many counties, according to reports of agents.

The project on farm power and machinery has been one of the most popular in Iowa in recent years, demands for it continuing to increase despite the press of emergency activities. The complete series of the winter training school and the plow and binder adjustment field days have been completed in 24 counties and one or more of the series of demonstrations have been held in 10 counties the past year. A total of 265 meetings on machinery repair and adjustment were held during the last 2 years with a total attendance of 8,500 persons, representing 3,297 different individuals.

The total influence of these meetings and training schools cannot be estimated, Mr. Virtue explained. For example, reports have been received of 1 farmer who helped his neighbors repair 30 binders in 1 season and another local leader who assisted in repairing 7 mowing machines.

After Spending Months in Carefully Preparing a Publicity Plan to Strengthen His Campaign to Conserve Farm Manure, County Agent J. L. MacDermid, of Orleans County, Vt., Launched it with the Slogan . . . . . .

"There's Gold in Every Forkful"

J. L. MacDermid.

WHEN a "conservation of farm manure" program, using "There's Gold in Every Forkful" as its slogan, inspires a hired girl to compose this rhyme and tack it up on the kitchen door, county-agent publicity is getting results.

"If there's gold in every forkful,
You outdoor galoots,
Why waste your worldly substance
By bringing it in on your boots?"

And, when the farmer sees the joke and carries the rhyme to the local newspaper, and the editor prints it, and other editors reprint it, publicity is getting somewhere.

When we analyzed the situation and tried to determine what it was that caused a hired girl to burst into rhyme, we found that all the credit must go to carefully planned publicity. For it happened late in 1933, a year in which few county agents had much time to devote to a program of "the conservation of farm manure" type.

To get at the root of the matter we must go back almost a year before the hired-girl episode and see the county agent and the extension agronomist planning this program. They've decided on the program and have congratulated each other on the choice of a slogan. The next job is to work out the program in detail.

The program was months in the process of preparation, but by early March it was complete. By that time a folder had been prepared containing (1) 15 post cards, all complete as to material and dated for mailings over the next 7 months, and (2) dated newspaper releases for the same period, each release developing and enlarging upon the information on the post card of that date. The folder was handed to the office secretary, and the publicity phase of the job was done, except for two radio talks subsequently prepared and delivered by the agent.

Each of the post cards was headed with the slogan, "There's Gold in Every Forkful", and bore a different message on the use or value of manure. The first card read:

"The manure on an average Orleans County 20-cow farm is worth $563 (figured in its crop producing value at present-day prices).

"With good management, this manure could be worth $789. With poor management, this same manure would be worth only $338. Any saving through better management is especially important this year."

Later cards considered good management in the care of manure at the barn, the loss when exposed to weather, the necessity for adding phosphorus for a complete fertilizer, spreading manure over more acres, and the use of manure on different kinds of soil and on the different crops grown in the county.

The cards sent out about the time of the radio broadcasts urged farmers to tune in on WDEV, for full information on how to get the greatest value from the manure supply.

The best-known and most successful county-agent campaigns carried on in this county have made heavy use of publicity similar to that mentioned. One very heavy campaign used meetings in every community and letters attached to creamery checks in addition to the post card and newspaper barrage. Other variations included printed post cards and letters to replace mimeographed letters, illustrated mimeographed letters, and use of colored ink. But all campaigns had one thing in common — publicity formed a major part of them, and it was planned in advance.

There's another important point which should not be overlooked. Local editors like to be well supplied with current news, and, when a big campaign is about to break, they like to be in from the start. Editors of country weeklies appear to be especially susceptible to this type of collaboration and enjoy featuring rhymes, poems, and letters to the editor which may appear on the subject.

The campaign, "There's Gold in Every Forkful", caught the popular fancy and brought forth a number of unsolicited items in the local papers which were very effective, such as the testimonial of a local reporter who wrote up a news item concerning an overturned load of manure under the title, "Truckload of 'Gold' Spilled", or the following short editorial, "According to recent press reports, the motto of County Agent MacDermid is 'There's gold in every forkful.' We'll yield on that point, but who wants to pan it out?"

After 2 years when a State-wide manure-conservation program was being launched in the fall of 1935, a local editor had not forgotten the old slogan and, in announcing the new campaign, wrote: "This man MacDermid is a clever fellow. His famous 'Gold in every forkful' slogan was widely quoted and will never be forgotten in Orleans County."

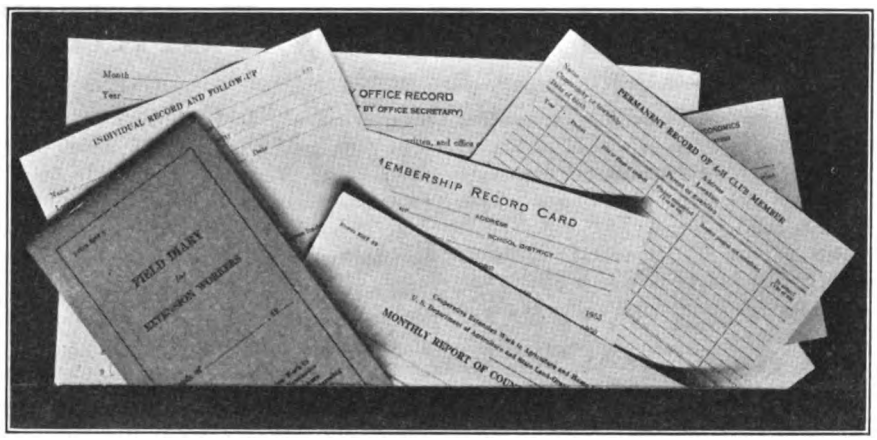
What's in a Name?

What is the best slogan you ever used? The success of the manure-conservation campaign described in this issue was partly due to the appeal in "There's gold in every forkful." Other agents have hit upon a catchy slogan which carried the idea in an unforgettable way. Some which come to mind are "New deal for old furniture", which interested Montana homemakers; "Know your groceries", a consumer-buying study in Maine; "Plant for prosperity" which carried the live-at-home idea to Tennessee farmers; "Wage war on worms" which tells exactly how New Jersey poultrymen were planning to improve their flocks.

Send in the slogan which you have found most helpful, and it will be printed in the Review with due credit.

Help for Those Indispensable Bugaboos

Records and Reports



ALMOST every extension worker knows the value of reports and the trouble in making them. To see if anything can be done to minimize the trouble and increase the value, the section of extension studies and teaching of the Federal Extension Service has recently made a detailed study of the various record and report forms used by State and county extension workers throughout the country.

The upshot of this study is a series of 14 standard record and report forms to cover in as simple and easy a manner as possible practically all of the essential record and report functions. These forms have been so designed that each form fits in with every other form, and together they present an integrated system which will meet all ordinary record requirements and will anticipate, to a very large extent, the preparation of the annual report.

In this evolutionary chain of records and reports the daily reports provide information for the monthly reports from which material is summarized for the annual report. The field diary (form EST 1), an innovation in many States, is a pocket-sized notebook which provides for the daily recording of field activities and supplements the daily office record (form EST 3). From this material the county agents and supervisors and specialists make their monthly reports out of which the annual report is compiled.

A new type of record is the permanent farm and home record (form EST 12), the keeping of which is of the utmost importance to the future development of extension work. This is a permanent record of extension influence upon individual farm families. In addition to descriptive information regarding the farmer and the farm, and the homemaker and the home, provision is made for recording activities conducted and major practices adopted by the farm man and woman. Space is also provided for recording participation of children in 4-H club work. A. A. A. contracts will, in many cases, furnish much of the information required to set up this record file. Once set up, the posting of the cards becomes a matter of office routine.

Report Forms Available

The suggested report forms of which sample copies have been printed and are now available for distribution to State supervisory officers are: Field diary for extension workers (form EST 1), individual record and follow-up (form EST 2), office summary record for meetings and farm and home visits (form EST 4), daily office record (form EST 3), 4-H club membership application (form EST 5), 4-H club enrollment summary (form EST 6), permanent record of 4-H club member (form EST 8), report of 4-H or home demonstration club meeting (form EST 7), membership record card (form EST 9), report of practices adopted (form EST 10), summary of practices adopted (form EST 11), permanent farm and home record (form EST 12), monthly report of county extension workers (form EST 13), monthly report of supervisors and specialists (form EST 14).

It is not contemplated that these forms will be supplied by the Federal Extension Service for regular use, but rather that this piece of work may be of assistance to State extension services in improving certain record and report forms now in use.

4-H Club Members Grow Tomatoes

(*Continued from page 167*)

operative groups was really a record. They grew more than 50 percent of the entire pack in the three plants, enough to fill 721,677 cans—30 carloads, with an approximate value of $45,000. The entire volume of business for the project was $80,000, and 1,235,000 cans of tomatoes were produced in the five cooperative plants.

County Agent Nicholson, who has contributed to the successful operation of these plants, says that many of the growers are employing persons formerly on the unemployed rolls of the county, so that the canneries have been of direct benefit to more than the producing members.

During 1935, grading schools were held at the five cooperative canning plants. "4-H club members were extremely interested in the grading work", says Mr. Nicholson. It was possible to make a definite check of the results of the grading work because 2 of the group of 56 4-H club members failed to attend any of the schools. When the tomatoes of the 4-H group were weighed and graded during the following week, the two members who had missed the meetings had more no. 2 tomatoes than any other individual, and they had between them more culls than the entire 54 members who had attended the meetings.

Kansas 4-H Building Dedicated

One thousand 4-H boys and girls took part in the dedication of a new $100,000 4-H club building located on the grounds of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kans. Governor Alfred M. Landon dedicated the fine structure. The 2-story fireproof building was designed to provide for the safety, comfort, and recreational and educational activities of the boys and girls during their annual camp at the State fair. The building was a joint State and Federal P. W. A. project made possible at a special session of the legislature.

Illinois Farmers Use Their Records as a

Yardstick for Measuring Progress

A NEW price tag can now be put on good farm-management methods as a result of 10 years of records which Illinois farmers have kept in the farm-management service of the farm bureau.

Records kept by 63 farmers who have been enrolled throughout the 10 years form the basis for the new price tag. Fifty-seven of these farmers occupied the same farms during the 10 years and otherwise operated their land so that it was possible to make direct comparisons between them.

Ten of these 57 farms made more marked improvements in their farm-management methods than others during the 10 years of the project. However, during 1925, 1926, and 1927, the first 3 years of the project, before the improved farm management began to make itself felt, the average annual income for these 10 farms averaged $1,195 less than the average for the whole 57 farms.

During 1932, 1933, and 1934, the last 3 years in the 10-year period, each of these 10 farms on which the farm-management methods were improved earned an average annual net income of $390 more than the average for the whole 57 farms.

These farmers improved their position by using their records and accounts to find out how well they were running their farms as compared with other cooperating farmers. They also applied practices that had been proved in the records to be profitable on other farms of a similar type to theirs.

Thus, in 10 years these farmers, as a group, advanced from a position far behind the average for all farms in the project to a position well ahead of the average.

This is the twentieth year that farmers have been keeping accounts in cooperation with the extension service. The farm-management service of the farm bureau, in which approximately 1,000 farmers in 16 counties are enrolled, represents an advanced stage in the development of this account keeping.

One of the outstanding products of the record keeping has been a seven-point program for good farming. This has been built up by the college through a half century of experimental work backed by the records which thousands of farmers have kept during the last score of years and the accounts summarized during the last 10 years in the farm-management service project.

The seven points of the recipe are:

1. Plan a rotation of crops and good field arrangement.
2. Keep the kinds and amounts of livestock that are well suited to the farm, the farmer, and the market.
3. Produce high yields of crops.
4. Produce good returns from feed fed to livestock.
5. Keep labor costs low in proportion to income.
6. Keep power, farm machinery, and livestock equipment costs low in proportion to income.
7. Keep building and fence costs low in proportion to income.

Among the 63 farmers who have kept records throughout the 10 years of the project, the 1 farmer whose farm excelled in all 7 of these factors had an average annual net income of $4,050 during each of the 10 years. The 6 farmers whose farms excelled in 6 of the 7 factors had an average annual net income of $2,890.

Farms strong in 5 of the 7 factors had an average annual net income of $2,380; those strong in 4 factors earned an average annual net income of $2,140; those strong in 3, $1,915, and those strong in only 2 factors, $1,550. Farms which excelled only in 1 or none of the 7 factors had an average annual net income of only $965 for each of the 10 years.

Some farms not ranking high in earnings at the present time are building up the productivity of a badly depleted soil and getting high-producing livestock herds established. With good farming practices these farmers will be able to improve their earnings materially in years to come.

The Hawaiian Extension Service has recently moved into new quarters in this new, modern agricultural building on the campus of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Speeds Electricity to Farms

(*Continued from page 165*)

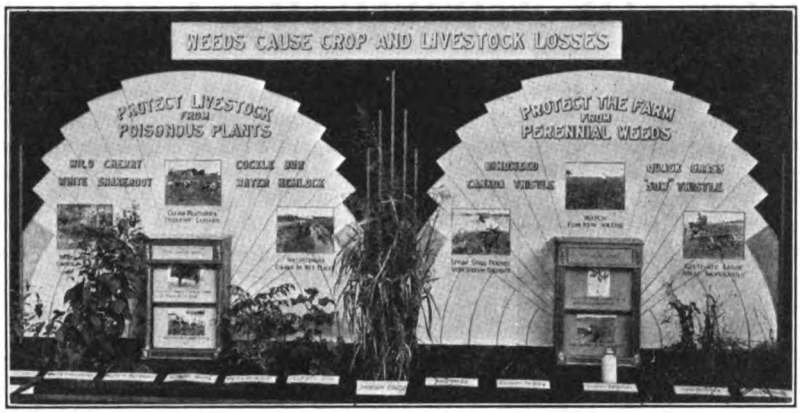
A special truck with home and farm appliances was exhibited at each meeting. All meetings were held in places where current was available, by tapping lines, to operate all the equipment carried on the truck. These meetings continued through the next few years, and 28,092 people heard the college specialists discuss the use of electricity on the farm. The appeal of the home-economics specialist's story is apparent if the comparative use of electricity in the Michigan farm home and for farm power is examined now. It is evident that women have had a large part in the decision that electricity adds to the attractiveness of farm life.

Another booster for electricity on Michigan farms is the 4–H club boy who studies rural electrification. Michigan club work includes this project, and the Michigan State College has published a bulletin for use of the club members.

If there is any moral in this story on the farm use of electricity in Michigan, it is that extension work will succeed even under very adverse economic conditions if a real service is offered and if the right personnel is in charge of the project. One of the qualifications needed to place an extension member in the classification of "right" is a high coefficient of elasticity, the ability to rebound after a knockdown.

Weed-Control Exhibit Shows

Profits Up When Weeds Down



"MAKING farmers weed conscious is one of the essentials to carrying out a successful weed-control program", declares Oliver C. Lee of the Indiana Extension Service. As one step in this direction an exhibit featuring poisonous plants and perennial weeds under the heading, "Weeds Cause Crop and Livestock Losses", was displayed at the State fair.

The exhibit was divided into two sections, one dealing with poisonous plants under the subheading, "Protect Livestock from Poisonous Plants", and the other on field weeds. The field weeds were discussed under the heading, "Protect Your Farm from Perennial Weeds." The exhibit carried out a color scheme of two shades of blue with gold letters. Colored photographs gave an added touch and aided in presenting information regarding the control of weeds. Two bulletin machines, each showing 12 cards with pictures, furnished detailed information on methods that will help to prevent livestock losses, methods of preventing the spread, and how to eradicate the most serious of weeds.

The newspapers of the State carried a story about the exhibit in advance of the State fair. The readers' attention was called to the type of exhibit to be presented, and it was stated that Mr. Lee would be on hand to answer their questions. It is difficult to say how many people saw the exhibit. It is known, however, that more than 2,000 individuals asked for literature, and many others asked questions on various weeds and their control.

4-H Clubs Organized

In Southern Colleges

GEORGIA leads the list of Southern States in which 4-H clubs have been organized among college students. There are three such clubs in the State taking their enrollment from former 4-H club members attending the college of agriculture at the University of Georgia, the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, and the Georgia State Teachers' College.

The first of these college 4-H clubs was organized in 1924 at the University of Georgia, and its constitution and by-laws have served as models for the other two clubs. This club is reported to be the largest individual organization on the campus of the University of Georgia. "It is very active, due, I think, mainly to the aim f raising $100 a year as a scholarship loan fund as set out in their constitution", says Assistant State Club Leader A. S. Bussey. The money is not easily raised as most of the members are working their way and are borrowing money to complete their education. The members make the money by selling drinks and sandwiches at special meetings held at the agricultural college. These older 4-H club members also contribute their time. Last summer the members attending summer sessions at the college presented a play during the State 4-H club conference and in other ways served the visiting club members.

The University of Arkansas 4-H club was organized in 1929 with more than 30 members who had been active 4-H club members in their home communities. The boy and girl who were the mainspring of this organization are now county extension agents in that State. The present enrollment is about 50. The club holds two meetings each month and members are active in all campus activities. President Futrall of the university made the statement 2 or 3 years ago that this was one of the most useful campus organizations.

This Arkansas University 4-H club sponsored and established a 4-H clubhouse for girls in 1932. This year there are more than 30 girls in the house who are attending the university and are aided in the endeavor by the economical manner in which the house is operated. A food budget is prepared for each girl, things which she could bring from home, and the average monthly board bill is never more than $10. The house is managed by one of the girls, and each girl spends about 1 hour a day in the operation of the home. The house has always had a house mother.

The 4-H club at Virginia Polytechnic Institute has been very active and during the last 2 years has made every effort to obtain a 100-percent enrollment of all 4-H club members attending the school.

There are two college 4-H clubs in South Carolina. The membership at Clemson College is 35, with an anticipated increase due to the incoming freshman class. There is also a club at Winthrop College at Rock Hill.

Further development of the college 4-H club activity is planned in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana during this school year, according to reports from the club agents in these States.

Mrs. H. L. Kempster, formerly Essie Heyle, home demonstration leader in Missouri, resigned her duties in the extension service August 1 to take up her duties as head of the Kempster home.

Doing Four a Day

Eighty Arkansas County Meetings in Three Weeks

"EXTENSION programs will not die" was the cry of the Arkansas extension workers when faced with the rush and push of the 1933 "Cotton Plow-up Campaign." The programs for better farm practices, for better homemaking, and for the improvement of rural living which had been built by years of educational effort must be continued.

Farmers might forget the long-time programs developed in their communities when faced with the problems of acreage adjustment, or in the rush for time might neglect pasture improvements, crop rotations, and other extension activities leading to better farm practices.

Extension workers were not likely to forget these worth-while projects which they had spent years developing. It was their new problem to keep the farmers informed, not only on the activity of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but on the continuation of established extension projects.

Under a plan devised by Extension Director Dan T. Gray, the district agents, and others interested in maintaining extension projects, a series of meetings was held throughout the State in 1934. At each of the meetings current information, educational material, and topics of general farm and home interest were presented on both extension work and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The second series of meetings was held during the first 3 weeks of July 1935 and reached the farmers in every one of the 75 counties of the State. In all, more than 80 meetings were held, some counties holding 2 meetings.

How could 80 county-wide meetings be held in 3 weeks? The answer lies in concentration and work. There are four district agents in the Arkansas extension organization, and each of these agents had a team composed of a representative of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a prominent figure in the agriculture of the district or in some cases of State or national reputation, and extension specialists in the fields of greatest agricultural interest to the district—clothing, canning, and nutrition. In many places local farmers took an active part in the meeting.

The county extension agents made arrangements for the county-wide meeting. In some counties it was a 2-hour meeting, either in the morning or afternoon; in others it was an all-day affair. At one place 1,100 people—farmers and their wives—attended the all-day meeting and consumed 300 watermelons at lunch time.

By unifying their efforts it was possible for extension agents to carry to the farmers of Arkansas the latest in agricultural planning and to keep alive long-time extension projects. Every day during the 3-week period four meetings, one in each of the extension districts, brought before the farmers and their wives the latest developments in better farm and home practices.

They Follow the Leader

A GIRL 14 years old attending Connecticut's junior short course studied how to keep personal accounts. By December of that year she was asking for 20 account books, one for every girl in her two 4–H clubs. Six months later, 12 of them were still going strong, and Mabel Emanuelson's own records had won for her a scholarship for another session at junior short course. She is still making converts, including her mother, a married sister, and some young married couples.

To the novice, account keeping is likely to look both difficult and dull, and it is hard to persuade one to try it out long enough to discover how much the effort is overbalanced by the satisfaction. Mabel Emanuelson's persuasion is direct to the point. "I asked them if they were getting enough for their money. They didn't know but would like to, so they are keeping accounts."

Mabel's own accounts effectively demonstrate the satisfaction, and the figures are a study in themselves. She makes out a budget at the beginning of the year to cover all expenses for clothes, books, lunches, doctor, and dentist, gifts—that is, all personal expenses. During the year she records the expenditure of every penny, and during her 2 years of keeping accounts she has kept the second total well within the first.

She has been a member of a 4-H clothing club since she was 9 years old and can make most of her own clothes. She has bent all her efforts to the two projects, clothing and accounts, and carried both over to a club of younger girls of which she has been leader since 1933. She has won more than 50 prizes, including a first at Camp Vail this fall for an evening dress, well made, pretty, and becoming.

4-H club accounts are judged on accuracy, well-proportioned expenditures, being kept up to date, accuracy, and spread of influence. Mabel Emanuelson is still leading in the spread of influence, with plenty of other account keepers to show for her efforts. Keeping personal accounts is a logical part of every home-economics project, and under the guidance and encouragement of Gladys Stratton, specialist in home management, Connecticut has an increasing number of enthusiastic young bookkeepers who want to know where they stand financially with their $3 or $300.

Farm to Market Road

(*Continued from page 166*)

Monroe County planning board, and Cornell University is studying the problem in the lower tier of counties. The department of agriculture and markets made studies in these areas several years ago and concluded that a modern market should be established in each of these regions.

The findings of these later studies may change these conclusions. The creation of these regional markets does not complete the plan for the State. There are 24 cities that have secondary markets of various sorts. Such of these as have been successful should be placed in permanent locations and provided with modern facilities. These markets are mostly retail markets and are of particular importance to the small producer and the general farmer who have surpluses of fruits and vegetables, poultry, and eggs above the family needs to dispose of.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

News.—A "spot news" service for California farmers has been started by California Extension Service. It will report currently on commodity prices, production trends, storage, carry-over, sales, and shipments. It is designed to supplement the agricultural outlook, published annually. The reports will be distributed among farm advisers, farm associations, marketing organizations, financial editors, and others interested.

• • •

Trees.—Final figures show that 953 Ohio farmers planted a total of 1,104,276 forest trees, cooperating with county agricultural agents. This is an increase in number of farm plantings of nearly 250 over last year.

4-H forestry clubs planted 208,500 seedlings in 20 Ohio counties. Tuscarawas County led with 90,500 trees, nearly half the total number planted in all the counties by 4-H clubs.

Through the combined efforts of the 4-H members and vocational agriculture students, 422,500 trees were planted.

• • •

Recreation.—Several counties are going forward with plans for establishing rural recreational centers. In Tippecanoe County, Ind., $3,000 has been appropriated by the county to be used for improving a park in which 4-H club exhibits, farm bureau picnics, and other events are held. The money is to be used for sundry improvements, including the purchase of tools and equipment for making the improvements. Native shrubbery will be used in landscaping.

• • •

Fairs.—During the fall agricultural fair season, Louisiana held 34 parish, 1 south Louisiana State, and 1 State fair. The judging at these various fairs was done by a group of specialists, district, county, and home demonstration agents, and other members of the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Division.

• • •

Forestry Tour.—Sixty-seven New York State farm boys and girls, members of 4-H forestry clubs, attended the third 4-H Adirondack forestry tour September 28 to 30. With the club members were 24 club leaders and 3 staff members from the New York State College of Agriculture. The boys and girls, coming from 22 different counties, are winners of awards for meritorious work in either the first or second year of forestry club work. The 1,700 members in the State planted, in the aggregate, more than 1,700,000 trees in 1935. Although some pay their own way, expenses for the majority of members are being paid by interested outside agencies.

• • •

Camp Reviews.—The good effects of an unusually successful series of women's summer camps in Idaho are being continued this winter by camp reviews given at home-demonstration meetings by women who attended the camps. "These reviews add greatly to the interest of the home-demonstration program in Idaho", reports Marion M. Hepworth, State home demonstration leader. Farm and home improvement in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration and the importance of the national wool-promotion campaign to Idaho were featured at this year's camps.

• • •

Food.—According to W. R. Cole, extension specialist and W. P. A. supervisor of gardens and canning activities in Massachusetts, enough fresh vegetables were grown on more than 700 acres to give 5 pounds a week to each of 17,000 persons from November 1 to May 1. In all, more than 2,000,000 pounds of vegetables were produced in these W. P. A. gardens in 25 towns and villages in the State. Individual gardens were supervised in five other communities and canning centers established in 30 places. The gardens offered employment to more than 1,000 men, and 800 women are canning 125,000 cans a week in the canning centers.

• • •

Newspaper Support.—Making the headline on page 1 and crowding war news into the background for several issues of the local papers might show some measure of the support given the 1935 Mississippi State Fair held at Jackson, October 14 to 19. Tear sheets from 4 issues of 2 of the local papers carry more than 625 column-inches of real fair news, not including "ballyhoo" regarding commercial attractions. More than 20 pictures of 2 and 3 columns were carried. Exhibits by the county extension organizations featured A. A. A. benefits, land use, model farms, canning, and other projects of the farm and home.

AMONG OURSELVES

Henry Walker, specialist in boys' and girls' club work of the Washington State Extension Service, escaped serious injury in an airplane accident. As a part of his Reserve Officer's training. Mr. Walker was making a flight Sunday morning, October 20, and became lost in a fog and snowstorm over the timbered foothills near Mount Rainier. Neither Mr. Walker nor his copilot was seriously injured in the crash, although the copilot was removed from the plane by Mr. Walker as the plane was destroyed by fire. The pilots spent 53 hours tramping in the wilderness before reaching a telephone late Wednesday afternoon following the accident.

• • •

New assistant county agents in both agriculture and home economics will be added on each of the Hawaiian Islands, with an entire new unit on the island of Hawaii, under the stimulation of the Bankhead-Jones Act, reports W. A. Lloyd, just back from a trip to Hawaii. Most of these 11 additional extension workers are Japanese-Americans, graduates of the University of Hawaii.

• • •

A number of States have recently strengthened their editorial staffs. Washington has employed C. A. Bond to take the position of State extension editor left vacant when W. D. Staats resigned to become regional publicity agent for the Resettlement Administration. Arizona appointed Mrs. Mernice Murphy to become the State's first extension editor.

Extension editors in four States have welcomed the aid of new assistant editors. Bruce B. Miner is assisting Editor Glenn Rule in Maine; E. S. Knight is contributing to radio work on the staff of Editor Frank Jeter in North Carolina; G. E. Ferris is assisting Editor J. E. McClintock in Ohio, and Sam M. Carson has been appointed as aid to Editor A. J. Sims in Tennessee.

• • •

Charles F. Monroe, director of extension work in New Mexico from 1925 to 1929 and in the same position in North Dakota from that date until July 1, 1933, when he became secretary of the Bank for Cooperatives at St. Paul, died as a result of an attack of pneumonia October 24, 1935.

The Extension Service

Is Peculiarly Adapted to Development Of Agricultural Policies Fair to All

H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

IT SEEMS to me that the most effective agencies reaching rural adult groups with educational material in the United States are the press, the radio, the vocational agriculture teachers, and the Extension Service. Of these, the vocational teachers and the Extension Service appear to be the most truly educational, devoid of propaganda, and as free from prejudice as possible.

• • •

The strength of the Extension Service is in its capacity to think through with the members of farm families and with one another the problems of rural life. By cooperative demonstrations it has been possible for the Extension Service to influence and educate the rank and file of farm people.

• • •

It may be possible through the extension method of adult education for farmers to develop, hand in hand with consumers, agricultural policies that will be equal and fair to all. In this manner the manufacturing East would understand, with the farming South and West, the ultimate effects of low-priced farm commodities on the eastern markets. It is extremely important that these groups determine their relationships and interdependence in obtaining a degree of prosperity for all.

• • •

I believe that by the use of extension education more people may be able to get out of the path of future economic disasters. I would suggest that they vigorously seek the truth in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and in this way draw intelligent conclusions. I hold that these conclusions should not be crystallized, but remain fluid and flexible in the face of constantly changing economic conditions. Extension agents have brought and will continue to bring these truths to farmers, leaving to the farmers the course of action to be taken after obtaining a clear conception of the situation.

• • •

We have made considerable progress in restoring the farmer to his rightful place in the economic pattern of the country, but much still remains to be done. The strength of the Extension Service will be an important factor in the success of our future efforts.

What 100 Agents Have Found Out About RADIO*

1. That radio offers county agents opportunity to inform large numbers of people quickly and economically.

2. That in general they can use the radio effectively to:

   a. Create interest.
   b. Get across ideas and general principles.
   c. Stimulate to action.

3. That radio broadcasts are of value to:

   a. Give emergency information on all important matters that must reach the people at once.
   b. Increase attendance at meetings and other events.
   c. Widen the distribution of bulletins and circulars.
   d. Answer questions—give timely suggestions.
   e. Acquaint city people with farm problems and activities.

★ *Some 50 county agents have established regular programs on radio stations. Ten of these have daily programs, of which eight are of at least 3 years' standing. More than 50 other county agents are participating cooperatively in established farm programs on radio stations.*

Many county agents, home demonstration agents, and club agents have access to local radio stations which cover their own and adjoining counties well. They can profitably make use of radio facilities to promote the extension program and to keep farmers, farm women, and townspeople informed. . . . . .

Write for the new publication

"A Radio Handbook for Extension Workers"

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938