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In This Issue

"WHAT Do Farmers Want?", That is the question and the answer comes from Illinois; not one answer but 14, for there were 14 obstacles in as many communities which had to be overcome. Randolph County farmers have brought their problems into the open where they can get a clear view of needs and possible solutions toward making farm life richer and more satisfying. All lanes of cooperation with other groups are being explored by these thinking people, in seeking to gain their goal.

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WHEN "Forty Minnesota Counties Discuss the Situation" farmers in the State must be interested in national problems that have local significance. Six county discussion meetings held during the early spring of 1935 furnished the stimulus. Stressing their desire to hold similar conferences and discussions during the coming year, 106 of the 150 who attended the 1935 meetings have filed replies to questionnaires regarding possible discussion material. Forty counties are on the tentative schedule for 1936.

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THE "Sound Use of Credit" by farm youth has been approved by the Farm Credit Administration. Loans may be used for the purchase of livestock, feed, and seed, as well as for other farm purposes. In this article S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner for F. C. A., tells of the activity of a future farmers chapter, and shows how this new type of loan will teach the young people the use of sound credit.

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"TAKE a New Lease", not on life, as the saying goes but on some old extension activities, says Director Warburton. Extension work keeps growing—that is a good sign—and the additional financial aids which are offered during the past year have made possible an increase in extension personnel and effectiveness. The director places special emphasis on the development of a program for young men and women on the farm.

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THE facts that County Agent H. L. Becker, Oneida County, Wis., learned from drought records will materially aid him in planning his work in the future. He has studied the farm debt situation and the relation of the size of farm to farm income in his county.

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On The Calendar

Southern Agricultural Workers Conference, Jackson, Miss., February 1–7.

Eastern States Regional Conference, Boston, Mass., February 19–21.

Tucson Livestock Show and Sale, Tucson, Ariz., February 23.

Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics of National Educational Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 25–26.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., February 29–March 8.

Southwest Texas Boys Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., February 26–28.

Sixtieth Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Amarillo, Tex., March 10–12.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–9.

CONTESTS contribute toward making communities "A Good Place to Live" say 27 Negro community improvement groups in Virginia. The contest was sponsored as a part of the tenth year of activity on the part of the Negro State advisory board which is composed of representatives from the counties in Virginia employing extension agents.

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EXTENSION directors pause "On the Threshold of a New Year", not to rest on their achievements, but to appraise the results of 1935 in order to lay better plans for 1936. They find that extension work has continued to grow in the esteem of the Nation, and look forward with confidence in the ability of the extension service to meet any situation that arises.

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"MONTANA Off to Good Start in County Program Planning" tells how in 1927 the State Extension Service and cooperating agencies began the search which has resulted in a wealth of material available for county planning use.

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 Do Farmers Want?

How can farmers satisfy their wants . . . Discussion bares vital needs in Illinois County . . . 14 communities find 14 obstacles which must be overcome . . . Basis laid for community programs and action, reports D. E. Lindstrom, Illinois specialist in rural sociology.

WHAT is needed to make farm life richer and more satisfying? What stands in the way of farmers getting these things? These two questions formed the basis for a series of discussions in 14 communities of Randolph County during the months of August and September. The August meetings were devoted to discussing the question, "What do farmers want to make farm life richer and more satisfying?" During September the discussions were on "What stands in the way of farmers getting what they want?" based on the suggestions coming out of the August meetings.

In almost every community of the county in which these questions were discussed the farm people declared they needed (1) better roads, (2) modern homes, (3) shorter hours, (4) better organization, (5) more cooperation, (6) a good productive farm, (7) more equitable taxation, (8) continuation of the A. A. A., (9) a larger farm income, (10) better schools, (11) ability to meet adverse weather conditions, (12) better social life in the community, (13) a good, healthy body, and (14) equal rights with industry. Other needs expressed, in some but not all of the meetings, were better family cooperation, better church life, owning the farm operated, modern machinery, electricity on the farm, insect control, more farm labor, better markets, cooperative buying, better crops, wiser use of credit, and home beautification.

These expressed needs required further analysis if they were to be made the basis of an extension program in the communities. An answer to the question, "What stands in the way of meeting them?" would make it possible to find at least partial solutions. When approached thus, as many as a dozen obstacles were found to stand in the way of meeting each of the 14 needs outlined. Each major need was discussed separately and the following were some of the more important obstacles reported.

Better roads in Randolph County were not being provided the farm people as rapidly and as effectively as they would like. Lack of knowledge as to how to obtain W. P. A. help, lack of definite county-secondary road system planning, lack of material suitable for farm-to-market road surfacing, inactive or inefficient commissioners, lack of money and improper use of money available, selfishness in giving right-of-way, not enough C. C. C. road camps, lack of cooperation among the people themselves, unfair treatment (giving city people undue advantages), too many road supervisors, poor management, too much road machinery, too much politics, lack of knowledge as to road building, lack of interest among farmers themselves, unfair division of gas-tax funds, lack of public interest, and high cost of material were the chief things farmers of the county said stood in the way of getting better roads.

Universal Desire for Modern Homes

LACK of available money stood first in the way of farm people getting modern homes. Nonownership of farms, too high operating costs, bad roads, no high line, water shortage, lack of power, lack of realization on the part of farm people of their own advantages, lack of knowledge as to how to work at little expense, lack of knowledge as to what is a modern home, too high cost of equipment, lack of the desire on the part of some women for modern conveniences, a greater desire for other things, lack of knowledge as to how to have better things without high money costs, lack of interest on the part of renters, inequality with industry, lack of cooperation, and lack of ambition were obstacles mentioned most frequently. Here are problems, indeed, around which an extension program could be built.

Why don't farm people have shorter hours? "Our men won't quit work", emphatically declared the farm women. Weather conditions won't permit; there is not enough improved machinery; prices are so low farmers cannot afford help; poor management; farmers don't know when to quit; customs; necessity for doing work in season; lack of farm organization; lack of modern conveniences (including electricity); too much work for the members of the family on the farm; greed; and bad habits. The realization by farm people that these obstacles must be overcome indicates a real desire for shorter hours. The solution of these problems will go far to

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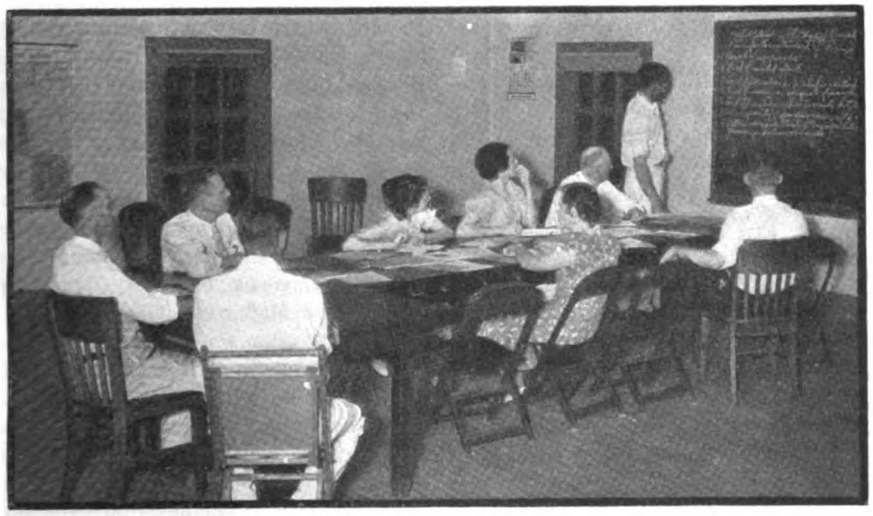

The discussion group gets down to deep thinking on what stands in the way of a higher standard of living.

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Forty Minnesota Counties

Discuss the Situation

SERIES of group-discussion meetings held in each of six counties in Minnesota, February 28 to April 10, 1935, were so successful that 106 of those who attended out of 150 who received questionnaires after the meetings were over reported that they would like to attend a similar series this winter. The attendance in all counties was highly satisfactory, considering the weather conditions of the period, and the interest was so great that those in charge, W. C. Coffey, acting director of extension, and L. A. Churchill, district leader of county agents, in reporting results to the United States Department of Agriculture suggested similar meetings for the winter of 1935–36 in as many counties as might be interested. Forty counties are now scheduled.

Six counties, representing different types of farming areas in Minnesota, were selected for the first series. These were Crow Wing, in the cut-over area of northeastern Minnesota; Norman, in the Red River Valley; western part of Otter Tail, as representative of west-central Minnesota; Winona, of the dairy-farming country in southeastern Minnesota; Freeborn, a corn-hog county in southern Minnesota; and Scott, near St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In Crow Wing the aim was to bring together 20 or 30 farmers and business men from the farm bureau, the county A. A. A. organization, and commercial groups. In Norman County an effort was made to bring together a group of 20 or 30 representative farmers. In west Otter Tail it was decided to see what could be done with a group of about 100 farmers, with a sprinkling of business men representing various county activities. In Freeborn again the group was large, including, in addition to farmers and business men, a considerable number of women. In Winona County a group of about 25 farmers was brought together which included men, women, and young people, leaders in various activities. In Scott County the group consisted of about 50, including several young men and members of the A. A. A. and other organizations.

The various groups were hand-picked but were not exclusive. That is, the county agents made up lists of those they thought would be interested in taking part in the proposed discussions and invited them to attend, but others who wished to attend were not barred. Advance material, covering the subjects to be discussed, was sent to those listed in each county.

Because of a lack of time for preparation, those who arranged the meetings selected the subjects and the leaders. The subjects were as follows:

1. Should farm production be controlled as a long-time policy?
2. What kind of a land policy should the Nation have?
3. What should be the national foreign-trade policy from a farmer's viewpoint?
4. What are the relations of the producer to the consumer of farm products?
5. What are the principles of a good tax system?
6. What kind of a rural life can we look forward to in the United States?

Two plans were followed at first. One, tried with two of the groups, was the forum plan. The leader opened with a somewhat formal presentation of the subject, taking a half hour or more, and then members of the group asked questions. The other, altogether informal, opened with a very brief explanation of the subject by the leader, and then followed questions and expressions of opinions and views by group members. The latter method proved so much more satisfactory than the forum plan that the forum plan was abandoned altogether after two or three meetings.

The aim throughout was to develop an atmosphere of informality and ease. In four of the counties the meetings were held in commercial club rooms, and when the group members came together they were seated in easy chairs in a large circle, with the leader as one of those in the circle. For the larger groups this arrangement was not so satisfactory, but everything possible was done to encourage an attitude of informality. The meetings were called to order promptly at the announced hour, regardless of the number present, and were adjourned 2 hours later. However, adjournment did not mean the closing of the discussions. Frequently numbers of those present lingered for the further interchange of opinion. Adjournment, however, made it easy for those having a considerable distance to go to get away. Follow-up material for later reading by members was distributed. Therefore, group members went away better informed than before regarding subjects of great importance.

That the interest was sustained throughout is shown by the following figures of attendance:

County	Average attendance	Those at 4 or more meetings
Crow Wing	24	21
Freeborn	47	37
Norman	22	18
Scott	37	28
Otter Tail (western part)	48	41
Winona	20	17

After the meetings, a questionnaire was sent to 150 of the group members. Of these, 106 were filled out in detail and returned. All of those answering said that the meetings had been well worth the time spent on them and that they would like to attend a similar series of meetings another winter.

New Appointment In Central States Extension

KARL KNAUS has been appointed field agent in county agent work in the Central States for the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to fill the position made vacant by the recent promotion of H. W. Gilbertson to the position of regional agent in charge of extension work in that section for the Department.

Mr. Knaus comes to Washington from Indiana where he was assistant county agent leader. He was raised on a Kansas farm and managed the home farm for 2 years before becoming county agent in Cloud County, Kans. He has had a total of 18 years of experience in extension work. He spent 6 years in extension supervision in each of the States of Kansas and Indiana, following 6 years of experience as a county agent in Kansas and Michigan. His first experience in extension work was as a member of a corn club in 1904, a forerunner of the present 4–H clubs. Mr. Knaus holds bachelor of science and master of science degrees in agriculture from Kansas State College, majoring in agricultural education with special emphasis on extension methods.

Farm Youth in Actual Practice Learn . . .

Sound Use of Credit

S. M. Garwood
Production Credit Commissioner
Farm Credit Administration

CULTIVATING 15 acres of deciduous fruit and 15 acres of barley and raising 1,000 chickens, 350 turkeys, and a batch of baby beef cattle are all in the day's work of the boys and girls of Hemet Future Farmers Chapter of Riverside, Calif.

Under the leadership of Elra G. Garrison, vice president, the Hemet Future Farmers rent 155 acres for its project work, which was financed during the past year in a thoroughly business-minded fashion by a loan of $500 from the Riverside Production Credit Association.

The loan was used to purchase livestock, feed, and seed, as well as gas and oil for the rented tractor used in connection with the students' agricultural project. Plots of land are sublet to members on the same terms as the chapter leases the entire plot.

In its application for a production loan the Hemet Future Farmers listed assets which the inspector of the production credit association was able to report as giving the chapter a net worth of more than $600, including crops on hand, feed, and equipment. One of the most interesting things about the Hemet chapter is the fact that their financial nest egg includes premiums obtained by exhibitions at fairs.

The loan to the Hemet chapter is one of eight made to groups of future farmers in California during the past year under the plan worked out by production credit associations to finance the projects of future farmers, 4–H club members, and other organized groups of vocational agricultural students. Loans were made in California, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, and other States.

Plan Teaches Sound Use of Credit

THIS year the plan has been expanded and simplified to make it serve a larger number of groups. The production credit associations are doing this, not merely to stimulate more group projects or put more money into the pockets of farm boys and girls, but also to give farm boys and girls an opportunity to learn first-hand about business methods, and to give them a wholesome respect for credit and a proper understanding of the value of a good credit rating.

Credit properly used is a valuable farm servant; credit abused is an unending source of regret. In assisting boys and girls to borrow money for group projects, the production credit associations are requesting vocational agricultural teachers and leaders to exercise every means to impress upon the borrowers the seriousness of their undertaking.

The new plan makes it possible for organized groups of farm boys and girls to grow crops or raise livestock under the direction of a vocational agricultural teacher, county agent, or other responsible group leader. Only projects which are sound and beneficial may be financed, and they must involve the production of commodities which are readily marketable.

The money may be borrowed under a trustee agreement and turned over to the leader of the group, if he is a responsible person, even though he may not be eligible to borrow from the association in his own right as a farmer. The old plan which required an eligible borrower to endorse the loan may still be used, but the new one promises to be more workable for many groups.

Loans Over $50

LOANS of $50 or more may be made directly to an individual farm boy or girl in much the same way that loans are made to their fathers, provided a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult, who is an eligible borrower, endorses the note. But, under the group project plan, students who individually need smaller amounts than $50, which is the minimum loan to an individual, may pool their credit needs and obtain a loan as a group.

A group loan of less than $50 will be made to the boys' leader who acts as trustee under a simple agreement signed by every member and his or her father, or other responsible adult. The leader signs the note "as trustee" for the entire amount loaned to the group. The loan is also secured by the individual note of each member of the group for the amount advanced to him. The note of each member of the group must be signed

Young farmers learn the value and the pitfalls in using farm credit to finance their crop and livestock work.

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County Planning Plus Outlook

Enlarges and Strengthens Extension Program in Iowa

THE efficient organization which has been handling the outlook information in Iowa so successfully has been enlarged to include the new county adjustment planning work. This was introduced at a 3-day conference of county agents late in November with 93 counties represented. The outlook work was made a definite first step in the county planning project. The agents were accustomed to the outlook, and it furnished background, as well as a fine point of departure, in explaining the more ambitious county planning scheme.

Training County Agents

THE first day was given over to a presentation of the outlook by members of the extension staff. Sections of the outlook were presented by different methods, such as reading the report and presenting charts with no discussion, a summary given first and followed by a discussion of the charts, and a discussion with charts followed by a summary. The agents were asked to observe and appraise the relative effectiveness of the various methods both for the use of State conferences and for farmers' meetings.

The second day the county agricultural-planning project was explained with talks on the general objectives and outlined procedure in the country as a whole, as well as the tentative outline for procedure in Iowa counties, a discussion of background charts and county data, with examples of county trend data.

On the third day, the agents met in 5 groups, and 3 of the agents drawn by lot in each group gave a presentation of the material as they had obtained it on the 2 previous days. After this, the agents, at their own request, took a written examination on the outlook information and asked that their papers be corrected and returned to them.

This county-agent training meeting was followed by a series of outlook meetings to present economic background material in every county. The general objectives of the county planning project were introduced. The county committeemen selected prior to the meetings were of material assistance in conducting the outlook meetings.

County Planning Meetings

THE first county planning committee meeting was held early in December. An outline of the data available was considered and the methods to be used in carrying it out in that particular county were discussed. At this first meeting two delegates were selected to attend the district conference held in January. At the nine district meetings the local county data assembled in the State office for each county and basic soils information necessary in the consideration of crop rotations and their relation to soil types were discussed, and definite plans outlined for the use of subcommittees on the various phases of the work in the county. More definite county plans of procedure were developed so that the work could proceed uniformly in all counties for the preliminary program recommendation made in March.

Following this meeting, the second county committee meeting is to be held in the near future to report on the district conference to the whole committee, to discuss the basic county data supplied by the State office to appoint subcommittees, and to plan for future community meetings.

This project in Iowa is utilizing the cooperation between the extension force, the experiment station, and the resident teaching staff which has been developed so successfully during the past few years. It is also serving to enlarge and strengthen the extension program by being combined with the outlook to which it is fundamentally related.

Sound Use of Credit

(*Continued from page 3*)

by a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult, as comaker. A copy of the trustee agreement may be obtained from any production credit association.

All loans made by production credit associations under this plan to groups of farm boys and girls to assist them in financing their projects are subject to the same terms and conditions that would affect loans made to their fathers except (*a*) the association may waive inspection fees and (*b*) the association may not require mortgages on the crops or livestock included in the project of the group.

Each group borrowing under this plan must purchase stock in the production credit association equal to $5 for every $100 or part of $100 borrowed. If the leader of the group who is assisting the boys and girls to obtain the loan is an eligible borrower, the trustee agreement referred to need not be executed, but the signature of another financially responsible person as comaker on each member's note is required.

The leader or sponsor of the group provides a statement showing the purpose and plan of the group project and also the purpose and scope of the project of each member. If livestock are to be raised under the project, the leader or sponsor must show that he has inspected the animals to be purchased and that the purchase price is reasonable. If the loan is to be used to assist in financing the production of crops, the leader will state that he has inspected the facilities and approved them. He will also agree to supervise the efforts of each member of the group and see that the proceeds of sales are remitted to the association until the loan is repaid.

A brief glance at the rules of the future farmers in the Hemet chapter in California will show how business-minded groups protect their credit. According to one rule, if a borrower neglects to conduct his project in a business-like manner or disobeys the rules of the chapter, on demand of the chapter finance committee and supervisor he must turn over his project to the chapter for sale or completion.

Another rule says that the borrower must not allow any indebtedness to accumulate that will give some other party a claim to the proceeds of sale which is prior to the right of the borrower and the production credit association.

Taken altogether, the plan of the production credit associations provides not only for the sound financing of group projects of farm boys and girls but also a means of teaching the proper use of credit in a far more appealing way than a dozen textbook lectures.

One for All—All for One

Nevada County Backs Extension 100 Percent

The inspiring story behind the extension achievements of County Agent Paul Maloney, of Humboldt County, Nev., as told by Warren L. Monroe, editor of the Humboldt Star.

WHEN County Agent Paul Maloney set foot in Humboldt County in 1925, he pulled the shades on his past—on his early life in Tennessee, on his college life at the University of Nevada, on his service overseas with the A. E. F.—and set about to modernize the second largest stock-raising county in Nevada and to be of actual service to the 105 ranchers who inhabited the 9,804 square miles of his district.

Today Maloney points with a good deal of pride to a total saving of $160,000 in actual money which he has been enabled to keep in the pockets of farmers during the 8 years he has served as agent in the county. This saving was brought about by the application of rudimentary agricultural knowledge to the problems he encountered plus days and days of work in the fields side by side with the doubting ranchers who needed to have their faith in this young college fellow bolstered by sampling his wares first-hand on the farm.

No; the task of being a farm agent in this area of the West could not succeed by mere prescribing to the ills of the farm from a glass-topped desk in the county courthouse.

The ranchers in many instances took their ranches much as they came, and if the grasshoppers or the gophers got there first, that was no different than it was when the first settlers fenced off the land. Gophers and grasshoppers come and go, and the possibility of doing something about either one of them had perhaps never occurred to these live-stock raisers. The smut on their wheat also was incidental, and the fact that yields per acre were small was something to be accepted because, after all, wheat growing in a desert area is difficult at best.

Today if a grasshopper eyes an alfalfa field in Paradise Valley, the county's principal agricultural district, with a view to settling down for the summer, the farmer's first thought is the telephone and Agent Maloney in Winnemucca, and before many an hour has passed a poison barrage has been laid down which changes Mr. Grasshopper's mind about his summer residence.

Maloney was visiting the ranchers in Paradise Valley during his first summer on the job. Wheat was being harvested, and it was bad to look upon, being black with smut. The agent suggested that they take a sample sack to a nearby miller for his opinion as to the quality of the grain. The miller refused to consider milling it.

The ranchers had been dipping their wheat seed in bluestone solution as a treatment for smut, but this was not proving effective. Maloney got one of the growers to agree to dust the seed with copper carbonate, and in the spring of 1926 a dusting machine was built by Maloney and several of the growers. Thirty-one tons of seed were dusted at 16 different ranches, and check plots were planted with the dusted seed in one plot and the old-fashioned dipped seed in the other plot. The results convinced the planters of their error, and, as a result, planting of wheat seed has now been reduced from 90 pounds per acre to 60. On 2,500 acres regularly planted to wheat this means a saving of 75,000 pounds of seed per planting.

Then, too, Maloney found that the wheat seed was not certified or graded and that one field would contain as many as four different varieties of wheat growing and maturing at different times and different heights, all of which made harvesting difficult and resulted in waste. By adoption of certified seed and testing for the most suitable variety, Maloney was enabled to bring about a 100-percent change in the wheat-growing practices in the county, benefiting growers by approximately $55,000.

One year the ranchers noticed that their alfalfa was not growing, despite the application of sunshine and water. The farm agent was called and investigated this strange circumstance. He found that cutworms were at the seat of the trouble, and recommended a mixture of arsenic, bran, and molasses. Joining with the farmers in the field, he spread his simple cure over the suffering plots, and soon the worms were gone and the alfalfa was saved.

One day it would be bugs in the garden and the next poor potato seed. Or perhaps the drought had left the cattle growers without feed either in the field or on the range. One summer, after several years of drought, the gophers became so bad that poisoning was found necessary. Aid of the United States

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Rural Virginia Negro Communities Work to Make Their Home Town

A Good Place to Live

TWENTY-SEVEN Negro communities in Virginia have been competing for honors in the State community-improvement contest. Only one community in each county was eligible to enter this contest, and the community was officially scored at the beginning of the contest and at the end under the direction of the Negro State advisory board sponsoring the contest. This board, composed of one man and one woman representing the county advisory boards, together with the agent from each of the counties in Virginia employing extension agents, has been sponsoring the State extension program for the last 10 years. A year ago, at their ninth annual meeting, it was decided to inaugurate an annual community-improvement contest in the 33 counties represented, and the rules were carefully drawn up with the needs of the Negro community in mind.

The points on which the contesting communities strove to bring up their score were the number of farm owners, the houses painted, sanitary toilets installed, and boys and girls in school and in 4–H clubs. The summary of the total scores showed that 42 houses had been painted, 90 sanitary toilets built, 4–H club enrollment had increased by 297, and 181 additional children of school age were in school. The 10 highest scoring communities received prizes ranging from $12 to $3, all of which money is being used for community improvement.

Holly Bush community in Surry County made the highest score by piling up an enviable record in getting practically every child of school age into school and doubling their 4–H club enrollment. At the beginning of the contest the record showed 57 children of school age with only 26 in school, while the final score revealed that 56 children were attending school and the 4–H club enrollment had jumped from 24 to 40. W. H. George, Negro county agent in Surry County, thus tells how they did it:

"First, we took the matter up for discussion at the regular community club meeting. This was held at the close of the F. E. R. A. adult night school, which had just opened. It just happened that the superintendent of schools in the county planned to drop in to visit the night-school class that night, but when he reached Holly Bush the night school was over and the community club in session. I had just put the community contest program on the blackboard when he walked into the room. He became interested in our contest and sent the supervisor of schools into the community to do special work in encouraging the parents to send their children to school.

The attractive home of T. L. G. Walden, president of the Negro State advisory board, serves as an example of a beautiful and convenient home.

A committee of three persons was appointed to encourage school attendance. I visited the church and Sunday school, telling the people the importance of sending their children to school. When the final results were checked 56 of the 57 children of school age were in school.

Another community which made an unusual record was Coleman Falls, Bedford County, which specialized in paint. During the contest 2 homes were painted for the first time, 6 homes were repainted, and the church and school glistened with a new coat of paint. Mrs. Youtha B. Flagg, Negro home demonstration agent, reports the plan of action:

"In May one woman stated 'My husband has bought the paint for our home and is going to do the work himself.' After this house was painted, other club members again consulted their husbands and sons about painting.

"Mrs. Mary Brown, an elderly club member, told her son the Coleman Falls community had entered the contest, and the only thing they needed to do to help bring up the score was to paint the house. She asked him to paint it for her. He replied that he had not planned to paint it this year and to wait until later. She told him she would give him $10 of the money she had earned selling vegetables at the curb market in Lynchburg to help buy the paint, and if he would not paint it, she would whitewash it. Seeing that she was determined to do her part in the contest, he painted it.

"Much of the paint that was used in this campaign was bought by club women who sell vegetables, chickens, butter, eggs, and wild flowers at the curb market in Lynchburg. The painting was done cooperatively, one helping the other, and only one home was painted from a Government loan.

"Some of the houses in Coleman Falls community are located on the highway and others on the sides of the mountains where they can be seen from the highway, so the painting has made a great improvement.

"Interest has been so thoroughly aroused that the home-demonstration club members say that they are going to continue this work until Coleman Falls community has a perfect score."

Each of the 27 communities made some improvement, and there are many interesting stories of their accomplishments. The Negro State advisory board plans to make it an annual affair. The 10 communities winning prizes this year will be automatically ineligible to compete again until all counties have won prizes.

FARMERS in North Dakota who have managed their farm woodlots are reaping a just reward for their labors. During 1934 they sold more than $166,000 worth of timber—a nice addition to the farm cash income. Not only is there a ready sale for fuel wood, but the market is open for fence posts and rough lumber.

My Point of View

Education, Not Marked "Rush"

The process of education is a slow one. It moves so slowly that if the observer watches for only a short time scarcely any progress can be seen. But to look back over the years and see the advancement made along certain important lines that can be traced directly to the efforts of extension workers is indeed gratifying.

Half-and-half used to be the predominating variety of cotton grown in this county. Now, I wouldn't know where to go in Dallas County to find a man who is growing half-and-half cotton. Improved strains of Rowden and Delta and Pine Land cotton predominate now. The ginner at Sparkman tells me that more than 80 percent of the cotton ginned at his gin is of the Arkansas Rowden 40 variety. The Sparkman gin handles practically half of the cotton grown in the county. This same ginner advises me that he has a car of pure Arkansas Rowden 40 booked for delivery this next spring. Our experiment station plant breeders can develop improved varieties of cotton, and we as county agents can recommend them and acquaint the farmers with the advantages of using only good seed, but the value of a concern that will provide the seed at reasonable profit and make it readily available to the farmer can hardly be overestimated. The value of the change to improved varieties of cotton has been estimated to add from $15,000 to $25,000 a year to the cotton income of this county.—*H. K. Sager, county agricultural agent, Dallas County, Ark.*

* * *

Proud of Community

Nineteen hundred and thirty-five was the fifth and last year in the State homegrounds improvement contest for Cypert.

During this year the most noticeable improvement in the community was the new coat of paint that most of the buildings were wearing. The home of Arch Henderson changed its dress from brown to gleaming white, and with a new green roof it hardly looks like the same place.

Across the road from it the Jackson & Woods store building was equally proud of exchanging its old coat of barn paint for a new one of light pearl gray.

Next to the store the homes of Mrs. George Woods and Mrs. L. A. Jackson, and on either side of the Henderson house the homes of Mrs. W. E. Jackson and Mr. Bob Henderson had new white paint. It certainly made a spick-and-span-looking place. Nearly every house in the community boasted some new paint.

Down the road a way is the place now occupied by the Milton Stewarts. This house was completely transformed. A new porch was built, the house straightened, and the many plants in the yard moved around the base of the house and to one side. A ramshackle old barn was torn down and a new one built farther back on the lot. What was once a run-down tenant house was changed into an attractive home.

Good habits as well as bad ones are not easily broken, so this year the community has continued with this work as a sort of postgraduate course. Seventy-five houses have been improved, 33 whitewashed, and 15 outhouses moved to better locations. Four yards were sodded, 150 trees and 65 shrubs set out, and 25 cutting beds established.

This contest has been of immense value as a means of increasing community pride and cooperation.

It also has meant much to me in contacting people who might not have been reached through other channels.—*Martha Ruth Mayo, home demonstration agent, Phillips County, Ark.*

* * *

Hitched to a Star

One is sometimes appalled at the extent of the field of extension teaching. Our fancies build a realm where rural citizens seize upon the ideas and plans advanced to construct a Utopia of cooperatively minded communities composed of well-planned farms. Although this does not come to pass overnight, each succeeding year erects a milepost that spurs us on toward our goal, a goal that challenges fancy and leaves in our wake some better homes and some better farms.—*Donald W. Ingle, county agricultural agent, Reno County, Kans.*

Demonstrations Stimulate

I have just recently spent several days checking the yields in the 5-acre cotton demonstrations. When I had an opportunity to assimilate the facts gleaned from observations and contacts with my farmer friends, there were several things which strengthened my belief in extension work. Although we county extension workers do offer suggestions and submit ideas, yet the real success of the project depends on the farmers and their families.

Several years ago very little thought was given to staple length of cotton by either the producer or the buyer. These 5-acre demonstrations were started with the primary view of improving staple lengths. Now it is a common thing to hear the farmer demand his premium for his extra staple. The buyer is forced to recognize these staple qualities in order to meet a very keen competition that has been developing each year.

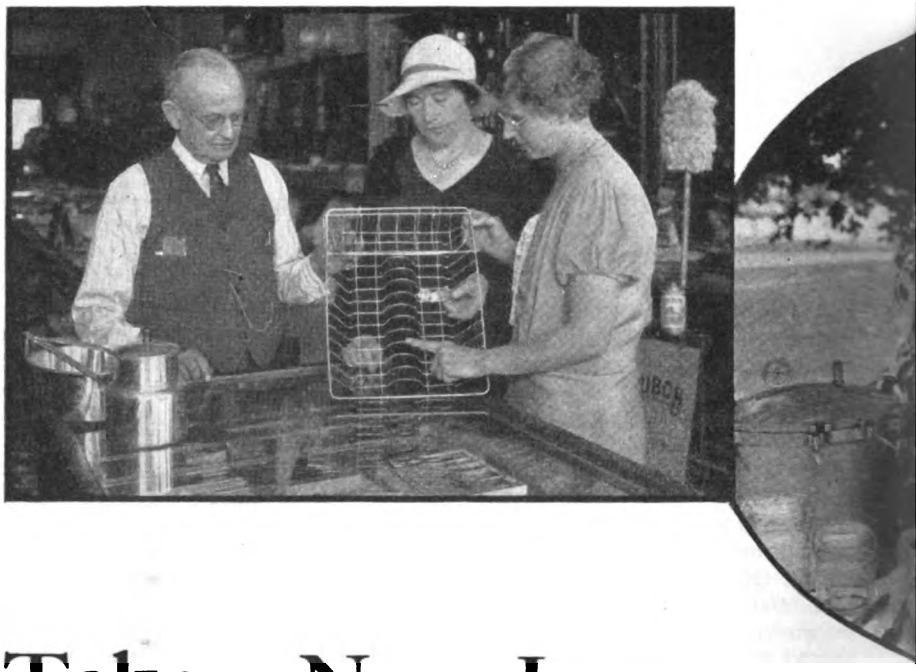
The above very evident facts are the outgrowth of these demonstrations, which not only improved the staple length of the cotton in our county but the yield as well. Yet these improvements have been due to the self-interest of the farmers and to the stimulation offered by local leaders—demonstrator farmers.—*F. M. Rast, county agricultural agent, Clarendon County, S. C.*

* * *

Leadership Pays Dividends

Local leadership has ceased to be a general problem in our county. Leaders serve willingly in the home-management groups, and in many cases there are members who want to be leaders and are disappointed if not elected. They feel that they get much more from lessons when acting as leaders and have more contacts with other leaders.

One of the leaders in Sleepy Eye who has a large family, extra boarders, and outside activities said, following the first lesson, that it meant very careful planning of her work to be leader; but she thought that she owed it to herself as a homemaker to attend the leader meetings which were well worth the extra work that she had to do to leave her family.—*Josephine F. Burkett, home demonstration agent, Brown County, Minn.*



Consumer problems are, after all, old problems in a new guise.

Take a New Lease

On Some Old Activities

C. W. WARBURTON

Director of Extension Work

NEVER has the Extension Service faced a new year with greater opportunity to serve the farm family—opportunity accompanied by great responsibility to know what our program is and to work for it with a singleness of purpose.

The Bankhead-Jones Act made immediately available for extension work $8,000,000, which will permit in the neighborhood of 1,250 new workers in addition to providing for those previously employed on A. A. A. funds. During the last fiscal year county appropriations increased more than $300,000, and appropriations from farmers' organizations about $200,000. These funds, together with funds contributed by the A. A. A., made possible an increase in the number of agents during the last year of about 1,300. All of these things bear witness to the fundamental growth of the Extension Service.

But the job ahead of us is not easy, even with this additional help. Work must be reorganized so that the administrative phases of emergency activities take up less of the county agent's time and energy. The emergency and regular activities, must be worked into a unified program. In this way they can best support extension, and extension can be most helpful to them. Farm credit, soil conservation, rural rehabilitation, rural electrification, all of them offer a service of vital interest to farm families and belong in an extension program. These organizations have much to contribute to rural life, and gradually a workable program of cooperation is being evolved.

One of the major extension problems during the coming year will be to develop programs of interest and benefit to young men and women on the farm who especially need our help during this period of adjustment. Our obligation to work for a better standard of living for the farm family and to train boys and girls in 4-H clubs must be taken into account in any extension program. Abundant living in better homes, with suitable food, modern conveniences, wholesome recreation, and social opportunities are just as much our problem as adjusted agriculture, efficient marketing, soil conservation, and farm management.

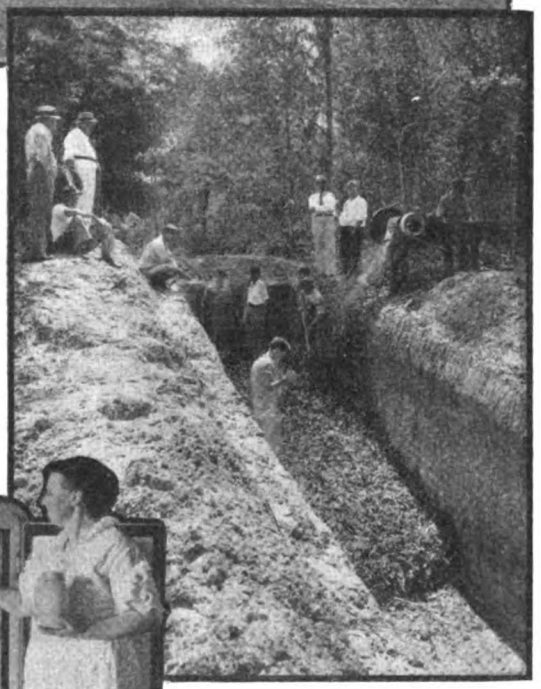
The county-program planning in which the Extension Service is cooperating promises to be of great assistance in the evolution of a unified agricultural program. It is the responsibility and the opportunity of every extension agent to evaluate all the work carried on in his territory under the extension program and to push with energy those things which best further the interests of the farm people.

Father-and-son partnerships help to solve the problem of older boys on the farm.

Skill in planning the year's food supply interests older girls.

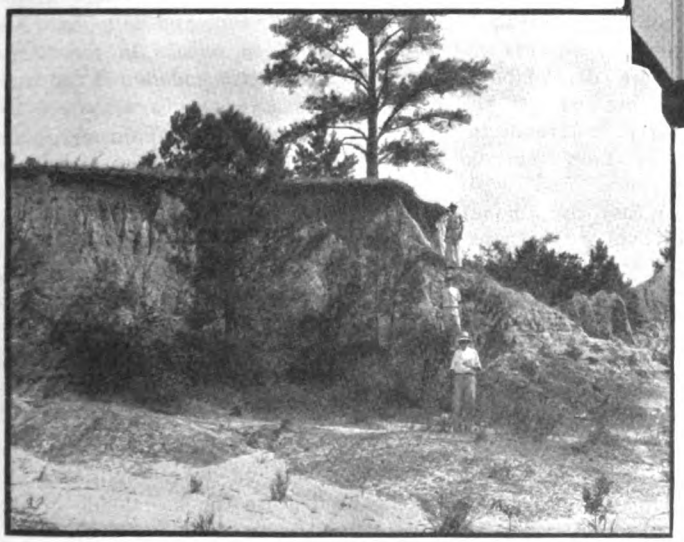
The community clubhouse brings together all community activities.

Simple preventive measures in child care produce big dividends.



Cutting the cost of production with home-grown feed raises the farm income.

The standard of living calls for power, light, and all modern home conveniences.



Soil conservation brings up terracing, farm forestry, and farm management.

Abundant living calls for joy in play and work.

On the Threshold of a New Year

A Brief Look Back Shows Promising Future

Extension directors from every part of the country have expressed hope in the future and pride in past accomplishments, as these representative excerpts from reports on the year's extension work will show.

A Successful Year

Organization of effort in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which enabled county agents to devote a greater portion of their time to demonstration and 4–H club activities, featured extension work in Georgia in 1935.

Among the projects which were initiated in recent years and which have been expanded in 1935 are the one-variety plan of cotton production which is now functioning in 108 communities in 52 counties, erection and supervision of community canning plants in practically every county in the State, and the organization of soil-conservation associations in 35 counties which was accompanied by the purchase of power terracing outfits to control erosion in each county.

The Extension Service is happy to have had a part in carrying out a program which has raised the income of the farmers of the State from $67,000,000 in 1932 to approximately $200,000,000 in 1935, and at the same time taken the leadership in movements which promise to permanently improve agricultural conditions in the State.—*H. L. Brown, Director of Extension, Georgia.*

Interest in Economics

Each crop-adjustment program has resulted in many practical problems for those participating in it and has greatly increased the demands for virtually all phases of extension work. It is not possible to measure the effect of this type of work definitely and to state its progress in tangible terms. Those who come in contact with farm people throughout the State cannot fail to observe the greater interest in the business and economic phases of the industry, the more general understanding of the economic conditions and trends, together with what they imply, and a much larger percentage of farmers giving careful attention to planning their operations in accordance with basic factors involved.

We are now measuring the results of the 5-year agricultural program that has been in operation since 1931 and making plans for the long-time program resulting from a careful study of the county resources. We are also promoting the discussion forums in the State.—*T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, Maryland.*

Better Support

Probably the most satisfying work in extension is the fact that a stronger support is being manifested from the farmers, the homemakers, and those in charge of agricultural industries toward the benefits of extension work. The farmers of the State are becoming thoroughly reconciled to controlled agriculture, and there is the common expression that the future program will include crop-production control.

In general, the extension workers are looked upon with more dependability and are recognized in authority in the new problems which arise in agriculture.

A direct demand has come from the dairymen, fruit growers, and wool growers of the State that the amount of help given by specialists of the Extension Service be expanded. This means that the work is not only being recognized, but it is of such a standing that the men who are concerned want an increase in the Service. In general, when the word has been released that more money might be expended for extension work, the demand for the increased personnel has come from recipients of the benefits of such expenditure rather than from a campaign among the people by extension officials.—*William Peterson, Director of Extension, Utah.*

Understanding

THE YEAR 1935 has been characterized by a better understanding by farmers of the aims and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There is no question that there is growing farmer interest and growing farmer participation.

In the State of North Dakota, which suffered a severe drought in 1934 and a blighting devastation of black stem rust in 1935, the value of the crop-insurance feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been an outstanding asset of the program. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, through its operation in this State, has increased farmers' purchasing power. Through the increase in farmers' purchasing power and the general increase in income which has come with the attendant rise in prices, farmers of North Dakota, long-time settlers in the State, and their sons and daughters, are being enabled to remain in the State.

As farmers better understand the various adjustment programs, they are beginning to appreciate that through management of their acres they can make the resulting product a price factor. From the educational point of view, the demonstrated value of cooperative effort is without parallel in the history of farmer movements in this country. Farmers' thinking is becoming more international. They now think in terms of world economics instead of in merely the terms of local or State economics or even just national economics. The world market and world conditions are being brought to the hearthside of the individual producer.

The year has been characterized by a wider use of community committeemen

in the handling of the several referendums and in the handling of the educational program incident to the establishment of new programs. The agricultural leadership which is being developed in this way will, in the long run, constitute extension's greatest contribution to the A. A. A. program.

The year 1935 has witnessed an increasing transfer of responsibility from the extension service to the allotment committees and community committees. This increasing transfer of responsibilities has made it possible to devote time to greater emphasis upon regular and new extension programs. It has been found possible to reduce the number of State-wide supervisors from 5 to 4, thus restoring the full-time services of an extension poultryman.—*H. L. Walster, Director of Extension, North Dakota.*

New Avenues

The county-agent program has had to do largely with agricultural adjustment and other so-called "emergency programs." In spite of preoccupation with these lines of work, however, there has been a very satisfactory volume of achievement with projects that classify in the educational field. National crop and livestock adjustment, rural housing, and farm credit have been getting the major share of public attention. There have been some quite distinctive advantages from the new undertakings, since agents have been able to work with farmers with whom they have heretofore had little contact.

There have been new avenues of approach for exerting helpful influence upon farm procedure, and the adjustment programs have had a significant result in getting farmers interested in related problems, such as soils, crop rotation, and animal feeding. The so-called "lines of work" that have received most attention from the county-agent staff during the year have been the following: Rodent and pest control; cooperative marketing of wool, lambs, swine, and poultry; community and county fair educational displays; agricultural economics, including outlook; and soils and crops. One of the most promising features of agricultural adjustment responsibility, aside from increased returns to farmers, has been the very great progress in the development of farm leadership. From the county allotment and community committees there has been developed a type of leadership which, if properly directed and utilized, should be of unlimited value in years to come.—*E. J. Iddings, Director of Extension, Idaho.*

Opportunity

When farm prices are improving there is an extra premium on keeping production costs as low as possible, raising the highest quality of farm products, marketing them most efficiently, and investing the returns most wisely. Such has been the case in Illinois during the past year. No matter what level farm prices reach, they will never support the farmer and his family on the plane of the highest possible standard of living unless his production and marketing methods are the most efficient and his expenditures are wisely planned.

Accordingly, the main effort of the Illinois Extension Service during the past year has been directed along such lines as the adjustment of farming and rural living to the changing national and world conditions; conservation and improvement of soil fertility, bettering the quality of farm products; reducing losses from insects, diseases, and weeds; lowering the costs of production wherever possible through more efficient farm management; and the development of rural leadership.—*H. W. Mumford, Director of Extension, Illinois.*

Two Wisconsin Projects

A project to which we have given major attention during the year just closed is that of "county zoning." Twenty-three counties of this State have passed zoning ordinances. Thus, 5,200,000 acres of land, or 15 percent of the entire acreage of the State, has been definitely closed to future agricultural settlement until such time as economic conditions warrant lifting some of these restrictions. Wisconsin has, by the enactment of these ordinances, taken a very advanced position in the problems of land utilization. The zoning ordinances officially determine the use of the restricted lands. Land that is suited to agriculture is left in the unrestricted area, while land more suitable for forests (or for recreation) has been definitely set aside in Federal, State, county, school, and private forests.

Wisconsin has developed a plan of giving smaller farmers in the undeveloped sections of the State assistance in the clearing and development of their land through the Resettlement Administration. Farms generally, throughout the North, are too small to afford an adequate living. While the woodworking industries persisted, the opportunity of earning extra money in the woods helped these farmers to maintain themselves. But the disappearance of these industries simultaneous with the depression left whole communities stranded and without adequate cleared land to maintain themselves. While only a beginning has been made with this land-clearing project, it holds for these stranded people a large and possibly the only hope of individual self-sustenance.—*K. L. Hatch, Associate Director of Extension, Wisconsin.*

Problems

In 1934 many changes were made in the personnel of our county agent force. This was due in part to other organizations using experienced men from among the county agents and partly due to inability of the extension service to pay as large salaries as other organizations, or as large as have been paid by the extension service in the past. During 1935 many more changes have occurred for the same general reasons. Rural Rehabilitation and the Soil Conservation Service have taken most of the men who left the extension service, although the Indian Service and the Forest Service have each taken some of the men.

With the return of normal rainfall in most sections of the State, the production of food for home use and replenishing the supplies of feed for livestock have marked the most important agricultural change in the State during the past year. Much effort has also been devoted to replenishing supplies of seeds through cooperation with the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association.

The outstanding accomplishment in soils work has been the contour listing and terracing of many thousands of acres of wind-blown lands of eastern New Mexico. Through the F. E. R. A. farmers were furnished gas and oil for tractors or feed for teams to list land for erosion control. The F. E. R. A. also furnished engineers to run contour lines on the fields to be listed, and each farmer receiving the help agreed to contour list. Every community in the dry-land area has a few examples of contour listing and the results of that method of soil and moisture conservation.—*E. C. Hollinger, Assistant Director of Extension, New Mexico.*

Plans to Replace Trees . . .

Killed by Drought

THE UNPRECEDENTED drought of the past several years has proved most disastrous to farm wood lots and shelter belts in western and central Minnesota counties. Reports indicate that 40 to 90 percent of the wood lots and shelter belts were killed by the drought in that part of the State. Many of the trees involved are short-lived trees that even without the drought would not have survived much longer. Farmers are very much concerned over the situation, and county agents report a flood of inquiries, indicating the great interest on the part of farm people in establishing adequate wood lots and shelter belts.

About 20 counties are severely affected by the loss of trees. The dry seasons have made it difficult to get new trees established. However, the limiting factor is the obtaining of trees at a cost within the reach of the average farmer. To meet this situation a project has been organized under which farmers grow their own trees. In each of 20 counties organization has been effected through a county-wide meeting composed of three or four farmer delegates from each township. A definite plan for meeting the problem is presented and discussed and a schedule made for holding township meetings. At the township meetings helpful material in connection with shelter belts is presented and careful attention given to the best practice for growing trees through the use of cuttings and seed, which are available in practically all farming communities. The interest of 4-H club members has been obtained. Many members in a number of counties have gathered seed, particularly from elm and ash trees, and have established home nurseries. Several counties have purchased seed cooperatively for use in connection with the local windbreak project.

Plans are under way for establishing county tree nurseries, and a State-wide project has been requested through the State W. P. A., which would provide ample trees for the replacing of farm windbreaks and shelter belts at a nominal cost. The feasibility of such a project has been demonstrated by one rural-rehabilitation nursery established last spring where half a million trees were produced. These were offered to counties at the rate of $10 per thousand and immediately taken by the 20 drought counties most badly affected.

By dividing the procedure into steps, presenting the most simple practices, and making it easy for farmers to obtain trees, very satisfactory results should be brought about during a vigorous prosecution of the project during the year.

What Do Farmers Want?

(*Continued from page 1*)

provide leisure time so much needed on the farm.

Better Organization Desirable

Farmers are too scattered. There is too much variation of commodities raised. Farmers don't read as they should. They lack belief in organization, and it is difficult to overcome rugged individualism and custom. Farmers can't agree. There is too much politics. Too many have the "let George do it" attitude. Ignorance, stubbornness, opposition raised in others, selfishness, lack of finances, the need for more members in present farm organizations, the desire of some to have leadership or not to take part at all, the fear of added responsibility on the part of others, the lack of interest on the part of members, the ever-present knockers, the lack of fellowship, the lack of faith in organization, the lack of understanding, fees for organizations seem too high, the lack of realization of benefits of organization—these were among the most numerous obstacles reported. Considering them, it is small wonder how present farm organizations function as effectively as they do. Here is a place where the Extension Service could help appreciably.

Reasons given for the lack of cooperation were lack of education, too much selfishness, lack of leadership, misinformation, lack of fellowship, lack of time, lack of understanding, people too well satisfied with conditions as they now are, and the lack of concern about the other fellow. It is evident that farmers consider social cooperation essential, as essential as economic cooperation, judging by the above.

What keeps farmers from having the kind of farms they want? Lack of fertilizer, poor crops, lack of good seed, poor crop-rotation systems, lack of lime, lack of money, lack of education, and poor farm methods were only a few of the obstacles mentioned.

Subsequent to the holding of these discussion meetings in August and September, a county meeting of community leaders, representing 8 of the 14 units, was held for the purpose of whipping the above material into programs for meetings and for action in the unit.

Recognizing that if some of these needs were to be met, the farm people themselves would have to become active as a group in the community, committees on better roads in each of the eight units were set up. The duties of these committees were to take the reported obstacles and see what could be done to overcome them, report in community meetings, and actually develop a road program for the community, and, through the committees working together, for the county.

One of the chief things standing in the way of modern homes, it was recognized, was the lack of electric light and power; hence, the November meetings were to be given over to a discussion of the question of extending electricity to rural areas, committees being given a job of planning out all they could about the proposition and doing what they could to meet the situation. Seemingly insurmountable obstacles, such as too high rates, seeming lack of desire on the part of power companies to want rural business, and lack of purchasing power for equipment were to be given especially careful attention.

The young people, especially, requested that attention be given to the problem of providing shorter hours. They declared they wanted more time, more of the time of their mothers and fathers, especially during the summer months, so that they could have desirable social activities going on in their communities.

Finally it was recognized that the chief obstacle to having a good productive farm was poor soils. Hence, it was determined that specific attention should be given to soil conservation during the coming year by the setting up of committees in each unit to analyze the local situation, determine how much land had actually been tested for limestone, how available limestone could be made, and in other ways to attack the erosion and drainage problem. Thus, a number of the other problems brought up in the August and September meetings were attacked and made an integral part of the community unit program.

Stadia Compliance Measurement

Proves Accurate and Economical

DOWN in the Delta country of Mississippi they are using the stadia method of land measurement in determining the cotton acreage on the more level farms. This method has been used to measure 662,514.33 acres covered by 7,347 contracts in 7 counties. The average cost per acre by this method was 4.571 cents per acre. The accuracy of the method has been found to be within 1 percent by several check measurements.

Farmers at first were somewhat doubtful regarding the accuracy of the stadia method, and so a proposition was made. If the land checked when remeasured, within a 1-percent limit, the farmer had to pay the cost of remeasuring. However, if the check showed an error of more than 1 percent, the measuring crew had to pay for the remeasuring. There were two advantages in this method. It made the farmers more confident and helped to obtain the greatest possible care and accuracy from the measuring crews.

In five counties the land was measured by the chain method because of hilly land. The average cost of measuring 91,359.52 acres of this land, covered by 4,779 contracts, was 9.380 cents per acre as against 4.571 cents when measured by stadia. The cost of hilly land surveys cannot be directly compared with that of stadia measurement on the more level land. The cost was somewhat higher, due to smaller fields and uneven land. However, when it can be used, the stadia method was found to be more economical.

This method requires the services of licensed civil engineers or persons with civil engineering experience or college training. In this section of Mississippi the local cotton committee and the professor of civil engineering approved the men who were to do the work. A method of testing new measuring crews was devised. The new man would follow the approved engineer for one-half day, measuring the same acreage and working independently. If at the end of the day his figures and results checked with the approved measurements, he was qualified to do the work. "It was felt that this method was cheaper in the long run, rather than having careless and inaccurate data show up at a later date", says District Extension Agent C. C. Smith.

All the instruments and rods, as well as the work of the men, were checked at the university to assure their accuracy. On some large acreages, the man handling the rod rode to the corners of the field on horseback and greatly speeded up the work. In other cases a man was sent ahead to tell the next farmer that the crew would be there at a certain time so that horses and men would be ready.

"I think our measurements with stadia were very accurate in addition to being more economical. Indeed, in rechecking and measuring several areas the second set of data checked very closely with the original."

One for All—All for One

(*Continued from page 5*)

Biological Survey was arranged for by Maloney, and, at the head of a crew of men, he spent 48 days in the field directing the work of eradicating the crop-destroying pests.

Everything that this hard-working extension man has set out to accomplish has not been brought about. For instance, there are the wild-hay farmers on the Humboldt River who, despite demonstration and argument, still persist in growing their wild hay on tracts of land ranging in size from 800 to 2,000 acres. More taxes, greater upkeep, and increased overhead make this practice wasteful.

One 60-acre demonstration crop of alfalfa, which Maloney planted for one of the doubting river ranchers 6 years ago, has survived the worst of the dry years which have visited the area since its planting and each year produces at least one good crop. More hay is raised on this 60 acres each year than is harvested from 200 acres of wild-hay land. Some years when a mowing machine is not moved on the big wild-hay ranches their owners look with envy upon the waving alfalfa on the tiny test plot. Why do they not plow up the sod of their wild-hay fields and plant alfalfa?

The primary reason is the fundamental slowness with which change is brought about in the western range country. A secondary reason is that farming is a byproduct of the range, and a cowman hates the true agrarian arts worse than any of the necessary things a western livestock grower must do. If someone like Maloney will take the lead—go into his field and show him how to do it and then stick with him until it is done, the ranchers will consent to advancement.

Once Maloney had found out that secret, he advanced rapidly in popularity until, gradually, he has won over the principal farmers of the county.

Of course, there was more to it than that. There are always a thousand and one little things that a farm agent can do for his people, especially when many of them live from 40 to 100 miles from the railroad.

Then there is the advantage accruing to the ranchers from having an agent—their authorized representative—on duty at the county seat, obtaining Government relief when it is needed, interpreting their requirements under the Government's farm program, and, generally watching after their interests.

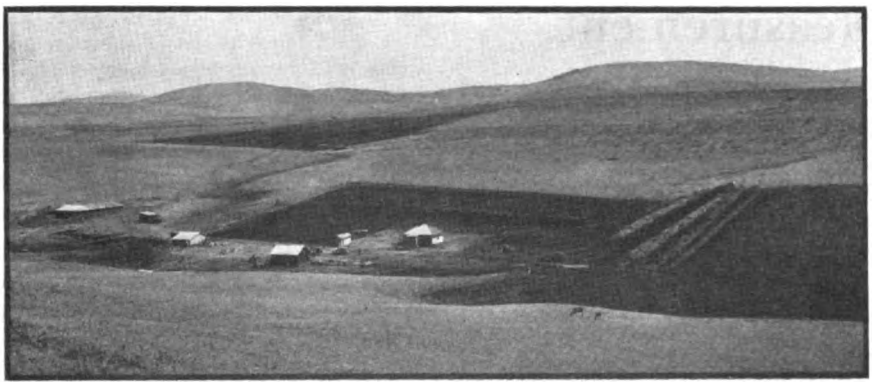
And, with all these things to do, Maloney still has found time to be an inventor.

As the practice of feeding cattle on grain in final preparation for marketing spread to the West, the need for dehorning of livestock became urgent. This work was unfamiliar to the Nevada range user, and some of the first efforts resulted in losses because the ranchers lacked proper equipment, primarily, dehorning chutes. Maloney supervised erection of several types of chutes, none of which was too satisfactory. Finally he set about to perfect an ideal chute which would not only combine a headstall in which it would be easy to secure the animal's head, but also would permit easy and safe release of the shorn bovine.

After several years the farm agent succeeded in building a perfect model of his chute. It combined a simple but effective headstall with a smooth working side gate.

Several of them have been placed in operation, and the ranchers say that they are a big advancement over anything used previously. In addition, losses from dehorning have been lessened by the care and caution made possible by the improved device.

Is it any wonder then that the farmers and ranchers of Humboldt County have rallied behind this western agent and are backing him to the limit, just as he backs and fights for them?



Montana Off to Good Start in County Program Planning

THE PROGRAM worked out for county planning in Montana is making use of the wealth of material already available from an intensive effort toward land-use planning carried on since 1927, as well as all the other information at hand, in an effort to make the work as valuable as possible both from a national and a local viewpoint.

The State working committee is functioning under the leadership of Horace G. Bolster, land economist, who is also in charge of the program for the State. The Montana Experiment Station, Extension Service, Rural Resettlement Administration, and the United States Department of Agriculture are represented on the State working committee.

County committees, representative of various organizations within the county, were chosen by the county agent. Each county committee under the leadership of the county agent set up discussion groups in the various communities. The discussion group chose a discussion leader and appointed a committee of three to present their views at county economic meetings to be held later in the winter.

In launching the program, a 1-day conference was held with the county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and county committee to explain the plan and make any revision in the procedure in the county which seemed desirable. The data available to the local committees and discussion groups are based on economic facts which have been developed on a State-wide basis for about 10 years.

The deflation period immediately following the World War found Montana's agriculture greatly expanded. On much of the area being cultivated production was low, inefficient production methods were being employed, and prices of agricultural commodities were out of line with the prices of nonagricultural commodities which the farmer had to purchase. The farm problem became acute. In attempting to find a solution to the problem, the Montana Experiment Station and Extension Service gathered together and published considerable factual material on Montana agriculture. This material was published in December 1926, in a bulletin entitled "Basic Facts About Montana's Agriculture." However, the situation demanded action which resulted in a series of economic conferences attended by 1,200 men and women. At these conferences leading farmers adopted recommendations setting forth an agricultural program for the State.

The present county program work is a continuation of those earlier projects, broadening and bringing the material up to date and altering and extending the program in the light of new facts and changing agricultural conditions. Much of the material needed has already been collected, and all that will be necessary to make it available for use is to have it assembled and analyzed. The project will be broad and comprehensive and will give consideration to all the basic factors affecting agriculture; the effect on production of production control, soil conservation, and farm-management practices; types of farming material, community pattern, cost and income data, land ownership, size and type of farms and ranches, and public and private indebtedness.

It is felt in Montana that this effort will create an opportunity for farmers and others to understand better the basic problems relating to national agriculture and will clarify the relationship between the producer's problem on his own farm and national farm problems so as to disclose local responsibility for assisting in the development of broad national policies as well as for formulating and administering local programs. It will also obtain the judgment and suggestions of representative farmers and others on local, State, and National agricultural problems.

Kansas Works on Pastures

Interest in pastures and pasture improvement has increased during the last 4 or 5 years. The drought of 1934 damaged and decreased the productivity of Kansas pastures to such an extent that the Kansas farmers realized more than ever before that good grazing land is essential to a sound, economical agriculture. The pasture extension program in 1935 included educational meetings, establishing demonstrations, conducting tours, and publicity over the radio and through the press of the State. Educational meetings were held in 55 eastern Kansas counties during 1935. At these meetings, the opportunity and feasibility of using land removed from grain production under the adjustment programs for pasture production was pointed out and emphasized. The different grasses and pasture legumes for mixtures were discussed at these meetings.

During the spring of 1935, reseeding demonstrations were established in 55 eastern counties. During the summer, weed-control and eradication demonstrations were established in the counties. In the fall, seeding demonstrations were established and the seeding of new pastures encouraged. During May and June, pasture demonstration tours were held in 15 counties with an estimated total attendance of 2,000.

Farmers of eastern Kansas responded to the pasture program by reseeding pastures, mowing pastures to control weeds and brush, and by seeding to pasture the crop land taken out of production under the agricultural adjustment program. One county reports 25 fields seeded to bromegrass and another county, 18. One county reports 11 fields seeded to pasture mixtures, one 8, and another 6. One county reports 75 farmers mowing pastures to control weeds, and other counties report several farmers following this practice.

He Learned from the Drought

Study of Old Records by Wisconsin Agent Eases Task Ahead

Is it a far cry from a dusty record to a potentially dry farm? County Agent H. L. Becker of Oneida County, Wis., did not find it so. What he discovered from his drought-relief records will be of vital concern to many farmers in his county. This statement was taken from his annual report for 1935.

OLD drought-relief records contained information which formed a basis for valuable study of the economic situation of a large number of farms in Oneida County, Wis. The work was begun on drought-relief funds, but when they failed I continued the study and felt that the time was well spent, as the study suggested a possible approach to the solution of our farm problems.

Farm Debt Situation

THE PRESENT farm debts in Oneida County, as indicated by the records, are among the most serious drawbacks to the recovery of agriculture. During the past years farm debts have increased considerably. In many cases the debt per acre of cleared land is beyond a point at which the returns of the land will be sufficient to pay the costs of the farm operation, retirement of the debt, and still provide a living and keeping of our present-day standards. Farms with small cleared acreages and dairy farms seem most likely to have the larger debts. The mortgage indebtedness of the farms included in this study that were on drought relief for 2 years was $1,854.90 per farm, or $43.60 per cleared acre. Debts of $100 to $150 per cleared acre are not uncommon. One of our applicants had a total debt of $1,355 and a cleared-acre indebtedness of $44.26. These figures were large when considered in view of the decline of land values.

It should be remembered that these figures are based on drought-relief applicants and, therefore, may show the situation somewhat worse than it actually is; yet, when we consider that practically one-half of the farmers received drought relief, these figures are really significant.

Mortgage indebtedness has increased during the last 10 years, as this county has developed a great deal during this period. It is not surprising that this very situation during the depression has helped to make the position of the farmer very difficult. In most cases, the most enterprising farmers have been the hardest hit. Where farmers purchased their farms before 1925 the mortgage indebtedness on the farms studied rose from $99,932 to $147,730. Where farms were purchased after 1925 the indebtedness has remained practically the same.

Size of Farm

THE average number of acres of cleared land per farm in Oneida County is approximately 35 acres. Farms on drought relief averaged about 34 acres of cleared land. Seventy-six percent of the drought relief was on farms with less than 60 acres of cleared land, but 3 farmers with more than 100 acres of cleared land received such aid. About 50 percent of the farms had less than 4 cows, and 83 percent had less than 8 cows. The relatively large number of very small farms may be accounted for in part by the influx of unemployed who wished to live close to the land while weathering the depression.

The poultry industry was not well developed on the farms of drought-relief applicants. Some of the farms kept no poultry at all, and yet last year poultry gave the largest returns above the cost of purchased feed of any class of livestock. About 70 percent kept poultry for their own use only, and 22 percent kept commercial flocks. Practically all commercial flock owners reported last year that it was the only thing that kept their farms going.

Overstocking with livestock was very common. There was about one head of livestock to every 3⅓ acres of land on the farms of drought-relief applicants. Even under normal climatic conditions this is overstocking.

While the average income of farms was low, yet as a rule those with diversified farm business fared better in the last 2 years than others. The best income group consisted of those who received about one-half of their income from dairy and poultry products.

Farm Income

INCREASING the farm income may be one solution to the debt problem. Such increases should result from the improvement in the economic situation which seems apparent at the present time.

Improvement in land values might be a possible solution in handling those farms which have debts in the lower brackets. With those farms where the debts are hopelessly out of line with the present income-producing value of the land, possibly the best solution for both parties concerned may be to let the land go, to repurchase cheaper farms, or to adjust the debt.

Increased acreage of cleared land per farm is required. Whereas there may be some question about this under the present circumstances, yet the fact remains that unless outside employment is possible, the number of tillable acres per farm must be expanded to make it a full-time family job.

Many of our farms are overstocked and yet the herds are not always of efficient size. The reduction of the amount of livestock on these farms to a point to which the farm can provide all the feed, and then keeping a better grade of livestock, may increase the income considerably.

Greater diversity is recommended. Through the growing of legumes with the aid of the liming program, a larger proportion of feed required for dairy herds can be grown and possibly the quality and yield of potatoes could be increased, even though the acreage is reduced. Commercial size poultry flocks might provide for the living on some of the farms.

The study has given us much helpful information on the economic situation in Oneida County, which was well worth the trouble of compiling it.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Sweetening

Wisconsin farmers put nearly a million tons of lime, marl, and sludge on their farms last year. This improvement alone resulted in close to the objective of "a million acres of alfalfa for Wisconsin." A similar program is authorized for the current year, and the work is well under way.

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A Seed Emergency

The drought left North Dakota terribly deficient in seed supplies. Consequently, an organized program, in cooperation with the seed stocks committee of the United States Department of Agriculture, was undertaken under the leadership of a special agent. Seed orders were taken through county agents from more than 33,000 farmers for more than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, and flax. Nearly 600 meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 43,000 persons. Special emphasis was laid upon treating this new seed with fungicide, and 52 large-scale seed treaters were installed by elevators handling the seed in 25 counties. Three hundred and forty-two elevator managers attended a series of six meetings sponsored by the seed stocks committee.

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Leather Craft

Hide-tanning demonstrations and leather schools have been held in 50 counties in Texas and attended by representatives from approximately 150 counties. As a result of these demonstrations several hundred men have prepared harnesses, rugs, and other articles from home-tanned leather. One farmer in Harris County has in the past year tanned more than 60 hides, and one farmer in Newton County, originally on relief, has financed nearly all of this year's crop with the proceeds from tanning.

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Sticking to It

Farm boys and girls are remaining in 4–H club work for longer periods of time, according to a recent analysis of the annual report data. In 1931 the average length of enrollment for boys and girls was 2.1 years, and in 1934 it was 2.4 years. The average tenure of membership of all the boys and girls who discontinued 4–H club work during the 4-year period, 1931–34, was 2.2 years. One of the chief factors in the length of club membership was early age enrollment, the younger the age of enrolling, the longer the period of active club membership. Other important factors were the educational training and group activities of the parents. The percentage of boys and girls remaining in 4–H clubs 4 years or longer has also increased. In 1930 only 12.9 percent of the boys had been enrolled for more than 4 years; this increased to 20.3 percent in 1934. At the same time 12.1 percent of the girls had completed 4 years or more of club work in 1930, and in 1934 the percentage had increased to 17.6.

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Ex Club Members

The older sheep club members in four counties in Utah are in the sheep-breeding business with well-established farm flocks of purebred ewes. One ex club member exhibited the champion Hampshire ram at the 1935 Utah State Fair.

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Records

The Massachusetts inventory campaign interested many farmers in farm records. Seventy-five meetings were held with a total of 1,265 farmers from every county in the State taking part. Twenty-three banks, 4 national farm-loan associations, and 3 of the 4 production credit association secretaries in Massachusetts cooperated. Fourteen vocational agricultural teachers helped by explaining the farm inventory to farmers and instructing them in its use.

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More Locusts

Mississippi black locust demonstration plantings were established in 30 counties last year, with 600,000 seedlings set out by cooperating farmers for production of fence posts and for gully control.

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Scholarships

Texas county home-demonstration councils provided about 300 scholarships for 4-H girls and 600 scholarships for home-demonstration club women to the farmers' short course held at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College last summer. In addition, the State Home Demonstration Association provided one $300 college scholarship for a 4–H girl.

AMONG OURSELVES

The Federal Compensation Commission has allowed the maximum benefit in the claim of Mrs. W. A. Geiger, her daughter, and son. William A. Geiger was formerly county agent in Benton County, Iowa. He was instantly killed in an automobile accident March 16, 1935, while returning to his office from a neighboring county where he had inspected some clover and alfalfa seed which the farmers of his county were expecting to buy. The trip was authorized by the county extension organization and was a part of his regular duties as county agent.

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Lorin T. Oldroyd has been appointed director of extension work in Alaska, filling the position made vacant by the resignation of Ross L. Sheely who, since July 1, has been with the Matanuska Valley settlement project. Mr. Oldroyd began his extension work as county agent in Utah in 1918, and from 1919 to 1928 filled a similar position in Pierce County, Wash., and in Wyoming. In 1928 he was made commissioner of agriculture for Wyoming, serving in that capacity for 5 years. Mr. Oldroyd has spent the last 2 years as manager of a large ranch in Jackson County, Wyo. After spending a week in Washington, D. C., Mr. Oldroyd left for Alaska on December 1.

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Miss Marjorie Luce, home demonstration leader in Vermont, has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve as home-economics regional supervisor for the Rural Resettlement Administration with headquarters at New Haven, Conn. Her territory will be the 11 Northeastern States. Lillian Anderson, specialist in nutrition and clothing, will take over the duties of State home demonstration leader during Miss Luce's absence.

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Bessie M. Hodsden, who for the last 15 years has served as assistant poultry specialist in Virginia and before that as home demonstration agent, died July 10 at her home, near Chuckatuck, Isle of Wight County, Va.

Secretary Wallace Reassures the Farmer

FARM WELFARE MUST BE PRESERVED

All fair-minded men know that farm welfare must be preserved. Only a small minority of the thoughtless hailed the recent Supreme Court decision as meaning that the Federal Government no longer can be concerned with the economic welfare of agriculture in the United States. . . . The Government of the Nation does have a profound concern with the welfare of agriculture. The national welfare is identical with the welfare of the great economic groups which comprise the whole people. . . . It is up to all who are constructively minded to push forward in the name of agricultural unity for the sake of national unity in the long run. On March 10, 1933, it was reasonably easy to get a unanimity of farm opinion because of the magnitude of the calamity which then was upon us. The urge of 15-cent corn, 30-cent wheat, $2 hogs, 6-cent cotton, thousands of foreclosures, and farm holiday violence propelled us toward quick and united action. Within a few days the farm bill was introduced in Congress and by May 12 it had become a law.

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FARM SITUATION IMPROVED UNDER AAA

Today there is on the face of it not the same urge for unanimity that there was in March 1933. The farm picture has changed for the better. Farm income for the crop year ending next July 1 will be about 55 percent greater than in the period ending July 1, 1933. This increase from 5 billion to 8 billion dollars has meant a sharp upturn in the standard of living from the low levels of 1932 for every section of agriculture. . . . That increased purchasing power has found its way to every industrial community. In fact about 40 percent of the improvement in the general business situation may be ascribed to the increase in the purchasing power of the rural areas. It is now generally conceded that the first great impetus to general revival came in the agricultural areas. This fact and the general spread of improvement in agriculture and industry is adequate tribute to those of you who aided in developing the programs.

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PROBLEMS OF SURPLUS STILL WITH US

It is unfortunate that the agriculture program could not have gone on uninterrupted. However, I wish to call your attention to some of the fundamentals of the situation that confronts us now. One of them is the cultivation of 50 million acres whose products used to have a market but which now have no market, or only a poor one. Due to our creditor position, foreign tariffs, and other reasons, the products of these lands have a terribly demoralizing effect on our agricultural price structure whenever weather conditions are favorable. In 1934, the adjustment programs kept 36 millions of these acres out of production of the basic crops. In 1935, 30 million acres were transferred to other kinds of production. Millions of these acres were transferred to the production of legumes and grasses. . . . If there is no control in 1936 and weather conditions are favorable we can well imagine what will happen to these products which depend directly or indirectly on the world market, and we must give consideration to the effects of price declines upon business in the agricultural regions and in the industrial centers. The problem of 50 million surplus acres is still with us. Neither the drought of 1934 nor the AAA programs of 1934 and 1935 have caused them to disappear. They are still here. They are as much the concern of business as of agriculture. They are a national problem. We believe that a plan can be devised which will use these 50 million acres in such a way as to serve the long-time welfare of the farmer, the consumer, and the voiceless land.

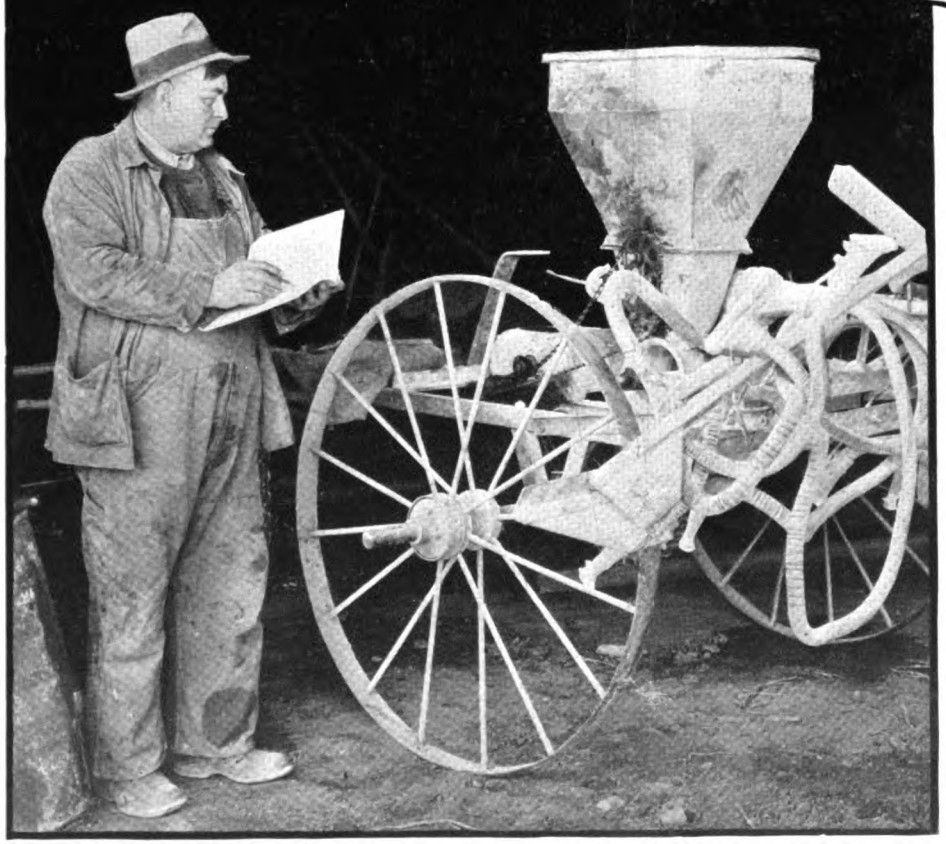
Excerpts from remarks made by the Secretary at the meeting of farm leaders, Washington, D. C., January 10, 1936.

IT'S INVENTORY TIME FOR FARMERS

In this day and age it's the wise farmer who knows his own farm. The farm without an inventory is like a ship without a rudder. Better farm business management and the requirements of credit organizations make farm inventories essential.

Here are some publications on credit, accounts, and inventories which will help in teaching farmers how to take inventories. Write for them.

- Farm Record Book (AAA 270 Revised).
- Suggested Materials for Use in Conducting a Farm Inventory Campaign. (Mimeographed.)
- The Use of a Diary for Farm Accounts, Farmers' Bulletin 782.
- A Method of Analyzing the Farm Business, Farmers' Bulletin 1139.
- Farm Inventories, Farmers' Bulletin 1182.
- Farm Budgeting, Farmers' Bulletin 1564.
- How Much Are You Worth?, printed insert published by Farm Credit Administration.



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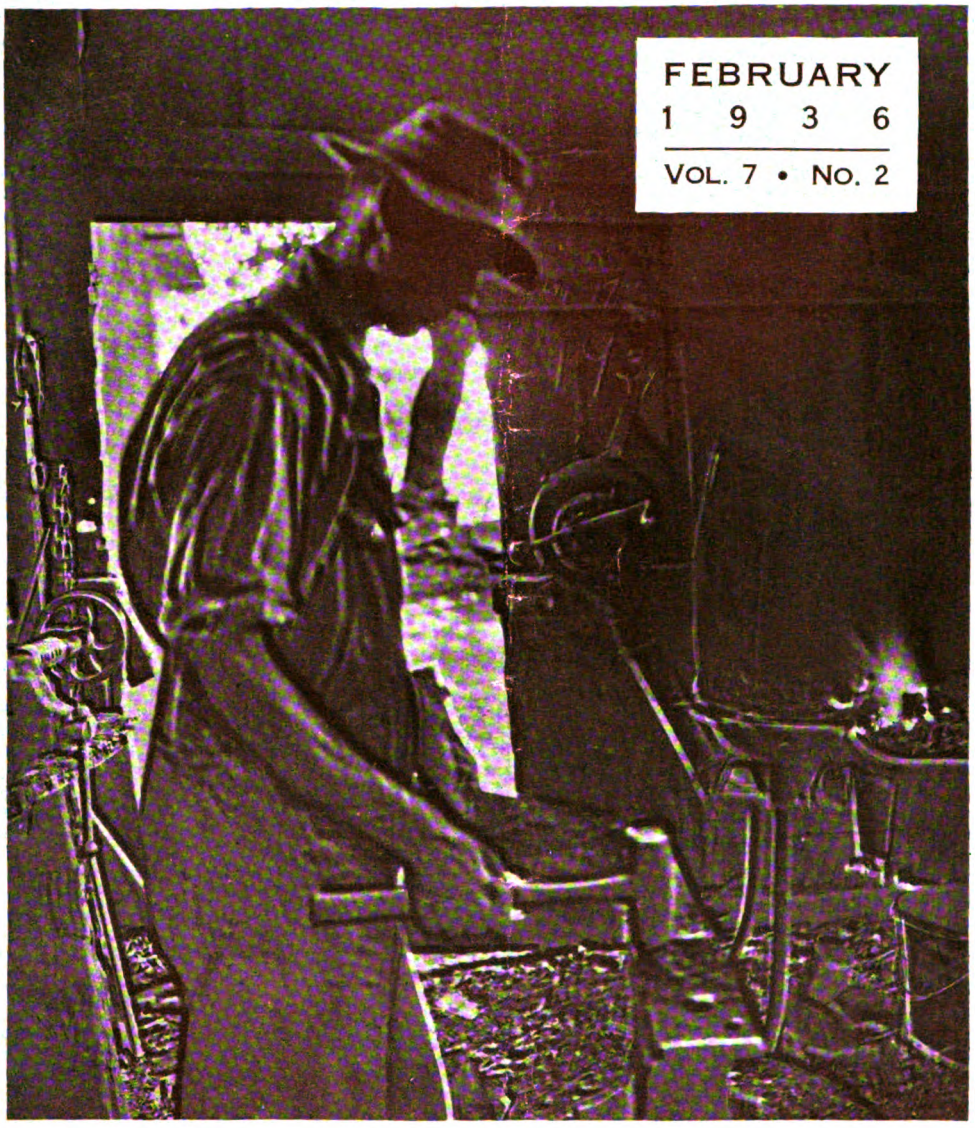

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In This Issue

How one-sided Adam's and Eve's discussions were we have never been told. However, in Ohio they "Let Them Talk" and many sides are willingly discussed in the best manner. Interest in the vitalized discussion of farm problems by the grange, the farm bureau, 4-H clubs, county planning committees, and other organizations and groups of farmers and farm families is being stimulated in many communities.

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What remedial measures should be taken to restore a sick farm to the full bloom of health? The budget method of approach, rapidly being perfected in Missouri, was explained in the October Review by D. B. Ibach, the extension economist. "Vivisecting the Missouri Farm" in this issue carries the discussion one step farther and shows how this technique was demonstrated to 300 Missouri farmers.

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Careful planning and carefully prepared circular letters bring home the bacon in Indiana. A letter that is timed to arrive at the farmer's mail box just when he needs the information most receives more than a wastebasket reception, according to Indiana's animal husbandry specialist. "Take a Letter" tells about his success with circular letters and how they have helped Indiana farmers to raise thrifty pigs.

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Home demonstration agents are looking forward to another busy year. With the general awakening of farm women to new possibilities and with their increased desire to capitalize on the opportunities before them, it is important that efforts of the women, the home demonstration agents, and the State supervisors and specialists be carefully coordinated. In "A Word or Two on the Home Program" four States from four regions explain the technique that they have followed in developing effective programs.

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Barrels of fun and barrels for furniture were a part of the activities described in "The Home Demonstration Council as it Works in Florida." This interesting article tells of the work of the councils and the part they have taken in spreading extension practices throughout the State.

Contents

On The Calendar

Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics of National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 25–26.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., February 29–March 8.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., February 26–28.

Sixtieth Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Amarillo, Tex., March 10–12.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washingron, D. C., June 18–24.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–9.

County extension agents are just beginning to realize the advantages of radio talks in strengthening their work in the counties. More than 100 agents are now using radio in some form or another and others are rapidly undertaking programs. "Agents on the Air" tells about the experiences of two agents who have been very successful with this medium.

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Outlook conferences are not new to Oregon farmers. During the 10 years that organized economic conferences have been held under the auspices of the Oregon Extension Service the success of every conference was found to depend on the thoroughness with which advance information was obtained.

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A bit of credit for extension workers and "More Credit to the Farmer" are the thoughts expressed in the article by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Governor Myers says that the emergency need for credit is past but the more important job of establishing farm credit as a permanent institution in our agriculture is just beginning.

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*

Let Them Talk . . . .

Say Ohio Leaders Who Use Discussion in Teaching

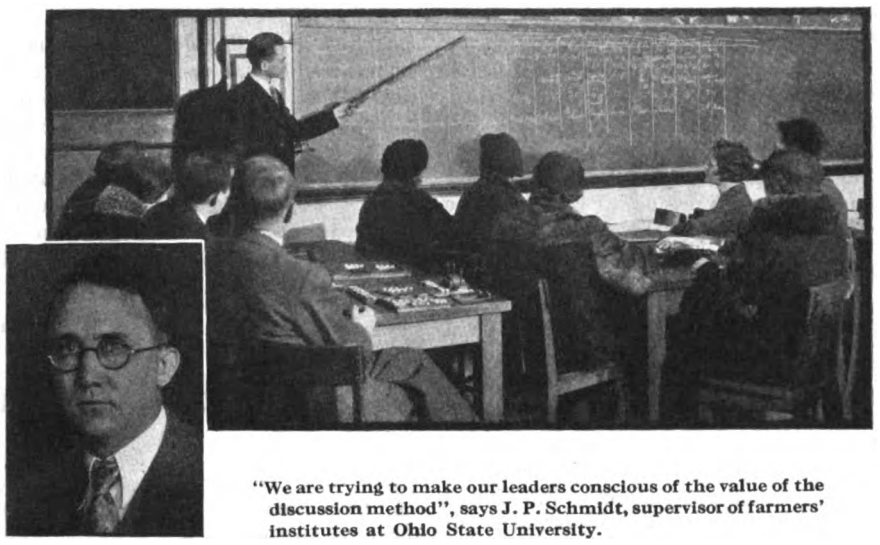
"IN OHIO we are not trying to start a discussion movement but are trying to make our rural leaders conscious of the value of the discussion method in carrying on their work, for the discussion method can be made to rival the parable as a method-vitalized teaching", states J. P. Schmidt, supervisor of farmers' institutes in Ohio and State discussion leader.

All kinds of groups have been urged to experiment with the idea. The grange, farm bureau, 4–H clubs, county planning committees, the college faculty, community adult schools, rural ministers' summer school, and vocational agricultural departments have been helped to put on panels, forums, and discussion groups at their regular meetings.

Discussion itself was an integral part of the summer and fall training conferences of farmers' institute speakers and other extension workers. Camp Ohio, where these meetings were held, makes an ideal setting for informal discussion, and it was possible to bring out many of the points of technique and possibilities of the method. County and State staff extension workers were divided into four groups with a leader and two assistants. One assistant kept a running account of all that took place; the other noted high spots and aided in drawing out the more reticent members of the group. Only two formal presentations were made during the 3-day period. The rest of the time was devoted to informal discussion and recreation.

When the national discussion project was undertaken, it was decided to try it out first on the faculty, and so a group was organized of representative members of the extension teaching and research staffs. This group carried through a successful series of seven weekly meetings, sometimes using the panel, sometimes the forum, and sometimes a combination of the two.

Wayne and Clinton County farm forums were under way before the national project was undertaken in 1935. Out of the 10-meeting series of Wayne County a county cooperative council was developed whose purpose is to carry on an education program. The new series of Wayne County forum meetings began November 4, 1935. Seven vocational agriculture departments are conducting the series for the community this winter.



"We are trying to make our leaders conscious of the value of the discussion method", says J. P. Schmidt, supervisor of farmers' institutes at Ohio State University.

The Clinton County farm forum brought together a cross section of rural leadership—ministers, editors, allotment chairmen, 4–H leaders, teachers, bankers, farm women, and others. Discussion leaders came from this group. Besides these two counties, three others held county forums last spring for 6 to 8 weeks.

Seneca County this winter is trying out a community discussion group developed in each of its 13 farmers' institutes. Columbiana County is discussing phases of an adequate adult education program for the county. Montgomery County is making still a different approach in its 11 institute communities. Many Ohio counties are making their county planning committees discussion groups instead of reviewing boards.

In the 4–H State congress, really a junior leaders' conference of youth 16 to 20 years of age, junior and senior leaders worked in pairs of opposite sex. The old principle of "going out two by two" can be recommended. Junior and senior leaders alternated in presiding.

No doubt every State employs the discussion method in 4–H county camps. The majority of Ohio's 88 counties conduct such camps. The youth institutes, camps for those aged 17 to 25, make more intensive use of the discussion method.

Farmers' institutes have taken up discussion dealing with such topics as the future of farming, the agricultural situation, or home and community problems. Farmers and their wives make up 90 percent of the staff who spoke and conducted forums at the 695 community institutes held in Ohio last year, which drew an attendance of 602,530 rural people at 3,353 sessions. Many of the best discussions came at the community meal following the more formal presentation at the preceding session.

Other organizations that helped in trying out new discussion methods and technics are the Grange, at the lecturers' annual short course last March and also in summer camp, and the rural ministers who tried out panels, forums, and group discussions in their summer camp.

As an aid to all groups carrying on discussion, a bibliography on discussion topics was prepared by the department of rural economics which had been checked on suitability for Ohio conditions. The State and local libraries are kept supplied, and all literature sent out is routed through the county agent's office so that he may be informed on the organization, number of groups, and the type of material sent out and may give any further help in the training of leaders or furnishing information needed.

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Agents on the Air

"Farmer" Rusk, Illinois county agent and one of a popular farm radio team, "tells the world" how and why; and County Agent J. L. MacDermid, of Vermont, winner of the State award last year for the best radio talk, tells how he goes about writing a radio talk.

"I'll Tell the World"

WHEN it comes to disseminating the facts about agricultural extension work, the objectives of the farm bureau, and thoughts calculated to inspire and cheer farmers during these strenuous times, we need to literally carry out that much-used expression, "I'll tell the world."

Because this is our belief here in Coles County, Ill., we not only publish farm-bureau news through our Farm Bureau Service magazine twice a month and make much use of the daily and weekly press, but we also have taken advantage of an opportunity to participate in a three-quarter-hour broadcast from a nearby radio station. WDZ is the pioneer grain-market station in the United States, and although its assignment for power is low it is a well-known and popular station in the radius of 75 or 100 miles of Tuscola, where the transmitter and studios are located.

Each Saturday at noon, from 12 to 12:45, central standard time, the three-horse team—Ward, Vic, and "Farmer", conduct what we call the Farmers' Noontide Program. It gives opportunity, we believe, to reach a large percentage of the farmers in our counties, as well as throughout a considerable territory adjacent to Coles and Douglas Counties, with information pertaining to our extension work. We endeavor to make this program inspirational as well as informational; hence we include music and what we call Inspirational Thoughts for the Week. Then we attempt to answer the question, "What's the news in agriculture?" to give concise information concerning some timely farm problem, and finally give dependable information on the trend and possibilities of the livestock market. The trio, or "three-horse team", as we call it, is composed of Ward Cannon, farm adviser of Douglas County, Ill.; Vic Davison, manager of the Coles County Livestock Association, which is a cooperative marketing concentration point serving both counties; and "Farmer" Rusk, farm adviser of Coles County.

The past radio experience of various members of the three-horse team has, of course, had an influence in bringing about this set-up. We believe that thorough and reliable publicity is one of the most important factors connected with agricultural extension work, and that the right sort of a radio program on a popular radio station, such as WDZ is in this section of Illinois, affords the best outlet for the sort of publicity we believe in. We open each program with the characteristic jolly salutation, "Howdy folks", and close with "Sincerely yours, 'Farmer' Rusk, Ward Cannon, Vic Davison."

We commend to others of the county-agent fraternity this enjoyable means of contacting farm folks.—*E. W. Rusk, county agent, Coles County, Ill.*

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How I Write a Radio Talk

IN WRITING a radio talk, I spend more time on the first few paragraphs than on all the rest of the talk. Maybe this is personal, but I feel that the proper approach is especially important. I try to awaken interest and summarize in the first part of the talk what is to be said later.

I always try to close my talks with a summary of what has been said, plus a reminder of an easy way to get additional information. In other words, I tell what I'm about to say, say it, then tell what I've said.

My check-back on my talk is to impose on my long-suffering wife by reading aloud the talk to her and having her time me. In this reading I use exactly the same timing and emphasis as I plan to use on the air. The results of this procedure are:

1. I get a very accurate check on the time I will use on the air.

2. I am explaining each point to a non-technical audience. If I do not clearly explain any certain detail, my wife starts asking questions, and I then know that that part of the talk should be rewritten. If my wife were technically trained in agriculture, I believe I would try out my rehearsal on some other audience.

The timing rehearsal usually shows that reading time must be added or subtracted. This is done in the body of the talk by adding or subtracting some detailed point which will not affect the general context, rather than by rewriting or changing my original style.

That is, provided the original explanation was clear to my trial audience. If my original style confuses rather than explains, rewriting is of course necessary.

My style of writing is entirely different from newspaper or magazine writing, and therein probably lies one of our greatest mental handicaps in preparing radio talks. Personally, I try to keep in mind a farmer as an office caller and try to write the talk as I would talk to him. I forget about sentence construction, as we use it in preparing an article for printing, and, if rereading of the talk shows faulty sentence construction, I forget about it and let it ride.

This style develops the "you" and "I" style rather than the impersonal note, and I try to emphasize this angle in the actual presentation on the air.—*J. L. MacDermid, county agent, Orleans County, Vt.*

Double Benefits

A unique idea worked in Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Ind. The cooperation of local farmers, boys from the soil conservation camp, and the county agent, C. A. Alcorn, resulted in the improvement of soil conditions. The first operation consisted of picking up limestone on 214 acres on 18 farms, then the crushing of the stone to be spread on 218 acres which soil tests showed to be lacking in lime. In this way both acreages of land were mutually benefited.

Vivisecting the Missouri Farm

Budget Method Reveals Coordination Needed to Get Most Net Income

The method of budgeting the whole farm in dealing with the farm-management and production problem is brought out in this account of a meeting recently held in Jasper County, Mo., explained by County Agent F. P. Ward. An article describing this new extension method and how it is being tried out in Missouri was published in the October issue of the REVIEW.

A FARM-BUDGETING demonstration, in which the approach is from the angle of the farmer's problem as he finds it, was presented recently to 300 farm operators at the Frank Potter farm near Carthage, Mo. Past results and measures used in obtaining them were, of course, presented, but the emphasis was laid on the forward-looking analysis of the entire farm business. Effective use of the budget method pointed out the coordination needed between the different farm enterprises in supplying maximum total net income consistent with soil maintenance. This method also served to focus attention on the immediate production and price problems and portrayed an estimated future net income based on Mr. Potter's operating plans for 1936. The budget method was used in this all-day meeting because it represents the line of thought the farmer must follow in planning to meet his problems.

Emphasis was placed on needed adjustments in farming systems to conform to a greatly changed agricultural situation by D. B. Ibach, extension economist, who pointed out that if the need for maintaining a reduced output of certain basic crops should become permanent, in order to maintain farm purchasing power, agriculture will be confronted with the problem of producing a smaller output without having at the same time a corresponding reduction in the number of farm operators and workers. This will be the case at least, unless private industry and public works programs are able to absorb the man labor not needed on farms under these conditions. Until this absorption takes place, or until former demand for farm products is restored, it was pointed out that this can only mean lower income per farm family.

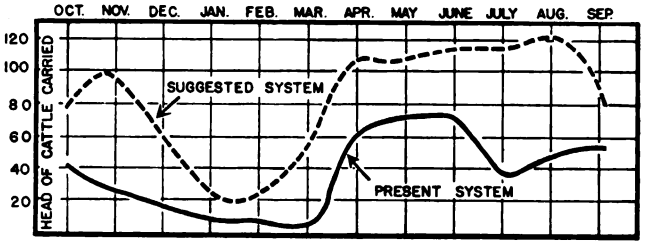
Adding to this problem is that of maintaining the future income-producing ability of our farms through crop and pasture systems which will conserve the soil. Therefore, the immediate need is to prevent, insofar as possible, serious losses in farm-family incomes and at the same time practice more extensive farming systems. In many sections of Missouri, lack of original fertility, together with past cropping practices, makes possible the adoption of a soil-conserving farming system which may increase even current incomes above what they would be if past methods were continued. A practical answer to this problem as applied to the Potter farm, consisting of five main fields, is indicated by the accompanying chart.

The county agent pointed out that because of the inherent fertility and past soil-conserving practices, corn is still a profitable crop on this farm. However, he emphasized that on many of the less fertile and more rolling upland farms in southwest Missouri adjustment problems will in the future be met in part by substituting barley entirely for corn.

The suggested plan, which incorporates the important features of the Missouri all-year pasture system, permits sufficient grain production to take care of all livestock needs. One essential difference from the present system is that under it the livestock will harvest a great deal more of their own roughage. This has the advantage of not only making pasture available for a greater portion of the year, but it also results in a saving of man labor.

The relation between wise use of credit and sound planning of the farm business was discussed by V. W. Spann, of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Spann briefly outlined the advantages of the cooperative system of credit now available to farmers and the need for careful planning of the farm business so as to determine probable credit needs in advance. He developed the point that the final determining factor in extending the loan is whether it will directly or indirectly increase the farm income and, for this reason, further emphasized the need of more careful budgeting of the entire farm business.

The budget method (described in the October issue of the REVIEW) was used in developing a forward-looking analysis of the farm business. In this, cash returns were estimated in advance, based on the present intentions of the operator. From this basis it was possible to point out the probable effects of suggested changes on the immediate and long-time income.



Coordination is the key to larger farm income. This chart shows that more cattle can be carried on the Frank Potter farm with the system worked out at the farm-budgeting demonstration meeting. The solid line indicates the head of cattle carried with his present system, which calls for corn, oats, wheat, and red clover. The dotted line shows the increased head of cattle with the new system planned at the meeting, which provides for (1) barley, crimson clover, vetch, and Sudan grass, all for pasture; (2) double cropping with barley for grain and soybeans for hay; (3) in the remaining three fields a rotation of corn, wheat, and oats with Korean Lespedeza seeded in the wheat and pastured after both of the small-grain crops.

It is planned that this meeting will become an annual affair so that the attention of local farmers can be focused on results of planned adjustments. Such a meeting has the advantage of considering all phases of the farm business in the relation to current and future total net income.

The Home Demonstration Council

What It Is

MRS. LOUISE RAWLE
President, State Home Demonstration Council

WHEN directors and administrative officers of the Cooperative Extension Service began to understand the educational possibilities of the demonstration as a method of instruction and saw the enthusiastic response of the farm homemaker, it was evident that there would be a time when one home demonstration agent in a county could not serve all the families to whom she owed an obligation unless some plan was made by which she could amplify many times her individual efforts. It was out of this necessity that home-demonstration organizations grew. So it is that they have never been an end in themselves but rather a kind of machinery, flexible and adaptable to needs of the objectives they were to help achieve.

The character of the organization is determined by the character of the people, their environment, and the needs of work to be accomplished.

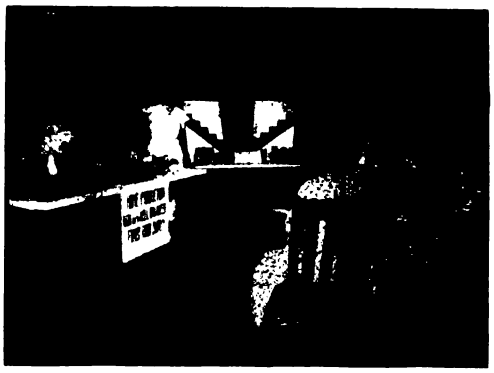
Through social contacts and assumption of responsibility, home-demonstration clubs have developed the potential leadership latent in their membership and provide the community with a group of women trained to cooperative action, to a larger understanding of the responsibility of homemaking, parenthood, and citizenship, ready to aid in any movement looking toward the betterment of life in the community.

As a number of women's and girls' clubs grew and the membership enlarged, it became evident that the agent would have to have additional machinery through which she might extend her work if she were to have time to give the necessary service to unorganized groups in less closely settled parts of the county and follow up the work of individual demonstrators in their homes.

Then, too, the women themselves had enlarged the horizon of their home life. More and more, they desired to come in closer contact with demonstrators and cooperators in other communities, to participate in county-wide activities such as county fairs, marketing of standardized home products, cooperating with health departments, with recreation groups, and other things which they saw as essential factors in making better homes and creating a more inspiring environment for their growing children.

What the home-demonstration organization at this stage seemed to need was a group of women authorized to represent the local clubs who could counsel regularly with the home demonstration agent, report developments, and assist with county-wide plans of work, also relieve the agent of many details connected with various club activities, including management of exhibits, tours, achievement day programs, and a great many other valuable services that aid in educating the public and extending the demonstration work to farm families who were not represented in home-demonstration clubs.

So a very simple type of organization was determined upon. This organization is a county home-demonstration council of women. The membership is made up of the presidents of home-demonstration clubs and one delegate elected from the clubs. The delegates from the clubs are women who are conducting demonstrations on their farms or in their homes. The council is an advisory group, and its activities are always subject to the approval of the agent. Though very simple in structure, with a president and two or three other officers and a few standing rules, these councils of women have grown in their sense of responsibility and in their knowledge of the value of the extension organization, both to farming and homemaking. They have become so zealous and intelligent in their support of it that home demonstration agents will tell you that without the county home-demonstration council they would be at a loss to know how to meet the increased demands of the work.



as It Works in Florida

What Dade County Did

As Recorded in Its Annual Council Record Book

THE Dade County Home Demonstration Council feels that we have accomplished much on the long-time "live-at-home" program this year, not only among our own members but among 400 rural families on relief. This was done by increasing the production of meats, poultry, eggs, milk, planting more fruit trees, or obtaining bees, and also by canning more than 32,000 containers of products.

The gardens flourished this year, with 22,000 vegetable plants given out to relief members and some of our old members as well. One hundred and nineteen relief members set out perennial plants given them by home-demonstration club members, and 22 members canned beans and tomatoes from the home gardens of other members. We now have about 800 demonstration vegetable gardens among our women members, and almost 500 gardens are being grown by 4–H club girls.

Morale Maintained

The council has felt very keenly the need for maintaining the morale in the homes of the county, especially among our relief members. We have 16 older home-demonstration clubs and 16 new clubs composed mostly of relief clients but with several older members in each new club to keep things going. We have worked on making things of convenience and beauty for the home out of almost nothing. Barrel chairs were very popular. More than 200 barrels were given to the home-demonstration office by the FERA, and these, together with other barrels available, made 322 barrel chairs, as well as hammocks, tables, and other articles of furniture. We sponsored 32 demonstration and work meetings to do this.

Many children's chairs were made of nail kegs; shoes were made from inner tubes; and rugs, window shades, and curtains from burlap bags and worn clothing. In all, 1,252 families helped in making use of discarded materials. More than 200 magazines were given by home demonstration club members to families on relief. One club established a small library for the 4–H girls.

Another good way of keeping up the morale was found to be the community night recreational meetings for the whole family. These were directly in charge of the recreational sponsor or leader in each community or club, trained at a county-wide recreational council school. As a result of the 23 community nights, 5 communities are planning community buildings.

The council is very proud of the money-making accomplishments of their rural women and girls. Nearly $10,000 was reported earned by women taught how to can or to use tropical material in making such articles as coconut-frond hats, luncheon sets, book covers, or baskets, which are sold mainly to tourists. Two of our successful demonstrators were asked to go down to Key West to train women there in making up practical articles of tropical materials for a big marketing project they are sponsoring.

Well Done

The council is very proud of every one of their 850 home demonstration club members and 900 club girls who have established at least one definite demonstration in their own home and are keeping records on it. We are proud of the excellent work of our new members. The names of 1,200 additional families on relief have been turned over to the home-demonstration office for investigation to see if these families can be assisted to self-support through our formula of home gardens, chickens, cow, canning of surplus, and the homemaking skills acquired.

What Price Credit?

North Carolina Farmers Save Money Through Local Credit Associations

PRODUCTION credit associations are saving North Carolina farmers money by providing loans, as needed, at interest rates lower than the cost of buying on trade or merchant credit.

The loans, bearing interest at 5 percent a year, enable growers to avoid payment of time-purchase charges which often amount to 10 to 40 percent of the original cost of the commodities.

In agriculture, as in other business enterprises, some form of credit is essential, said E. F. Warner, secretary-treasurer of the Raleigh Production Credit Association.

When a farmer's cash is exhausted, he must either obtain a loan or pay the higher prices charged against credit purchases.

Oftentimes, Warner pointed out, the difference between the interest rate on a loan and the time-credit charges will mean the difference between a profit and a loss for a year's operation of the farm.

Another advantage of a production credit loan is that if a farmer doesn't need all the money at one time, he may obtain it in a series of installments, paying interest on each advance only for the period of time he uses the money.

For example, a farmer may negotiate a loan for $1,000, receiving $300 in the spring, $300, 3 months later, and the remaining $400 at harvest time. The interest would be $20.41.

But if he had to pay interest on the entire $1,000 for 9 months, the charge would be $38.50.

Any grower is eligible to make application for a loan. When his application is approved and the loan made he is required to take out $5 worth of class B stock in the local association for each $100 he borrows.

Production credit associations have been established to serve every county in the State. Any farmer not knowing where to apply for a loan may get the information from his county agricultural agent.

To illustrate how the associations were started and how they operate, Warner outlined the history of the Raleigh Production Credit Association. It was organized in January 1934 at a meeting of approximately 100 Wake County farmers, with John C. Anderson, county agent, and John B. Mann, field representative of the Production Credit Corporation of Columbia, S. C., in charge of the meeting.

The farmers elected from their number a board of directors to manage the association under the supervision of the Production Credit Corporation. The board elected E. F. Warner, Raleigh business man, as secretary-treasurer.

The association was organized with a capital stock of $50,000. Since then the capital has been increased to $188,000. The paid-in capital of $151,075 gives the association a line of credit in excess of $700,000.

The association makes loans to farmers for general agricultural purposes, including the production and harvesting of crops, the breeding and fattening of livestock, and the production of dairy and poultry products.

In making the loans, Warner stated, the association considers not only the security in the form of liens on livestock and crops, but also the applicant's net worth, personal character, and ability to repay the loan from the proceeds of his salable crops.

The Raleigh association loaned close to $200,000 to approximately 800 Wake County farmers during 1934. All this has been collected, with the exception of about $40 which is well secured.

So far this year, the association has loaned out about $270,000 to around 1,000 farmers, and by the middle of November it had collected more than 80 percent of the loans.

"Hundreds of farmers of Wake County who have obtained loans from the association have expressed their pleasure and gratification at the assistance rendered them by the association. They were especially gratified by the terms and methods of its operation and hope the organization will be permanent", Warner said.

"Its benefits have been widespread throughout the county among farmers of all classes and limited to no section or color. Farmers who hardly would have been able to carry on their farming operations without the loans are now enjoying the fruits of their industry."

The Production Credit Corporation of Columbia purchased stock in the Raleigh association and all other production credit associations in its district. The proceeds were invested in securities to give the associations an immediate source of credit.

The securities were pledged with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of the district to enable the associations to discount notes with the bank.

Money for the loan funds of the associations is obtained by discounting farmers' notes with the credit bank. The bank, in turn, sells debentures, or short-term notes, to investors in the financial centers.

The amount a farmer or stockman can borrow from a production credit association depends primarily upon the amount he needs to carry on his business and upon how much he can normally expect to repay out of his farming operations. The minimum loan is $50.

Each farmer who owns stock in an association is given one vote at its meetings. Annual meetings are held in January for the election of a board of directors.

Therefore, Warner pointed out, the responsibility of selecting the directors, and through them the management of the association, rests with the farmer-stockholders.

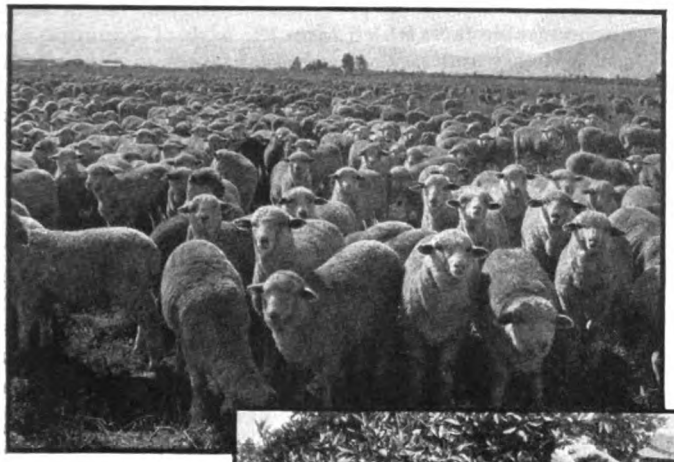
"In January 1935 the Raleigh Production Credit Association held the second largest stockholders' meeting in the United States", Warner said, in pointing out the interest in the work in Wake County.

New Wildlife Chief

IRA N. GABRIELSON, in taking over the reins of the Bureau of Biological Survey following the resignation of J. N. ("Ding") Darling, said: "Everyone tells me that I have taken the toughest job and am on the hottest spot in the Government service. Maybe that is so. Certainly, the conservation and restoration of our wildlife population is a tremendous task. We have in the past wasted this valuable resource riotously, as we have many other resources with which this continent was endowed. Now we have an opportunity to mend our ways, but our only chance for even measureable success depends on the close cooperation of all agencies. I earnestly hope that extension workers will help us in a constructive program of rebuilding the wildlife resources of this Nation.

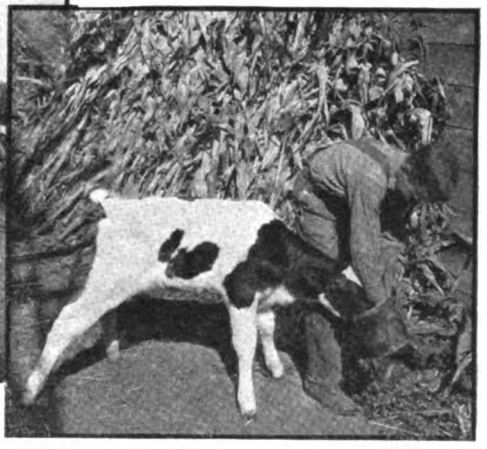
Out of the West

Fattening Nevada lambs on the third crop of alfalfa.



Plowed fields among the Utah mountains.

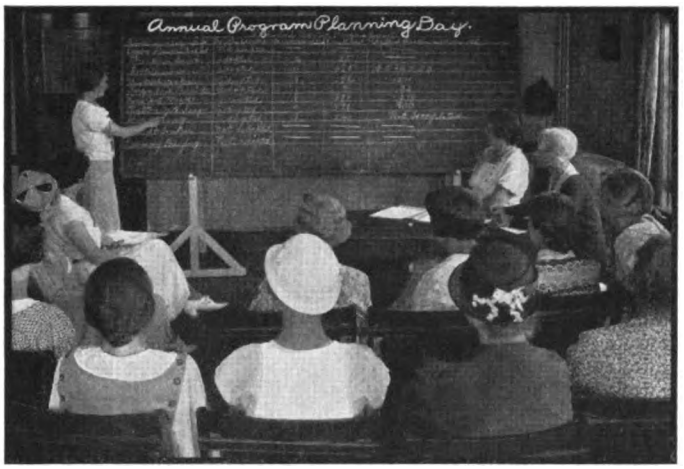
California oranges famous for good grading and marketing.



It takes patience to raise a calf.

A young Washington consumer translates knowledge into practice.

Western women are finding many ways to use native wool.



A Word or Two on

Each State has its own methods of developing programs. Increasingly, facts are being used upon which long-time and current-extension programs are based. Both those unchangeable facts which form the basis of economic and social theory and those facts which apply to the current situation and are subject to change must be included.

More and more rural people are assuming responsibility for analyzing local conditions, interests, and needs as a basis for forming a program of work which will enlist the interest and participation of persons interested in self-improvement and in community welfare.

The statements reproduced here tell about some of the devices and procedures used by extension agents in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, and South Carolina to stimulate constructive thinking by rural men and women regarding program planning.

California

Laying the Cornerstone

For 2 or 3 months before the yearly program is adopted for the county by the county committee, members are urged to submit lists of subjects which they would like to have incorporated in the program for the coming year. Each chairman then makes up a list of subjects which her group particularly wants and brings it to the county committee meeting set aside for program planning. The lists are read and tabulated upon a black board and then segregated under projects. Mimeographed sheets of these subjects, by projects, are then given to the chairman at the following county committee meeting, and each project is discussed, changes are made if the majority so desires, and the program is finally voted upon and adopted. This is a lively meeting but a thoroughly satisfactory one to all concerned. The projects are next arranged by months, and the programs are made up. Each farm home department member is presented with a yearly program in January.—*Laura L. J. Mantonya, home demonstration agent, Riverside County*

Building the Program

For several years the plan of having programs of work chosen by the community and county has increased in use until now it is in practice in nearly all places. Even at the beginning of a new year the farm women and the home demonstration agent begin to think of needs not included in the current year's program, and memoranda are started for the next year. If the items are emergency needs, they will somehow be added to the current program. But if they are "developing" needs, they are listed for another year. By September of each year a check-up can be made of fundamental needs, so that by October and November the center chairmen are ready to pool their lists at the county committee meetings, where the program for the next year is chosen. The two assistant State leaders plan to attend these program-making meetings in order to be sure that requests are fundamentally sound from a home-demonstration standpoint and planned to meet the fundamental needs of the farm home. At each visit during the year the supervisional workers discuss the program, analyzing the needs and helping to build a well-balanced program for the coming year.

After the program for the county is agreed upon, it is then worked into a calendar, and persons and methods are designated to carry it out. Seven to ten rounds of meetings will be calendared for the home demonstration agent; the rest will be allotted to project leader meetings, neighborhood leader plans, special meetings in centers, zoned meetings, evening center meetings, home demonstrators, and home calls.—*Harriet G. Eddy, home demonstration leader.*

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Illinois

An Advisory Council

Program discussion in unit meetings usually begins 6 months before the county program is to be formulated. Often the local leaders or home adviser first stimulates this discussion, which is continued at succeeding meetings. Counties are using factual data to guide them in these program discussions. Local facts and the results of past programs are often presented by the home adviser, either in unit or county meetings. The data obtained in the home-accounts project serve as a basis for subject-matter content. The facts which the farm-housing survey revealed have been presented and used to advantage in making the local situation known to those responsible for formulating the program.

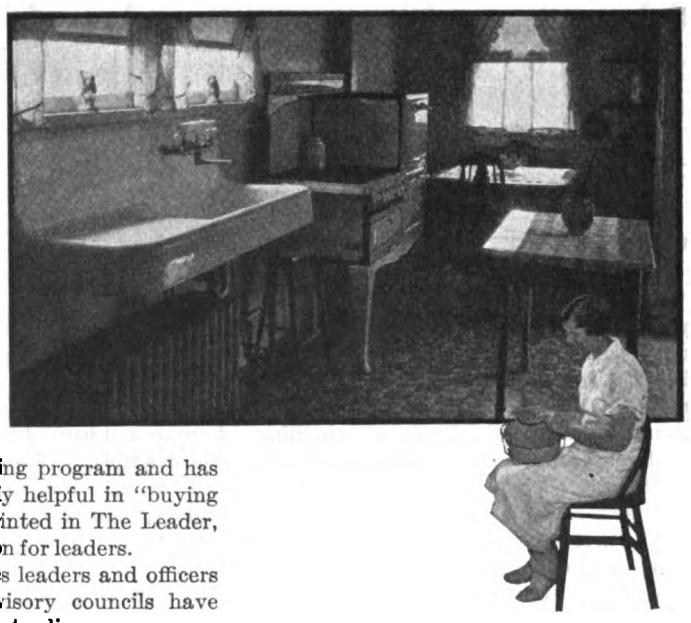
Following the discussions in the units, an advisory council is called. One of the State leaders directs the discussion at this advisory council, attended by a representative of each unit and the county executive committee. After the representatives have reported the result of the discussion in their unit, the general objectives for the program for the coming year are determined. The details, including a calendar of work, are developed by a smaller committee of members working with the home adviser and specialists.

All programs reflect an increased interest in the problem of the wise expenditure of money. Information which will develop standards to make the consumer more intelligent in her choice of merchandise is desired. This has come about through dissatisfaction with the service received from garments and equipment and through the necessity of maintaining an adequate standard of nutrition on a much reduced budget.

A program thus developed represents the coordinated effort of women in the county, the home adviser, and members of the university staff.—*Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, home demonstration leader.*

the Home Program

Some Things Learned by Four States Throw Light on a Fundamental Problem



Massachusetts

The methods employed in organizing the county program are as follows:

Action Speaks Louder

Early in the year the home-demonstration agent meets with State specialists and discusses a possible program, using as a basis for discussion opinions and ideas expressed by the county advisory council and homemakers who participated in the extension program the previous year. A program subject to county approval is then made up. At one of the advisory council sessions the State specialist whose project is under consideration explains in detail a possible county program. The council then votes on the project, making suggestions as to changes. This program is then presented to the women of the county at the annual June meeting.

During July, August, and September the home demonstration agent holds committee meetings with all the organized groups, meeting in each community the three officers, chairman, vice chairman, and publicity leader, and the project leaders who served during the preceding year. The complete program is then outlined.—*Evelyn S. Stowell, home demonstration agent, Hampshire County.*

We help our home demonstration agents to determine the county program

Aids for the County

by conferences with homemakers, specialists, community committees, and leaders; by conducting community studies; by home visits with specialists and the State leader; by conferences with the agricultural and 4-H club agents, and by leaders' annual conferences. Radio broadcasts also bring many problems and requests for information which will be helpful in determining programs.

Outlook material from both State and Federal sources is sent to agents, leaders, and key people in the communities and is used as a basis for discussion at our annual conferences. This is also included in the teaching program and has been found especially helpful in "buying problems" and is printed in The Leader, a monthly publication for leaders.

In several counties leaders and officers or members of advisory councils have been called together to discuss programs and to make suggestions of subject matter to be included in various projects. Agents and specialists confer with agricultural agents and agricultural specialists on the need for economic long-time adjustment. We try to think through future needs in order to map out a long-time program, both in the specialists' field and also a well-rounded program so far as the individual mother is concerned. In most counties, a long-time program is mapped out, including all phases of homemaking as well as a long-time program in each field. These are often abandoned or revised as new needs develop, but they are very helpful as guides.—*Annette T. Herr, home demonstration leader.*

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South Carolina

To help home agents in determining a county extension program, information

A Thorough Preparation

from the census, special surveys, and other similar sources are analyzed and interpreted by the specialists and supervisors in their plans. These are sent out to each home agent. Material for the farm home outlook meetings is prepared by the State staff from all available data and the national outlook conference. This is presented to the home agents by the State agent in three group meetings.

Some member of the State staff then attends one meeting in each county to assist the home agent in presenting the outlook material by means of charts, graphs, talks, and discussions. At these meetings, as a rule, the home agent presents the farm program and its achievements as they affect this State in particular and the Nation as a whole. The State worker follows this with a discussion of how to use the released acreage by presenting the "minimum food and feed planting plan" which has been prepared by the nutritionist and the men and women production specialists.

The home agent and her leaders hold similar meetings in each community for all men and women of the community. The facts brought out at these meetings are used later for program making.

Local committees are also important in program making. In April the projects and State plans as prepared by the specialists and supervisors are sent to the home agents who discuss them with the women in the various clubs. After the outlook meetings have been held and the projects and plans have been presented and discussed in all the clubs, the agent holds a county program-planning meeting. Representatives from her clubs and county council come together in this meeting to work out with the agent a county program of work.—*Lonny I. Landrum, home demonstration leader.*

Growing

North Dakota's annual 4-H institute is reported to have been the largest since it was established 26 years ago. Project exhibits and demonstrations were made during the institute showing some of the outstanding 4-H club activities during 1935. Programs for farm boys and girls in 52 of the 53 counties in the State have been organized, and enrollment has increased about 40 percent during the last year.

Oregon Surveys the Future

Economic Planning Vitalized by County Conferences

"OREGON farmers have been 'outlook minded' for years and in some respects have pioneered with the idea of laying their future plans on a community, county, or district basis. Hence the present national movement in the extension service to hold county agricultural adjustment planning conferences has found a ready response in this State", reports John C. Burtner, extension editor.

The first series of such organized economic conferences were held under the auspices of the Oregon State College Extension Service about 10 years ago at the time that Paul V. Maris, now in the Federal service at Washington, D. C., was director in Oregon.

Early last fall it was decided by the present extension leaders, headed by William A. Schoenfeld, dean and director; and F. L. Ballard, vice-director in charge; that it was time for a new appraisal of Oregon's agricultural resources and possibilities, and that the task should be carried out in more counties than were previously touched and with the cooperation of more local farm leaders.

Oregon thus had an early start on this year's program, which was given impetus natioually at the Washington, D. C., conference in October, and expects to have a series of 23 conferences completed by the middle of March and to hold a few others where conditions permit later in the year.

Procedure Followed

THE procedure used in Oregon in setting up these conferences, as developed in the series a decade ago and continued with some improvements at present, is briefly as follows:

The county agent first called in for consultation a group of representative farmers concerned with the major agricultural enterprises of the county and explained the plans for holding the conference. The discussion brought out opinions as to the scope of the study to be made, and from this was determined the number of committees necessary. Four district supervisors were appointed from the central staff to aid the county agents in this preliminary organization work.

Success of every conference was found 10 years ago to depend on the thoroughness with which information was obtained in advance of the actual public conference. After a county chairman was chosen from among the farmers themselves, committee chairmen were selected to represent each of the major enterprises. For example, in Linn County there have been set up committees on poultry, horticulture, soil conservation, agricultural economics, livestock, dairying, and farm crops. In some counties there are other subdivisions, such as committees on small fruits, vegetable crops, seed crops, and the like. A central staff specialist serves as secretary of each commodity committe.

On each committee there were appointed from 5 to 10 farmers. As soon as possible each committee was called together to meet with the county agent and the specialist from the central extension office serving as secretary of that commodity committee. At this first meeting the task of the committee was outlined and the scope of its studies and sources of material were explained. A free discussion was encouraged to bring out the frank opinion of each member as to the county's needs or problems in the field of this committee. Usually, special tasks were assigned to various members where desirable and tentative plans laid for a second meeting when the material gathered would be assembled and discussed for the first time.

Meanwhile the county agent, in cooperation with the office of the extension economist, prepared statistical information on each county from census reports and other authentic sources, which was turned over to the division of visual instruction to be used in the preparation of charts for each county. These give a graphic picture of the past and present condition of the agricultural industry in that county.

The second series of county committee meetings was arranged so that each was held at least 2 weeks, and usually longer, in advance of the main county conference. The final activities of each committee between then and the time of the conference varied considerably, according to the particular needs of each. Ordinarily the committee members were so enthusiastic by this time and impressed with the importance of the information they were assembling that they would take whatever steps were necessary to make sure that their assembled information was in good shape and that a preliminary report containing recommendations was ready in time for the opening of the county-wide conference.

Publicity Given

THROUGHOUT all this preliminary procedure the widest possible publicity was given to the plans through the press of the county and at public meetings of all kinds. The committeemen who came into direct contact with the work, and in some counties these totaled more than 100 farmers, were able to pass the word to their neighbors personally. Even so, there were frequent questions from those who had not lived in the county during the time of the previous series, or lived in counties where no conferences had been held, who were constantly asking, "Just what is a county outlook conference, anyway?" To assist the county agents in answering this question, the extension editor's office supplied them with "local fill-in stories" which were widely used. Here are two paragraphs from such typical stories, as used:

"There is nothing mysterious about this farm outlook conference", stated County Agent Mullen. "It is just a businesslike attempt on the part of the farmers in each county, with the help of the agricultural extension service, to assemble all the facts possible about the agriculture in a county and from these facts to decide as nearly as possible what is the most profitable program to follow in the future. * * *

"In many counties the problem is not so much what is taking place nationally as it is what the county can grow best and most economically. In others it is a question of laying plans on a community and county basis for expanding those products for which there appears to be a good future market. Those who have been reviewing the reports of the economic conference of 10 years ago have been no little surprised to find how accurate and applicable are most of the conclusions made then. Although there is need to add to these findings in the light of new developments, it is encouraging to the

(*Continued on page 29*)

More Credit to the Farmer . . .

And to the County Agent

W. I. MYERS
Governor, F. C. A.

The time has come to build a permanent credit service for farmers. Governor Myers praises county agents for their efforts during the emergency and points out how they can help to establish a permanent credit organization.

UNTIL recently the emergency work of the Farm Credit Administration has occupied considerable attention of the Extension Service. Now, as the emergency work is passing, county agents and other members of the Extension Service are also assisting the Farm Credit Administration in developing a complete and permanent cooperative credit service for farmers.

Since the Farm Credit Administration was organized in 1933 the Extension Service has helped it with three difficult emergency jobs. First, it has helped to organize production credit associations and directed farmers to the services of these and other credit institutions. Second, county agents have acted as key men handling emergency crop and feed loans. Third, the farm-debt adjustment work, which was a necessary prerequisite to refinancing farmers excessively in debt, was aided materially by the Extension Service.

The purpose of the stop-gap emergency financing was to provide loans immediately to prevent foreclosures, to enable farmers to get credit to put in their crops, and to prevent the starvation of cattle in drought areas last year. Much of the credit for the success of this emergency program very properly goes to the untiring efforts of the county agent and other members of the Extension Service.

The Farm Credit Administration is now primarily engaged in a less urgent—but in the long run more important—task. This permanent work is to enable farmers to purchase credit cooperatively on terms adapted to their especial needs and at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business practice. The three main types of credit used by farmers are available cooperatively through institutions under the Farm Credit Administration. The Federal land banks make long-term farm mortgage loans. The production credit associations provide short-term funds for agricultural production purposes. The banks for cooperatives are set up to finance farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations on a sound business basis.

Except for land banks, the set-up of cooperative credit machinery is new to some farmers, but its purpose is simple. Fundamentally, each of these credit institutions is a cooperative group of farmers organized to buy money from investment markets and reloan it for agricultural purposes on terms suited to farmers' needs and at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound operation.

While a great many farmers are already entirely familiar with the meaning of farm management and the effective use of credit, I know of nothing more important to the rank and file of farmers today than the need for more attention to farm finance and the teaching of constructive farm credit. This need should be met not only in agricultural colleges and universities but, also, through the efforts of county agents and vocational agricultural teachers in their daily work with farmers.

Farm credit is a two-edge sword. It cuts both ways. It is a powerful agency for good, especially at this time, in the hands of farmers who know how to use it, but it can very often cut the wrong way for the farmer who doesn't know. For guidance and advice in using the credit facilities now available to farmers through the Farm Credit Administration, a great many farmers will look to the county agent.

A Maine Farmer paying off his loan to the Secretary of the Aroostock Production Credit Association

After the experience of depression, many farmers are "debt conscious" and may be inclined to think of credit or debts as something inherently bad. On the other hand, there are other farmers who may be inclined to think that, after the death of depression, the more adequate credit now provided is like manna from heaven, to be applied for in unusually large doses.

The opportunity for agricultural leaders and teachers to help develop a sane attitude toward farm credit is unusually great. Where farmers have been affected by the fear psychology of the depression,

their attention might be drawn to the fact that now, perhaps, rather than in times of inflation, is a good time for some men to purchase farms, while others may profitably refinance mortgages or other debts which cannot be paid promptly. Farmers who have accumulated debts during the urgency of the depression may be paying an accumulation of high charges for interest, renewals, and the like. If these debts cannot be paid promptly, ordinarily the farmer will profit by refinancing them into a long-term mortgage. This is true because long-term mortgage money is now available at very reasonable terms. The Federal land banks are making new loans through national farm loan associations at 4 percent a year—the lowest rate in their history.

In view of this low interest rate and the improvement that has already taken place in farm conditions, it is not too soon for farmers to begin making improvements in farm land and buildings, badly needed in many instances after the years of depression. Major improvements requiring mortgage loans may be financed with land-bank loans at the interest rate of 4 percent.

While, on the one hand, it is important to point out to farmers where and how credit may be used profitably at this time, on the other hand it is equally important, as conditions improve, to help farmers guard against the dangers of excessive optimism. In the long-time interest of credit education and in the immediate interest of sound financing, it is highly important to remember how many farm losses and foreclosures have had their beginning in unsound credit at times when farm land values were booming.

At present there is some room for improvement in land values, but prices beyond a certain point mean higher taxes, heavier interest, and generally difficult progress for the farmer who is trying to work his way out of debt. One of the soundest things the Farm Credit Administration has done has been to make loans in line with normal values, using farm commodity prices received by farmers during the pre-war period, 1909–1914, as a guide to normal values. That's as near as we can come to making loans that will give farmers the maximum assurance of paying out, without taking undue chances of losing the property.

Now is the opportune time to put production financing on a more satisfactory basis than the farmer experienced prior to 1933. Thousands of farmers are still financing their crop needs by merchant credit. Merchants may be excellent dispensers of products, but ordinarily the cost of "store" credit is high. Farmers can usually effect appreciable savings by obtaining their credit, as they buy their supplies, from a bank or a credit association.

In some sections of the country particularly, farmers have experienced much difficulty in obtaining production credit at anywhere near reasonable rates. Of the loans made during the last year by one production credit association in the Corn Belt, 122 loans were made to pay debts due financing companies that were charging from 3 percent to 3½ percent interest per month. At the present time, not one of these loans is delinquent. Although some decline has taken place during the last 2 years in the rates charged farmers for short-term credit, many farmers are paying excessively high charges on debts incurred prior to 1933.

Now is also a good time for the young farmer or tenant who has accumulated some savings, to buy a good farm and home of his own, provided that he can buy at a reasonable price and is not taken in by land speculators. It would be well to remember that in normal times mortgage indebtedness has been the primary means for most farmers to become farm owners. To get a farm of his own the young farmer must either leave his father's home and go out and buy a farm, or, if he remains at home, he must buy out the other heirs.

The depression held up the normal movement of young farmers and tenants into the farm-ownership class. Realizing that, Congress authorized the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to young farmers and tenants to buy farms on the same terms as loans are available to refinance debts.

The Land Bank Commissioner can now make loans up to 75 percent of the normal appraised agricultural value of farms for their purchase. Thus, young farmers and tenants with a 25 percent down payment may finance the purchase of farms with all the advantages of long-term loans having reasonable rates of interest and no renewals to pay. Other farmers who can profitably use more land may have an opportunity to purchase it now, or it may be the time for some farmers to sell their poor farms and buy better ones.

It will be helpful if the Extension Service continues to assist in informing the farmer of the credit services available through the Farm Credit Administration. In certain areas farmers still are not fully familiar with these services. It is important that this information reach farmers in an educational way rather than through any process of high-pressure selling.

Extension at 50° Below

The work with the colonists at Palmer, Matanuska Valley, this past summer was hampered by a lack of transportation and the general confusion. We tried to hold regular meetings in various camps, and out of these meetings a few permanent clubs have been organized. As soon as the school is finished and the busses become available, I think the women will be able to carry on a definite program of work. Besides club work, we established a market where women can sell what they make. Although some of our sales did not amount to a great deal, some of the women were able to earn some money. One lady made a loom and had sold more than $50 worth of scarfs. Another lady who lived 7 miles out in the country hitchhiked into town every day for a week and earned $9 from the sale of her scarfs. I feel certain that some of the women will be able to make a number of things that will sell.

Alaska is living up to its reputation this week—50° below zero this morning.—*Mrs. Lydia Fohn-Hansen, Assistant Director, Home Economics, Alaska.*

Farm Buildings

Requests for farm-building plans have increased almost 100 percent in Kentucky during the past year, with 610 sets of plans sent out up to October 28, 1935.

Land-Grant Colleges Broadcast From Campus

"How Land-Grant Colleges Serve the Public" is to be the theme of the 1936 Land-Grant College Hour, which is to broadcast a full 60-minute program direct from some land-grant college campus every third Wednesday in the month over the regular Farm and Home Hour network of 50 stations, from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

This service, direct from college campus to farm home, was made possible through the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Co., which is installing necessary broadcasting equipment, leasing lines, and providing the other necessary facilities. The plan was presented to the radio committee of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, and the plan and theme were endorsed by the association at their annual meeting in November.

The first program of the series was presented by Illinois as a feature of the thirty-ninth annual Farm and Home Week on January 15. The famous University of Illinois concert band was featured, together with several special musical numbers from the University of Illinois School of Music. An interesting part of the program was a presentation of the role played by Illinois in the starting of the land-grant college system of education through the thinking and activities of the late Jonathan B. Turner. S. G. Turner, one of his descendents, who is now county agricultural agent in Livingston County, Ill., represented one branch of the land-grant college service.

Eleven institutions have been selected for the 1936 broadcasts. Each institution will present a 1-hour program from its own campus. The States to take part are Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont. The twelfth program will be broadcast from Chicago at the time of the annual meeting of the association.

THIS group of New Mexico Crop Improvement Association officers traveled an average of 1,800 miles to Chicago to honor George R. Quesenberry at the meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association, of which he was retiring president. For 18 years before his appointment as director of extension in New Mexico last July, Mr. Quesenberry had served as extension agronomist and had been largely responsible for the organization and development of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association. As secretary of the association, Mr. Quesenberry has been active in the affairs of the International Association, acting as secretary in 1933 and as president for the past 2 years.

Oregon Surveys the Future

(*Continued from page 26*)

present workers to see how worth while were the efforts put forth in those earlier conferences."

Following the series of conferences 10 years ago, the reports for nearly every county were published and served for years as local handbooks for the guidance of growers. These reports served this year as foundation or "points of departure" for the new information and reports.

The extent to which the community cooperated in some of these older conferences is indicated in the following excerpt from the foreword of one of the printed reports:

"Committees of farmers gave thought and time to preparation; local merchants, railroads, dairy manufacturers, feed dealers, and others cooperated in furnishing information helpful to the conference. The extension service of the State agricultural college supplied specialists who brought to the conference the latest information on trends of production and marketing in the State, the Nation, and the world (insofar as they were related to local agriculture) and assisted the conference groups in making their reports."

Same Plan Followed Now

About the same plan for holding the actual conference is being followed this year. The advance schedule of all the conferences was made to allow the specialists from the central staff to proceed from conference to conference where each would be most needed. It was arranged so that each of the commodity committees would be "serviced" by a specialist from the central staff at least during the first day of the conference. After the report has been largely formulated, it is not always necessary for the specialist to remain for the second day, when the reports are considered, modified, and adopted.

Here in Oregon the success of these conferences is generally recognized and accepted, but this success has been in direct proportion to the extent that it was possible to obtain intelligent local cooperation and participation. When the reports represented the conclusions of the farmers themselves after considering all facts presented, they became a guide for the future in which the growers themselves had confidence.

On Starting a Council

Although home-demonstration clubs in northern Rhode Island have been organized with officers and local project leaders for 6 years, they have never had a county council until this year, according to Vivian P. MacFawn, home demonstration agent in Bristol County.

Each club has now elected a woman to serve on the council for 1 year. Her duties are to serve as a sort of liaison officer between the club and the State office in reporting what the women in the community need, what they wish to have included in the projects, suggestions and criticisms concerning the work, and to help in reaching more young farm mothers.

A letter was written to the council women asking them to come to a meeting in July and to be prepared for discussion on the above points. On one of the hottest days in July, 22 communities out of 28 were represented. They met at a log cabin on the shores of a little lake and brought their lunch and food to be cooked at the fireplace. Sara E. Coyne, State home demonstration leader, told the women the purposes of the council and urged them to be quiet powers behind the throne in all affairs pertaining to project work, selection of the right local leaders, in getting members more interested in following new suggestions, and pointed out that a council member should know exactly what each member of her club had done in each project.

Each member present was asked what project had helped her the most in the last year or so. A majority said that work on upholstering and repair of furniture and bedroom improvement had been especially helpful; 16 found clothing work beneficial, and 12 had profited most by the foods and nutrition projects. Most of those present spoke very highly of leader training schools.

Actual construction of clothing was reported as being most helpful. This included pattern altering and short cuts. Those who had made men's clothing felt well repaid. Those who spoke of benefits of the nutrition project said that their families were better in health through the winter, thereby reducing doctors' bills and eliminating colds. Some said they had taken a keen interest in the food-buying project and had induced local stores to sell cooperatively to them. One said that the bedroom project taught her that by doing the work herself and buying wallpaper wholesale she could do all the rooms at once so that everything would look nice at the same time. Her cost was $5.76 for two bedrooms, hall, pantry, and kitchen.

When the women were asked to plan the projects for the future, it was found that they had done their part in being ready to answer questions—some even had copious notes with them. Besides regular project work they asked for special help in family-relation problems involving etiquette and manners of young people. They said that their clubs would make up a kit of inexpensive, useful Christmas gifts. They decided that each club should have committees to serve for 2 months each to pass on specific subject matter to young mothers who could not attend meetings. They also said they were very much interested in ascertaining just what was being done by their towns in the way of preschool round-ups, clinics, and the need for further work, and generally showed a real and efficient interest in all extension problems.

Death Ends Notable Career

THE entire Extension Service mourns the death of Director C. A. Keffer, for the past 21 years director in Tennessee, who died at the home of his sister in Des Moines, Iowa, December 31, 1935.

Director Keffer was born at Des Moines June 11, 1861, and was reared in that city. He completed special courses at Iowa State College in 1887 with the degree of master of horticulture. His active life led him into many States. He first taught in North Dakota, then in Missouri, and later spent 3 years as assistant chief of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture. After a year at New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College he accepted a position with the University of Tennessee, which he held from 1900 to 1914, at which time he was made the first director of the Tennessee Extension Service. He has been active in the extension sections of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, first as secretary, then chairman of the subsection on extension work. In 1931 he was appointed to serve 3 years on the committee on extension organization and policy.

Songs That Live

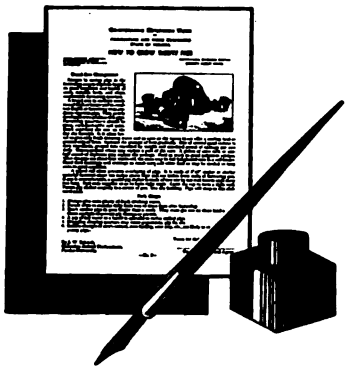
"Songs that live" are to be the musical feature of the national 4–H club radio programs during 1936. They will be played by the United States Marine Band with annotations by R. A. Turner, of the Federal Extension Service. The February program features such old favorites as "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes", "Old Refrain", "Annie Laurie", "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms", "All Through the Night", "Aloha Oe", "Song of the Volga Boatmen", and "Home on the Range."

The national 4–H radio program is broadcast from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., eastern standard time, on the first Saturday of each month over stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co.

Marketing Lambs

The local grading of lambs before they are loaded for shipment is proving successful in Kansas. On an advertised shipping date in the county, producers bring in hundreds of lambs from many farms. These lambs are graded and marked, and the producer is given an opportunity to take back home the lambs that do not grade in a class commanding a good price. This affords a very effective result demonstration, as many producers can be seen talking together as to how they produced the good lambs, as well as receiving a very instructive lecture by the grader who is usually a representative from the packing plant and well qualified to give a good demonstration.

Take a Letter, Please



Circular Letters Turned the Trick for Indiana's Thrifty Pig Project

After meeting with indifferent success for 4 years, Indiana turned to circular letters to interest farmers in producing thrifty pigs. Ten circular letters sent to farmers are producing results. The first letter was sent a week or two before their sows were to farrow. All except 3 in a survey of 100 farmers had adopted some of the recommendations.

AS THE old saying goes, talk, unless properly followed up, often goes into one ear and out of the other. Indiana has found that circular letters, when well written and timely, meet the acid test in strengthening the auditory and visual impressions received at demonstrations and meetings. More than 7 years ago, John W. Schwab, animal husbandry specialist of the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department, inaugurated a project dealing with the production of thrifty pigs. After 4 years of the usual demonstrations and farmer meetings, Mr. Schwab felt that he was not making so much progress as he might, so he started to contact the farmers cooperating in the project by means of printed form letters.

Naturally, after some experience with this type of approach, changes were made in the methods of handling the material and getting it into the hands of the man for whom it was written. In 1935, 22 county agents were working on the project in their counties, each cooperating with approximately 100 producers. The producers were asked to enroll in the project, giving the number of sows in their herds and the approximate dates at which the sows were expected to farrow. The county agents then separated the enrollment cards into files which differed as to the dates the sows were to farrow. Those producers whose pigs were expected during February were placed in one group; those expecting new additions the first half of March were placed in another group; and those whose sows were to become mothers after the middle of March were placed in a third group.

The form letters, which were printed on colored paper, were then placed in the hands of the county agents after they had been prepared at Purdue. Letters 1 and 2 of the set of 10 messages were to be sent to farmers so that they would be received a week or more before the date of farrowing. Letters 3 and 4 followed in a prearranged time, and all those sent after letter 4 were sent to all producers at the same time, regardless of when the pigs had been farrowed.

That this method of handling extension projects is effective is shown by the results of a personal survey of 100 cooperating farmers made by Mr. Schwab recently. He found that 85 percent of the cooperators moved their sows from places of infection at farrowing time, as recommended in the letters. Thirty-five percent scrubbed the farrowing pens, and 62 cleaned and disinfected, while only 3 did nothing.

Eight of those interviewed used the pig starter recommended by Mr. Schwab (70 pounds corn, 20 pounds wheat, 10 pounds tankage), while 20 used other combinations to start their pigs. Mr. Schwab reported that 95 of the 100 farmers interviewed said that they were benefited by the letters and that 74 of them were keeping the letters for reference, while some of the others were keeping the letters they felt were most helpful. The survey showed that the farmers believed the letters on sanitation were the most important in the series whereas those on feeds and feeding were a close second in popularity.

Honored by Epsilon Sigma Phi

Certificates of recognition for outstanding extension work during 1935 were awarded to 13 extension workers at the Grand Council Convocation of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary extension fraternity. These men and women, honored by their coworkers for their noteworthy extension accomplishments, represented every part of the country and many lines of endeavor. They are Rodney Tucker, Colorado county agent; J. C. Taylor, director, Montana; C. R. Fillerup, Arizona county agent; T. A. Coleman, assistant director, Indiana; J. M. Feltner, Kentucky State agent, 4-H club work; Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Texas specialist in rural women's organization; Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn, North Carolina home demonstration agent; Mrs. Edith M. Barrus, Florida home demonstration agent; Director T. B. Symons, of Maryland; Director A. L. Deering, of Maine; Director Cecil W. Creel, of Nevada; Dr. Nellie Kedzie Jones, Wisconsin; and Neale S. Knowles, Iowa.

This organization, now entering its tenth year, has chapters in 46 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, with a membership of about 1,900 extension workers, all of whom have a record of 10 years of successful service. They plan to continue giving special recognition each year to those extension workers, both county and State, who make an outstanding record of achievement.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Potato Program

Since the 10-year-old New Hampshire 300-bushel potato club was established in 1926, the State's average yield has increased from 165 bushels per acre to 185 bushels in 1934. As high yield is usually accompanied by low cost per bushel, these figures indicate real progress.

A second indication of progress is shown in the fact that in 1932, for example, 40 percent of the growers planted potatoes in soil which had previously been in sod or hay land. In 1934 only 25 percent was planted in sod land where wireworms are likely to cause trouble.

A third improvement is the quantity of seed used per acre, the five best growers having used an average of 17 bushels per acre in 1929, 20 bushels in 1932, and 21 in 1934.

A fourth important trend is in the greater use of double-strength fertilizer, especially on the medium to heavy soils.

More frequent spraying or dusting has also given excellent returns.

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Better Barns

In Kentucky special emphasis has been laid on tobacco-barn improvement which has resulted in approximately 1,000 barns being ventilated with ridge ventilators and hundreds of others improved by other types of repairs.

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Daily Radio

A 5-minute radio talk for farmers now goes on the air in Maine every weekday except Saturday. The State department of agriculture broadcasts on Monday and Tuesday, the experiment station on Wednesday, members of the extension staff give short subject-matter talks on Thursday, and on Friday the Maine Farm Radio News is presented.

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Egg Auction

Pennsylvania cooperative egg auctions marketed eggs worth more than a million dollars last year, F. E. Manning, extension specialist in agricultural economics at the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Members of the cooperatives received an average of more than 30½ cents per dozen for 4,038,550 dozen eggs which sold for $1,231,859.57. This high average was for all grades and sizes.

Manning explains that the producers receive the high average price because 88½ percent of their large- and medium-sized eggs are sold in the two top grades. Sales of 34½ percent of the eggs are in the top, or fancy, grade and 54 percent in the second, or extra, grade.

Slightly more than two-thirds of the eggs marketed by the cooperative auctions during the past year were sold as large eggs averaging 24 ounces or more a dozen. One association sold almost three-fourths, or 73.3 percent, of its members' eggs in that size.

Cooperative egg auctions in Pennsylvania have grown steadily since the first one was started in July 1930. Sales jumped from $226,435 for the year ended September 30, 1932, to $546,991 the following year and to $853,596 the next year.

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After Camp

Since 1927, the first year of the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., Arkansas has sent 36 delegates to that meeting. Seven of the young men and seven of the young women are farming or are homemakers and leaders in their communities.

Twenty-three of the thirty-six have obtained college or university training or are now attending such institutions; 14 are now in attendance at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture. Accounting for those who have completed their training, 5 are county agents or home demonstration agents, 4 are vocational agricultural teachers, 3 are farmers, 3 are homemakers, and 2 have entered other professions.

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Youngster

A birthday party extraordinary is reported by County Agent Bob Endicott of Warrick County, Ind. Mr. Clint F. Hesler, cow tester, gave his friends a birthday party, unusual because it was his own birthday. The friends were members of cow-testing associations in Fountain, Posey, Vanderburgh, and Warrick Counties. More unusual is the fact that Mr. Hesler is the oldest cow tester in America, both in years of service and years of age. It was his eightieth birthday and 250 friends whom he had served came to his party at the Bluegrass Community House. Mr. Hesler's two sons followed their father's example. Alfred is county agent in Fountain County, Ind., and Ray is on the staff of the College of Agriculture in Tennessee.

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Marketing

A Federal-Territorial food-products inspection and standardization service has been established in Hawaii through the efforts of the Extension Service. To supplement and amplify this work, a marketing specialist has been appointed to the extension staff.

AMONG OURSELVES

DELAWARE has a new extension editor in the person of John H. Skinner, Jr., who has been assisting Tom Johnston with extension editorial work in Indiana. This is the first extension editor for the State of Delaware, and the appointment was effective January 1, 1936.

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EDITORIAL assistants have been appointed recently in two States to aid in preparing home-economics material. Mrs. Blanche E. Hyde, assistant State home demonstration leader, has been appointed home-economics editor on the staff of I. G. Kinghorn, extension editor in Colorado. Gertrude Dieken, assistant extension editor to take care of home-economics information, is the new addition to the staff of L. R. Combs in Iowa.

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VERMONT announces the appointment of Harry P. Mileham, extension editor. Mr. Mileham has been with Rutgers University in New Jersey. The Vermont appointment became effective December 9.

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CLARA K. DUGAN, formerly home demonstration agent in Richland County, N. Dak., has recently been added to the home-economics staff of the North Dakota Extension Service and will specialize in child welfare and family relations. Miss Dugan will cooperate with homemaker clubs, 4-H club leaders, parent-teacher associations and other similar organizations.

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RURAL young people's work in Iowa will be under the direction of Earl N. Shultz, newly appointed specialist in charge of organizations for young people between 21 and 30 years of age. About 50 of these groups have been organized and are conducting meetings. Mr. Shultz has been the extension dairyman in that State.

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MARY STILWELL BUOL, home demonstration leader in Nevada, has quite a record as an officeholder. She is adviser on the program committee, Nevada Farm Bureau Federation; State chairman, department American home, State Federation of Women's Clubs; State health chairman, Nevada Federation of Business and Professional Women; and director and member of executive committee of the Nevada Public Health Association.

COUNTY PLANNING

Fundamental to Sound Agricultural Development

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act places added emphasis upon the necessity for and value of the county planning project. Many States regard this as one of the most fundamental projects ever undertaken by the Extension Service. They were actively engaged with this project at the time the Court rendered its decision. Since then most extension workers have been able to give this project more attention than previously seemed possible.

MUCH has been accomplished in recent months through the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Extension Service in enabling farmers to visualize more definitely the problems facing them as individual producers and those facing agriculture as an industry. This holds true for both production problems and the problems of more efficient marketing. However, even greater accomplishments remain to be attained. The county planning project serves as an effective medium through which these agricultural problems can be attacked in an organized manner. The keen interest being evinced by farmers throughout the country in a unified attack upon our agricultural problems should encourage us all to give this endeavor our fullest possible attention.

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FIRST MILESTONE IN CONTINUOUS PLANNING The phase of this project being undertaken this winter should mark only the first milestone in a continuous process of planning agricultural adjustments. Continuously changing economic conditions and situations constantly demand appraisal of local problems and adjustments necessary to meet these problems. No one can be better equipped to make these appraisals in light of local conditions than farmers themselves. The county committees which have been organized to carry out this project can and should exert a powerful influence in the development of future local and national agricultural policies. They should be kept functioning with this end in view.

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AGENTS VISUALIZE GREATER OPPORTUNITIES County extension agents throughout the country are entering into this project with much interest as its possibilities become more apparent. They are in touch with the sources of information which relate the individual farm and the local county problems to the problems of the area and the Nation as a whole. This program gives them a chance to place more emphasis on long-time phases of outlook work, on successful types and systems of farming, on soil conservation, and on good land use. A better evaluation of these interlocking problems can be obtained through bringing this information, adequately organized and interpreted, to local committees and other farmers for their consideration. This will help in making sound recommendations on needed adjustments and means of attaining them.

IT IS through such endeavor that the Extension Service has been able to render the valuable assistance to farmers that it has in the past. This project, vitally essential as it is, should occupy a prominent place in our current and future extension programs.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES ON PARADE

New Radio Programs Broadcast Direct from Campus

"How Land-Grant Colleges Serve the Public" is the central theme for a new series of radio programs which was ushered in by the presentation on January 15 of the University of Illinois.

Each monthly program consists of one hour of talks and music planned, arranged, and produced entirely by the staff and the musical organizations of the different institutions. It will be broadcast from the campus to millions of homes over the Farm and Home Hour network of 50 radio stations.

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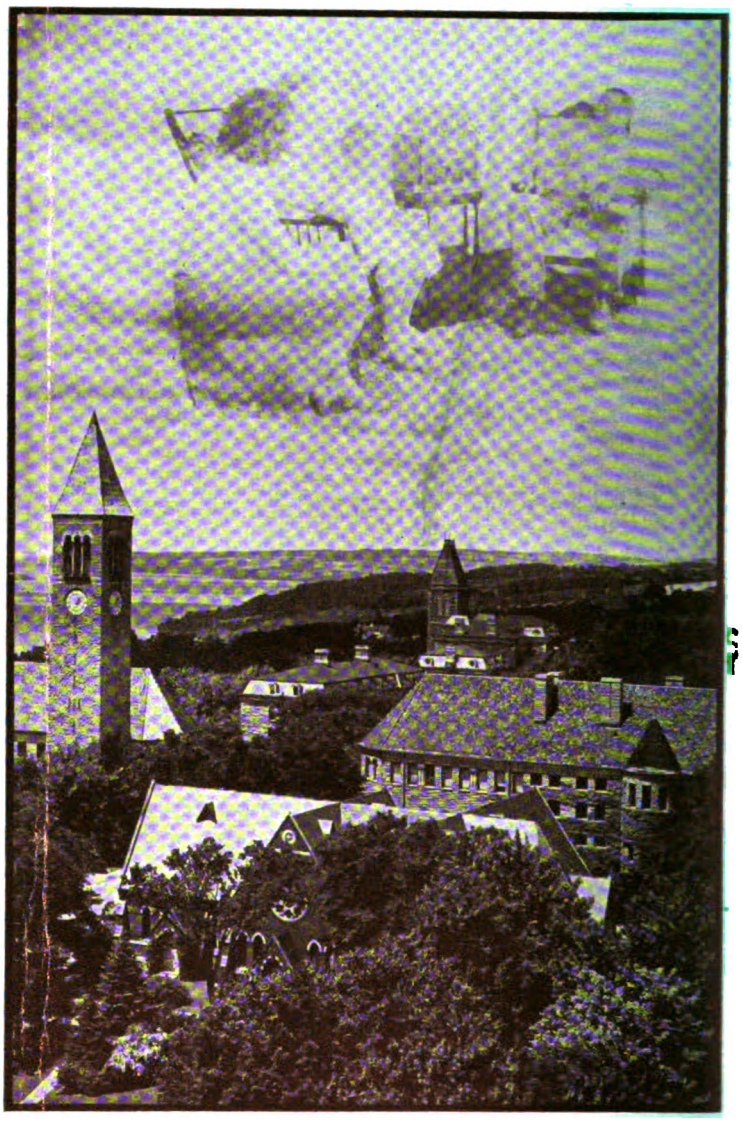
The new type of Land-Grant College radio program has been made possible by the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Land-Grant Colleges.

SCHEDULE, 1936
12:30 to 1:30 p. m., E. S. T.

JANUARY 15	. . ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 19	. NEW YORK
MARCH 18	. . . . COLORADO
APRIL 15	. . . . . ARKANSAS
MAY 20	. . . . . OREGON
JUNE 17	. . . . . MASSACHUSETTS
JULY 15	. . . . . SOUTH DAKOTA
AUGUST 19	. . . VERMONT
SEPTEMBER 16	. FLORIDA
OCTOBER 21	. . KANSAS
NOVEMBER 18	. L.-G. C. MEETING
DECEMBER 16	. KENTUCKY



Tune in on the Land-Grant College Radio Hour

The third Wednesday of every month
From 12:30 to 1:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

VOL. 7, NO. 3 MARCH 1936

Extension Service Review

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

In This Issue

FOR 3 years the Soil Conservation Service has been cooperating with the Extension Service. For 2 years it was an agency of the Department of the Interior and this April is celebrating its first anniversary with the Department of Agriculture. In "Redeeming the Good Earth" Dillon S. Myer, Chief of the Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning, Soil Conservation Service, emphasizes the need for maintaining close relationships between Extension and Soil Conservation.

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FARMERS in east Texas are making good use of the timber in their back yards. By trimming their trees and cutting the surplus each year they are improving their woodlots. Through demonstrations by the extension forester they have found that cutting their lumber with a farm sawmill, made of second-hand machinery and parts of an old automobile, saves about $3 less per thousand feet than it would cost them if the work were done at large sawmills.

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MOST people think of the Tennessee Valley Authority as an agency for the development of electric power for use on the farm and in the city. There is, of course, much more to TVA development than this. One of the thrilling and spectacular stories concerns what happened to the 3,348 families, for the most part farmers, who had to be moved from the area to be flooded by the construction of the Norris Dam. How extension workers aided these families in finding new homes is told in the article entitled "New Farms for old."

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MUCH interest is being shown in the baby beeves which 4–H boys and girls are raising in the grazing sections of Oregon, according to the article entitled "Oregon Baby-Beef Clubs." The monthly weighing of the calves has attracted much attention in each community where neighbors gather to see how the animals are progressing. A unique arrangement of stock scales mounted on a trailer traveled a circuit of nine counties—a total of 9,880 miles—and weighed 1,310 head of livestock.

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IN "What About Resettlement?" R. G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture and Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, tells about the future of resettlement activities and how extension work fits into the picture.

Contents

On The Calendar

Association for Child Education, New York, N. Y., April 28–May 2.

American Association for Adult Education, New York, N. Y., May.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milwaukee, Wis., May 11–15.

Associated Country Women of the World, Washington, D. C., May 31–June 6.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–24.

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27–July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–9.

BEGINNING with one man who was appointed only a year after the Department of Agriculture was established, the Bureau of Entomology has now grown into a large organization that specializes in every phase of economic entomology. The story of the entomologists' fight against man's most numerous and probably most destructive enemies is a long one. In "The Role of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Extension Work" Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, tells about the part that his bureau plays in helping extension workers to protect the farmer against insect invasions.

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THE farmers of Santa Cruz County, Calif., are "fired" with enthusiasm about "Only Half as Many Fires." With fire hazards 400 percent worse than the previous year, people of the county reduced by 50 percent the number of fires, and the amount of damage was 90 percent less. Tours, demonstrations, exhibits, and educational programs were largely responsible for the marked reduction in fire losses.

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"DISCUSSION in the Modern Mode" tells how six discussion groups were organized in Iowa in 1935.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHULP, *Acting Editor*

Redeeming the Good Earth

Important Role Played by County Agent in Soil Conservation

DILLON S. MYER
Chief, Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning,
Soil Conservation Service

Gullies, such as this in a Maine potato field, waste fertile soil.

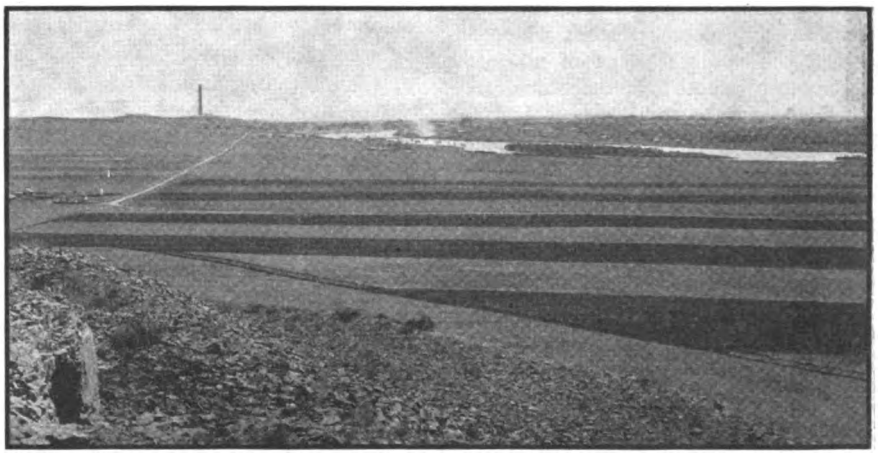
IN APRIL, when the Soil Conservation Service marks its first anniversary as an agency of the Department of Agriculture, it will be completing its third year of cooperation with the Extension Service.

When the Service was being developed as an emergency organization in the Department of the Interior in 1933, the various States, the directors of extension, and their staffs assisted in the selection of erosion-control demonstration areas, and many of the first employees of the Service came from State extension rolls.

Since the Soil Conservation Service became a permanent agency of the Department of Agriculture by act of Congress in April 1935, this early cooperation between two agencies of different governmental departments has crystallized into the closer relationship that can exist only among members of the same departmental family.

The Service has recognized, since the beginning of the national erosion-control program, that cooperation with older, well-established agricultural organizations, with the State extension staffs, and with the individual farmers must be a basic, guiding principle of operation.

It was obvious from the outset that the introduction of tested and approved soil-conservation and erosion-control methods on a substantial scale throughout the country constituted a task so gigantic that neither the Soil Conservation Service nor any other single governmental agency could hope to carry out a Nation-wide program independently of other agencies and without the cooperation of the States and the farmers themselves.



And this scene in Montana shows how strip farming helps to keep the soil from blowing.

It was only logical, therefore, that the Soil Conservation Service should turn to the Extension Service for a great deal of that much-needed cooperation, for no other agency possesses comparable facilities for reaching the individual farmer.

The county agent will have to perform much of the educational work so essential to the soil-conservation program. He will be called upon to guide the farmer's interest to soil conservation, to acquaint the farmer with the erosion-control demonstrations, and to urge adoption of recommended measures.

Moreover, the county agent will play an important part in directing the program of the Service into the channels of operation marked out for the future. In the report of the secretary's committee on soil conservation, submitted June 5, 1935, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture June 6, it was strongly recommended that "wherever feasible,

(*Continued on page 46*)

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Trees Behind the Cornfields

Portable Sawmill Utilizes East Texas Back-yard Woods

ABOARD for the fence, a door for the farmhouse, a few shingles to keep the home dry, or a railing for the baby crib—all are to be found in the east Texas farmer's back yard.

The farmer would have future high-quality saw timber, if he could just cut his own lumber. And why not?

Board feet after board feet, all waiting for the managing genius of the east Texas farmer who looks on his forest land as an asset instead of as a liability.

Growing trees, like growing corn, need care. The farmers of the timberland are becoming more and more aware of the possibilities in their back-yard forests as the years go by. Farm sawmills are becoming popular as well as practicable.

Taking care of their trees, trimming them, cutting the surplus each year between planting times, making their own lumber, their own shingles, their own boards—these operations are fast becoming a paying business for the farmers of the piney lands in Texas.

A recent 2-day demonstration showing the profitable utilization of farm timber was held on Paul Lowe's farm 6 miles east of Livingston by C. W. Simmons, extension forester of the Texas Extension Service.

More than 75 farm men visited the farm sawmill demonstration which included the manufacturing of all forms of lumber products including shingles.

"The farm sawmill, at which the lumber was cut, was made of second-hand machinery and parts of an old automobile—all ordinary things to be found laying around the average farmyard", Simmons explained to the men as he set up the portable farm sawmill.

About 800 board feet of lumber was cut from timber nearby on Lowe's farm woods, which he cut and carted with the cart which is a part of the sawmill. This cart is made from a Fresno scraper, and it loads and dumps the logs with power from the farmer's team.

"The logs from which this lumber was cut scaled about 400 board feet by the Doyle rule, a common rule used in the South by sawmill men to purchase timber from farmers. This simple rule was fairly accurate for large virgin timber, but it underruns the actual cut of

second-growth timber from 25 to 75 percent", according to Mr. Simmons.

He went on to explain that the international rule, which is being encouraged as a more satisfactory rule for second-growth timber, scaled these logs close to the actual mill cut which was 800 board feet.

The farmers in this locality stated that the average selling price of timber is $3 per thousand board feet of log, scaled by the use of the Doyle rule. The 400 board feet, as this lumber cut amounted to by the Doyle rule, would be worth in stumpage value $1.20 and by the international rule $2.40.

Paul Lowe, on whose farm the farm sawmill demonstration was held, stated that he would have had to pay about $20 a thousand for lumber. The 800 feet would, therefore, cost him $16 if he bought it.

The cost of lumber manufacturing with sawmills, such as demonstrated at this meeting, is on an average about $3 less per thousand board feet than with large sawmills. This is largely because of small timber. The farm sawmill can be moved close to the timber to reduce logging costs.

Farm timber can be handled easily with small log carts, farm equipment, and teams. It was estimated that Paul Lowe could cut 25,000 board feet per year from his 85-acre woodland.

Lowe's farm is the average east Texas farm, as is shown by the following figures: His farm is composed of 138 acres, 84 of which are in timber. Last year he raised 150 bushels of corn on 10 acres, 2 bales of cotton on 10 acres, netted himself $80 on 3 acres of tomatoes, planted 3 acres of peanuts, also raised one-half acre of sweetpotatoes and some peas. Lowe had a one-quarter-acre truck garden on which he grew cabbages, beans, peas, okra, eggplants, turnips, and onions. He also has six peach trees.

His wife canned vegetables to keep them in green food until the next truck crop was harvested.

Lowe's livestock consists of 2 horses, 1 mule, 20 hogs, 25 Cornish game chickens, and 20 stock cattle.

He has 20 acres devoted to pastures, besides possible grazing on his forest land.

From this description, it is easy to see that a live-at-home program is possible on this farm. Paul Lowe admits that the best possible cash crop and paying business he has is really in his back yard behind the cornfields.

"The farmers in Texas, as in most States, own most of the timber, and they use most of this timber. The black land farmers of Texas do not have timber and offer a very definite market for the surplus timber products from the eastern portion of the State where the pine and hardwoods have grown to timber size", the extension forester explained.

For general farm construction, rough lumber is satisfactory. However, small planers are being developed to turn out finished lumber products. The farmers at this demonstration in Polk County stated that they could use the slab material on their back fences. The tops will be used for firewood, along with worthless trees which are either killed or cut to improve the growth of the better timber. Very few trees need to be wasted on the farm.

County Judge W. J. Tullos, who became highly enthusiastic over the farm sawmill demonstration, said before the group: "If the farm sawmill is used extensively in Polk County and throughout east Texas, new farm homes will spring up, and many old, dilapidated ones will be rebuilt."

Polk County farmers were agreed that the board for the fence, the door for the farmhouse, a few shingles, or a railing for the baby crib are all to be found in their own back yards.

Airplanes

The aerial method of checking cotton and rice compliance has proved accurate, economical, and practical in Arkansas County, Ark. It was necessary to fly approximately 700,000 acres of land to measure 94,797 acres. By charging the total expense, the cost was a little more than 7 cents an acre.

What About Resettlement?

Sweep of Task Ahead and How Extension Can Help

R. G. TUGWELL
Under Secretary of Agriculture

Administrator,
Resettlement Administration

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AMONG the newer developments directly touching the welfare of rural people and, therefore, of concern to all extension workers is the Resettlement Administration's threefold program of land utilization, resettlement, and rehabilitation. This program has been in progress since last April, when the Resettlement Administration was created by Executive order.

Extension workers have shown their interest in many ways in the work of the Resettlement Administration. Not a few of these well-trained people have been borrowed and now are giving full time to this new emergency service. Many others are giving part time.

Memorandum of Understanding

THE fields of operation of these two governmental agencies partially overlap. Both are concerned in educational work. The relationships have been carefully considered, and a memorandum of understanding between the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Resettlement Administration was signed on June 7, 1935, by Director Warburton of the Extension Service and myself. This memorandum recognizes two phases of a joint program.

In the first place, it states that it is the function of the Cooperative Extension Service to appraise the resources of families proposed for rehabilitation or resettlement and to develop rehabilitation plans for such families and to supervise the execution of such plans. Further, it is agreed that all these services involve more intensive individual assistance and supervision than it has been possible for the Extension Service to render in the past. Accordingly, the Extension Service accepts joint responsibility with the Resettlement Administration for individual assistance and intensive supervision insofar as technical information in agriculture and home economics is concerned.

The second phase of the program relates to functions which generally have been considered as outside of the field of the Extension Service, such as debt adjustment, loans, purchase and lease of land, construction and repair of buildings, and the supplying of human subsistence, feed, seed, and fertilizers.

The joint agreement recognizes that the legal responsibility for carrying out the resettlement and rehabilitation program and final authority rest with the Resettlement Administration. Equal emphasis is given to the fact that the Extension Service is the established and recognized public agency for extending technical and informational service in the field of agriculture and home economics. The Resettlement Administration does not desire to develop a duplicate organization under a separate administration to function in this same field.

The agreement refers also to joint conferences, the selection of appointees, and the desirability of having offices so located as to facilitate joint efforts.

Importance of Close Cooperation

I WOULD like to further emphasize the importance of close cooperation and my own desire to have these relationships satisfactorily worked out in all the States. The progress we are making is gratifying, and in many States it is extremely so. It is our purpose to do everything possible, within reason, to get effective cooperation all along the line from the principal offices in Washington through the regional and State offices to the local offices, and including the local committees whose voluntary service in many cases is deserving of high praise.

I have appointed Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, who was long associated with the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, as a special assistant in the Resettlement Administration, to help to further coordinate the activities of the Administration and the Extension Service. Also, I have taken up with Director

A family in Brown County, Ind., talk things over with the representative of the Rural Resettlement Administration. It is expected that about 20,000 families will be relocated during the year 1936.

Warburton the appointment of a small committee in the Extension Service to discuss with us thoroughly the relationships between the two organizations.

Well-planned home gardens on the McComb Homesteads, Pike County, Miss., will go a long way toward making the people self-supporting. The Extension Service accepts joint responsibility with the Resettlement Administration in supplying technical information and supervision which will make the garden a success.

Activities of the Resettlement Administration

Land utilization usually is mentioned as the first of the activities because of its long-time importance. A fund of more than 40 million dollars is available. Plans have been made to purchase more than 9 million acres of land that is not adapted to its present use. An extensive program of land development is already under way. This land will be converted into forest areas, grazing land, game preserves, parks, and other beneficial public uses.

The scope of work in land utilization includes land classification, rural zoning, measures to discourage the unwise settlement on poor lands, and other policies relating to the best long-time use of the land. Specialists have been stationed at almost every agricultural college to assist in land planning in the States and to work in cooperation with State agencies.

The program emphasizes both suburban and rural resettlement. Four rural-industrial resettlement projects are now under way. Each is located near a large city. Both industrial employment and agricultural production will be sources of income.

Rural resettlement has for its purpose the transferring of farm families from locations that are most unsatisfactory to other locations where it will be possible to succeed in agricultural operations. It is expected that about 20,000 families will be relocated during the year 1936.

Considering the agricultural situation as a whole, only a small beginning has been made in rural resettlement. In such work it is not practicable to adopt a fixed pattern. There will be group resettlement, affording opportunities for cooperative effort in all phases of endeavor. And there will be resettlement of individual families in communities already established. This is commonly referred to as the "infiltration process." As experience is gained, less successful methods will give way to the more successful. Needless to say, the farm families who are moved to new locations will need the help of the Extension Service.

The rehabilitation of farm families is well understood by many extension workers because of their participation in this emergency service. They are familiar with loans based upon farm and home-management plans. Most of them understand the policy of allowing small subsistence grants and the provision for the borrower to make return through work agreements. This arrangement was adopted as an emergency deemed necessary to reduce human want and suffering.

In connection with the supervised loans to rehabilitation clients, scientific agriculture has at once an unusual test and unparalleled opportunity. The undertaking is specific, and the outcome can be measured with reasonable accuracy. This type of assistance makes a special appeal to extension workers who long have sought to introduce better cultural and other farm and marketing practices. It is a large undertaking to put the entire operation of an aided farmer on a plan under which his success or failure will be determined by the cold record of rehabilitation loans paid and unpaid.

Of course, the same is true as to plans that relate to the farm home. In connection with both the farm and the farm-home plans, better management is an index of success. Participation in group or cooperative activities is another index that is being emphasized.

Debt adjustment is an important phase of the rehabilitation program. Reports from specialists in this type of work include many tributes to the extension workers and the people who give their services on committees without compensation.

The interest of any extension worker in the Resettlement Administration's efforts will be determined very largely by his appraisal of their economic and social values and by his judgment as to the influence that they may have upon his own program and activities. He will understand that the Resettlement Administration has been created to meet a national emergency and has been compelled to shape its program with a view to prompt alleviation of distress among farm families in need of public aid. This is not, however, incompatible with achieving basic and fundamental improvements in the social and economic structure of our agricultural establishment. The accomplishment of these enduring benefits will, I believe, appeal strongly to all extension workers.

It is my conviction that as the emergency phases of the program assume less importance the educational phases will become more important. Responsibility for this work, therefore, should be carried increasingly by the permanent agencies which have been established to carry on educational work with the farm families of the Nation.

Music and Dramatics

Forty-two Pennsylvania counties held elimination contests in rural music and dramatic groups for the honor of competing at the sixth annual State tournament at the Pennsylvania Farm Show. More than 50 Illinois counties held county tryouts for the district contests which, in turn, held elimination contests for the seventh State tournament at the annual farm and home week.

A Well-Planned Contest Shows

Value of Green Pastures for Nebraska

Paul H. Stewart, extension agronomist, who supervised the 1935 pasture contest.

BELIEVING in the "back-to-grass" movement, Nebraska farmers are showing the way in a soil-conservation plan of their own.

Always alert and ready to further sound agricultural practices having to do with farm management and cropping methods, farmers in the Cornhusker State in 1935 joined hands together several hundred strong in a State-wide pasture-improvement contest. The project was one of the more successful carried on in the State during the past 20 years.

Evidence showing the need for a sounder pasture and grazing-land management was plentiful during the spring months of 1935. Dust storms earlier in the year swept over most of the State and made living conditions almost impossible for thousands of city and farm families. There was little vegetation to hold the dust. Pastures were practically destroyed during the 1934 drought.

With these things in mind, the first annual Nebraska pasture-improvement contest was formulated on a cooperative basis. The event was sponsored jointly by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, the Extension Service, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the Nebraska Crop Growers' Association. Nearly 500 producers from all parts of the State officially entered. Arthur Peterson, assistant State extension agronomist at the college of agriculture, had direct charge of the event, working under the supervision of P. H. Stewart, extension agronomist.

Cash prizes totaling $1,500 proved to be an inviting feature of the contest. All sponsoring agencies donated funds to make up the total awarded to county and State winners. A State pasture committee composed of faculty members at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, extension workers, representatives of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and a county agricultural agent helped to plan the contest.

Three divisions were included in the 1935 contest. They included classes for those farmers with temporary pastures, a second for those improving old permanent pastures, and a third for those starting new permanent pastures. The classification was a trifle cumbersome, and, as a result, in 1936 the contest is not being separated into divisions. All entries participate in one class.

In getting farmers acquainted with the 1935 event, pasture meetings were held in the eastern half of the State during the early spring months. There producers gathered by the thousands to talk over their grass problems. They worked out rotations, found out about new grasses and how to "rejuvenate" their damaged grasslands. County agricultural agents sponsored the local meetings where a specialist from the college of agriculture spoke.

Highly educational in nature, the contest also afforded an opportunity for pasture tours during the summer months. Farmers went from farm to farm, where they observed various pastures and also studied weeds. The value of clipping weeds, terracing, and various grasses were some of the most important outcomes of these gatherings which usually drew large crowds. Once again, it afforded farmers an opportunity to talk about grass and means of getting more land to pastures.

Active cooperation of county agricultural agents in the majority of counties put the 1935 contest across successfully. County pasture committees were also selected and played an important part in making the event so successful. The event closed with a banquet in Omaha late in the fall which was attended by approximately 400 businessmen and farmers from all over the State.

The results indicated that improvement of grazing lands is going to be important in future years, that many farmers were able to come through the 1934 drought and succeeding unfavorable weather by having much of their land seeded down to grass, that never before was there so much interest shown in bromegrass, that several improved practices must be adopted if grasslands are to return to their former productivity.

The latter included delayed grazing and the fencing of grasslands.

The pasture contest served its purpose well in Nebraska. It not only developed a great number of successful pasture management practices, but it also focused public attention on need for improving grazing lands and having more land in grass. Farmers talked about grasses more than they had in years.

Nebraska's 1935 pasture contest was highly successful. It pointed the way toward a more sane and sound use of grasslands. The 1936 contest will probably achieve more outstanding success.

The champion "County Herd" of 4-H baby beeves at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition was from Union County, Oreg. Two of the five animals were the grand champion and the reserve champion of the show. The animal at the right was the grand champion and the center animal the reserve champion.

Oregon Baby-Beef Clubs

Popular With Young People And Meet Growing Demand

ONE of the most popular and successful 4-H club projects in Oregon at the present time, at least from the standpoint of public interest and attention, is the comparatively new but rapidly growing baby-beef project.

Because a large part of the land in Oregon east of the Cascade Range is suitable only for grazing land, Oregon has long been producing great numbers of beef cattle each year. These are kept on range land in the summer, and some are fed hay through the winter, while carloads of feeder cattle are shipped out each year. Until recently grain fattening of cattle has been comparatively unknown in Oregon.

Largely as a result of a definite educational truth-in-meats campaign sponsored by the Oregon Extension Service through the years, however, the demand for grain-fattened beef is increasing rapidly, and hence in the grain-producing areas of the State many more beef animals are now being fattened out than formerly.

Most of the grain produced in the State is grown in the fertile valleys adjacent to the high, arid range lands of eastern Oregon, and it is in these valleys that the members of the 4-H club staff began a campaign in 1933 to interest farm and ranch boys in baby-beef club work.

Some work in this project had been carried on previously, especially in Union County where the livestock experiment station is located, but it was not definitely promoted until 1933, when a number of boys and some girls enrolled in the project in several counties in the eastern part of the State. It has now become an extremely popular project in that section, with the number of members increasing each year until approximately 200 boys and girls fed baby beeves in 1935.

Counties taking part in this project during the past year were Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur, Umatilla, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler in eastern Oregon, and Yamhill County in the Willamette Valley. About 95 percent of the 200 or more boys and girls who fed out calves exhibited them at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, where they were sold in the 4-H fat-stock auction sale.

In organizing these baby-beef clubs, the first persons approached by the club staff have been the parents, whose cooperation is most essential to the success of this project. To the parents it was pointed out that while some of the boys might fail to make money on their project they would be turning home-grown feeds into meat, as only boys who live on farms where feed is produced are allowed to enroll in the baby-beef project.

A great deal of interest in the work of these young stock raisers has been shown by stockmen, businessmen, bankers, and others. Cattlemen, both purebred breeders and rangemen, have allowed the club members to pick calves from their herds, and the banks have lent the money to pay for them.

The financing of these projects alone has been valuable experience to the club members. Through the cooperation of the banks, every club member recommended by the club agent has been loaned the money to buy a calf. Most of them then insure their calves against death or accident. After they are sold in the fall, the members take their checks to the banks and pay off their notes. The statement was recently made by T. P. Cramer, secretary of the Oregon Bankers' Association, that never to his knowledge has an Oregon 4-H club member failed to meet his obligation at a bank.

Another phase of the project that has been of great value to the club members has been the monthly weighing of their calves and the keeping of detailed feed records. Amount of gain, daily rate of gain, and cost per pound of gain were figured for each calf each month.

To solve the problem of weighing these calves each month, an unique arrangement of scales mounted on a trailer was

devised, and, although it was largely an experiment, it proved its usefulness and practicability last year by traveling a circuit of nine counties once a month. During the 5 months that it was in use it traveled a total of 9,880 miles and weighed 1,310 head of livestock. When the scales were checked over by the farm mechanics staff at the State college in the fall, they were found to be in good condition and, with a few minor repairs to the trailer, were sent on their way again to begin another year of service on a circuit that will probably include at least 10 counties this year.

This is thought to be the only set of portable stock scales in the country. They are mounted on a trailer which is drawn behind the county club agent's car. The scales platform forms the floor of the trailer, with light, flexible springs just heavy enough to carry the scales and rack. Adjustable legs were built on each of the four corners so that it could be made rigid while in use, and the end gate, when lowered, formed an approach up which the animal could be led. It was not even necessary to unhook the trailer from the car, and not more than 5 minutes were required to weigh an animal, providing the animal was cooperative.

The scales and money for the construction of the trailer were provided by the Congress Hotel at Portland, and the work was done in the agricultural engineering department at Oregon State College, largely by students.

The monthly weighing visits drew a great deal of interest in each community, with a number of neighbors often gathering to watch and to find out how the animal was progressing. They also assured a visit from the club agent to the club member at least once a month, which was helpful in maintaining interest and enthusiasm in the work on the part of the boy or girl.

Many of the boys and girls have already obtained one or more animals for the project this year, and it is expected that at least 250 members will be enrolled in baby-beef clubs in 1936, according to L. J. Allen, assistant State club leader, under whose guidance this project has been developed.

4-H Clubs Grow

North Dakota 4-H clubs were characterized by a year of phenomenal growth. There was a 41 percent increase in number of clubs organized and a 46 percent increase in total 4-H club enrollment.

Only Half as Many Fires

Reports a California County

WITH A REDUCTION of 50 percent in the number of fires, and with 90 percent less damage last year than the pervious year, the farm people of Santa Cruz County are proud of their record. Educational work, through fire-control demonstration field meetings, forestry tours, county conservation association, and farm bureau meetings, was one of the reasons why the number of fires in 1935 was 42 compared to the 79 of the previous year, and the acres burned over were 80 instead of the 996 acres of 1934.

"Forest and fire consciousness on the part of the people of Santa Cruz County is largely responsible for this record which was made in a year when the fire hazards were 400 percent worse than the previous year for the grass was belt high this year", stated Forest Ranger Charles Wilcher to County Agent Henry Washburn.

Santa Cruz County led California in the amount of fire control and prevention work done by local relief labor. The cooperation of the local board of supervisors, who appreciated the forest consciousness on the part of the people, made this possible.

Last year's forestry tour was conducted in May with 185 leaders from 19 civic organizations in the county present. The tour was sponsored by the Santa Cruz County Conservation Association and the farm bureau and was, according to the county agent, "the most difficult and the dirtiest we have ever held." County Agent Washburn's description of this tour gives some idea of the reason for the excellent record the county is making.

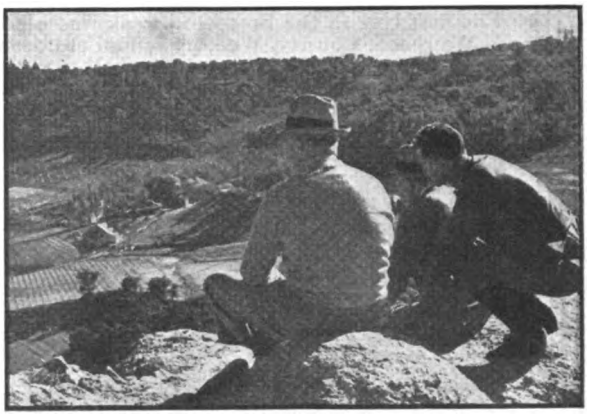
"The delegation started from Santa Cruz at 9 o'clock in the morning and from there drove to Felton and thence up the Empire Grade to Eagle Rock, stopping to see a typical picnic ground proposed by the conservation association committee. Twenty or thirty of these picnic or public campground sites will be established by the conservation association in the next 10 years. These public stopping places will furnish local outside people with semiwild spots for recreation without the necessity of trespassing or seeking permission to go into out-of-the-way places in the county. They will also strengthen the State ranger's fire-control program, because he will know the location of people who are picnicking and will be able to reinforce fire protection on these spots. His lookouts will know where the "smokes" come from.

"After this the tour passed through a burnt-over knob-cone pine area and thence to Eagle Rock where luncheon was served. At this place speakers told us of the improved fire trail system and the network of fire-control telephone lines.

"After lunch the tour proceeded down the very steep Jamison Grade, in low gear, through the Big Basin, and on to the Santa Cruz Lumber Co.'s mill. Here the manager, George Lay, chairman of the board of supervisors and chairman of the conservation association fire-control committee, took the delegation through the sawmill and on the logging train 3 miles to see "high-line" logging operations in full blast.

"A complete pictorial record, both motion and still, was made and a copy given to the chairman of the board of supervisors because of his splendid leadership of the county conservation association fire-control committee."

In addition to the forestry tour, five field meetings on fire prevention and control were held with an attendance of 193 farmers. Not only is Santa Cruz County organized to fight fires, but it is organized to keep the matter of fire prevention constantly before the people. There is no doubt that the program is paying dividends.



On the forestry tour in Santa Cruz County, Calif., fire prevention in the valley is discussed from a good vantage point.

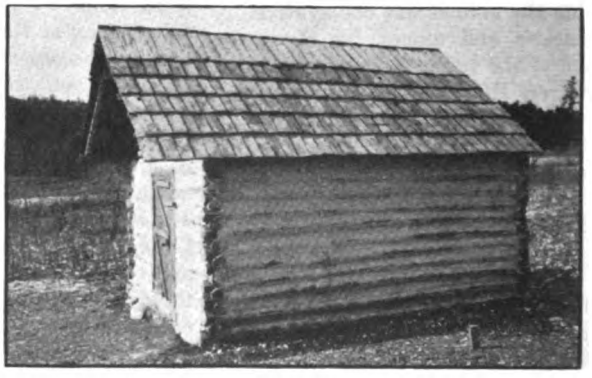
The Agent Illustrates His Report

Glimpses of Extension Work Taken From 1935 Annual Reports

Dust storms brought problems to Baca County, Colo. Our experience in going through the drought has taught us many things. We have learned to leave land with stubble or a cloddy surface.

Two members of the Mortgage Lifters' 4-H Garden Club, Lewis and Clark County, Mont., laying the first lath tile subirrigation system in the county.

The first tree in the first windbreak was planted in Waupaca, County, Wis., by school children. Following a windbreak and shelterbelt planting program last spring, 32,130 trees were distributed, and 38 windbreaks and 58 shelterbelts were planted.



A log storage house, costing 87 cents in cash, erected in Saline County, Ark. More than 1,063 such storage houses were put up in 56 Arkansas counties from Extension Service plans.

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One of the two wheat seed recleaning and treating machines owned and operated by the grain growers' department of the farm bureau in San Luis Obispo County, Calif. This was remodeled under the supervision of the assistant farm adviser and was working steadily until the heavy rains stopped it. "It is almost impossible to find bunt smut in wheat except on farms where the seed is not properly treated", report the agents.

My Point of View

A Wisconsin County Program

The results of our studies of rural regional planning in Douglas County, Wis., indicate the importance of a well-organized farm-management program with the objective of obtaining a balance in agricultural production. This means the clearing of more land on some farms and an increase in the holdings of farmers with too small an acreage of crop land. Improved dairy practice as indicated in previous years, soil management in which lime, the addition of phosphate fertilizers, and proper drainage facilities, and the growing of alfalfa have been and should continue to be preeminent in a planned program. Diversification of the Douglas County farm industry, including poultry production, the production of a cash crop, and the development of the sheep industry as an important factor in good farm management, still occupies the limelight. The development and maintenance of farm poultry flocks from 150 to 200 birds on our Douglas County farms will make for security of tenure. The development of the orchard and small fruits as cash crops, together with seed potatoes and alfalfa hay, all should be included in the program of the Douglas County farm.—*W. A. Duffy, county agent, Douglas County, Wis.*

* * *

Better Times

The added burden of the A. A. A. program, which the Agricultural Extension Service has carried along with the other regular work, has apparently justified the effort, for there is no question but that agricultural conditions are far better now than they were 3 years ago.

Two examples bearing out these facts are: The swine growers of Fresno County, Calif., received an average of $1,434.90 per carload for their hogs this year as compared to only $704.10 in 1933, and our 400 boys and girls who completed 4-H records this year made an average net profit of $9.62 as compared to only $5.76 in 1933.

One of the greatest assets to the Agricultural Extension Service program should be the greater use of an organization similar to our county junior farm bureau, which is a group of leading young agriculturists between the ages of 21 and 35, preferably former 4-H club members and Future Farmers.

These young men, who are carefully chosen from all parts of the county and elected to membership, hold regular monthly dinner meetings with some prominent authority as principal speaker and one member assigned to lead discussions. All these junior members belong to the county farm bureau, and most of them are now serving as county or center officers.

Some of their other activities include the management of the local district fair and the sponsoring and leadership of 4-H clubs. They are farming on the average of more than 50 acres of land, and I am happy to say all are doing a fine job.—*A. F. Gillette, assistant farm adviser, Fresno County, Calif.*

* * *

A Big Job

In surveying the work which has been done during the past year and attempting to assemble the various parts for the annual inspection and analysis, one feels much as Noah Webster must have felt when he began to muster all the words of the English language and discovered that the next 10 years of his life might take him as far as Bologna if he did not encounter too many amoebae on the way.—*Nate H. Bovee, county agent, Redwood County, Minn.*

* * *

A Measuring Stick

Achievement days are measuring sticks of interest in home demonstration extension work. In Newport County, R. I., each home demonstration extension club is expected, as part of its work for each year, to put on an exhibition of articles made in each line of home-economics work. At the same time each secretary submits a complete notebook containing reports of each meeting, news articles on each meeting, records of articles made or work done at home, any snapshots of women making articles and a file of notes each person is asked to bring to each meeting (these may include a complete weekly food budget, a simple room-arrangement plan, or dress measurements). Five achievement days, embracing 11 of the 15 organized groups, were held this year. The outstanding club, Middletown, was one that had been organized for 12 years, since the home demonstration agent was first on duty in this county. Younger and older members all work together to put on an exhibit that is the envy of all other county clubs. Cooperation is aptly applied to this "best" club.—*Nettie H. Simmons, home demonstration agent, Eastern Rhode Island.*

* * *

What Do You Think?

The thought occurred to me, while attending a district county agent conference this week, that it might be well to furnish extension agents, and perhaps through the REVIEW, a list of extension projects carried on in the several States. Such a list would certainly not add to the appearance of the REVIEW. If too long a list were included, it probably would be monotonous. Perhaps one column, or part of a column, could be given to such a list for a number of issues. I am under the impression that some agents, although they are overworked, are still anxious to start some new lines of work in their counties.—*J. E. McClintock, extension editor, Ohio.*

* * *

Lasting Improvements

I am convinced that 4-H club work should have first place in our extension plans and program of work. Through this medium only is the foundation for the informed, wide-awake, broad-minded, cooperative, and community-conscious farm leader of tomorrow laid.

4-H club work is responsible for most of the lasting improvements that are made. Improved standards of living, increased farm income, soil conservation, community pride, and improved practices are passed to the farm fathers largely through 4-H club members.

The 4-H lad of yesterday is now our master farmer.—*L. L. Self, county agent, Etowah County, Ala.*

Discussion in the Modern Mode

Iowa Reports Success Sponsoring Group Discussions

"YES, SIR-EE", proclaimed Caleb Mills, disengaging his homespun from a sliver of the spiced-herring keg on which he had spent the afternoon, "there oughta be a tax on big incomes." Reflective puffs and vigorous assents from his cronies settled back on cracker boxes. * * *

Time has passed. An income tax has been established; herring comes in glass vats; the discussion at the crossroads store finds a new setting, takes on a new dignity.

"I don't see why we can't find a foreign outlet for some of our stuff. It seems to me we'll have to unless we want to keep on holding some of our crop land out of production." This opinion is volunteered by Caleb Mills, III, in a 1935 community discussion group considering the vital question, "What kind of foreign trade policies do American farmers want?"

As a result, after foreign trade policies have been debated, as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has suggested, "throughout the length and breadth of the land", we may also have satisfactory foreign outlets—if that is what we decide we want.

That is one of the background motives for organization of six special discussion groups in Iowa in 1935 and for their development and continuance in 1936. The 1935 experiment in Iowa was a part of a Federal plan instituted, at Secretary Wallace's suggestion, in 10 States to determine what governmental agencies might do to help inaugurate discussions on an extensive scale. As the plan was experimental, Iowa felt around for t e most effective medium by organizing a variety of groups, each in a different county, the total to comprise a representative cross section of situations.

Groups included: (1) Rural young men and women; (2) adult leaders of a county who, following their own discussion, led neighborhood discussion groups; (3) rural and urban men; (4) rural men and women; (5) rural young men, in connection with vocational agriculture evening school; and (6) farm bureau men and women.

The report of results is not a neat statistical table of "number reached" but a summary of conclusions:

1. That the series of meetings "proved beyond a doubt" that there is a place for discussion groups;

2. That people are interested in discussion-potent issues;

3. That valuable information is disseminated;

4. That the emphasis is transferred from minor phases in economic problems to the pith of the issue;

5. That "talking out" questions crystallizes public opinion.

Iowa successfully circumvented the pitfall of becoming overtechnical on discussion groups. The 1936 program of development is not a formal garden of scheduled forums and panels.

"The application of the group discussion can best be made if it is remembered that it is primarily a method of teaching," states Paul C. Taff, assistant director of the Iowa State College Extension Service.

Small community or township farm bureau meetings, parent-teacher associations, and young people's groups often can adapt the method to their use. The topics in such cases will be those in line with the various organizations' programs rather than the issues suggested for special discussion groups.

The proposed program of county agricultural planning will find a valuable aid in the discussion plan as a method of training the committeemen in background information. The plan may be continued into the smaller community meetings when the completed county program is presented to the people in the townships. As the groups become larger, it may be necessary to introduce the forum, the panel, or an adaptation of either.

The Iowa Extension Service also recommends the formation of a large number of small rural groups organized solely for special discussion and patterned after the 1935 experiment.

It has been found advisable to have a variety of interests represented in each group, so that viewpoints will differ and form the basis for a wider and more impartial outlook through good discussion and a larger pool of information. Last year's experiments proved that 15

to 25 persons is a desirable number to include in a special discussion group. It was also found that young people and adults should not be included in the same discussion groups, because the young people, as a rule, will not discuss freely in the presence of older persons.

It has been found most satisfactory—and democratic—to ask the group to select its own topics. Possibilities may be canvassed in advance by committees.

(Continued on page 45)

New Farms for Old

Farmers in Norris Dam Area Use Extension Relocation Service

PASSAGE of the Tennessee Valley Act authorizing the construction of Norris Dam offered the agricultural extension service of the University of Tennessee another opportunity to serve the people of the State. Construction of this giant storage and power-generating dam meant that 34,200 acres of land in upper east Tennessee would be flooded and 3,348 families, mostly farmers, in the inundated area would have to find homes elsewhere.

The agricultural extension service had been conscious of the problem of relocating these people since passage of the act by Congress. It was particularly fitted to assist the people in relocating themselves for two distinct reasons. First, they were in accord with the Tennessee Valley project and in sympathy with the people directly affected. Second, they maintain a trained agricultural agent in every county of the State and in several counties have home demonstration agents. These workers know local farm and home conditions and local people.

At the present time, nearly 3 years after the passage of the act, Norris Dam is nearing completion about a year ahead of the schedule. The water is beginning to back up Cove Creek and the Clinch and Powell Rivers, principal streams feeding the reservoir. The job of relocation is not finished, but there seems no reason to fear that all families will not be relocated by the time of completion of the dam and subsequent flooding of the basin. The success or failure can be measured only in part. The human happiness afforded by the guidance of an organization having the confidence of these people is but one of the many accomplishments which cannot be measured in numbers or dollars and cents. Numerically, progress has been made.

By the end of 1935, the agricultural extension service had assisted in relocating 2,827 families of the 3,348 living in the 5 counties affected. To accomplish this, the personnel of the relocation service made 21,726 contacts with families affected. Thirteen extension farm advisers had taken 4,080 individuals to inspect lands for sale or rent. Many others were directed where to go to find suitable farms. The administrative office had listed with descriptions 3,074 farms for sale. Of the farms listed, 1,282 had been appraised by trained appraisers working in connection with relocation service.

The first service offered by the Extension Service in this emergency was the listing of farms for sale in east Tennessee. County agents were asked to begin this in July 1933. These listings were forwarded to the office of the district agent who arranged for a copy to be placed in the hands of each county agent in the five counties directly affected. A few months later additional field workers were placed in the area to assist county agents in organizing community meetings and stimulating interest among local people. At these community meetings

A typical home on the area to be flooded by the Norris Dam.

This area of east Tennessee has long been known as an area of home-owning and home-loving people. It is said that some of the purest Anglo-Saxon blood of the Nation may be found in this section. Many farms have passed down from one generation to another. One not familiar with the area is invariably impressed with the number of people bearing certain family names well known to local people. These people have lived among friends and relatives all their lives. The spirit with which they have been willing to break up community and family ties in order that the Nation may progress typifies their unselfish nature. At the same time, a check on their new location shows their reluctance to leave east Tennessee. Of those relocated, 95 percent remained in east Tennessee. Seventeen hundred and thirty-six families living in submerged areas of the five counties affected—namely, Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, and Union—moved to higher lands in these same counties. This number amounts to nearly three-fourths of those relocated to date. Only 121 left the State, going principally to southwest Virginia and southeast Kentucky where soils, climate, and topography are quite similar to their former locations.

committeemen were elected to represent their communities in future meetings for the separate counties and also for the general meetings for all the area.

Finding Suitable Properties

ON MAY 1, 1934, a contract was entered into by the TVA and the University of Tennessee authorizing the agricultural extension service to take over the problem of assisting the families of the Norris Reservoir area to find suitable properties upon which to relocate. Shortly thereafter, an organization was set up with headquarters at Jacksboro, Tenn., which is the county seat of Campbell County and is located where it is convenient to the people to be served. The personnel of the relocation service has varied somewhat from time to time, but at the present consists of 1 administrator, 1 assistant administrator, 4 office helpers, 13 farm advisers, 1 home adviser, and 1 land appraiser. At one time a census department was set up and continued in effect until its work was completed several months later. County agents in the area and adjoining areas, as well as subject-matter specialists on the regular staff of the extension service, have been available whenever needed.

(*Continued on page 45*)

The Role of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Extension Work

LEE A. STRONG

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Lee A. Strong, chief

J. A. Hyslop, in charge insect pest survey and information.

M. P. Jones, extension entomologist.

THE PROBLEM of extending the information made available by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is peculiar in many respects. In the first place, with the exception of honey production, it cannot be placed on a production basis and yet is incidental to the production of all agricultural commodities. It even extends beyond the field of raw commodities to fabricated products and the health and comfort of both man and his domestic animals. In the second place, it covers a highly specialized field, dealing with a vast number of organisms. The Bureau has records of more than 18,000 insects that in one way or another affect human activities. The county agent is well trained in production but is rarely trained along this highly specialized line, and many of the problems have to be solved through an intermediary, the extension entomologist.

In the early days of extension work, entomology was considered as an emergency project and rarely woven into the fabric of the county agent's plan of work, despite the fact that the beginning of extension work in this country was centered around an insect problem, the cotton boll weevil. At the present time, however, there is a keen recognition of the entomological problem that enters into practically every major commodity project in extension work. To meet the demand for entomological and plant quarantine information, this Bureau has set up a division of insect pest survey and information to act as a clearing house for such information and as a contact office with the several phases of cooperative extension. The Office of Cooperative Extension Work is employing a full-time subject-matter specialist in entomology, Merlin P. Jones.

At the present time there are 45 subject-matter specialists in entomology and beekeeping in the several States. Twenty-four States have an extension entomologist, and eight States have both an extension entomologist and an extension beekeeper. Five additional States have part-time extension entomologists. During the last fiscal year these men put on many demonstrations on entomological and beekeeping subjects. According to county agricultural agents' annual reports for 1934, 1,747,500 farm projects on insect control were carried on by farmers in the United States. These projects were reported on a commodity basis, and the same farmer may be credited with insect control on several commodities. For this reason the above figures do not indicate the number of farmers cooperating. This work included many phases of entomological work. Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand projects were on field-crop insects; 322,200 on truck, garden, and canning-crop insects; 227,200 on insects affecting livestock; 124,100 on household and disease-carrying insects; 102,300 on fruit insects; 22,600 on insects affecting home-ground plantings, and 14,100 on bees.

During the last calendar year the Federal extension entomologist visited the State extension entomologists in 16 States and also visited 12 States that do not have extension entomologists. He instituted a system of exchange of publications among the extension entomologists in the States and carried to them not only the new subject matter available in this Bureau but successful methods of procedure in putting on entomological extension work which he had observed in other States.

Work with 4-H Clubs

DURING the past few years the Department's extension entomologist has devoted considerable of his time to a very productive field of education, the work with the 4-H club members. This work has been inaugurated at the annual encampments of the 4-H clubs in nine States and has been so successful that at the present time it is included among the regular projects of nine extension entomologists. The extension service subject-matter specialist, in cooperation with the subject-matter divisions of this Bureau, developed a complete set of illustrative material and outlines for these courses, a film strip illustrating an actual 4-H club entomology project in detail, and is now preparing an educational film strip on the elements of entomology for 4-H club work.

The Bureau has functioned through the Extension Service very successfully during the past 3 years in its grasshopper campaigns and during the past 2 years in its chinch-bug campaigns. In the extensive grasshopper campaign put on in 1934 in the Great Plains States, Congress made available $2,354,893 for the purchase and transportation of poisoned bait and for the administrative and other incidental expenses, with a provision that local distribution and utilization on privately owned lands should be at the expense of the cooperating agency. In most States the extension director was the chairman of the grasshopper-control committee and, through the county agents, aided very materially in the educational work and the actual distribution of the bait. This work resulted in an estimated crop saving of more than $50,000,000.

The chinch-bug-control campaign of 1934 was organized along similar lines,

and the Department's subject-matter specialist in entomology assisted materially in getting the campaign under way. In this campaign 6,041,536 gallons of creosote and other barrier oils were distributed and $16,500,000 worth of corn protected in spite of the terrific drought that ruined much of the crop in the Corn Belt.

The Bureau gathers information on the hessian-fly situation annually throughout the Wheat Belt and in many cases broadcasts this information to the farmers through the extension entomologist.

In the control of black stem rust of wheat and in the control of the white pine blister rust, phony peach disease, and citrus canker, all of which are projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Extension Service, through its county agents, inaugurates the very necessary initial publicity to campaigns.

This Bureau now has available for extension work 236 farmers' bulletins, circulars, and other publications on a wide variety of entomological subjects, and has in addition 107 mimeographed publications that are used extensively by the Extension Service in meeting demands for entomological information. It has built up a series of 39 film strips and 34 motion pictures.

Other types of extension work are the Department's exhibits at the State fairs and the 68 talks on various entomological problems which were broadcast through the Radio Service this year.

Thus, through its many activities, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is constantly using the Extension Service and in turn assisting that service in carrying out its work in improving American agriculture.

Discussion in the Modern Mode

(Continued from page 42)

Subjects should be those of current interest, whether local, State, or national, which incite a number of justifiable viewpoints.

The Iowa Extension Service plans to assist in giving both method and subject-matter training to leaders. All field agents will be instructed in the discussion method. Help will also be available in the form of specialist aid in discussion of topics, in demonstrating discussion methods in individual meetings, and through loans of packages of literature. Agents and leaders are asked to keep pertinent information on attendance, topics, and interest, for guidance in the future, for the prediction, "there's always another year", seems probable for "free and full discussion, the arch-stone of democracy."

New Farms for Old

(Continued from page 43)

The administrator directs and coordinates the field forces. In most instances he arranges contacts between people to be served and the field agencies. The farm advisers are trained in land values, soil types, and farm management. They take prospective buyers to farms suited to their needs and offer advice whenever solicited. This service has been confined largely to east Tennessee. The office set-up has a card catalog of every farmer displaced. This card carries a minimum of data considered as necessary in finding a suitable location. The land appraiser looks over the properties listed with the county agents and places a value upon them that shall be as nearly as possible fair and uniform for the entire east Tennessee section. This method aids in insuring an equitable system of land values outside the submerged area. A copy of the appraisals is placed in the hands of each farm adviser. While only one appraiser is now employed, as many as four have worked at this problem. The home adviser contacts women of the home and gives demonstrations to community groups along practical lines of home planning, thus preparing them for a more happy home life in their new location.

Census Taken

A CENSUS was taken of each family in the reservoir area during the summer and fall of 1934. Teachers living in the area affected, or who taught children living in the area, were used as enumerators. The purposes of the census were: First, to get a detailed and accurate picture of each family as it is today; and second, to acquaint the people of the area with the type of service offered by the Agricultural Extension Service. The schedule used was seven pages of legal size paper and asked for detailed information on the family, the farm, the home, property owned, and the like. While these questions were being asked, the service was being explained to local people. In some instances, it was their first contact with the Relocation Service. The information obtained on these schedules has been used by the relocating organization in more efficiently relocating many families. Then, too, it should prove useful in the follow-up work of later years in measuring the success or failure of the entire project.

In each of the five counties in the submerged area two committees have been organized under the direction of the relocation workers, an inside committee and an outside committee. The inside committee is composed of people from the submerged area. The outside committee is composed primarily of people outside the area interested in the welfare of the families to be relocated. This committee tries to find suitable homes for the families to relocate in their county. Both committees work with the Relocation Service in an attempt to help solve their own problems. The inside committees from each county meet together once each month. This central committee determines the policies to be adopted in the service and handles all literature regarding real estate for sale. On several occasions the committee has gone en masse to inspect large tracts of land where conditions appeared favorable.

On April 1, 1935, that phase of relocation which has to do with the follow-up work of families moving out of the flooded area was established. This service is headed by the former county agent of Union County and a former special home agent in the area, who have been closely associated with the problem since its inception. Working directly with them are a farm adviser and a rural architect. This service keeps up with removed families and helps in every way possible to make them happy in their new location. All their work is done in cooperation with the regular county agents and their assistants. In the event a family finds itself badly located, this service tries to adjust matters more satisfactorily, even to the extent of finding a new location. The plan now is to use this emergency follow-up work for a year or two, or until it can be merged into the regular Extension Service program.

Any statement made with regard to the present condition of former residents of this area who have found new locations compared with their former status would be difficult to substantiate. There would be involved the question as to whether or not the present status would be maintained over a period of years. On the basis of the best information available and the best judgment of those who have had contact with the families that have been relocated, it is estimated that 60 percent of them are better situated than formerly, and 25 percent show no appreciable change in conditions. The remaining 15 percent are not so favorably situated, due largely to their poor judgment in the selection of a new location.

Redeeming the Good Earth

(Continued from page 33)

legally constituted soil-conservation associations be organized promptly in connection with demonstration projects for the promotion of erosion control."

In other words, the future course of Service activities will be directed toward cooperative conservation work with soil-conservation associations, and, to this end, the cooperation of the State soil conservation advisory committees has been solicited in the formulation of policies, including the type of legislation needed in each State.

Reasons for this policy are readily apparent. The Federal Government cannot manage erosion-control operations efficiently on hundreds of thousands of individual farms. Under the present individual cooperative agreements, the responsibility for observance of erosion-control practices is spread as widely as the number of cooperators.

As farmers band together into legally constituted or voluntary soil-conservation associations, however, local group responsibility is established upon a far more permanent basis. Long-time accomplishments in the erosion-control program are obtained along with other fundamental advantages to both farmer and Government.

At the present time many of the States do not have the enabling legislation which is basic to the proper organization of legally constituted soil-conservation associations and districts, but once this is effected, the assistance of the county agent in the formation of soil-conservation associations will be invaluable.

In this work the field staff of the Service will assist in every way possible, and the county agent can be assured of utmost cooperation. At his suggestion meetings of farmers will be arranged, either inside or outside of the demonstration areas. Officials of the Service will be ready to discuss soil-conservation work and the advantages of soil-conservation associations with individual farmers and groups. They will also be prepared to assist the Extension Service in any way possible with the educational work in soil conservation.

Each demonstration project of the Service has a complete staff of specialists, representing practically every phase of agricultural science, including agronomy, forestry, agricultural engineering, range management, and soils. The efforts of all of these technicians are coordinated on each erosion-control project to produce a comprehensive, well-rounded, and effective demonstration.

The Soil Conservation Service has been organized in such manner as to carry out most effectively the provisions of the act of Congress establishing the Service. Briefly, as follows, it has been divided into four related divisions: The Division of Conservation Operations, which directs the actual field work; the Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning, which maintains the relationships of the Service with Federal, State, and local agricultural agencies, and also maps the program of the Service for the future; the Division of Research and Investigation, which establishes fundamental, scientific data, develops new methods of erosion control, and improves upon old ones; and a fourth division concerned with the necessary business relations and fiscal affairs of the Service.

All of this organization is, however, only one part of the triumvirate of farmer, Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service, which thus far has constituted the basis of the soil-conservation program. Added to this will now be the great soil-conservation and improvement program made possible by the amendments to the Soil Conservation Act approved by the President on February 29 and now being launched by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Naturally, these agencies and cooperating farmers are dealing with a soil-erosion problem that is costing the United States conservatively $400,000,000 annually, in decreased fertility, reduced crop yields, and abandoned acreage. They are dealing with a force that has essentially ruined for further agricultural use approximately 50,000,000 acres of once-fertile farm land and has reduced another 50,000,000 acres to a condition almost as bad. The erosive actions of wind and water have seriously impoverished an additional 100,000,000 acres, and on still another 100,000,000 acres the destructive processes have begun.

If viewed from a local, rather than a national standpoint, however, the problem of erosion control appears somewhat less imposing, for in the final analysis soil conservation is a unit problem—the farm unit—and the essence of soil conservation and erosion control becomes a matter of correct utilization of the individual farmer's relatively limited acreage.

Once we transform American soil conservation from the awesome statistics of millions of acres stretching from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and reduce it to terms of farm units, the way to the solution of the soil-erosion problem becomes clearer.

To introduce wise methods of land use to American farmers, the Soil Conservation Service has established 141 erosion-control demonstration areas in 41 States, where individual farmers may inspect and decide for themselves the effectiveness and value of soil-conservation methods. For the same purpose, more than 450 emergency conservation work camps, under supervision of the Service, have been strategically located in representative farming areas where soil erosion constitutes a serious threat to agriculture. In effect, the areas served by these camps become additional demonstrations of erosion-control methods.

More than 13,000 farmers are now cooperating with the Service in the demonstration areas. An additional 20,500 farmers have invited the Service to utilize their lands in the same manner.

Active cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the individual farmer within demonstration areas is conducted under terms of a cooperative agreement, whereby the farmer agrees to follow, for a 5-year period, the land-utilization plans prepared for his farm by Service technicians and to furnish as much as possible of the labor and materials necessary to do a good job. In return, the Service agrees to prepare a detailed program of land use for the individual farm and to provide whatever supplementary labor and materials are necessary.

To date the Service has not gone outside the demonstration areas with these cooperative agreements, because the first purpose of the Service is to carry on actual erosion-control operations and introduce soil-conservation methods into representative farming sections where they may be adopted extensively by individual farmers, or, preferably, by groups of farmers organized into soil-conservation associations. The initiation of a new AAA program based on soil conservation should provide enormous impetus to the adoption of soil-conservation practices by individual farmers.

It is evident that the Soil Conservation Service must look to the Extension Service for cooperation in order to utilize the demonstration project areas to the fullest extent in the advancement of erosion control and to assist in the development of future soil-conservation plans and programs beyond the present project boundaries.

New Film Strips Offered

Subjects Include Economics, Dairying, Forestry, and Control of Insects and Diseases

TWENTY-FIVE new film strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Dairy Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 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. The new film strips are as follows:

Series 366. *Quarantine Control Measures Against the Pink Bollworm.*—Illustrates the methods used to kill the pink bollworm larva in bale cotton, linters, and seed, and shows the usual method of handling seed cotton from harvest to the bale and the cottonseed cake. 40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 367. *Forest Fires—How They are Caused, Their Effects, and Their Detection and Suppression.*—Illustrates mostly scenes of actual forest fires which occurred in Idaho and Montana several years ago; the method of how they were fought under the direction of the United States Forest Service, and of the ruin which followed them. 77 frames, 80 cents.

Series 370. *Saving Our White Pines from the Blister Rust.*—Supplements Misc. Pub. 22, revised, and illustrates the value and uses of the white pines. It also shows the relationship that exists between the white pines, the currant and gooseberry plants, collectively called *Ribes*, and the blister rust. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 371. *Pink Bollworm Control in the Big Bend Area of Texas.*—Illustrates damage by pink bollworm and two phases of control—clean-up measures as effected by quarantine officials, and the use of trap plots by the grower. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 372. *The Boll Weevil and Research Methods at Tallulah, La.*—Illustrates the life history, feeding and breeding habits, and injury caused by the boll weevil, and shows in brief some of the methods used at Tallulah, La. 58 frames, 65 cents.

Series 373. *The Pink Bollworm—How Infestations are Located.*—Illustrates the technique in examining cotton for pink bollworm. Its greatest value is in quarantine work. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 376. *Mosquitoes and Their Control.*—Supplements F. B. 1570, Mosquito Remedies and Preventives, and illustrates a typical mosquito life cycle, mosquito breeding places, and many methods of control. It is adapted to any part of the United States. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 377. *Breeds of Dairy Cattle.*—Supplements F. B. 1443, Dairy Cattle Breeds; and illustrates the characteristics of the recognized dairy breeds and presents outstanding individuals of each breed. This film strip supersedes series 255. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 378. *Raising the Dairy Calf.*—Supplements F. B. 1723, Feeding, Care, and Management of Young Dairy Stock; and illustrates the important points in the raising of the dairy calf. This film strip supersedes series 169. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 379. *Marketing Feeds Through Dairy Cows.*—Illustrates the importance and general principles of feeding dairy cows. This film strip supersedes series 173. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 380. *Making Butter on the Farm.*—Supplements F. B. 876, Making Butter on the Farm; and illustrates the various steps in the process of making butter on a small scale. 34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 382. *Farm Manures.*—Illustrates the composition, value, care, and use of farm manures. This film strip supersedes series 131. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 384. *Insects and Mites of Mushrooms.*—Illustrates the life histories and habits of mushroom insects and mites, the methods of their control, and cultural practices insofar as they have a bearing on control. It would have its greatest usefulness where mushrooms are grown commercially, but it has been so prepared that it will have an educational value in all parts of the country. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 387. *Farm Shelterbelts in the Plains Region.*—Illustrates various phases of shelterbelt work and indicates the widespread interest which the State agencies have aroused in the problem of protecting the farmstead. 51 frames, 65 cents.

The following 11 series show selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Series 385. *Wheat Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 305.) 52 frames, 65 cents.

Series 386. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 309.) 56 frames, 65 cents.

Series 389. *Hog Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 310.) 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 390. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 311.) 54 frames, 65 cents.

Series 391. *Cotton Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 304.) 56 frames, 65 cents.

Series 392. *Potato Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 332.) 36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 394. *Dairy Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 306.) 54 frames, 65 cents.

Series 395. *Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, 1936.* 26 frames, 50 cents.

Series 396. *Vegetable Crops Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 333.) 52 frames, 65 cents.

Series 397. *Sheep and Wool Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 302.) 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 398. *Fruit Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 330.) 41 frames, 50 cents.

C. E. BREHM, the new director of extension work in Tennessee, recently appointed to succeed the late Charles A. Keffer, has served as acting director for the past year and as assistant director for the past 15 years and so is especially well fitted for the new office.

Mr. Brehm joined the Tennessee Extension Service in 1917 as marketing specialist after graduation from Pennsylvania State College. The cooperative wool marketing pools, which have functioned successfully in Tennessee since 1918, were among his early accomplishments as marketing specialist. As State administrator of the A. A. A. for the past 3 years, Director Brehm has shown his organization ability for which he is widely known throughout the South.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Farm Power

Approximately 1,500 rural-line extensions have been made in New Hampshire, bringing electricity to approximately 63 percent of the State's rural properties. A rural-line extension is defined as one which starts at the corporate limits of a village or town and extends into a rural area.

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An Economic Survey

An economic survey of 1,000,000 acres of irrigated land in the South Platte River drainage area in Colorado, north of Fort Lupton to the Wyoming line and east of the Rocky Mountains to the Nebraska line, is being conducted by the Colorado State College with the cooperation of the W. P. A. This is the oldest irrigated region of its size in the United States. It is the object of this survey to obtain a complete picture of the economic resources of the region, including water, and determine how irrigation water may be used by farmers to their best advantage.

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Soybeans

F. D. Chastain, county agent in Crittenden County, Ark., reports 20,000 acres seeded to soybeans in his county last year. He attributes this large acreage to the efforts of the former county agent and himself in placing good field crop demonstrations each year to show the value of soybeans as a hay crop, soil builder, and a source of cash from the sale of seed. This county sold between 8 and 10 carloads of soybean seed in 1934.

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Forestry Laws

Nine States enacted laws authorizing Federal acquisition of land for national forests; four extended the scope of previous laws, and in many other States legislation beneficial to conservation of forest resources was passed, according to a review of State forestry legislation.

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Contour Planting

Running contour lines for planting is interesting many New Mexico farmers. The excellent results obtained by contouring in the soil-conservation program last spring in Curry County created a demand from 50 farmers for the agent's services. The agent in San Miguel County assisted 12 different farmers running contour lines on 360 acres of nonirrigated land and, with the help of the agent at large, demonstrated contouring on 770 acres for 7 farmers who were enthusiastic about the possibilities of producing larger crops by planting in this way.

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Quality

In Benson County, N. Dak., club members and former club members are, for the most part, supplying the top-notch breeding animals, rams, boars, and bred sows for farmers from all over the State who are looking for the best and willing to pay the price, reports N. D. Gorman, county agent leader. Sheepmen come to buy rams from club members after having visited other flocks with "show-ring" reputations. The same has been true of boars and bred sows. It may take several years for a member or a community to become known to outsiders, but once their stock's quality is known their sales problem is solved, just as long as they keep utility value in mind and maintain good quality.

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Waste Land

Farmers living along the Sugar River, Green County, Wis., have found that they can make use of the thousands of acres of waste land by planting reed canary grass, a wonderful hay and pasture crop for this low land, reports R. L. Pavlak, county club agent. This flood area has been growing up into marsh grass which was of no value. By tilling the soil in the dry season, the reed canary grass can be planted in the late fall.

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Country Women of the World

The United States is to have the honor of entertaining the Associated Country Women of the World at their third triennial conference which will be held in Washington May 31 to June 6. About 1,500 rural women delegates are expected, representing nationally organized associations of rural women from many nations, including home demonstration clubs of the United States. An exhibit of handicrafts made from farm-grown products from each nation is planned as one feature of the meeting.

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Economic Institute

The Institute of Rural Economics in New Jersey is conducting another series of eight forums on questions of interest to agriculture of the State. The membership for 1936 includes 110 rural leaders from 19 counties.

AMONG OURSELVES

WILLIAM P. CARROLL has joined the Federal Extension staff as specialist in grain grading with headquarters at Chicago, 808 New Post Office Building. Mr. Carroll has been working on grain marketing with the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the last 6 years and has worked with grains in the Department of Agriculture—first in research work in the Bureau of Plant Industry and then in marketing for the past 29 years—so that he is in an excellent position to help farmers and producers of grain with the problems of grain grading and what can be done to better the grades. He started his work in the Central West with a series of meetings, including both producers and dealers of grain in Wisconsin, the latter part of January. Mr. Carroll graduated from the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees A. B. and B. S. A., and since then has been specializing in grains in the Department of Agriculture.

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DAVID S. WEAVER, head of the department of agricultural engineering of North Carolina State College and rural electrification specialist for the Extension Service, has been granted a year's leave of absence to work with the Federal Extension Service in cooperation with the Rural Electrification Administration in advancing the program to obtain the many benefits of electricity for the people of rural America.

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MARY E. KEOWN, district home demonstration agent in Florida, has returned to her duties in that State after 18 months in Puerto Rico where she organized home demonstration work.

Maria Teresa Orcasitas, who has been head of the home-economics department of the University of Puerto Rico for several years, has been appointed assistant director in charge of home demonstration work in Puerto Rico.

• • •

JESSE WOOD, county agent in Martin County, Ind., has set up a record hard to beat. He claims to have had every annual and monthly report in on time since he started work in the county 13 years ago.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

UNDER THE NEW LAW

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THERE is a new piece of agricultural legislation on the statute books today to replace those portions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act declared invalid by the Supreme Court on January 6. The situation now reminds me of the one which faced us 3 years ago this spring. Then, as now, we had an entirely new farm plan to operate. Then, as now, we were racing with time to get under way before the season was too late. Then, as now, we sought the cooperation of the State land-grant colleges and State extension services. There is this difference, however, that during the 3 years farmers have materially bettered their financial position and they look forward to the future with hope. There is this difference, too, that farmers have the advantage of their 3 years of experience in operating the agricultural adjustment program.

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WISE LAND USE The new plan provides for Government grants to farmers, conditioned on actual evidence of wise land use. Payments will be made for the growing of erosion-preventing and soil-building crops, of which there is no surplus, rather than soil-depleting cash crops, of which there is a surplus.

The fundamental purposes of the new act were defined by President Roosevelt when he signed it.

"The new law", the President said, "has three major objectives which are inseparably and of necessity linked with the national welfare. The first of these aims is conservation of the soil itself through wise and proper land use. The second purpose is the reestablishment and maintenance of farm income at fair levels so that the gains made by agriculture in the past 3 years can be preserved and national recovery can continue. The third major objective is the protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future."

The national goal of the tentative program for 1936 calls for an increase in the area of crop land in soil-conserving and soil-building crops, such as grasses and legumes, from the 1930 level of about 100 million acres to about 130 million acres.

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REGIONAL DIFFERENCES The 1936 plan, it is expected, will provide for regional differences in the kind and number of acres to be diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. This differentiation, the proposed payments on acreages already devoted to soil-conserving or soil-building crops, and the fact that farmers will have a rather wide range within which to adjust their farming plan will combine to offer a flexible program to the individual farmers.

Meanwhile, research to provide a basis for a 1937 program needs to be begun as soon as the 1936 program is decided upon. During the remainder of this year, efforts will be made to bring together the results of the experimental and demonstrational work which is now being done. This includes comprehensive research of the Soil Conservation Service, results of the regional adjustment studies of last summer and fall, findings of the farm groups now engaged in county planning projects, and information which land-grant college experiment stations are assembling. In this way, a more thoroughly scientific basis will be made available for the programs of 1937 and later years.

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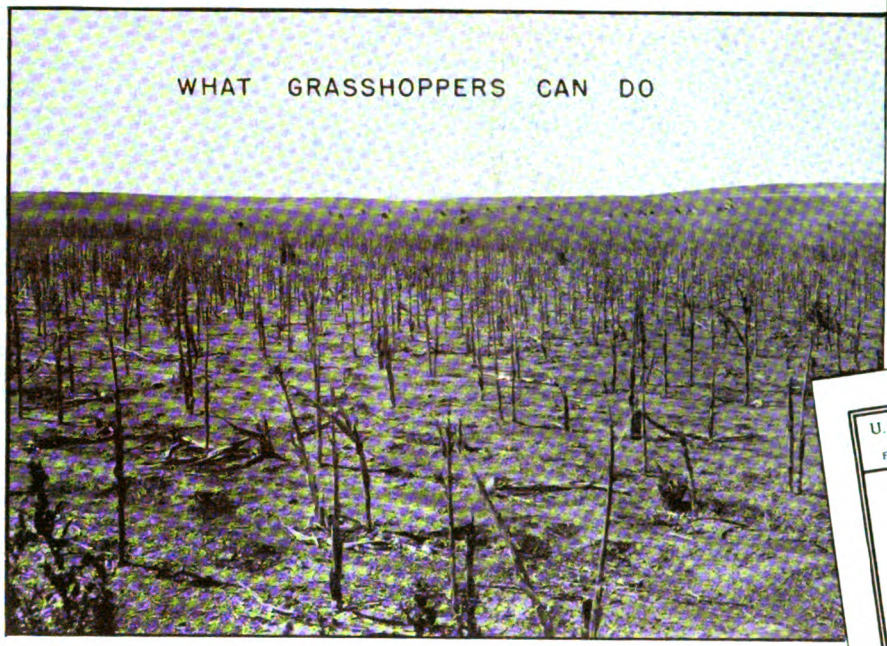
FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION By next year it should be possible to make further allowance for differences between regions and States. Gradually a series of State programs, each adapted to the needs of the farmers of that State and fitting into the needs of the Nation as a whole, should be worked out. These plans will ay the basis for the State-Federal cooperative program which the law provides must be in effect no later than January 1, 1938. In launching this new program we are again looking to extension workers to explain the law and its administration to the farmers.



Sword of Damocles

• HANGING over man's head are some 18,000 insects which damage his pocketbook to the extent of about two billion dollars annually. Control methods recommended by entomologists keep this damage from doubling. As a help in throwing up defenses against plant and animal pests, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has available 236 bulletins, 107 mimeographed pamphlets, 39 film strips with lectures, and 34 motion-picture films. Lists of these educational aids will be supplied upon request.

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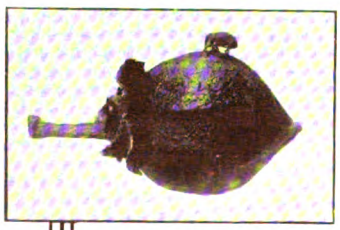
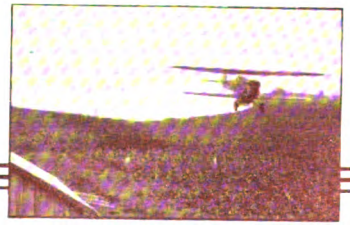
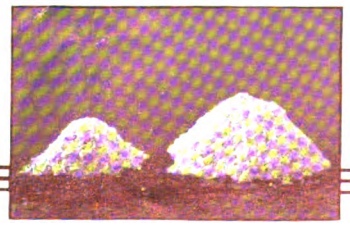
Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture



One weevil out of billions.



Dusting by airplane.



Yield of untreated cotton. Yield of treated cotton.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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Contents

In This Issue

VOLUNTEER local leaders often accomplish results in community spirit, in improving community buildings, and community cooperation far beyond believable limits. The "Saga of a Local Leader" describes what one community has done in 4-H club work and what can be accomplished through cooperative effort.

• • •

IN HIS discussion of "The Welfare of the Nation and the New Farm Act" Secretary Wallace says that unless we Americans take determined action now, the loss of our precious soil will present one of the most tragic episodes of our civilized life. Group action, through Federal and State governments, is needed, and the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act makes such group action possible.

• • •

A GOOD COAT of paint on farm buildings does more than improve their looks. Whiteside County, Ill., has found, in a "Paint-up, Clean-up" campaign, community pride, self-respect, confidence, and courage. That "depression feeling" has been covered with a coat of paint.

• • •

LOCAL club leaders are enthusiastic about their work. In "Satisfaction in Service" three local leaders in Kentucky tell what 4-H club work has accomplished for them. Although no salary is paid to them they believe that their remuneration is great, including enlarging their circle of friends, broadening their outlook on life, and the realization of the value of 4-H club work in the development of rural youth into better farmers, housewives, and citizens.

• • •

RIGHT thinking is as much a part of 4-H club work as the project carried by the boy or girl. George L. Farley, Massachusetts State club leader, says that club work is a "Challenge to Complacency." 4-H boys and girls do not want to be imitators, but they want to mold their thinking to vocational needs and to their own satisfaction.

• • •

INDIANA'S oldest 4-H club project is the corn project. Worthy of its age is the interest still maintained, and its popularity is reflected in that it had the largest enrollment of the boys' projects during 1935. Indeed "The Old Corn Club" is very much alive and growing.

On The Calendar

American Association for Adult Education, New York, N. Y., May.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milwaukee, Wis., May 11–15.

Associated Country Women of the World, Washington, D. C., May 31–June 6.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–24.

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27–July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–9.

"LAMBS Lure Club Boys" through interest and result in the stimulation of better feed and management methods. Monthly records of weight gains are considered as a part of the judging in this South Dakota project. The active participation of the 4-H club member in meetings of his club is also recognized in making final awards.

• • •

OLDER 4-H club boys are interested in "Ohio's Hoof and Horn Club", which they organized to maintain their interest and activity in extension programs. By raising the requirements of the usual 4-H club project these Clinton County boys have held up a high standard of excellency.

• • •

IN THE 8 years that garden contests have been conducted in Oklahoma the enrollment has increased from 2,783 to 6,100 and many more vegetables are now raised than formerly. In 1935, 1,159,000 quarts of vegetables were canned, $610,000 worth of vegetables were consumed in the fresh state, and $213,500 worth of vegetables were stored in the fresh state.

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THE article "Safe and Sound" relates the many things that 4-H club boys and girls have done to increase the safety of their homes in 28 counties of Minnesota.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHULP, *Acting Editor*

Saga of a Local Leader

Fourteen Years of 4–H Leadership Inspires A Personal Expression of Community Spirit

Mrs. Phillips and her 4–H club of 16 girls organized in 1922. By 1935 the club had grown to 96 members, of whom every one completed her project.

What can an active 4-H club mean to a community? What does the leader get out of it? Mrs. D. B. Phillips, one of the 90,000 4-H leaders in the country, tells of her experiences.

THE FIRST 4–H club of Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, was organized in May 1922 with a membership of 16 girls. These girls were from five of the nine school districts in our section of the township, and their organization was the first to work together on a local community program. In 1924 this club numbered 56 members with each of the 9 school districts contributing its share. The first boys' club was organized in 1925, and the members of that club were likewise from all of the nine districts. These clubs were constantly on the lookout for ways in which they might be of service to the community. They were the first, as a group, to use the home-talent play as a means of raising money, the proceeds to go toward the building of a community hall. In fact, we have in the past 14 years tried to instill into the lives of these boys and girls the need of community planning, community building, and, above all, community cooperation.

Quite often in the course of a club meeting one would hear the remark, "Wouldn't it be fine if we had a school where we could all work together?" And so, in 1928, it was decided to vote on a bond issue for a new consolidated school. It carried with a two-thirds majority. In September 1929 the doors of the new school opened to the children of the nine districts. The parents were brought together in a parent-teacher association. From this organization have grown a community council and a community calendar which are the foundation of our planned activity.

In 1929 we organized the first 4–H flower club. The adults, seeing what the boys and girls were doing, organized an adult flower club in 1931, which was to be one of the extension projects of our county. The only requirements for membership in this club were to agree to grow flowers, exhibit at our local flower show, and assist in our community beautification project.

In 1930 we organized our 4–H dramatic club which has as its members the older boys and girls of the community. The group is a complete unit within itself; it supplies its own stage hands, makes its own scenery, has its own technical crew and, of course, its own actors. Through their efforts it has been possible to equip the school with a complete stage set, a set of lockers, finance an independent farmers' institute, and contribute to the parent-teacher association, as well as many other community activities. We believe that the greatest benefit of this club is that it gives these boys and girls something constructive to do. Many of them would otherwise be idle.

The first annual banquet of our local 4–H club was held in 1930. The entire community contributed to its success. The local businessmen and merchants were generous in their donations; the flowers for the banquet tables were donated by the florist; a committee of mothers prepared the supper, and a committee of fathers assisted in serving it.

To this annual banquet are invited our own county extension agents as well as those in neighboring counties, representatives from our State university, our local and county school boards, school superintendent, presidents of both county and local farm bureaus, resident ministers, and the 4–H club members. To the older

(Continued on page 60)

55386—36

The Welfare of the Nation and the New Farm Act

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

OUR soil-conservation problem is the result of decades of neglect, abuse, waste, and shortsightedness. American civilization followed the plow westward. Apparently, there were unlimited areas of rich, fertile lands available. When one farm became unprofitable to operate, either because of erosion or soil depletion, or a combination of the two, the farmer had only to move to a new, virgin location.

American farmers have often been compelled by forces beyond their control to engage in wasteful practices. Fifty million acreas of crop land in the United States have been ruined mostly within the last 100 years; probably 50 million acres more have been seriously damaged and another 100 million acres are threatened.

Unless we Americans take determined action now, this loss of our precious soil will present one of the most tragic episodes of our civilized life. In comparatively few years we have destroyed soil that nature had taken thousands of years to build. Erosion, the result of wind, water, and human ineptness, takes the topsoil away.

Soil depletion is the result of another and different process. Overworking the land removes the plant food in the soil and, although neither so devastating nor final as erosion, so robs the land of its fertility that profitable operation is impossible. With fair prices, a farmer might make some money when his cornland yields 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre or his cotton land 250 pounds to the acre. But when his corn yield drops to 15 or 20 bushels an acre or his cotton to 100 pounds an acre, red ink will cover his ledgers regardless of market price. Within my lifetime I have seen corn yields in some Iowa localities drop from 50 to 25 bushels an acre.

Soil erosion and soil depletion exact an annual toll running into the hundreds of millions, and more probably into the billions of dollars. In the humid Northern States alone scientists estimate that, since the settlement of these States, the losses average possibly a third of the original sulphur, a fourth of the nitrogen, a fifth of the phosphorus, and a tenth of the potassium.

What can be done about this problem? Apparently, widespread destructive forces cannot be checked by individuals unaided by the informed, intelligent power of society as a whole. Group action, through Federal and State Governments, is needed. The new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act makes such group action possible.

Consumers want their food and fiber supply guaranteed. Farmers want the basis of their livelihood and their way of life guaranteed. The two desires coincide. To the extent that the new act offers such a guaranty it will unquestionably serve the general welfare.

The three major objectives of the new farm act are: (1) To conserve the soil itself and its fertility through wise land use; (2) to reestablish and maintain farm income at such levels as will permit national recovery to continue; (3) to protect consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future. As to these objectives, the prospects are excellent of attaining the first and third, but in the realm of speculation as to the second.

In 1936 we shall come as close to this goal as certain technical obstacles and the expenditure of 470 million dollars will permit, but, whether or not we reach the 1936 goal, there should be no special difficulty in reaching a reasonable long-time goal during the years ahead. As to 1936, planting already has begun in the South; seed for well-adapted varieties of soil-improvement crops may not be sufficient to plant 30 million acres; administrative problems, locally and nationally, will be complex; and individual farmers will have to be convinced that the compensation for shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops will be sufficient to warrant the shift.

Since 1932, farm cash income has been increased from 4½ to nearly 7 billion dollars annually. Adjustment of supply to demand played a dominant part in this achievement. However, in the Hoosac Mills case, a majority of the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government cannot loan its centralizing power to farmers nor make contracts with individual farmers in order to control production. The new farm act does not provide for production control, and it specifically forbids the Secretary of Agriculture from entering into contracts with farmers.

Adjustment of production was the primary consideration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with soil conservation on the contracted acres as the by-product. Under the new act almost the reverse is true, with production adjustment a byproduct of soil conservation.

What the future effects of the new act will be is extremely difficult to predict. It is possible that serious trouble may develop in livestock prices by 1938, as the new program cannot reach livestock directly, and indirectly only through acreage shifts involving feed grains. It is anybody's guess as to just how much influence this will have on livestock production during the next 2 or 3 years.

The farmer, no matter how much he may want to cooperate in these programs, has little choice when low prices and high fixed charges compel him to put in more and more acreage in order to produce enough to meet taxes and interest. This demonstrates the economic base underlying all of this soil-conservation and consumer-protection effort. Farmers wish above all to leave their soil better than they found it; they hate soil mining.

Complicating the situation is the price factor. Possibly some farmers, when they consider the payments available under the new act and contrast them with those of a year or 2 years ago, may regard them as insufficient inducement. Then, too, without benefit of contracts with individual farmers, it will be difficult to estimate how many acres actually will be shifted from cash crops. It is more than a possibility, under this new act, that farmers may think this is just the time to plow up to the fence corners and produce cash crops to the limit. I hope that not many farmers will reach such a conclusion, for if they do, they will be only storing up trouble for themselves and their neighbors.

But it is to the interest of the Nation to have a sound land-use policy in effect. To accomplish this the Nation must make it possible for the individual farmer to take the necessary steps. That is what the new act does, and I believe there is no question that within the limitations of the Supreme Court's decision, and to the extent that farm practices can be influenced by the amount of money available, it will prove of tremendous value.

The exhibit at the county fair.

Paint Up, Clean Up

Put a More Cheerful Face On the Illinois Farm Home

THE outstanding project in Whiteside County, Ill., during 1935 was a very successful effort to wipe out the marks left on the farm buildings by a 13-year depression. "The single excuse for conducting the campaign was the benefit derived individually and collectively by the farm families of the county", says County Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman.

A float which told the story.

Keeping in mind those intangible values, such as self-respect, confidence, and courage, that come to a farm family from the stimulation of a newly painted farmstead with clean yards, the program was organized and the campaign was opened. These values can never be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

The chief campaign slogan, "Even one building painted raises neighborhood property values", was followed by others equally fitting. "Make your dream come true—Paint" was another. "You'll point with pride—Paint" appealed to the self-respect of every farmer.

Among the factors which offered support to the campaign was an exhibit of a model farm home, freshly painted, the lawn smoothly mown, and the grounds "clean as a new pin." This exhibit at the county fair was viewed by more people than any other exhibit.

Other features of the campaign were floats showing the beauty of the farm home shining in its new coat of paint. Similar floats took part in every parade or demonstration in Whiteside County and neighboring counties.

A summer tour was also held to demonstrate the value and advantages of paint, electricity, and landscape gardening. Five beautiful farmsteads were visited. Every newspaper in the territory supported the campaign and sent representatives on the tour.

A score card was provided for the "Whiteside farmstead improvement campaign." Sixty percent, divided as follows, was placed on the condition of farm buildings—50 points on painting or new additions, and 10 points on the repair of roofs, windows, porches, steps, and the like. The house yard came in for 10 points, if kept mowed, free from weeds, and the fences in good repair. Cleaning up the barnyard, removing tin cans, wire, old machinery, cleaning up fence rows, and properly housing farm equipment could add a possible 30 points to the score.

Local township committees designated the farmsteads on which the most improvements were made during the summer and fall months. The winner in each township was given $10 worth of desirable trees and shrubs with which to further beautify the farm home.

The results of the campaign and contest were most amazing. A storekeeper in Milledgeville says that he sold more than 300 gallons of paint during the first 2 weeks.

"Whiteside County has long been known as 'the county with all the paint on it.' The campaign went a long way in restoring many farmsteads to their former state of excellent preservation and recognized beauty. The results are most gratifying. On one road a traveler may drive for 5 miles and find that every farm will show evidence of recent applications of paint. There is more to be done but the first long march out of the wilderness of the depression has been completed in Whiteside County", proudly remarks Adviser Shuman.

Clean paint, clean yard, and landscaping add to the home appeal of Harry Wade's farm home.

Kentucky Local Leaders Say They Find . . .

Satisfaction in Service

Three women, voluntary leaders of local 4–H clubs, tell us why they serve, what they accomplish, and their personal remuneration for their time. Self-satisfaction and community spirit play an important part in the efforts of these leaders to aid others.

No Salary But Big Pay

WHERE did I get this new pin? That's the symbol of 15 years' service as a 4–H club leader, presented to me by the State extension department, and I am proud indeed to wear it.

I am proud too of the accomplishments of the boys and girls with whom I have worked. It is indeed a joy to plan and push for the completion of projects, the development of character, the building of health, the awakening of the best in mind and heart, as well as skill of hands. There has been no depression, of spirit at least, in club work and certainly no lack of jobs to be done.

When the first home demonstration agent was employed in Garrard County she asked me to help with the first organization in our community. Several successors have come and gone, but I seem to go on, if not forever like Tennyson's brook, year after year. How can I do otherwise when I know that club work does so much good for me as well as for my youngsters?

Community cooperation means much, especially as it is often so hard to obtain. Our people have to want to do a thing before they will move, as I heard a native preacher say, so our big task has been to make them want to work together. We have accomplished a great deal, and more will be done as our club members assume their responsibilities in community life.

Twenty-five of our 4–H boys and girls have gone to college. A large percentage of these have become public-school teachers, and many of them have become excellent club leaders, their members sometimes defeating ours in the county contests, at which time I can give them hearty congratulations, for they are much like my grandchildren.

Occasionally someone asks, even after 15 years, "What do you get for being a club leader, Miss Lennie?"

"No salary". is my answer, "but big pay when you consider the thrills I get from the accomplishments of my club and its members. Club work has added to my own education, as well as to that of the boys and girls. My circle of friends has been greatly enlarged, my outlook on life broadened; and when, or if, I get so that I can no longer be an active leader, I shall have a hall of memory, beautifully lighted by the golden glow of the candles of achievement of my club members, in which to spend my remaining time."

Why shouldn't I continue a job which I consider so important to the welfare of my own and my neighbors' children and to me?—*Mrs. John Land, leader of Buckeye Go-Getters' 4–H Club, Lancaster, Ky.*

Better Farmers, Housewives, and Citizens.

After serving 10 years as a leader in 4–H club activities, I find myself more enthusiastic at the beginning of each new club year than I was in the previous one.

From a small club of 10 girls in the sewing project we have grown to an active membership in 1934 of 50 girls and boys, many of whom enrolled in more than one project.

To make a success of 4–H club work, it is necessary not only to interest the young people but to sell it to the parents and to the school authorities. Without the cooperation of principal and teachers it is difficult to have satisfactory group meetings and to carry on the work. School busses arriving for some of the pupils take members from each group, and thus it is necessary for club leaders and teachers to choose a period which will enable all members to be present with the least possible interference with school work.

4–H club work has a far greater influence upon the lives of its members and upon the community than mere completion of a project. Prize winning is not the aim of these clubs but rather the spirit of friendly competition, of learning better, easier, and more up-to-date methods of carrying on the business of living.

While we have sponsored nearly every listed project, we feel greater pride in our extra projects, such as developing the art of leadership among our active older club members and those who are beyond club age.

Two years ago we organized the 4–H Good Will Club, the object of which was to provide Christmas cheer for the unfortunate by collecting, repairing, and distributing toys and clothing. Many new garments, dolls, scrapbooks, and other articles were made by club members. The gifts were bestowed, not in the spirit of charity but of good will.

Last year our garden club members not only raised the family garden, but assisted in a community welfare garden and won second on garden-product display at the county fall festival.

To overestimate the value of 4–H club work in the development of rural youth into better farmers, housewives, and citizens would be impossible. Through the efforts of State and county extension workers in their club camps and junior week at the State university, many of our girls and boys have been inspired to enter college to acquire higher cultural and intellectual attainments. More than 20 of our members have entered business colleges or universities to continue their training. Among this number we have one teaching in our own school, an assistant county agent, a soil survey assistant, two farm managers, one registered nurse, five holding lucrative office positions, with others still in training.

One of our most helpful deeds was accomplished through the Good Will Club. The home of one of our members was destroyed by fire when the family was absent, so nothing was saved. Club members gave a shower for their benefit, presenting, in unique fashion, clothing, canned goods, vegetables, dishes, cooking utensils, and many articles so necessary in keeping house.

In social affairs committees are appointed to take charge of entertainment, refreshments, and serving; and, although assisted and advised by leaders, it is their party, and credit is given to them.

Altogether, 4–H club work is not only instructive and helpful, it is a very enjoyable part of the rural boys' and girls'

life.—*Mrs. George Watts, 4-H club leader, Cynthiana, Ky.*

Recreation Has Its Place

Some 8 or 9 years ago, when district 4-H camps were held next door to me, I visited the camp as a neighbor and friend, and it was there that I got my inspiration to become a 4-H club leader. Possibly I haven't done much in my 4 years as a leader, but I have enjoyed every minute of the time spent for and with these young people, working with the definite aim of training boys and girls for future citizenship. They have never failed to be kind, courteous, respectful, and delightful to me at all times.

This year we are welcoming into our county a much-needed home demonstration agent and are expecting great things in 4-H club work through her assistance.

I have worked with about 200 boys and girls. My girls have nearly all taken sewing and nearly always completed their project. I have only a few boys, but they are the very pick of the county. Their project has been tobacco, and they have raised some very fine quality tobacco. They have won many prizes and received good money for their crop. I know, because I was there when the tobacco was sold.

We play some as well as work. We go on wiener roasts, hikes, picnics, and once took a trip to the northern end of our county to view the beauties of nature, known as the cliffs. This year we expect to continue these recreational activities.

With my group I have attended several district 4-H club camps and have enjoyed them as much as the children. These camps are worth while, for many of our farm girls and boys have so few pleasant privileges and the camps are educational as well as entertaining. I like camps with a large attendance, then we do not have to leave some good club member at home.

Several of my club girls have been to junior week held at Lexington each June, and they come home just bubbling over with enthusiasm from the good times they have had from the very minute of their arrival until the week is over, and they are always sorry to leave.

Our Fourth of July picnics are something else we look forward to. All the clubs in the county meet and enjoy games, stunts, and lunch together.

Our achievement day is, of course, the goal for which we have worked all the year, when we meet together again for all the clubs of the county to receive awards. I was awarded a lovely little pin this achievement day for leadership, and I surely do appreciate and treasure it.—*Mrs. C. C. Miller, local club leader, Elkton, Ky.*

Challenge to Complacency

"Training in Correct Thinking Is as Much a Part of Club Work as the Mechanical Part of Doing the Work", Says . . .

GEORGE L. FARLEY,
State Club Leader,
Massachusetts

I NEVER repeat the 4-H club pledge or hear it repeated that I do not paint a mental picture of some young person who has become interested in 4-H club work and starts out to carry on a project. From the time that he enrolls and as long as he remains a club member and makes the club pledge a part of his life, he is working, probably unconsciously, under the well-known principle of education, "We learn to do by doing."

It is true that he may have a local leader to guide him to a certain extent, and he may have pamphlets and bulletins to assist him in some small measure, but, in very large part, that club member must think out many problems for himself. As time goes on, his hands become trained for larger service. Through service the heart grows loyal to home, club, community, and country. Each year good habits, offered him as a 4-H club member, make for better living.

Let it be understood that, in carrying out a project, training in correct thinking is just as much a part of the club project and just as necessary for success as is the mechanical part of actually doing the work. Probably in the beginning the club member, if he starts the work at all, becomes an imitator, but he will not be satisfied to be an imitator for any length of time, for imitation leads to greater interest to do something on one's own initiative. Finally, the interest grows to the point where real effort will drive the club member on to greater and greater performance.

Time has shown that not all who have carried on as imitators go beyond this stage of work. Again, not all of those whose interest has been aroused to some self-expression go on to make earnest personal effort. We probably have failed in club work to drive home the lesson that effort which does not bring the success desired shall count not as failure but as a spur to renewed effort along some other line.

One of the best teachers I ever had was my mathematics teacher of high-school days. More than once have I heard him ask his pupils if they had solved a certain original problem in geometry. On being answered in the negative, he would inquire how long they had worked on the problem. Then, he would say, "Well, that is fine. Now that you know some of the ways that it cannot be solved, just go home and see if you can find the right way to do it." Truly, this psychology was sound, and our young people in 4-H club work should realize that first failure does not mean final failure.

It is also true that 4-H club leaders have made no effort to make the work vocational but have sought always to bring young people in contact with the very best things which have to do with agriculture and home economics. It has sought to bring out any latent abilities which the young person may possess. Oftentimes this has led the young person to take up this work either as his vocation or his avocation. Oftentimes, while still club members, young people have been spurred on by contact with ideals to earn money to buy material for the improvement of their project, to earn and save for higher education, or to improve home environment.

After all, one is really educated only insofar as he develops personal initiative. Education is a drawing-out and not a pouring-in process, and club work has demonstrated its ability to train young people in self-expression, both in thinking and acting. Ever since it was first established, 4-H club work has said to those who have enrolled, "Note thyself well to see wherein nature meant thee to excel."

EDGAR TROUTMAN, of Statesville, Iredell County, is one of the most versatile 4-H club members in North Carolina. When he began his club work about 5 years ago, he had an aversion to becoming a farmer. After successfully operating a number of 4-H projects, however, he not only is enthusiastic about farming but sees where it may be a most interesting and profitable life work.

Hugh Barnett of Brookings County, S. Dak., who won first place with his pen of lambs at the show and sale held January 14 to 16. Ninety-seven of the 105 who entered the contest completed their projects and made exhibits.

Lambs Lure Club Boys

Successful Feeding in South Dakota Attracts Wide Attention

A SUCCESSFUL lamb-feeding project begun in 1934 by six 4–H boys in Butte and Lawrence Counties, in the western part of South Dakota, has fast become one of the outstanding livestock projects in the State and today is attracting attention beyond the State boundaries.

These boys, under the direction of Beyer Aune, superintendent of the Government Experiment Station at Newell, and County Agents Floyd Collins of Butte and Carl Entorf of Lawrence County, each fed 15 lambs for 106 days and showed them in the newly created 4–H section of Lamb Feeders' Day at the experiment station, January 16, 1935. Each boy kept records and made a profit on the enterprise.

In 1935, 105 South Dakota boys and girls entered the expanded lamb-feeding project. Five or more members and a local leader constitute a club. Most of the lambs were obtained from the ranges of western South Dakota through the South Dakota Cooperative Livestock Marketing Association. A few were natives. Each club member fed 15 lambs, weighed them in initially about October 1, ear-tagged them, and weighed each individually every 30 days thereafter through the duration of the feeding. Each member kept a record in a special book furnished by the South Dakota Extension Service and made a final report to his local leader or county agent by March 1.

The Tri-State Fat Lamb Show and Sale, sponsored by the Sioux Falls livestock interests and the Extension Service of the State College, which was held at Sioux Falls, January 14, 15, and 16, climaxed the project. This was the first event of its kind held in the Northwest, but the sponsors expressed the hope that it will become an annual event.

Only 4–H members entered in the lamb-feeding project in South Dakota, northwestern Iowa, and northeastern Nebraska were eligible to enter their lambs in the show and sale. The sponsors offered cash premiums in four classes: (1) Pen of lightweight lambs; (2) pen of heavyweight lambs; (3) championship pens, grand and reserve, and (4) project result class (open to all pens). The show introduced a new feature in awarding the premiums—that of considering the best records made in the project. Gain in weight counted 20 percent; economy of gain, as shown by the records kept, 20 percent; placing at the Tri-State Show, 20 percent; record book and reports, 25 percent; and part taken by the member in meetings of his 4–H club, 15 percent.

The sponsors of the show said, "We feel that it is important not only to feed out a pen of lambs that will be attractive to the buyers and meet consumer demand, but that such factors as amount of daily gain on the lambs, cost of gain, and records kept by the club members are also important and should be considered in determining project winners." They expressed the purpose of the show as follows: "In promoting a 4–H lamb-feeding project, we sponsors believe that increased interest may be developed in lamb feeding throughout the territory, for club members enrolled in this project are feeding out their lambs under farm and feed-lot conditions just as their fathers would feed out a carload or more of lambs."

Much credit for the success of the project should be given to bankers who cooperated so splendidly in financing many of the members enrolled in the project. In counties where members were financed, a protective fund was set up to insure against any loss of lambs through injury or death. Each member financed contributed to this fund 5 percent of the delivery cost of the lambs, and at the end of the feeding period the balance in the fund was prorated back to the members in proportion to the amounts originally contributed by them.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY on research in extension education, Misc. Ext. Pub. 27, is now available for distribution in the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. This circular, compiled by Lucinda Crile, Assistant, Extension Studies and Teaching, lists and briefly describes the reports of studies which have been assembled to date and also catalogs various extension theses prepared by graduate students.

Local Cooperation Helps

4–H Club Members to Benefit From Adult Groups in Three Nebraska Counties

These examples of what local groups are doing to aid 4–H club work, as described by three county agents, may serve as inspiration for others. L. I. Frisbie, State club leader of Nebraska, relayed them to the Review.

Effective 4–H Committee

There are 30 members on the Douglas County 4–H committee, including 19 men and 11 women. Twenty-two of these represent the various rural communities, one the Omaha, Nebr., Senior Chamber of Commerce, two the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and five the Omaha Kiwanis Club. The whole committee met once during the year. Subcommittees were appointed on a voluntary basis. That is, the members of each subcommittee volunteered to serve on that committee. Committees were appointed for leaders' training meetings, health contest, fairs and shows, Ak-Sar-Ben, 4–H tours and picnics, and 4–H banquet committee. Each subcommittee was called together as their particular activity came up for consideration. A goal of 4–H enrollment was set at 600 with completions at 85 percent. The enrollments numbered 570, and they finished 80 percent.

The organization of the committee has created a greater feeling of responsibility among local people and local organizations with regard to the 4–H clubs.

After 2 years, we find the communities beginning to look to their 4–H committeemen for assistance and guidance in their 4–H activities.

The building of a program at the beginning of the year provides definite goals and makes it easier for all concerned to do a good job. A planned program provides a better-balanced program of work.

By having various organizations responsible for certain activities, a big saving in time and effort on the part of the agents is accomplished. It also makes it easier to plan definitely ahead. The junior chamber of commerce sponsors the county 4–H tour and picnic. The Omaha Kiwanis Club sponsors the county 4–H health contest and contributes about $100 annually in prizes to winners of this contest.

The committeemen have very definitely assisted in the organization of clubs in their own communities. In some cases, they have been able to locate prospective clubs and get them organized when the county agents would have overlooked the possibility.

The committee as a whole met only once during the year to organize. As a result, the work of the committee has not been a burden to anyone. Yet by organizing the efforts of the group, good results have been obtained with a minimum of effort.—*G. E. Scheidt, agricultural agent, Douglas County.*

One of the Four is Health

The Richardson County, Nebr., Medical Society volunteered to cooperate in making the physical examinations for the 4–H boys and girls, provided these individuals would visit their local medical and dental offices by appointment. In every case the boy or girl visited his family physician or dentist where examinations were made provided the examiner was a member of the county organization. If not, they were assigned to other local practitioners.

One hundred and thirty-seven boys and girls reported for the examinations, and these results were noted:

There were 258 different dental defects found, of which 128 could be corrected. Sixty-three different individuals were advised to visit dentists. There were 66 optical abnormalities found, of which 30 could be corrected and 35 were requested to visit their doctor. In the examination of eye, ear, nose, and throat, 153 abnormalities were found, and 91 were corrective. One hundred and ninety-six orthopedic conditions were found, for most of which suggestions were given at the time of the examination, and only seven were asked to return for further consultation. Ninety-two of the one hundred and thirty-seven club members examined were given recommendations of a general nature.

The benefit derived from examinations of this type will be dependent upon the follow-up made by the parents and club members.—*J. F. Hendricks, agricultural agent, Richardson County.*

Turkeys and More Turkeys

Late in May 1935 the local commercial creamery at O'Neill, Holt County, Nebr., suggested carrying out a 4–H poultry project whereby they would furnish turkey poults to 4–H club members with the requirement that they return 2 toms and 1 hen in the fall for each 20 poults delivered in the spring and that they follow 4–H methods in caring for their flocks.

As a result, more than 4,000 poults were placed with 113 club members within the county. During the summer several visits were made to each member by the agent and hatchery representatives of the company. Due to the season being somewhat advanced when the poults were placed, all members were advised to hold their birds for the Christmas market.

On Saturday, December 14, 1935, achievement day was held at O'Neill. All members and their parents were invited. Each member was entitled to enter one tom and one hen in the show as well as to compete in the judging contest. The judging contest consisted of placing a class each of live toms, hens, roosters, and pullets. A new feature so far as we were concerned was that during the noon hour these birds were dressed and later rejudged in the similar class as dressed market poultry. This made eight classes, and contestants were graded on placings only.

A lunch was served at noon followed by a six-reel motion picture showing educational poultry films and comedies. The final event on the program was a tour through the commercial produce plant where the visitors were given an opportunity to see how poultry is handled after it reaches a commercial plant.—*F. M. Reece, agricultural agent, Holt County.*

The Old Corn Club

Appeals to Indiana Boys

June in the cornfield of Lowell and Russell Hardin, Henry County, Ind. Eager boys, interested parents, good soil, and modern farm practices are factors that have contributed to the successful development of their 4-H corn-club project.

THE 4-H corn club is the oldest club in Indiana and was the largest of the agricultural clubs in 1935, with 3,186 members enrolled in this project. The first year's work requires that 1 acre of corn be grown; the second year, 5 acres; the third year, 10 acres; and in the fourth, a field of not less than 10 acres. In addition to these minimum acreages, problems of management and marketing are included in the different years of work. A 4-H corn club manual and a record book are available to all 4-H corn club members.

Any county that includes corn as a major project in the adult extension program is encouraged to have a 4-H corn club. On this basis, 82 counties out of 92 in the State reported some corn-club work in 1935. The largest enrollment in any one county was in Rush County with 164 members. There are four activities which corn-club members are encouraged to participate in besides their regular club and county programs.

The first of these is the annual 4-H club round-up held at Purdue in May. Each county is eligible to enter a corn-judging team. In 1935, 42 teams took part in the contest. The contest includes placing three 10-ear exhibits, placing five single ears, scoring three single ears, and taking an examination over the Indiana corn score card and corn production.

Then the boys are encouraged to exhibit at the State fair in September, at the International Livestock Show in December, and at the State corn show in January.

The record of Indiana 4-H club boys at the International is a good indication of the quality of corn being grown. Indiana corn club members won every placing in regions 7 and 8 in 1935, as well as the grand sweepstakes and reserve sweepstakes of the show. Indiana exhibitors also won the State corn club exhibit held in connection with the National 4-H Club Congress. This is a 5-peck exhibit entered by five club members from one county.

At the State 4-H Corn Club Show held at Purdue in January 125 10-ear and single-ear exhibits were entered. Premiums amounting to $36 and 144 ribbons were offered by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. Plans for the 1936 State show call for a shelled-corn class open to all young men in the State between the ages of 18 and 28, in addition to the regular 4-H classes.

Many 4-H corn club members in past years have grown more than 100 bushels of corn per acre. Allen Creek, a 4-H club member of Union County, who was entered in the 5-acre contest in 1935, had an official yield of 110 bushels. This past year costs per bushel ranged between 20 to 30 cents, according to information obtained from record books belonging to the boys who exhibited in the State show.

Most of the 4-H corn club members in Indiana are also members of livestock clubs and, as a result, market their corn "on the hoof."

"With the present interest among Indiana farm boys in growing corn, the future supply of corn for feed, as well as for seed and exhibits, is unusually bright", says W. Robert Amick, in charge of 4-H club crop work.

Community 4-H Fair A Local Opportunity

Kent County, Mich., 4-H clubs decided to hold their own club fair after two disastrous attempts to cooperate with local promotional affairs.

The village of Lowell invited the fair to come there for the exhibit and program. This village has a municipal park having a half-mile track, floodlighted football field, baseball fields, and a barn that would house 50 head of cattle. This town also has a live board of trade. The latter gave the county club council $100 for expense money and then obtained 52 premiums, mostly merchandise. The city hall was used to house all exhibits excepting the livestock. A couple of local undertakers lent tents to cover the sheep and pig exhibits.

When all exhibits were placed the count showed 54 head of cattle, 39 head of sheep, 3 colts and a mare, 2 sows and 8 pigs, 11 pens of pullets, 4 to a pen. In addition, there were exhibits of clothing, canning, eggs, potatoes, handicraft, and food preparation work.

All exhibits were judged the first day and drew a good attendance. The showmanship contest, calf scramble, bicycle races, and ball games drew much attention. The evening program was held on the football field. A candle-lighting service opened the program which as usual impressed the audience. Then followed a 4-H club amateur program and a livestock parade. Two thousand people attended the evening program.

Those in charge wondered if people would come the second day. They did and were interested in the horse-pulling contest, the games, and exhibits. The total attendance was nearly 3,500 people.

The club fair has an invitation back to Lowell, and plans are under way for a bigger and better show in 1936.

The 4-H Gateway

To Farm and Home

WE all realize the value of 4–H club work in interesting rural young people in farm life, in assisting them in conducting useful projects, and providing social opportunities. Is it not possible, however, that we take these opportunities too much for granted? Do we fully appreciate that 4–H club work offers to rural youth an opportunity for the beginning of a life work, for the development of a farm enterprise, or the creation of a satisfying farm home? I believe that our country will attain, through the 4–H club membership of almost one million farm boys and girls, a stronger agricultural family. I can think of no greater opportunity for maintaining and developing an interested and understanding rural people than through the 4–H club members in their contacts with the farm home.

C. W. WARBURTON.

My Point of View

Is Recreation the Key?

In my opinion, we have a great problem in working out some means of maintaining the interests of 4–H club boys and girls over a period of 4 to 6 years. It is, to me, of greater importance than the problem of obtaining new enrollments.

I believe most county agents have been too busy during the last 2 years to spend much time looking for the missing link which would help maintain club memberships over longer periods. There is some probability that Mr. Stewart Knapp, of the American Playground and Recreation Association, offers a possible solution to the problem. His keynote is the binding of club members in their local organization through social activities sponsored for adolescent youth.

There is certainly a need for some thought and planning toward retaining 4–H club memberships, as well as obtaining new members, and this latter offers by far the smaller difficulty.—*C. R. Humphrey, county agricultural agent, Pittsburg County, Okla.*

Goals Are Steadfast

Twenty-five years ago Cyril Hopkins said that the restoration of depleted soils must begin while some farmers are still prosperous.

The past 15 years have demonstrated the fact that soil depletion is highly accelerated when all farmers operate at an economic disadvantage as compared with other industries.

Under present conditions we have a double problem—the preservation and restoration of our soil resources and the achievement and maintenance of economic equality between agriculture and other industries.

As a nation we have made a splendid start toward the solution of these two problems. Every class of people in our population has become aware of loss of fertile land. The agricultural adjustments of the past 3 years point the way to economic equality for agriculture.

In the present situation, the constructive thought of every extension worker should be attainment of the goal, rather than continuation of a particular plan. Plans will change and be discarded. The present agricultural situation is proof of that. But, regardless of the plan, let no one lose sight of the goal—the preservation and restoration of the soil, and economic equality for agriculture.—*L. A. Eberlein, county agent, Union County, S. Dak.*

Drama Appeals to Youth

The Scott County (Iowa) Farm Bureau Drama Club was first started in 1929 with the idea of obtaining money for the respective club gatherings by charging admission. However, the result and benefits have extended much further than this initial goal. The club members have found the drama work to be helpful in assisting the boys and girls in the township to become acquainted and work with each other. It has also given the 4–H'ers ability to speak and act naturally before the public groups.

The local drama-club group has not only presented plays in the county, but also during Farm and Home Week, held at the Iowa State College in Ames. The boys and girls also competed in a State dramatic contest which was held at Iowa City, Iowa, in the spring of 1934.

There is no question but that the activities of the Scott County Farm Bureau Drama Club has served to interest the 4–H club members in drama work too. During the past 3 years the 4–H club boys and girls of their respective townships have cooperated in presenting at least one play during the winter.

A total of 15 members made up the initial group. From the year of organization up to the present time, it has increased to a membership of nearly 100 young people. Recently the name of the organization and its constitution were changed to adapt it to a junior farm bureau. However, even under the newly organized group, the drama project continues to be one of the major activities of the club. Each winter, dating from 1929, the young people of the club who are interested in dramatics are active in presenting plays at different points in the county.

The farm bureau members, 4–H club members, and young people of the county are convinced that drama work can be one of the most valuable and worth-while activities in an extension program if it is really given due consideration by people in the community.—*Irvin Edwards, county club agent, Scott County, Iowa.*

Direction or Stimulation

Do we develop the initiative side of 4–H club work as much as we should? Or are we prone to do too much arranging, leaving the club member nothing to do but follow directions? It seems that developing initiative should receive considerable emphasis in our club program. The subject-matter information the club member assimilates may not be particularly valuable should he change to some other sphere of activity later in life, but the habit of being a hustler will be valuable in any walk of life.

It is sometimes easier to arrange a definite line of action than it is to stimulate the boys and girls to think for themselves, but that does the members no good. I believe we can hardly overemphasize the value of developing initiative in the boys and girls, at the same time, of course, retaining the spirit of cooperation.—*E. M. Hauser, county club agent, Malheur County, Oreg.*

Earning Power

The financial value of 4–H club work is of increasing importance to rural people in our county, especially during this time when earning power has been reduced. Club projects fall into three distinct classes. One class includes the activities that result in direct cash earnings, such as the agricultural projects. Another class includes the projects which result in savings such as those brought about by repairing and making things at home. The third class includes the projects which have an increase in value as the years go by, such as the growth of dairy cattle from one year to the next and the growth of forest trees. Chemung County club members have taken part in all three types of projects. The State and county fairs have provided a further source of income.—*E. C. Grant, club agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

The tops—10 high steers in the exhibit made by the 1935 4-H steer club members. They sold at auction for an average of $12.90 per hundred pounds. The grand champion, on the extreme right, brought 16 cents per pound to Wendell Roberts.

If You Would Know What Interests Older 4-H Club Members, Read About

Ohio's Hoof and Horn Club

4-H club members in Clinton County, Ohio, found feeder-calf projects so attractive that when they reached the club age limit they organized the Hoof and Horn Club and have developed a continuation of the project. W. L. Bluck, county agricultural agent, relates their experience and achievements.

AN INCREASED interest is being manifested in a project for older club boys on the farms known as the "Clinton County Hoof and Horn Club." The project was organized in 1933 and is conducted under the supervision of the county agent and the adult calf club committee. The older club members maintain a separate organization, and each member is required to feed at least five steer calves, whereas the 4-H club members are required to feed only one calf with the maximum of three head. The ages for this older group range from 20 to 30 years.

The first year of the Hoof and Horn Club activity found the members in the lead among the exhibitors at the Ohio State Fair. They captured premier honors at the show by producing the champion carload of fat cattle and the champion fat steer in the commercial cattle division.

Not only have the hoof and horn steers provided an optical feast for the ringside appraisers, but, by scientific feeding and handling by their young owners, they have written livestock history for the county, and the club members have held up a standard of excellency for older and more experienced husbandmen to emulate.

Perhaps some of the achievements of this group may be attributed to the start made in 1932 when the initial 4-H calf club was organized. The range weight of the first group of 103 steers was about 424 pounds on October 15. Just a year later, at the Baltimore Livestock Show, these steers showed an average gain of 605 pounds per calf, with a total weight of 1,029 pounds per steer.

At the Baltimore show, with 40 steers reserved for individual classes, the 4-H group claimed honors for the first prize for the heavy carload and the third prize for the light carload in the commercial classes. More than 100 exhibitors were entered in this competition. In addition, they won 5 of the first 10 places, including the reserve champion, in the individual classes.

In the past 4 years, members of this project have exhibited and marketed 176 tons of choice beef, and they are now well on the way with another season of feeding. Already 62 boys and girls in the county are feeding 144 selected Hereford and Shorthorn steer calves for the 1936 show and sale. With the completion of this year's work, 515 animals will have been through the hands of these youthful feeders.

Five hundred of the 515 calves have been purchased cooperatively through order-buying or terminal commission agencies. This is just one of the educational features connected with the project. Many of the boys and girls have been financed through the Lebanon Production Credit Association, learning the uses and value of sound agricultural credit. In the past 4 years, others have been aided by similar extensions of credit, and never has there been a failure to repay promptly.

Additional educational features are connected more directly with the feeding and management of the animal, training for the show ring, tours or visits to other similar projects, and the profitable engagement in a farming enterprise.

Any attempt to measure the results of the feeder-calf project in Clinton County, Ohio, in terms of pounds of beef or dollars of profit and loss would be false. Such evaluation would be deceptive to the true value in terms of character, self-reliance, thrift, and efficiency on the part of the individual club members.

THE use of Korean and Kobe Lespedeza in Logan County, Ky., has spread in the last 5 years to practically every farm in the county. Birds and other agents have spread the seed even to the waste lands until these legumes are found on nearly every acre in the county, reports County Agent C. L. Hill.

Alabama Counties Improve Dairy Stock Through 4-H Clubs

The results of 6 years in 4-H club work. Agnes Keeling is a splendid example of the interest that 4-H club members are taking in the dairy project in Etowah County, Ala.

ALABAMA counties are making rapid strides toward improving their dairy cattle. Featured in this improvement is the work of 4-H club members, Future Farmers of America members, and others interested in the welfare of the county.

In Etowah County, the boys and girls, cooperating with their County Agent L. L. Self, and Louie Usry, a big-hearted farmer, are aiding in the general improvement of dairy stock throughout the entire county.

Each male calf that is dropped on the Usry farm is given to the county agent who, in turn, gives the calf to some boy or girl or a farmer. The individual receiving the calf agrees to raise the animal to maturity and provide it for use in breeding cows in the community at a minimum charge. During the past 4 years, about 30 bull calves have been placed under this plan.

As a result of this bit of generous cooperation, farmers and young people alike are more interested in raising the calves and improving the home milk supply. Not only have the 4-H club boys and girls taken to the calf club, but some have established for themselves a small but growing dairy herd.

4-H club work in Chambers County has greatly stimulated the quality of dairy animals raised by club members and farmers, reports H. C. Heath, the county agent who has assisted the club members in this outstanding work with dairy calves during the last 6 years. The purchase and successful raising of excellent calves by club members has encouraged their fathers and other farmers in improving their dairy cows.

One result of the stimulation is the sale of between $50,000 and $75,000 worth of purebred cattle by the farmers and 4-H club members each year.

Another accomplishment credited to 4-H club work in the county is that farmers and boys alike know more about the qualifications of a good dairy animal than ever before. This educational work was brought about by an annual county-wide calf show. The judges inspect the animals, pointing out the good and poor points of each individual.

At the completion of the county show, a number of animals are selected to be sent to the State fairs to compete for prizes. They are exhibited in the name of the county association. In addition to being a good advertisement for the quality of Chambers County dairy stock, $3,471 in prizes has been returned to the exhibitors.

Saga of a Local Leader

(Continued from page 49)

boys and girls of the community, 4 years of 4-H club work is their ticket of admission.

This banquet has grown from year to year until this year we had 269 people seated at our tables. An interesting fact about this year's banquet was that it was entirely financed by efforts of the 4-H dramatic club.

Last year, following the banquet, we had group singing and folk games. Everyone seemed to have such a jolly time that the question was asked, "Why can't we have these games more often for both old and young?" And so a committee was organized to study the ways and means. The school board was asked for the use of the school auditorium one night each month. Our county 4-H leader was asked to direct the games and old-time dancing with the result that we now have listed on our community calendar a "Night of Fun" each month, and it is truly so.

From 1929 to 1931, all meetings were held in our own 4-H clubroom. This room was given for the use of the club by one of our local merchants and was furnished by the parents. In 1931 we felt that the club had outgrown the one room. We then asked permission of the school board for the use of the school, which they not only granted but also gave us the use of all the school equipment we might need. The board also pays for busses to transport the 4-H boys and girls to and from our county fair. It is interesting to note that the local 4-H club has brought back four silver cups from the county fair which now adorn the trophy case at the school.

This year our club had an enrollment of 96 girls, and they scored 100 percent in completing their projects. The club met one day each week during vacation. They would meet at 9:30 a. m., divide into groups according to their project, each group under the direction of an assistant leader. With the exception of two, these leaders were older club members. They would work until 11:45, at which time they were dismissed for lunch until 12:30. They were then called together for singing and games. At 1:30 they were back in their rooms ready to work until 3:30. At 3:45 they were assembled for a business meeting. Parents were called in to discuss and help outline the summer's work. The girls quite often served afternoon tea for mothers and friends. The club takes part in every county-wide 4-H club activity such as tours, picnics, and camps.

Not long ago the 4-H clubs presented to the school a Logan elm to be planted on the school lawn. This tree was propagated from the old historical Logan elm. At the foot of this tree will be placed a stone with a bronze plate bearing the words "4-H Clubs—1935." At this ceremony some 600 people were present, and we hope this will inspire others to go and do likewise.

In this little narrative we have mentioned only a few of our high lights. We could write volumes about the worthwhile things done by these clubs in the past 14 years. The boys' club is growing. It now has 42 members, all of whom exhibit at the county fair. We have one of our best and busiest farmers as the boys' local adviser.

We feel that local advisers are needed, but they must work with the county extension agents, who are invaluable in bringing to us the help we need so much. They are a connecting link between the local club and the State office.

We know that any community that has active 4-H clubs is laying the foundation for a bigger and better community life.

Extension Courses for Home-Economics Workers

Special 3-week courses in home-economics extension methods and home-management extension are to be offered in connection with the 1936 summer session at the Oregon State College of Agriculture. The courses are scheduled to begin immediately following the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association at Portland, Oreg., July 5 to 7, inclusive, thereby making it possible for home-economics extension workers to combine attendance at the meetings of their professional association with a short period of systematic study of extension teaching problems.

Mary Rokahr and Gladys Gallup, of the Federal Extension Service, will conduct the courses. In addition to serving as a county home demonstration agent in Nebraska, as State home demonstration leader in Wyoming, and as Federal home-management specialist, Miss Rokahr previously has taught courses in extension methods at Wisconsin, Louisiana, and Oregon. Miss Gallup has for the past year been engaged in home-economics extension research in the Federal extension office, and prior to that time served as home-management extension specialist in the State of Washington.

Inquiries regarding the 1936 extension courses at Oregon should be addressed to Thelma Gaylord, acting State home demonstration leader, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.

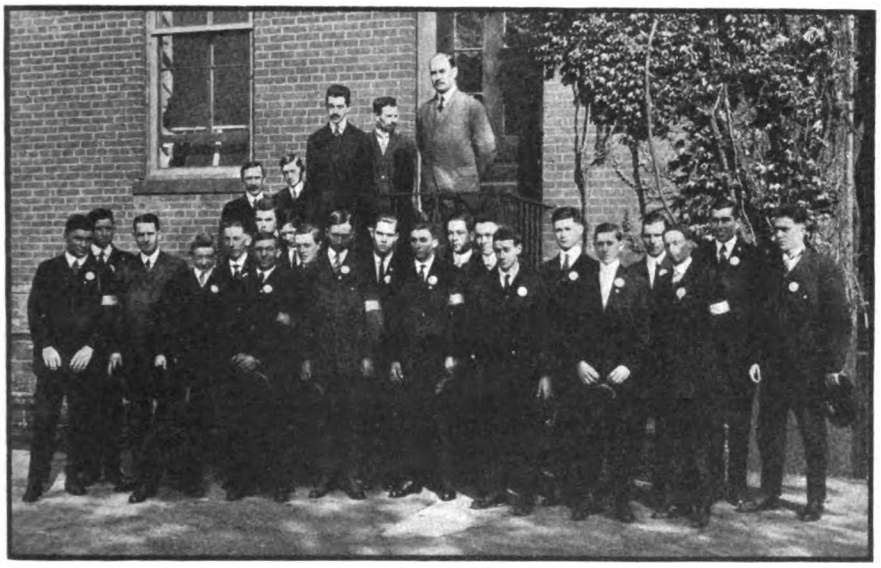
Montana Clubs Reorganized by Radio

Through the cooperation of the owners of five radio stations, county extension agents, club members, leaders, and parents in Montana, the State 4-H club department carried out a unique fall 4-H club reorganization program November 2, 1935. The extension agents were extremely busy inaugurating the new wheat-production-control program, summarizing the year's activities for the annual report, and other extension activities. It was almost impossible for them to spend any great amount of time on a State-wide reorganization program. The problem was to get the greatest possible number of clubs reorganized in a short space of time with as little assistance from extension agents as possible. After getting the approval of extension agents for a plan of reorganization by radio, the State club leaders contacted all radio stations in the State, and they immediately offered free time to put on programs. Three were independent stations and two on the N. B. C. chain. Extension agents in the counties where radio stations were located agreed to take charge of putting on programs. The program was made to serve two purposes, that of joining in on the National Achievement Day program set for November 2 and the reorganization of Montana 4-H clubs.

The State 4-H club office prepared a series of three circular letters, one for each 4-H club leader in the State, which were sent direct to the county extension agents for their signature and to be mailed by the agent to the club leaders.

These letters explained the general plan for fall 4-H reorganization, emphasized its importance, urged 100 percent reenrollment of every club, and gave the broadcast schedules. They urged 4-H members and leaders to call a meeting at a home equipped with a good radio, listen to the National 4-H Achievement Day program, the Montana 4-H reorganization program, and, immediately following, elect officers for 1936, select leaders, and report this information on cards provided their county agent.

Reports indicate that the reorganization-by-radio campaign resulted in a big percentage of the clubs in the State being reorganized this fall. Two main reasons were behind the idea. First, it was felt that by getting as many clubs reorganized as possible in the fall the agents and club leaders would be relieved of a lot of work next spring at the time the peak load of extension programs comes along; and second, by getting leaders definitely assigned to clubs in the fall it would be possible to hold 4-H leader and officer training schools during the early spring.



JUST 22 years ago, in 1914, this group of California 4-H club boys stood, with Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Dr. C. B. Smith, and B. H. Crocheron, in front of the old Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D. C. They had come all the way from California and were the project winners from that State on a "transcontinental tour." Their trip carried them from home through several of the Western States, on into the Central States, and then up into New England. On the return trip they visited many of the Southern States.

For 3 years this trip was the outstanding award for excellency in project work among California boys. In the 3 years, 73 boys made the trip which was completed in 30 days.

During November 1935, a reunion of these three groups was held by the Extension Service on the campus of the university, and 21 returned to renew old acquaintanceships. The majority of these former 4-H club members are engaged in agricultural activities, are married, and are the heads of families. They were united in their expression of appreciation of 4-H club work. In the back row, from left to right: Dr. C. B. Smith (1), now assistant director of the Extension Service; B. H. Crocheron (3), now director of extension work in California, and Secretary Houston (5).

PAMLICO COUNTY, N. C., home demonstration clubs have a popular magazine exchange. More than 200 people have read some of the magazines which have been contributed by the club women and their friends. The county home demonstration agent carries the magazines from one community to another.

Eight Years of Garden Contests in Oklahoma Bring

Results That Count

THE OKLAHOMA garden contest in 1935 was the most successful, from every standpoint, of any since 1928, the initial year of the contest.

An Oklahoma farm magazine cooperates with the Oklahoma Extension Service in this contest by giving cash prizes to the winning individuals and clubs in each of the four extension districts of the State. During the 8 years of the contest a total of $5,580 has been awarded in prizes to contestants.

The basis of award in the State garden contest is a total score comprised of the garden score, the garden record score, and the canning budget score.

The enrollment in 1935 was 6,100 as compared to an enrollment of 2,783 in the first year of the contest. The counties having the largest enrollment of white contestants in 1935 were: Bryan, 429; Muskogee, 236; Oklahoma, 230; Payne, 211; Roger Mills, 196; Stephens, 195; and Pontotoc, 185. The greatest enrollment of colored contestants was in Muskogee County, 353. Okfuskee County was a close second with 341.

In the first year of the contest, 1928, 2,155 gardens were judged. By 1935 this number had increased to 4,596.

Certificates are awarded to all contestants whose gardens are scored, who turn in garden records and make perfect scores of 175 on their canning budgets. In 1928 only 23 certificates were awarded whereas in 1935 the number increased to 548.

The following figures give some idea of the increasing importance of the State garden contest:

	1928	1935
Quarts of vegetables canned	498,157	1,159,000
Estimated value of vegetables consumed in the fresh state	$278,300	$610,000
Estimated value of vegetables stored in the fresh state	$139,150	$213,500

The proper selection and arrangement of vegetables in the garden have been some of the most outstanding improvements during the years in which the garden contest has been conducted.

County-wide and district garden tours are common. In some counties garden tours are conducted by individual farm women's clubs in their respective territories. Such tours are conducted during the height of the garden season. Those who make the tours become acquainted with new vegetables and cultural practices, learn to identify insects and diseases, exchange helpful ideas concerning the garden work, and learn by what methods their neighbors have attained more success.

Vegetable shows, like garden tours, may be community-, district-, or county-wide. The shows afford the opportunity for gardeners to see how their results compare with those of their neighbors, help them to become familiar with new vegetables, and permit the gardeners to exchange ideas.

Contestants are encouraged to raise at least two new vegetables each year; that is, two vegetables which they have not previously grown. Among some of the new vegetables commonly grown are wilt-resistant tomatoes, tender-green Swiss chard, edible soybeans, New Zealand spinach, Chinese cabbage, and tepary beans. The use of wilt-resistant tomatoes has become more common during the last few years, and as a result tomatoes are raised in spite of drought conditions.

The depression seems to have taught people the importance of taking care of what they have. In Oklahoma County 165 garden demonstrators practiced the live-at-home program in 1935 by saving seed from at least three vegetables. Similar reports have come in from other counties.

Both surface irrigation and subirrigation are becoming more common as a result of the contest, according to the home demonstration agents. Mrs. Walter Jacobs of Beaver County had a garden which was a good example of what can be accomplished by the use of subirrigation tile. About one-fourth of the garden was tiled, and the rest was watered by surface irrigation. Although all of the garden was planted at the same time, the part irrigated by tile was at least a week ahead of the other portion. Mrs. Jacobs says: "The tile part is easy to care for. I can start the water in the tile, then do my evening work; while with the surface irrigation I have to be on the job all the time. Then, too, so much less hoeing is necessary on tiled ground than on the other."

There was a time when a patch of turnips was considered a fall garden, but that time is gone. By having long-lived vegetables properly arranged and planted in the spring, they carry over through the summer and fall. If the short-lived vegetables are arranged on one side of the garden, the ground is left available for subsequent plantings of other vegetables. By taking advantage of proper selection and arrangement, the gardener can have a good garden in the fall under average conditions.

Tenth National 4–H Club Camp

The 1936 National 4–H Club Camp will be held in Washington during the period June 18 to 24, inclusive. The formal opening of the camp is scheduled for 8 p. m., June 17. All delegates and leaders should plan to reach Washington prior to that hour in order to attend that meeting.

Safe and Sound

Minnesota Adds Safety to 4-H Health Program

THE appalling increase in automobile accident deaths and injuries and the many fatalities and injuries as the result of careless handling of home and farm equipment and machinery is a serious problem confronting rural people. It is so closely connected with the protection of health that a safety project was added to the program of activities of boys' and girls' 4–H clubs in Minnesota in 1935.

This new activity has met with a wonderful response on the part of 4–H members and their parents. The Hill City 4–H Club in Aitkin County reports that every one of its 114 members has done something in safety work. A great many other local 4–H clubs report having devoted parts of the program of several meetings for discussion on "safety" topics.

Twenty-eight counties carried safety demonstration contests at county fairs and sent the winning demonstrator to the final safety demonstration contest at the State fair. District 4–H safety demonstration contests were held in connection with the 4–H club weeks at Morris and Crookston.

LeVonne Halvorson, of Elbow Lake, was awarded a trip to the National 4–H Club Congress at Chicago for having made the most outstanding record in this activity during the year. In her story, LeVonne tells of some of the interesting things she has done during the year:

I have learned to drive our automobile more carefully. I have prevented people from slipping on our rugs by pasting strips of rubber and oilcloth on the under side of our small rugs; repaired steps on the back porch; and labeled bottles of poison, placing them in a safe place. I have encouraged nine members of our club to write "safety" stories, and have given several safety demonstrations at our 4–H club meetings, at the county fair, and at the State fair. I won a life-saving badge and saved a 10-year-old boy from probable drowning.

Norma Johnson, of Lowry, reports:

Persuaded dad to buy rubber, non-skid pads for basement steps. We bought a fire extinguisher to hang in a handy place to use in case of fire, and a serious fire was prevented. I bought a rubber mat for the bathtub. Helped take "safety test" in our 4–H club. Have learned to drive an automobile more carefully with lights and brakes tested. Have learned "first aid" which I have used several times. Led a discussion on "safety" at a 4–H meeting.

Dean Harris, of Dakota County, writes:

I have checked electrical wiring in our house; found a safe place for broken glass, old tin cans, and the like; repaired steps and loose boards, and sanded icy walks; acted on safety committee in our 4–H club; warned against setting useless fires; found a safe place for pitchforks and other tools in the barn, and acted as lifeguard at camp.

Laura Wallace, of Aitkin County, picked up a lot of rusty nails, labeled cans of gasoline, learned to walk on correct side of highway, and learned not to drink from open springs unless they were absolutely clean.

Clarence Jackson of Ramsey County has given talks on safety and has learned to read signs "Drive Slow."

Elizabeth Cooper of Stearns County learned to be careful with fire and has learned first aid.

David Markusen of Carlton County learned to drive a car more carefully, to dim lights, and always to be courteous.

Olaf Anfinson of Fillmore County has learned many rules for driving an automobile safely, has learned fire prevention, also the safe way of walking on the road or street.

Betty Levik of Martin County says: "I have learned how to take care of gasoline cans. When painting or varnishing, I don't leave paint or varnish-soaked rags in a pile which might start a fire."

Lillian Strand of Stevens County says she learned not to cut street corners; to keep the playground in good condition, and to avoid injury from wire fences.

The Angus 4–H club of west Polk County learned the safe use of electrical appliances, oil stoves, matches, axes, and scissors. They have collected broken glass, rusty nails, and the like; and 20 members have written safety stories.

Other members reported having learned safe ways of handling livestock sires on the farm and avoiding accidents of all kinds in handling livestock.

The most common safety work reported was that of driving automobiles more carefully.

Wisconsin to Resume

Professional Improvement Courses

The University of Wisconsin will again offer, in connection with the 1936 summer session, courses especially designed to meet the needs of extension workers interested in professional improvement. According to I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean, college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, three special extension courses will be given; namely, extension methods, extension administration and supervision, and home-economics extension problems. These courses will be given on a 3-week basis to meet the demands of extension workers who are unable to be away from their work for a longer period. Also, provision will be made for those who are able to continue throughout the regular 6-week summer session.

In addition to the special extension courses, several other 3-week courses will be offered in those subject-matter fields thought to be of greatest interest to extension workers at this time, such as rural sociology, agricultural economics, and foods. A wide range of subject-matter courses will be open to those staying for the regular summer session.

M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies and teaching, Federal Extension Service, will assist with the 1936 Wisconsin extension courses. When he assisted with the extension courses given for 1929–31, as many as 30 extension workers from 11 widely separated States were in attendance.

W. W. Clark, assistant county-agent leader and professor of extension education, will collaborate with Mr. Wilson in giving the courses in extension methods and extension administration and supervision.

The course in home-economics-extension problems will be given by Mrs. Luella Mortenson, formerly home demonstration leader in Wisconsin and prior to that an extension worker in Wyoming and Kansas.

If attendance at the 1936 summer session justifies, it is probable that other professional improvement courses of interest to extension workers will be added in the 1937 and succeeding summer sessions.

Extension workers interested in the 1936 extension courses should write to I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean, college of agriculture, Madison, Wis.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Popular Project

"Kentucky women have shown unusual interest in their home demonstration project, 'the well-groomed woman' ", reports Myrtle Weldon, State leader in home demonstration work. "It was started less than 3 years ago at the request of some counties, and this year 11 counties requested this project. The study of themselves as personalities, the study of their personal grooming, the conscious efforts to improve their appearance through attention to their skin, hair, and hands have made a tremendous appeal", says Miss Weldon.

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Horses

In some townships in Sargent County, N. Dak., in 1935, from 75 to 100 percent of the horses were treated for bots, the common horse parasite which reduces the working capacity of the animals. More than 3,000 horses belonging to 400 farmers were given the bot treatment in a program conducted by the county agent in cooperation with the extension veterinarian and local practicing veterinarians.

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Doubled

Assistant county farm and home agents in Mississippi have been giving one-half of their time to 4–H club work. It is reported that enrollment this past fall far exceeded all former records with some counties more than doubling the number of boys and girls in club work.

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Record

"Conservation of our Natural Resources" was the theme of the general assembly of the eighth annual State 4–H boys' convention and short course at Iowa State College. A total of 558 boys and 103 local leaders from 71 counties were registered. This was a record attendance.

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Cutting State Lines

Down on the border between Virginia and Tennessee at Bristol, such things as State lines are forgotten on 4–H achievement day. The event is sponsored by the chamber of commerce and the businessmen of the town, and more than 1,200 members of 4–H clubs in Washington County, Va., and Sullivan County, Tenn., attended on October 25, 1935.

Awards for outstanding club work were made by local merchants and for the most part consisted of goods, such as feed, clothing, farm equipment, and for the two best club secretaries' books the local baking company gave the secretary of each club a large cake.

Bristol is credited with being one of the outstanding cities cooperating with and supporting 4–H club work in Virginia.

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The Centennial

More than 1,970 Texas farm families have already enrolled in the Texas centennial farm and home demonstration contest conducted by the Extension Service as a part of the centennial celebration. Contestants were enrolled in the contest on the basis of any one improvement made in the home or on the farm and will be scored on a possible 10,000 points. These demonstrations are marked with a uniform marker.

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Discussion

A new circular, How to Conduct Group Discussion, outlines the plan used so successfully in Wisconsin, discusses in detail the problems presented by a discussion group, and thus furnishes a valuable handbook for those interested in the discussion method. It is written by A. F. Wileden and H. L. Ewbank and designated Wisconsin Extension Circular 276.

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Student Aid

Nine students at South Dakota Agricultural College have been aided in their educational efforts by loans from a scholarship fund set up by 4–H club members in 1931. The loan fund was established and authorized by the State Local Leaders' Association and now has in its circulating fund $495.61. Loans are repaid after graduating from college.

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Farm Electricity

An increase of approximately 175 percent in the number of American farms electrified during 1935, compared with the previous year, was announced today by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of Rural Electrification. Estimates point to a new peak in rural electrification activity in 1936.

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Well Done

In Monroe County, Ind., last spring 218 boys and 564 girls enrolled in 4–H club projects. Last fall 214 boys and 541 girls completed their projects. A record of 96.55 percent completed their work.

AMONG OURSELVES

W. A. LLOYD, of the Federal Extension Service, and Wallace Kadderly, Western Farm and Home Hour radio program director, were on the train recently stopped by a snowslide near Donner, Calif. Several persons were injured, but Lloyd and Kadderly missed the snowslide by seconds.

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ROY O. WESTLEY has joined the Arizona Extension Service staff as specialist in agronomy and irrigation practices. Mr. Westley has had 13 years experience in Minnesota, Washington, and Wyoming.

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WINIFRED S. PERRY of Essex Junction, Vt., has been appointed State boys' and girls' club agent at large.

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T. A. ERICKSON, Minnesota State 4–H club leader, has been elected a life member of the State Agricultural Society in recognition of his contribution to the agriculture of the State through the 4–H clubs. Editorially, a newspaper says: "Kindly, sympathetic, and cultured, he has left the imprint of clean, decent citizenship and character on the minds of thousands of farm boys and girls with whom he has come in contact during the last 15 years."

HOME Demonstration Agent Mary Louise Scott and County Agent H. B. Cravens of Breathitt County, Ky., on the way to a 4–H club meeting. A large part of the country roads are creek beds, so that it is not unusual to have the water up to the stirrups.

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AS A RESULT of the lessons on safety in the home, 4,515 Nebraska families have made a systematic search for hazards in their homes. Five thousand five hundred and twenty project members reported that they are observing more safety precautions.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

THE LOCAL LEADER AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

WE, as public agents of the Government teaching improved farm and home practices, desire to give credit to the more than 400,000 volunteer local leaders—men and women—who so ably aid us in our efforts. To them belongs the credit of holding together our county organizations over long periods of time between visits of the extension agents and during those difficult intervals when the county may be without an extension representative.

LEADERS HAVE FAITH AND ABILITY

IT is not unusual to find local leaders who have voluntarily given of their own time and effort over periods of 10 or more years, and from 10 to 40 days a year, as do some of the 4–H club leaders who tell of their experiences in this issue. They are primarily men and women in whom local people have faith—men and women who have ability and have succeeded in their business, public-spirited men and women who give of their best and find joy in it. They have contributed their ideas to the carrying out of most of our extension programs. . . . In 4–H club work, in home demonstration work, and in county agent work, they have served faithfully and well. They open their homes for extension meetings and their farms for extension demonstrations. They have contributed much toward better farm and home making, better rural living, a more attractive countryside and rural life. Without the assistance of these public-spirited, efficient local leaders, the work of extension agents would be greatly restricted and slowed down and the cost immensely increased.

REWARD IN SERVICE

IT is to the local extension leaders—men and women who have an ability to cooperate, who have successfully demonstrated their faith in rural life, and who can stimulate others—that we offer our thanks and appreciation, echoed by every extension worker. . . . We cannot reward them as they deserve, but we know that they find their reward in the satisfaction of serving and of offering a friendly hand to their neighbors and to us.

. . . for Better Farm Homes and Farm Building

Take out an F. H. A. Insured MODERNIZATION LOA

Wise planning converted the ramshackle farm house (pictured above) into the livable, valuable property shown at right. Modernization work of this type may be financed with an F. H. A. insured loan, available at local financial institutions.

THESE loans may be used to construct or remodel outbuildings, such as a more productive dairy or a larger poultry house . . . to prevent your property from deteriorating and to forestall expensive repair bills . . . to provide your family with new home comforts and conveniences (a modern kitchen or bathroom, or an addition to the house.)

Timely repairs would have prevented this co

Modernization loans, in amounts up to $2,000, are being made to farmers by local banks who are cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration. Loans are repayable out of income over a period which may run as long as 5 years. Interest charges under the Modernization Credit Plan, which are fixed by regulations, are lower than customarily charged for installment loans of this type.

Inquire at your local bank or any F. H. A. approved financial institution, or write direct for further information to—

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

An F. H. A. Insured Modernization Loan—
in convenient seasonal installments—allow
farmer to increase the value of his property
forestall more expensive repair bills.

BETTER HOUSING PROGRAM
LOANS
INSURED BY THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 7 No. 5

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

NOT LONG ago the women of Litchfield County, Conn., visited the homes of their neighbors who had better kitchens because they accepted the suggestions offered by the Extension Service. When they arrived at the home illustrated on the front cover of this issue, they were impressed with its atmosphere of happiness and contentment, and particularly with its small, convenient, and comfortable kitchen. They found that the home was a wedding present and had recently been remodeled by the young couple who occupied it. The kitchen had been planned with the help of Gladys E. Stratton, the home management specialist, and Eleanor S. Moss, the home demonstration agent. The tour, which is an annual custom, was attended by several hundred farm women. Miss Moss reports that 36 kitchens were improved in 1935 and that the tour stimulated many women to adopt some of the ideas featured in the various homes visited.

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IN "Results—What Are They?" home demonstration workers in Nevada, Ohio, Texas, and New Hampshire have some suggestions to make about measuring progress. They believe that it is important to know not only such tangible results as volume and quality of produce and garments made, but also the intangible results such as improvement of standards, stimulation of ideals, and development of a high type of leadership, which cannot be measured in terms of statistics.

• • •

BELIEVING that beauty pays, 4-H club girls in Massachusetts are learning the principles of careful grooming. With the help of extension workers they are rapidly assuming responsibility for their clothing, thus insuring their own satisfaction and at the same time reducing the drain on the family pocketbook. "Proud of Their Appearance" tells how they do it.

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HOW TO use the free mailing privilege is discussed by N. B. Wentzel of the Post Office Department. Extension agents will find it to their advantage to read this article, taking note especially of some of the irregularities which have come to the attention of the Post Office Department during several years of reviewing matter mailed by extension workers.

Contents

On The Calendar

Associated Country Women of the World, Washington, D. C., May 31–June 6.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–24.

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27–July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–10.

IMPROVED market outlets have been found by 250 sheepmen of the Clinton County (Ohio) Lamb and Fleece Improvement Association. Beginning with the exclusive use of purebred rams, these sheepmen followed improved management practices and received better prices for their lambs and wool by grading and marketing through pools. "Capturing the Lamb Market" tells about their success.

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LOUISIANA has embarked on a venture which is paying large dividends in increased interest in better soil conservation, reforestation, and other modern practices. Realizing that the motion picture is an effective supplement to other extension methods, Director Bateman discarded old film equipment and equipped a large truck with a modern power plant and a projector with sound attachment. The returns that Louisiana is getting from this traveling motion-picture show is described in "When the Movies Come to Town."

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A DISCUSSION on "Why We Need Better Roughage" might seem dull and dry to some people but not when two New Hampshire county agents put on their "Mike and Ike" act. W. Ross Wilson and Dan A. O'Brien of Grafton and Coos Counties found that by injecting some humor in their dialog they held the interest of their audiences and were thus better able to put across the roughage program.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Results—What are They?

Some Ways of Checking on the Value of the Home Demonstration Program

ONE of the basic needs to be considered in any undertaking is a plan for effective means of measuring progress and of evaluating results of the endeavor.

Measuring results of educational endeavors not only serves to evaluate the progress of the student but also serves to gage the degree of the instructor's efficiency.

Extension work is both social and economic in its objective. Its methods are informal, and increasingly in extension work records of resulting achievement in such tangible fields as volume and quality of produce, garments made, and meals planned are being supplemented with records which are designed to indicate some of the intangible results of extension work, such as improvement of standards, development of discriminating judgment, stimulation of ideals, and development of a high type of leadership among rural people.

These statements indicate four different approaches to the problem of measuring progress or achievement in home demonstration work. They are not complete expositions of the State plans but are simply comments by the home demonstration workers which throw some light on an important problem.

From Agents' Viewpoint

A new method of evaluating results from the agents' viewpoint is being tried out this year in Nevada. This consists in evaluating results in the terms of communities and persons reached and practices adopted, compared to the number of days of the agents' time spent. This method of judging efficiency is not always completely applicable because new projects, new communities, and new leaders require relatively more time. However, as a whole, we believe that this is an effective means of arousing the interest of all of us in the efficiency of our extension methods.

There has been a decided increase in the interest shown by county and community organizations, project groups, and leaders in the results obtained from extension work. This included both volume and quality of work. This interest is the direct result of group discussion regarding the purposes and results of extension work and also better leadership training. A wholesome community and personal pride in achievement is quite observable. In time, we believe that this will be of real value in conserving agents' time for more valuable service.—*Mrs. Mary S. Buol, assistant director for home economics, Nevada.*

Stories versus Figures

In evaluating Ohio's program we are making greater efforts to use stories of results rather than figures regarding meetings held and numbers attending.

Discussions of objectives have led to an increased use of basic purposes in extension work in reports and in discussions. This fact holds true for State leaders, specialists, home demonstration agents, council members, and an increasing number of laywomen. As an example of this, the Belmont County women presented a report of home-demonstration work at the county-achievement meeting which explained how the program has contributed to health, to enrichment of home and community life, how it has helped with economy in buying, and how it has helped the homemaker to supplement the family income through efficient home management. In other years such a presentation has been in terms of projects, such as the use of vegetables, household accounts, and the like.—*Minnie Price, home demonstration leader, Ohio.*

Reaching All the People

In attempting to evaluate the home-demonstration program as carried on in Texas a number of years ago, it seemed to those in charge of the work that we were not reaching all the rural women who needed extension work. To meet this situation, an expansion program was launched with the goal of reaching 85 percent of the rural white farm families.

The plan was to appoint expansion committees who would be responsible for seeing that extension work was carried into every community in their district. Each club would adopt a goal of reaching some unorganized community. The plan has been popular with the agents and club women as shown by last year's record when 130 Texas counties had active expansion committees that reported extending home demonstration work to 79,492 farm families outside of those represented in home demonstration clubs. In addition, the expansion work of 140 white county home demonstration agents reached 41,217 farm families outside of organized clubs.

Outstanding work was done in a number of Texas counties last year. For example, the Kaufman County expansion group reached 3,211 families outside of clubs, whereas Milam County reached 2,700 families.

Through the efforts of expansion groups in Hunt County, 16 new clubs were organized. Lamar County started in 1935 with 26 organized home demonstration clubs; at the end of the year there were 32 clubs. The expansion committee is credited with the major part of this increase.

Before the expansion work was started we knew that we were reaching many people indirectly through the newspapers and through the help of club women, but we had no records to show the extent of this influence. Through the records of the expansion committees we know that we are approaching our goal of bringing some phase of home demonstration work to 85 percent of the rural white farm families.—*Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Texas Extension Specialist in Rural Women's Organization.*

Useful Records

New Hampshire home demonstration agents are checking on "practices changed" by using a club-record book instead of the questionnaire sent to individual women. The record book is supplied to each club in the county and contains the community program, as well as questions to be answered at the close of the year on the year's work of that club. The book contains a place

(Continued on page 78)

Clothes Do Not Make the Girl But Massachusetts 4-H Girls Are . . . .

Proud of Their Appearance

THAT new spring outfit is no mirage to the more than 5,000 girls enrolled in 4–H clothing work in Massachusetts. With the skill acquired in their club work and with the help of local leaders and extension agents, they are working out their clothing problems in a creditable fashion, according to Marion E. Forbes, assistant State club leader. For instance, there is the matter of a graduation dress. If there is any occasion in the life of a high-school girl when clothes are important to her, it is at her graduation time, and happy is the girl who can stretch a slim budget sufficiently to allow her to have what the other girls are having. Seven sweet girl graduates in one club are making their complete graduation outfits, and individual members of five different clubs in that county have taken their graduation as the theme for their clothing work which calls for the making of a complete outfit.

In a recent visit to the leader of the club with seven graduates, Miss Forbes found a winter coat nearly completed, the work of a high-school senior of limited financial resources. The coat was being made at the leader's home under her supervision, outside of regular club meetings. The material had been given to the girl and was being made into a finely tailored coat of which any girl could be proud. This leader's ability is surely an asset to the clothing budgets of 4–H families in the community.

More and more groups of older girls are studying selection of clothing along with their construction problems. The members of one group had a unique idea. They wanted to make their own observations of what constitutes the well-dressed woman. Consequently they made a trip to Boston for the specific purpose of studying the well-dressed individual on the street, in the subway, and at the railroad station.

The clothing contest which has been carried on now for several years has caused more attention to be focused on clothing selection and the planning of the outfit in relation to the entire wardrobe. It has raised the standards in all phases of clothing selection and has produced noticeable improvement in construction. Most of the counties have leaders or girls' meetings in anticipation of this contest. In planning for one, the cooperation of a large department store was sought. As a result of a conference with the manager, the girls attending this meeting will be given educational talks at the store by those in charge of yard goods and ready-to-wear and shoe departments. A buyer who has had 20 years' experience in selling hosiery will discuss that feature of the apparel.

One group of older 4–H girls is calling upon business people to participate in their program. They have had a skin specialist on care of the skin; a beauty-shop owner on care of the hair; a shoe dealer on care of the feet, cause of foot difficulties, and selection of shoes; a talk on needlecraft by a woman of long experience in buying and selling craft supplies; and the selection of foundation garments by a specialist in that field.

In the clothing contest this past year, one requirement has been to submit samples with all outfits made of washable material. A card bearing samples of fabric both before and after laundering was required, together with a statement on how the laundering was done. This has been an object lesson on the importance of obtaining value for money spent.

A "thrift" program was written into the clothing project and clever results have been seen among older girls who have followed these requirements. In one town the girls wanted ski pants. The leader suggested that Dad or Brother probably had trousers long since discarded that might be remodeled and put to use with the addition of knitted waist and ankle bands. Now every girl in the club has a good-looking pair of ski pants.

A mitten pattern, originated by Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, Massachusetts clothing specialist, has been distributed to 4–H leaders and has been the inspiration for the transformation of many old coats into coverings for cold hands. Some of these have been made in quantity for needy families as a part of the community service of 4–H clothing clubs.

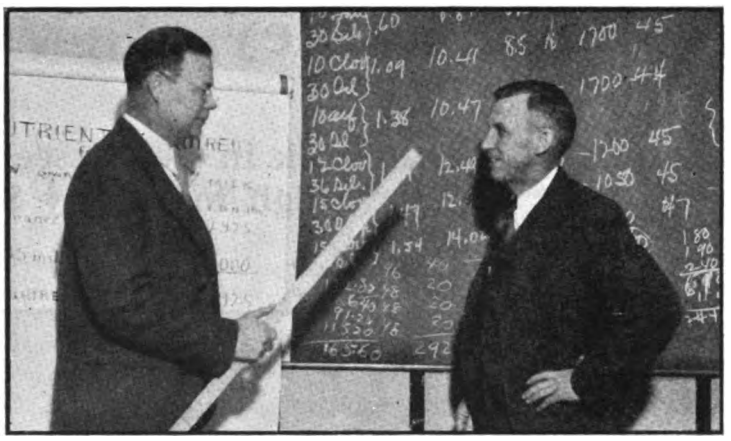
There are individuals, and sometimes entire groups of members, whose parents are unable to supply new materials. Parent-teachers, Red Cross, or other community organizations have many times supplied funds for materials, but more often the girls have made ingenious use of materials on hand. One bakery made a gift of 1,000 flour bags for such purposes. This past year 568 garments, such as blouses, sport dresses, and skirts, have been made from material from grain and flour bags.

The new program for meetings launched this year on the subject, The Well-Groomed Girl, proved very popular. It was designed to encourage demonstrations by club members at meetings and also to stimulate interest in careful grooming. A contest was announced and "Be proud of your appearance" selected as the winning slogan. An educational exhibit has created interest in this project.

When a club girl reaches the point where she can assume the entire responsibility for her own clothing, investing intelligently her share of the family clothes budget, making and renovating when desirable, her club work becomes of indisputable economic value to the family as well as insuring personal satisfaction to the individual.

BASIN, WYO., will soon be called "the Lilac Town", according to W. O. Edmondson, extension horticulturist. The people have adopted this slogan and are planting 1,200 lilacs this year. Eighteen to twenty varieties will be used to landscape homes and highways leading into the town.

TEAMWORK and a new method of presentation helped two agents to rally interest in an old problem. W. Ross Wilson (left) and Dan O'Brien, (right) county agents of Grafton and Coos Counties, N. H., have this to say about . . .



The "Mike and Ike" Act

WE HAVE all experienced the change in appearance that occurs to a person when he puts on a different suit. The man that works all day in overalls would not be recognized in the evening after he had shaved, taken a bath, and changed his clothes prior to going to a party. The fact remains that, although his appearance may have changed, the person in the clothes is identical.

This feature of human psychology prompted us to search for a different suit with which we could surround our roughage program last year. The subject matter for the year was more or less the same as we had been recommending for some time, and the audience would be made up of farmers whom we had served for many years. Our problem, we felt, was to find a different manner of presentation.

We held several conferences on how we could solve this problem. Finally we happened to hit on the happy notion of attempting to reproduce one of these conferences which we were holding. The idea appealed to both of us rather strongly and seemed to possess possibilities for variation and development. We, therefore, drafted an outline which utilized the medium of the dialog system of presentation. By this method, the roughage program for Grafton and Coos Counties was presented in a manner which was soon labeled by the farmers as the "Mike and Ike Act."

The mechanics of the presentation were relatively simple. We provided ourselves with a table, some chairs, brief cases, and other material which we would use to give the background of a conference session. Each county agent equipped himself with a set of charts. A blackboard was used in conjunction with the charts. One of us opened the meeting and explained what we planned to present, telling the members of the audience that they were to imagine themselves witnessing a conference between two agents while the agents were supposedly functioning unaware of an audience. Following the introduction, the other agent appeared, usually with an overcoat and hat, his brief case, charts, and other material. After salutation and inquiring as to the condition of the extension work in the two counties, the discussion centered around how we were to present our roughage program for some meetings which we hoped to hold in the immediate future.

County Agent Wilson suggested that he had prepared some charts and material and would like to show them to County Agent O'Brien to see if they possessed merit. This he proceeded to do, attempting to develop from his charts the reason "why we need better roughage" by showing the amount of feed that a thousand-pound cow needed to produce 30 pounds of 3.5 milk. He then proceeded to show that the grain required could be reduced by feeding the same amount of better roughage, graduating from timothy hay to mixed hay, then clover, and finally alfalfa. The blackboard was used to carry the figures and conclusions of each chart and hence built a complete summary that was finally on the board. As County Agent Wilson presented the charts, O'Brien made the summary on the blackboard. After the case had been established as to how much the grain could be reduced and still maintain a constant milk flow and incidentally lower the grain bill, the matter of how farmers could make this saving naturally followed.

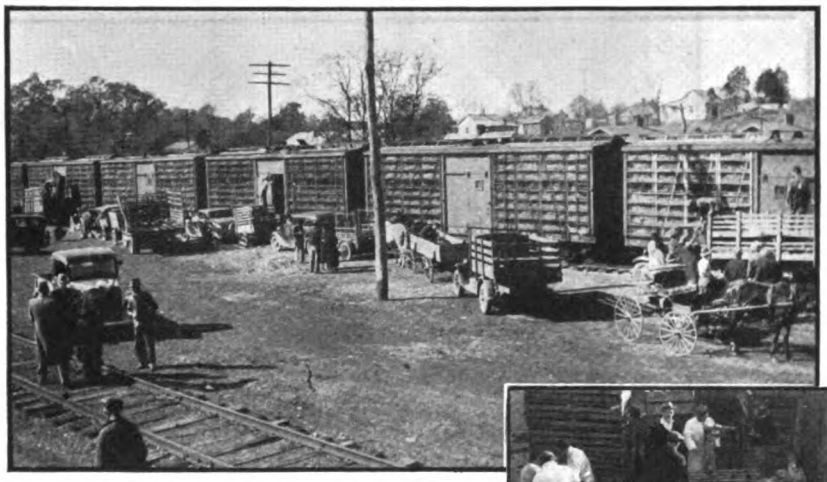
At this point the scene changed. County Agent O'Brien explained that he also had some charts on roughage which might help to answer some of the questions which had been aroused by County Agent Wilson's charts. The roughage program was then presented. Each agent asked many questions regarding the other agent's charts and passed comments on them regarding their soundness or questioned points that it was felt should be emphasized.

Humor was injected into the dialog at the start and finish and also during the presentation to keep up interest. Errors in figuring caused much humor and were intentionally made, followed by some bantering on the part of the other agent about mathematical ability and the sort. This phase of the presentation injected a great deal of interest and registered well with the audience. The procedure and general line of thought were carefully followed during the entire presentation. The dialog was very definitely prepared, each agent knowing what the other was to say during the presentation. The response to the roughage program during the past year in the two counties was greater than at any time previous in the history of extension work. Many things may have contributed, although the agents felt that the different presentation helped some.

This method, with such modifications as were necessary, was employed in presenting annual reports at the annual meeting in each of the two counties last fall and succeeded in relieving much of the dryness usually associated with reports. In this presentation the same background was used, a conference of all agents on the staff, which took the aspect of deciding what material would be presented by each agent in his report at the annual meeting. The plan seemed to appeal to the audience and offered the agents an opportunity to inject humor into an otherwise difficult topic to present. In every instance where the presentation has been made, the response from the audience has been extremely favorable.

Talking Turkey

Teamwork in Tennessee Sets New High in Turkey Shipments



Tennessee farmers start off a shipment of live turkeys for the New York Thanksgiving trade.

Cooping and weighing the turkeys in Jersey City.

DURING the past year Tennessee farmers, operating cooperatively as the Tennessee Poultry Producers' Association, Inc., set a new high in the shipments of live turkeys to eastern markets. Records show that an average of 2 cents per pound above the local market price was returned to the farmers for their cooperative efforts, and cooperative marketing of poultry is considered one of the strongest points of the extension program in Tennessee.

Contributing to the success of this cooperative marketing is the carefully planned turkey program carried out in Tennessee, of which A. J. Chadwell, Tennessee extension poultryman says: "No phase of our poultry program has yielded larger returns, when measured in terms of improved practices adopted, than the turkey program. This program consisted of instructions to growers on the selection and care of breeding flocks, brooding, feeding, disease control, and cooperative marketing. These instructions have been seasonal and furnished through county and community meetings, circular letters, farm visits, and the press."

A series of three seasonal circular letters was sent out under the county agents' signatures to mailing lists of all turkey growers in their respective counties. A concentrated effort was made to reach all turkey growers in the State. The first circular letter mailed early in the year emphasized the importance of proper feeding of the breeding flock. The second letter on brooding, feeding, and disease control was mailed in June. A third letter gave instructions on fattening and selecting turkeys for market.

In addition, all turkey growers were supplied with a copy of publication no. 163, Growing Turkeys in Tennessee.

Furthermore, county-wide meetings of all turkey growers were held in the spring and fall. The meetings in the spring were devoted to proper brooding, feeding, and disease-control measures. Those in the fall were devoted to fattening, selection, and marketing. This particular phase of the program has been closely associated with the cooperative marketing of turkeys, which has increased gradually since 1931.

Since the beginning of the Tennessee Poultry Producers' Association, Inc., in Washington and Greene Counties, the organization has expanded during the last 5 years until it is now operating in more than 22 counties in Tennessee. For the past 3 years it has been especially active and has proved successful in eliminating several leaks in poultry profits between the farm people who produced the birds and the consumers.

In December 1934, 583 farmers from 9 counties sold cooperatively through this association 121,400 pounds of turkeys in the New York market at a net return of $23,752.19, representing a saving in marketing costs of $3,642. This consignment which was shipped in nine cars was the largest single shipment of live turkeys for the Christmas trade on the New York market. At Thanksgiving 1935, 1,053 farmers from 17 counties shipped cooperatively 19 cars of live turkeys—279,432 pounds in all—for which they received $56,862.90 after deducting all expenses of marketing. This shipment was an increase of two cars over that of the previous Thanksgiving and was also the largest single shipment of live turkeys to eastern markets.

Concerning this, Extension Poultryman A. J. Chadwell says: "The above figures reflect only part of the benefits that the turkey growers are receiving from the cooperative marketing program. * * * The demand for better breeding stock in both turkeys and chickens continues on the increase. The cooperative marketing program is proving one of our most effective means of teaching the value of flock-management practices that insure good quality. The cooperative shipment of turkeys has given us an opportunity to check improvement in production methods. The average quality of the turkeys that make up the cooperative shipments continue to show improvement.

"The live-poultry receivers and buyers in New York continue to show increased interest in these cooperative shipments and have no hesitancy in saying that they represent the best average quality in turkeys and poultry received from this section."

The 1935 cooperative shipments are almost double in tonnage and more than double in value of all prior cooperative shipments. These results were made possible by the close cooperation between county farm and home agents, the marketing specialist and extension specialist.

Capturing the Lamb Market

Far From Sheepish Prices Brought by Concerted Action in Ohio County

"Here truly is a case where an interested group of flock owners joined hands with their educational forces to produce a superior product, then successfully achieved premium prices by working with their own terminal cooperative", stated County Agent Walter L. Bluck, Clinton County, Ohio, in submitting this significant story to the Review.

AROUND the complete cycle from the introduction of 302 registered rams, improved management, "topping out", grading, and sale of 7,167 lambs, 250 sheepmen of the Clinton County (Ohio) Lamb and Fleece Improvement Association have sought and achieved improved market outlets on the basis of improved quality of their product.

During the calendar year 1935 a total of 4,103 lambs, all sired by purebred rams, were assembled and graded under the auspices of the improvement association and marketed through the Producers' Commission Agency at the Cincinnati terminal market. These lambs, by actual sale records, commanded an average of $1.18 per hundredweight more than the average price received by the same firm for 3,633 lambs received from other sources on the same 7 market days when the Clinton County pool lambs were sold.

These 1935 results were even better than the results of the two previous years during which the 1934 lambs from the Clinton pools averaged 92.4 cents per hundredweight and the 1933 pools $1.06 per hundredweight above other lambs received on the same days from other sources and most of which were sired by grade rams. All the pool lambs were sired by purebred rams.

In addition to the enhanced value of ewe lambs retained for flock replacement, higher prices on these market lambs brought members of the improvement association during these 3 years more than $5,000 more cash than they would have received, based on these averages, had there been no such organized program.

Recognizing the necessity of breeding for quick-maturing, thick-mutton type in order to produce lambs which would fatten at a market weight ranging generally from 75 pounds to 85 pounds, the association early made the procurement and use of registered rams the arch-stone of the whole improvement program.

Beginning with the first purebred-ram campaign in 1932, flock owners of this county have purchased 302 registered mutton rams. Ninety-seven of this number were purchased during the 1935 campaign.

Scarcely second in point of emphasis is the lamb grading or "pooling" plan for marketing. The plan is sponsored by the Lamb and Fleece Improvement Association, working in close cooperation with the Cincinnati Producers' Cooperative Commission Association.

The marketing plan is patterned somewhat after that originally used in the State of Missouri and involves the assembly of lambs at monthly shipping dates at the railway yards in Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton County, from June through December. The lambs once assembled are officially graded by a representative from the terminal cooperative. Lambs thus sorted and marked by grade are shipped by rail to the Cincinnati terminal for sale the following day. Flock owners having lambs falling below the top two grades are encouraged to retain such lambs for further feeding.

Five uniformly distinct grades are featured as follows: "Double Blue" (premium lambs) marked with two blue rings in center of the back; "Single Blue" (top lambs) marked with a single blue ring; "Blue Link" (heavy lambs) marked with a blue link; "Red Dot" (medium lambs) marked with single red ring; "Yellow Dot" (seconds or throwouts) marked with single yellow ring.

Of the 7,167 lambs graded during 3 successive years, 15.1 percent have graded "Double Blue"; 65.3 percent "Single Blue"; 1.7 percent "Blue Link"; 14.3 percent "Red Dot"; and 3.6 percent "Yellow Dot."

Further evidence of the cash benefits is found in the fact that the premium lambs have regularly commanded 75 cents per hundredweight above the practical top of the Cincinnati and other midwestern markets. The "Single Blue" lambs have normally commanded a premium of 25 cents above the general top. At times the Cincinnati market has been raised as much as a dollar per hundredweight due solely to the presence of the superior quality lambs of the Clinton County lamb pool. The large volume of these superior-quality lambs has made this possible. Some of the pools have exceeded 1,000 head.

Typical grading demonstration as sponsored by the Clinton County Lamb and Fleece Association.

In a typical check-up of dressing percentage by two prominent Cincinnati packers who purchased the entire August 1935 consignments, consisting of 570 lambs, it was found that 10 "Double Blue" (premium) lambs dressed 55 percent; 64 "Double Blue" (premium) lambs dressed 54 percent, and 403 "Single

Blue" (top) dressed 51 percent. Compare these yields with the general market average of around 47 percent, and you have the justification for the higher price paid by packers for the higher quality of these lambs.

Only through a complete chain of improved management practices beginning with the exclusive use of purebred rams of good quality and continuing with castrating and docking of lambs, regular treatment to control internal parasites, dipping to control ticks, lice, and scab, grain feeding where legume pasture is not available, "topping out" at proper weight and culminating in the cooperative marketing of all lambs on a graded basis can such results be achieved. Such a chain of practices is no stronger than its weakest link for it takes a complete program to bring these results. More than 80 percent of all lambs marketed through the 17 pools to date have claimed places in the top two grades.

Besides the price advantage arising from the combination of quality and volume, the pool plan has made possible extreme economy in handling the lambs. This is evidenced by the fact that total marketing costs, including the 50-mile freight haul to the terminal, local charges of 2 cents per head, yardage, sales commission, and all other terminal charges, amounted to only 33 cents per head in 1935 and 34.45 cents per head in 1934. By shipping practically all of the lambs in double-deck cars, the sales commission charges for 1935 were lowered to an average of 9 cents per head, of which one-third will be returned in patronage dividend by the Cincinnati Producers' Agency. This leaves a net commission charge of only 6 cents per head. Had it not been for the pool plan, most of the lambs would have sold in small individual lots necessitating a selling charge ranging from 20 to 25 cents per head, to say nothing of increased hauling charges.

Flock owners normally use their purebred rams for 2 successive years, then exchange with another flock owner for a ram originally purchased from a different breeder's flock. By this means 4 years of service are possible for only one investment in a purebred sire.

Of the rams purchased during the 4 sire campaigns 231 were registered Shropshires, 59 registered Southdowns, 2 Dorsets, and 9 purebred Hampshires.

A total of 91 registered Shropshire, Southdown, and Hampshire ewes have likewise been purchased and used as foundation animals in the establishment of 8 purebred flocks in the county which did not exist prior to the inauguration of this program.

Selection of both ewes and rams is made by the county agent and purchasing committee from the association board of directors. Visits are made to purebred flocks throughout the State by this committee during June and July when the offerings are inspected while still in field condition. Selections are made and a cash option taken on the entire lot selected. Flock owners in the county make advance deposits of $5 each on the number of rams desired. Balance is paid when the rams are delivered in the county. Usually a special day is set and known as "ram distribution day." In earlier years ram-selection demonstrations were held in connection with these events, comparing native rams of nondescript breeding with the improved type of the purebred rams.

Widespread as these activities have been, they do not include all of the noteworthy features of the lamb and fleece-improvement program. Last spring the directors decided to devote their attention to improving the wool clip by more careful shearing and preparation of the fleece, as in the market lamb improvement work they decided that the attempt would yield little or no result unless the improved wool clip was marketed on a graded basis. This was done through the effective cooperation and support of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

First the county agent rigged up an auto trailer with a portable electric light plant and equipped with modern shearing appliances and conducted 10 community demonstrations attended by 299 flock owners. At these meetings several sheep were shorn by the agent and the fleeces properly folded and tied. Later, 2 wool-grading days were announced, resulting in the pooling and cooperative sale of 38,668 pounds of wool by association members. These same members pooled only 18,668 pounds of wool for cooperative sale in 1934. The 1935 results show an increase of 108 percent in pool volume over 1934.

One hundred and seventeen association members organized 11 dipping rings during 1935. Each ring has purchased a separate modern portable dipping outfit by which the sheep are dipped while confined in metal cages. Using this equipment, these members dipped a total of 7,330 sheep and lambs during the summer of 1935, according to signed reports on file in the county agent's office.

Kirkwood Retires

Ending nearly 22 years of service with the University of Minnesota, Prof. W. P. Kirkwood recently retired from his post as agricultural editor and chief of the division of publications at University Farm, Minnesota. He will continue his writing activities as a free lance for agricultural and other magazines.

Mr. Kirkwood developed the Minnesota news service, furnishing daily, weekly, and farm papers with informational articles for the benefit of rural readers. He offered the first courses in practical journalism at the university and was responsible for starting the print shop as a small laboratory for journalism students which has become a large establishment and does practically all the university printing.

From his earliest connections with the university Mr. Kirkwood maintained close relationships with editors of the Minnesota press. In 1916 the editors' short course, with the cooperation of several of the editors, was established and has been held annually since with growing interest and attendance. During sabbatical leave in 1928 Mr. Kirkwood established a country weekly in Virginia, which he called the Waynesboro News and on which he tried to put into practice some of the ideas which he had been promoting through the editors' short courses. Mr. Kirkwood was familiar with the newspaper viewpoint from his years of experience on the Minneapolis Journal and the Minneapolis Tribune early in his career.

With Its Ear to the Ground

Washington Brings Together All Agencies Interested in Solving Soil-Conservation Problems

WATERSHED organizations in five eastern wheat - growing counties of the State of Washington have proved to be among the most outstanding extension projects started in the State in recent years. Associations organized with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture are now functioning in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Klickitat, and Spokane Counties, and other counties are working toward a similar organization. Part of their success is also due to Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers, who have done splendid work in organizing and supporting them.

Following the winter of 1933–34, many wheat farmers in the Pacific Northwest discovered in the spring thaw that severe damage had been done to their rolling fertile wheatlands by an unusually hard winter. In certain locations where the cultivated hills were of great length, deep gullies were cut, making it difficult to plow these in in order to get the farm implements across them. These farmers realized, of course, that the minute they failed to get the combine across these gullies they would not harvest their grain, and the land would immediately become range land of much lower value.

The soil-conservation project area was established at Pullman, Wash., and Moscow, Idaho, that same winter, and demonstrations of successful control of erosion were soon available. However, farmers in the neighboring counties of Columbia, Garfield, Walla Walla, and Spokane were just as much interested as those in the vicinity of Pullman, in Whitman County. It was necessary for some organization to be set up to extend these demonstrations into the other areas needing them.

In the spring of 1935, President E. O. Holland, of the State College of Washington, appointed a committee of representatives of the State College, the Soil Erosion Service (now called Soil Conservation Service), and other agencies to work out a satisfactory basis of cooperation and extension of the demonstrational work to other areas. After two meetings a plan was proposed by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Extension Service then called two regional meetings of county agents and vocational agricultural teachers in the counties affected. As a result of the definite plans presented at those meetings, watershed soil conservation associations were set up promptly in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Spokane, and Klickitat Counties.

These associations were organized to gain the complete cooperation of the farmers, the towns, and all agencies interested in the control of the waters in that particular watershed. When the organization was finally set up, the directors of each association applied to the Soil Conservation Service for technical advisers who were qualified agronomists, agricultural engineers, and soil-erosion specialists. They were also in a position to apply for establishment of CCC camps on each project.

The control of soil erosion is not, of course, a new problem, but considerable work has been done in many of these counties toward preventing the devastating effects of water and wind action. William J. Green, county agent in Spokane County, has done considerable work in this direction. He says:

"During the past 4 years, our principal approach to the soil-improvement and erosion-prevention project has been through increasing the acreage of legume crops. A check with the seed stores of the number of pounds of seed sold by them in the county indicates that both alfalfa and sweetclover seeding during the 4 years has increased approximately 200 percent. While this is doing considerable to overcome erosion, gully control is necessary in many localities. This work has been organized on a community basis. The agricultural committees of the granges are sponsoring these gully-control demonstrations. At Mica 10 farmers, assisted by the agent and P. C. McGrew and C. E. Deardorff, of the Pacific Northwest Soil Erosion Experiment Station, put in 28 dams. This gully-control work is creating considerable interest throughout the Rockford-Mica community, where gully type of erosion is well developed.

"The soil-conservation program of the county was further advanced by a visit of 45 farmers to several control demonstrations on the annual legume and livestock tour. A Mount Hope farmer has built up a run-down wheat farm with sweetclover. When he took over the farm, 23 bushels per acre was the best wheat yield he could obtain after summer fallow, but since planting sweetclover he has obtained 38 bushels per acre. The land which was formerly hard and subject to heavy erosion is now mellow and absorbs moisture freely."

Plantings of alfalfa and sweetclover are meeting the problems of gullying and soil erosion in eastern Washington counties.

County Agent Howard Burgess of Walla Walla County also reports the progress they are making on the Mill Creek soil-conservation project which was set up during 1935:

"During the early summer plans were completed for the establishment of soil-conservation associations and, in connection therewith, a C. C. C. camp on Mil Creek. The association covers approximately 150,000 acres of mountain lands

and 60,000 acres of cultivated farm area. The work is well started at this time and shows to date 2,100 acres disk tilled, 2,000 acres of stubble on which the one-way disk has been used, 400 acres have been chiseled, 140 additional acres cultivated with the chisel, 600 acres of stubble plowed under, and 50 acres of green-manure crops plowed under. These are all practices recommended by both the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service and are new to this particular district. In addition, much work has been done on ditch banks and the construction of low dams.

"As the area covered by this project represents the very finest agricultural land in Walla Walla County, having the most fertile soil and heaviest rainfall, the ultimate value of the project will be in figures no one can estimate at this time. It will not only save the soil but is going to tend toward diversification of crops, supplying new industries, as the two new canneries located at Walla Walla, and the increased production of livestock.

"This office is cooperating with the local Soil Conservation Association in obtaining supplies of seed, rodent-control materials, and other supplies for use in their work. The records of the Wheat Production Control Association have been used also, as well as other data in the agricultural office by the men in charge of the soil conservation work."

Goals for the Clothing Program

Some recommendations for the clothing programs of the future made by clothing specialists of the Northeastern States at their Boston conference, February 19–21, indicate the trend of emphasis in extension clothing work in those States. It was recommended that the clothing problem be attacked from the management angle and that a long-time program be planned. Factual information should be obtained such as why women make or buy certain garments and the relative costs of ready-made versus home-made clothing. The clothing problem should be approached from the angle of the family use of the income placing less emphasis on skills to develop a broader viewpoint. The program should include the 4-H clubs.

In an effort to build sound programs based on actual needs, it was recommended that the clothing specialists make more of an effort to obtain factual information relative to clothing expenditures and their relation to the family income. The need of integrating the program very closely with household management, nutrition, parent education, rural engineering, and other extension projects was recognized.

. . One Way to Do It . .

Yang and Yin

In discussing clothing selection with women, I have found it very effective to ask them to forget the things that are "wrong" with their looks and keep their minds on their good points.

An illustrated discussion describes two extreme types: One, large, independent, self-reliant, capable, with dark coloring, stately with much vitality and pep; the other, dainty, petite, with light coloring, dependent, and helpless. The women follow these types in classifying themselves. Two Chinese words, *Yang* and *Yin*, are used to designate the extreme types, so the women may have an opportunity of building up a meaning for new words rather than being bored by the meanings of familiar words. It is suggested to them that they will find these extremes illustrated in buildings, trees, shrubs, flowers, and birds. The leaders get together some pictures illustrating these two extreme types for their club meetings. The women enjoy most of all classifying themselves and seem to remember this idea in clothing selection better than other phases of the work.—*Ouida Midkiff, clothing specialist, Mississippi.*

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Hitting On All Six

The 4-H club membership in the county was divided into groups of six members, each designated as a "cylinder." One boy in each cylinder was the "spark plug" who was directly responsible to the local leader for the work of the six boys in his cylinder. Each club in the county considers itself a one-, two-, three-, four-, or five-cylinder club. Possibly the greatest result from club work has been the development of "spark plugs" who are making good club leaders in their respective communities.—*H. H. Jones, county agricultural agent, Williamson County, Tenn.*

• • •

To Begin With

There appeared to be a large group of young women in the county whom we were not reaching in the home-management work, and yet it seemed to me that these young people just starting housekeeping are the very ones who could best use the information. In order to crystallize the matter, I talked it over with the club leader and obtained a list of our club girls and boys who have married recently and are living in the county. We spent 2 days visiting these people in New Hartford, Litchfield, and New Milford and found them much interested particularly in home furnishings. We will follow this up by planning for this younger group, starting with the thing they are most interested in—making their homes more attractive.—*Eleanor S. Moss, home demonstration agent, Litchfield County, Conn.*

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Stepping Up Attendance

"Rena Gray, home demonstration agent in Belknap County, N. H., has done a most outstanding piece of work in creating interest and getting out large groups to participate in the county program-planning meetings", writes the home demonstration leader. The other agents ask:

"How do you do it?"

"I put a lot of work into it", replies Miss Gray. "I talk it up all through the year. I have a contest each year to see which community can get the largest number out to the meeting, and I have each community represented stand while they are counted. I always introduce the local directors, and seeing so many other women interested in home-demonstration work seems to furnish inspiration. They come because they are anxious to hear of the project plans for next year."

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Believe Your Eyes

A practical rancher of around 60 had been consistently attending dairy meetings for a number of months in which the Hoard stall had been referred to and discussed on various occasions.

Finally, I made a model 14½ inches in length and 3½ inches in width and brought it to a dairy meeting. This rancher spied the model sitting on the desk when he came in and, picking it up, said "What is this?"

"That is a model of the Hoard stall that we have been talking about for the past 2 years."

"Well, why didn't you say that's what it was?" said the rancher looking it over carefully.

In a few weeks his son-in-law was building Hoard stalls in the stable.—*John J. McElroy, county agricultural agent, Carbon County, Wyo.*

Off Shore . . .

With the Home Demonstration Agent

(Above.) A Philippine model house showing the exterior and the kitchen. This work is supervised by Miss Atienza and Miss Brodeth who spent 1933 and 1934 studying home-demonstration work in the United States.

(Upper right.) Mary Youn, a young Hawaiian 4–H girl who scored highest in the girls' club work at the Fifth Annual Kauai County Fair, Hawaii.

(Center.) A club girl of Puerto Rico on the right with her home demonstration agent, Sofia Bremes, on the left. Rabbit and poultry clubs are meeting the dietary need of rural Puerto Ricans.

(Lower right.) Alaskan women and girls have been particularly interested in their weaving work.

My Point of View

Retrospective Thrills

It has become more or less of a custom at the close of each year for business and professional men to think back over their year's activities and recall what to them were the outstanding events—their biggest thrills of the year.

As county club agent in Linn County, I derived a good many thrills from the year's work, but the thing that gave me the greatest thrill was the good account 4–H club members consistently gave of themselves in public appearances—leading group meetings, telling of their club experiences, and demonstrating.

Not once did one of our club members fumble around for an excuse when asked to make a talk or lead a meeting, no matter how large or small, and that's more than I can say for a good many adults to whom I have made similar requests. And not once did one of these 4–H'ers fail to give an interesting and capable account of himself or herself, and again that's more than I can say for the adults.

The 4–H club member has learned to think on his feet, to say concisely and forcefully what he thinks and then to sit down when he's through. He knows how to make introductions and doesn't resort to a recitation of "now I would like to introduce so-and-so who will speak to you." He realizes that to be neatly dressed and to stand erect adds a lot to his talk.

I will have to admit that I was a bit skeptical when the home demonstration agent and I put our county boys' and girls' club officers in complete charge of the business meeting and county election at our annual county club frolic held in November, but when the program was over I was just as ashamed for having entertained any doubts.

I don't want to create the impression that this ability is just born in our rural boys and girls. It is the outgrowth of training that began when the boy or girl signed our little green enrollment card that made him a member. It developed as the member was asked to give reports in the monthly meetings of his local club as he performed his duties as local club officer, as he competed at contests and shows, and as he associated with other club members at county and State events.

Just as it is the custom to reminisce at the close of the old year, it is an established custom to make resolutions at the beginning of the new year. As a county 4-H club agent, I have resolved for 1936, among other things, to give my club members every opportunity to express themselves in public, whether it be on the radio, before chamber of commerce groups, township farm bureau organizations, or other public affairs. I have resolved to give the club member every opportunity to develop the ability to think on his feet, a long stride toward the development of leadership which is one of the major objectives of 4-H club work.—*Harold Ingle, county club agent, Linn County, Iowa.*

* * *

Appeals to Farmers

I can highly recommend the field test for acidity and available phosphate to extension agents. It is simple, rapid, and effective. The mystery of a chemical test appeals to farmers. It sets them to wondering about their soil needs; it supplies the necessary drama to make an educational situation; I do not have to be dogmatic and tell a farmer that his soil needs lime. I simply say, "We will test this field and see if it needs lime."

I usually let the farmer make the acidity test while I make the phosphate test, explaining to him that I do not want to get any acid from the phosphate test over into the lime test. This offers him a chance to take part in the work and impresses him with the care I take to make the test accurate. The test does not always show the need of lime but often shows that reliming is not necessary. This is very helpful to a farmer who believes that if a little lime is good a heavy application is better.

This test is very effective on old alfalfa fields, for spots where the stand is poor usually are low in lime and phosphate. I make the test for phosphate for every farmer, although I know the soils in our county are all low in phosphates. The test is old to me, but it is new to him.

Supplementing this program, I am cooperating with three Smith-Hughes' teachers in an evening school in soils. I like the soils program because it is constructive, because it is tangible, because it is valuable, and because it has a future.—*Keith S. Venable, assistant county agent, Christian County, Ky.*

Housing a Club

I wish we might have a home demonstration clubroom in every rural community in Caswell County like the one in Blanch community.

It is an old school building owned by the Methodist Church, and the neighborhood is so happy to have a central meeting place. An oyster supper brought in enough money to pay for wiring and putting in lights, and an oil stove, chairs, a table, and dishes were donated by the neighborhood people. Home demonstration clubwomen made curtains of old burlap which they washed, dyed, and darned, and an attractive meeting place is well started.—*Mrs. Maude Searcy, home demonstration agent, Caswell County, N. C.*

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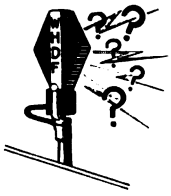
Radio Contest



For more than 5 years I have given two farm radio talks a week at Station WHDF of Calumet. On January 21 the farm radio talk no. 500 was given. During the past month a farm radio contest was staged. At each program five questions relating to some phase of local farming were asked. Those listening in were invited to send in answers to these questions, and a cash prize of $2, donated by the station, was awarded to the first correct set of answers received. This contest created a great deal of interest. Even those who did not send in answers were interested in the correct answers which were, in each case, announced a week from the day they were given.

Here is an example of a set of questions:

1. What four standard market varieties of potatoes are grown most extensively in the Upper Peninsula?

2. What three potato diseases are best controlled by treating the seed with corrosive sublimate?

3. Name three diseases or insects of potatoes that are controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture.

4. What variety of potatoes is most extensively grown in the copper country?

5. What three materials are used in making bordeaux mixture?—*Earl Roberts, county agricultural agent, Houghton County, Mich.*

Forestry and Soil Conservation Methods Are Clear in Louisiana

When the Movies Come to Town

LOUISIANA farm folk are flocking to the schoolhouses and other available meeting places to see the traveling motion-picture show which is part of an educational crusade being conducted by the Agricultural Extension Division via the visual instruction route.

They are seeing pictures that teach them how to prevent the soil from washing away and how to stop the ravages of forest fires; how to enrich soil with legumes; how to improve their varieties and produce better crops. This visual instruction project is enthusiastically promoted by J. W. Bateman, director of the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, who has placed a capable young engineer, E. J. Giering, in charge.

Visual instruction is a device in educational work, used as an effective supplement to printed material, letters, and public addresses. The project is carried on by cooperating with specialists and county and home demonstration agents.

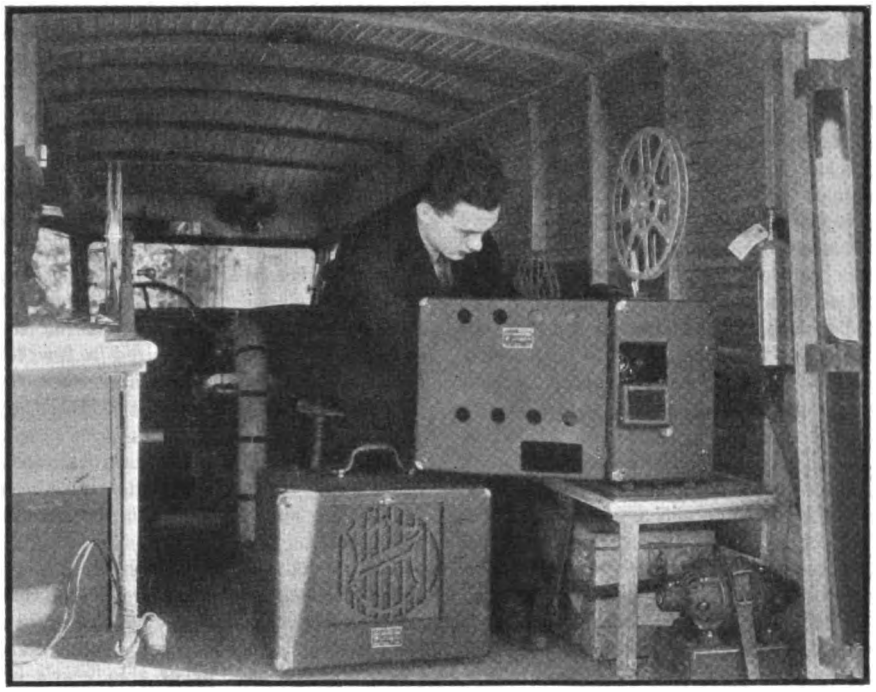
"The use of motion pictures in the field of visual education", says Director Bateman, "is to strengthen and simplify the practices advocated by the Extension Service by clarifying practices, arousing interest, stimulating greater endeavor, and vigorous thinking, and holding attention. There is a great value for furnishing a background, giving atmosphere, and portraying experiences which the individual is unable to get first-hand."

For a number of years the Extension Service has carried on work in visual education, but the work was hampered because the old equipment could be used only in communities supplied with electric power. The rural districts could not be reached.

All of that has been remedied now. A large panel-bodied truck equipped with a 2.5-kilowatt Delco power plant, which supplies the proper current and voltage for the operation of the projection equipment and lights, is used to furnish electric current and transport projectors and films. The projector is equipped with a sound device which, with an amplifier and speaker, provides sound pictures almost equal to the performances of the best motion-picture theaters in the city. A loudspeaker may be set up which will serve efficiently as many as 1,500 people.

With all of this equipment and a supply of reels, Mr. Giering shows pictures at meetings to farm people. The shows are planned to emphasize and strengthen the practices being recommended by the extension agents. If a terracing or soil-improvement meeting is being conducted, he shows a film illustrating the ravages of water on the soil when streams are allowed to run unbridled and unchecked through farms. Then he shows how the soil may be conserved and even improved by planting certain crops and by adopting terracing practices.

Most of the films are obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. However, a great amount of material that has been used, such as charts, maps, and diagrams, has been prepared in the State office, and one film, entitled "For the Land's Sake", was made in East Carroll and West Carroll and at the experiment station at St. Joseph, under the direction of R. A. Wasson, agronomist of the Louisiana Extension Service. This picture has been reviewed by Raymond Evans, chief of the Division of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and was declared to be very good. It illustrates the use of legumes for green manure and shows especially the contrast in cotton stands.



E. J. Giering in the truck equipped by the Louisiana Extension Service to show sound pictures in rural communities. The outfit supplies its own power with a Delco system.

The following five phases of the project have been carried on by Mr. Giering since he was assigned to the work last September: terracing demonstrations, soil-improvement meetings, community and State-fair programs, strawberry-improvement meetings, and forestry-practice meetings. Through December he had shown films at 62 meetings in 19 parishes, with a total attendance of 15,229, an average of 246 persons at each showing.

Exit Surplus—Enter Cash

Wyoming Ranch Women Become Proficient in Running Their Own Market

THE objective of the farm woman's market is to turn the surpluses of the garden, the chicken flock, the dairy, and the specialties of the farm kitchen into cash.

This is exactly the accomplishment of the Saratoga Farm Woman's Market conducted under the direction of the Platte Valley Home Economics Club at Saratoga, Wyo., during the past 2 years.

Saratoga, a picturesque town in the center of the cattle country of the upper North Platte River in Wyoming, is the trading center of about 50 ranches and a town of approximately 600 population.

This market, a dream of a number of the members, took definite form and became a reality under the leadership of Mrs. J. E. Nelson, who was president of the club in 1934. Its development was attacked in a very orderly and careful manner. The women first conducted a survey of the possible volume of supply and a survey of the sales possibilities. They seriously studied information on similar ventures in other States and finally developed a simple plan for the conduct of the market.

Marketing Committee

THE president of the club appoints a marketing committee which, in turn, selects a manager and acts as a board of directors. The manager serves without compensation. The market is open each Saturday during the summer. A commission of 10 percent on all sales is charged to members, and a flat fee of $1 per month in addition to nonmembers. Vegetables, fruit, chickens, eggs, ranch butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, some meats, products of the kitchen art, and a few articles of handicraft make up the stock offered for sale through this market.

The stock arrives early in the morning, and the market remains open throughout the day. In 1934 a total volume of $575.99 worth of products was handled, and last year $618.54 worth. This amount of business was transacted on 16 market days each year. Last year butter, buttermilk, and cottage cheese brought a total return of $55.33, whereas this year dairy products netted $24.85. This fall in volume in dairy products no doubt reflects the improved prices of butterfat received through the regular channels, and the extra labor of making ranch butter and cottage cheese is not considered as necessary or as profitable as a year ago.

Chickens and eggs accounted for $171 this year, showing a considerable increase over a year ago. Vegetables, fruits, and flowers likewise showed an increase, and one of the interesting developments in the market has been the development of sales in flowers from ranch women's flower gardens.

A year ago, Mrs. Hugh Mowrey, whose interest in flowers has developed an outstanding yard and flower garden, conceived the idea of trying to sell a few bouquets of flowers as a means of sharing her hobby of beauty with others and as a means of obtaining a small supplemental income. Mrs. Mowrey's small beginning rapidly developed to the point where the market was furnishing flowers for the women in town who desired a few for their homes, for parties, and even for funerals, and at a price at which they sold rapidly.

Ranch lard, rabbits, and ranch meat, particularly fresh pork and lamb, have found their way to the consumer through this market.

The specialties of the kitchen—baking, home-made candy, pickles, relishes, jams, jellies, preserves, and even a few quarts of canned vegetables, fruit, and meat accounted for $193.57 of this year's income.

A review made of the amount of money which the women as individuals received showed that the highest sales through the market of any individual woman amounted to $142.35.

Mrs. Mamie C. Kingman, the operator of a good-sized cattle ranch, acted as manager this year and conducted the market in a highly businesslike manner. Mrs. Kingman's accounts and records were all that an inspecting accountant would ask for. Her courteous treatment of customers, her insistence on standards, and her generally good managerial methods not only added to the success of the market but won for the market both friends and respect.

The market met the requirements of the State department of agriculture concerning foods and foodstuffs offered for sale. The women obtained a license from the State and collected and paid their sales tax.

The customers consisted not only of the townspeople of Saratoga but also of tourists and fishermen who frequent this section during the summer season. The market provided not only an outlet for these surpluses, which it changed into ready cash, but it provided more fresh home-grown products for many a local table.

Minimum Expenses

THE commission and charges this year netted $63.92, and the expenses totaled $38.01, leaving a balance of $29.91 which has been invested in postal savings as a reserve fund for future operations. The fact that the market is managed by a voluntary manager and that the women donate their time as salesladies holds the expenses of this market to a minimum.

A survey of the use of the money obtained from these sales shows that the money has been spent for food supplies, drugs, and personal effects; luxuries for the home and the family, books, magazine subscriptions, and household equipment, and to pay little bills about the community, the money for which did not seem to be forthcoming from other sources.

Aside from the financial success, the market has been successful in acquainting the women with market standards and requirements, in developing a sympathy between producer and consumer, in raising the standards of produce raised and offered for sale, and it has broadened the outlook of the women who have been associated with it. Indirectly, it has been one more move in the direction of the use of more local products by local people. It has turned back into circulation in the community a certain amount of the expense money expended by a number of families, and it has gained the support of those visitors from the outside.

Here Are a Few Simple Pointers That Will Help Extension Agents to Use the . . .

Free Mailing Privilege

N. B. WENTZEL

Superintendent,
Division of Classification,
Post Office Department

The question of when and how an agent shall use the penalty envelope and keeping the mailing lists up to date is a Jonah not only to the agent but to the Federal Post Office Department and the Extension Service. Because of inaccurate mailing lists, more than 100,000 pieces of unclaimed mail sent out in 1935 by extension agents under the penalty privilege were forwarded to the Washington office of the Extension Service by the post office and from there forwarded to the sender. Checking mailing lists frequently and observing some of the suggestions given by Mr. Wentzel would help grease the wheels all along the line.

THE RIGHT to transmit matter in the mails without payment of postage is authorized by the law embodied in section 615, Postal Laws and Regulations, and is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States." This is known as penalty matter because of the fact that the law requires the envelope, label, or wrapper under which it is mailed to bear the provision of the law prescribing a penalty of $300 for the private use of such envelopes, labels, etc., to avoid payment of postage.

As employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, cooperative extension agents such as county agents, county home demonstration agents, county club agents, etc., are officers of the United States Government and are entitled to use penalty envelopes in sending matter in the mails in pursuance of their duties in that capacity.

Many of these agents are also employed by a State or county, and because of this it has been found that they confuse the different features of their work and occasionally, through inadvertence, use penalty envelopes to mail matter which does not relate to the business of the United States Department of Agriculture. The fundamental viewpoint to be considered is that such employees have the right to use penalty envelopes, cards, or labels only because they are employees of the United States Department of Agriculture. They should exercise the penalty privilege only for matters arising in connection with those extension enterprises which are covered by the terms of their commissions from the department under which they serve.

Matter mailed free should consist, in the main, of the giving of instructions and demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, imparting information in regard thereto, announcing meetings called by the employees for such purposes, and otherwise promoting cooperative extension work as a Federal project.

It may be helpful to name some of the irregularities which have come to the attention of the Post Office Department during a period covering several years of reviewing matter mailed by cooperative extension employees. Generally speaking, activities found to relate to projects other than Federal ones fall mainly under the following classifications:

1. Sending through the mails lists of articles wanted, for sale, or exchange.
2. Recommending articles or products of particular firms or individuals.
3. Soliciting membership or funds for the support of private organizations, such as the Farm Bureau, Cow Testing Association, etc.
4. Mailing cards, letters, etc., conveying Christmas and New Year greetings.
5. Promoting activities in connection with which money is required to be paid, such as fees for attending club camps, banquets, entertainments, and the like.
6. Sending out notices of meetings or otherwise promoting the activities of various private organizations.
7. Mailing premium lists of county and State fairs.
8. Mailing periodical publications.
9. Mailing letters and circulars signed by persons who are not authorized agents of the United States Department of Agriculture.
10. Sending out reply penalty envelopes and cards indiscriminately.
11. Using letterheads which do not conform to the one approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.
12. Mailing matter sealed other than autographed correspondence.
13. Placing a local return address on penalty envelopes in addition to the return card of the United States Department of Agriculture printed thereon.
14. Placing on penalty envelopes extraneous matter such as slogans, illustrations, etc., which do not relate to the contents of the envelopes.
15. Soliciting support for the establishment or continuation of farm bureau or home demonstration work, particularly in counties where question is up for decision by the voters or county officials.
16. Furnishing penalty envelopes or cards to officers or members of boys' and girls' clubs or other local organizations to be used in sending out notices of meetings of such organizations.

While an officer of the Government is authorized by law to furnish penalty envelopes to persons who are not such officers to enable the persons to mail free of postage official information requested of them, that is, information furnished merely as a courtesy and not in compliance with some law or regulation or with respect to some business of the individual with the Government, it is not proper to furnish penalty envelopes or labels to others for use in mailing merchandise or other articles as this privilege applies only to printed or written information.

4–H Clubs Move On

Almost a million 4–H club members in the 48 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, or, to be exact, 997,457 boys and girls, is the story told by the tentative figures compiled in the Division of Cooperative Extension from the combined annual reports of 2,960 counties on their 1935 club enrollment.

This is an encouraging increase of 81,395 club members, or 9 percent increase, from the 1934 figures. There are substantial membership gains in every section of the country, the largest enrollment increases being reported from the Southern States which supplied more than half the total increase.

This reflects the additional time which the agents have been able to put on club work due to the assistance of the Bankhead-Jones funds and to the loyal help of 106,215 local leaders. In most of the States increased emphasis has been placed on the 4–H club work during the past year which is showing results in the growing interest as manifested by the larger enrollment.

In addition to the regular 4–H club members, there is a remarkable expansion in interest among young men and women 16 years of age and older in studying the problems facing them. This group shows an increase of 7,728 young people with 44,750 members in 1935.

Altogether, 1,152,618 persons are now active in 4–H clubs and the work with rural youth.

North Carolina Women Are Prepared to Make Relief Work Effective

The excellent extension training of the home-demonstration clubwomen of Pender County, N. C., prepared them to step into the new emergency organizations and with efficiency and cooperation do their part. This teamwork has worked out to the advantage of both the Extension Service and the relief agencies and has enabled them to effectively tackle many of the problems facing the county.

For example, the visiting homemakers' project, conducted in the county for 3½ months, was supervised the first month by Gertrude Orr, Pender County home-demonstration agent, before being taken over by the Resettlement Department. Eight of the eleven homemakers in the project were clubwomen. Miss Orr also assisted the Emergency Relief Administration teachers, actively participating in their county meetings and giving them help in their frequent visits to her office. Fourteen of the forty-three teachers employed were clubwomen.

The canning project employed three clubwomen, one being the supervisor. Two clubwomen presidents of the local councils are supervisors of the library and sewing projects now in operation, with 20 additional clubwomen in the personnel of the 2 projects.

By making use of the home talent well trained in home-demonstration clubs, Pender County has been able to make the best use of emergency funds.

Results—What are They?

(Continued from page 65)

for checking answers to the questions by the women attending each meeting. At the close of the year, the leader gets the record, and the books are turned in to the home demonstration agent for her use in making her annual report.

The agents like the system because it provides an accurate check-up of the work done, and the women like it because they know at the beginning of the year just what items are to be checked on.

Each agent's report includes the county program of work covering the following items: Project, county leader, communities taking the project, goals, and accomplishments. The last item covers all work done in the project—at meetings, in training schools, and at home. An analysis of this summary tells the extension story for the year. Checking of accomplishments against goals is what should be done by all extension workers.

Money value can be placed on certain mechanical pieces of work done, but contentment, comfort, joy in living, and all those other intangibles resulting from better adjustments brought about through extension work can never have a money value attached to them. The results are higher standards of living for rural people, with a greater degree of satisfaction from living on the farm. These are the most outstanding features resulting from extension activities—these that cannot be valued in dollars and cents.—*Daisy Deane Williamson, State home demonstration leader, New Hampshire.*

Heads Home Demonstration Work in Puerto Rico

Maria Teresa Orcasitas has recently been appointed assistant director, in charge of home-demonstration work of the Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, at the University of Puerto Rico.

Miss Orcasitas was born in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and studied in the island schools. She obtained a 4-year normal diploma from the University of Puerto Rico and later a degree of bachelor of science and master of arts at Columbia University.

Miss Orcasitas has always been closely connected with home-economics work in the island. For many years she taught the subject in the grade schools and was later in charge of the home-economics department at the San Juan Central High School. She came to the University of Puerto Rico in 1926 and was made head of the home-economics department in 1932.

Miss Orcasitas has been president of the Puerto Rican Home Economics Association for 3 years and has represented the society at the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association on various occasions.

Since the establishment of home-demonstration work in July 1934, Miss Orcasitas has been intensely interested and has proved to be invaluable, cooperating in every possible way toward the progress and success of the work.

Miss Orcasitas succeeds Mary E. Keown as head of home-demonstration work in Puerto Rico.

Rural Women of the World Gather

Final preparations have been made for the world-wide meeting of the rural women in Washington, D. C., from May 31 to June 11. Delegates representing organizations affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World in 20 nations have made reservations for the meeting. Over 1,700 women of the United States, representing home demonstration groups, farm and home bureaus, master farm homemakers, and farm and garden associations will be on hand to discuss rural problems with the foreign women.

Learning Through Play

Twenty-two extension specialists are working with rural parents on the problems of childhood. Some examples of this work, the educational value of play, and the possibility of home-made play equipment are given from a number of States.

Extension Meetings For California Youngsters

THE FARM women in each of the 27 counties of California having a home demonstration agent considered, at one or more county committee meetings during 1935, the problem of planning a program for young children to be held during the adult home-demonstration meetings.

In Riverside County, through the cooperation of the Emergency Relief Administration, a woman well qualified in personality was assigned to care for children during meetings. She was given the opportunity to attend the Riverside Emergency Nursery School for 3 weeks before beginning work. From February to July she cared for 296 children at home-demonstration community meetings. With the discontinuance of the State E. R. A. program, five centers hired local women to continue the service. The routine for the children was similar to that followed in a nursery school.

In both Imperial and Tehama Counties a woman provided by the S. E. R. A. attended the farm home department meetings in each farm center once a month to take charge of the children. Attendance of mothers and children increased in Tehama as soon as the children's program was organized. In April, 30 children were brought to local farm home department meetings; in May, 40, and in June, 84.

Every farm center in Monterey County organized for home-demonstration work has a box of play equipment which is used by young children at each meeting. In two centers women have supervision of the children at each meeting.

Tulare County farm home department employed a woman with some training to give the children a happy day at the annual homemakers' play day. Similarly, it is customary in other counties to provide for the children's program at county-wide meetings.

In spite of difficulties due to colds and so-called "children's diseases", and in spite of lack of play and rest areas for groups of young children in many centers, the problem is being worked upon in every county. The farm home department of the State farm bureau has included "care of children during meetings" in its program for the past 6 years, and the home demonstration staff is constantly seeking workable plans to meet varying conditions throughout the State. How to have conditions right for children while farm women are meeting for an educational program is recognized as a problem of major importance.

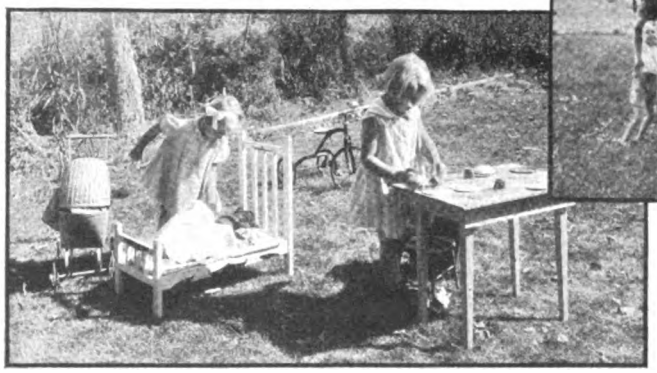
Indian Home-made Toys

A LIST of native Indian home-made toys is given by Josephine Pollock, Montana specialist in child development and parent education, who also devotes some of her time to the Indian work in Roosevelt County.

Tied rag dolls from small scraps of cloth and dried-bone carts for dolls.
Bow and arrow.
Horn tops (buffalo horns).
Spool top spun with a stick.
Whipping tops with leather.
Flute made from a gun stock.
Horn tops on ice (a skater keeps them spinning).
Beaded balls.
Skin dolls.
Plum seeds highly polished (used for several motion games).
Bone joints (for wagons and dishes).
Skating is very popular with the Indians.

Massachusetts home-made play equipment.

Adventure and cooperation on a Maryland farm.



Young Nevada homemakers.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Popular Clothing Project

One of the phases of clothing in which Missouri women have been particularly interested this year is the making of hand-sewn leather gloves, reports Mary E. Robinson, Missouri clothing specialist. More than 1,500 women in Missouri have made these gloves during the past year. In addition, patterns and directions for making them have been furnished to women in Kansas, Oklahoma, New York, Louisiana, California, Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Indiana, and Colorado.

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To Assist the Agents

The Home Demonstration Division of the North Carolina Extension Service has obtained the approval of the National Youth Administration for placing farm girls from 16 to 25 years of age as assistants to the home agent. These girls will help the agent both in the field and in the office, getting good practice along homemaking lines, and relieving the agent of much routine mailing, filing, answering the telephone, and sending notices. This assistance will give the agent more time to spend in visiting farm homes.

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Savings

Women enrolled in home-economics extension clubs in Wyoming saved $4,885.75 during the past year by learning the best and most economical methods for constructing clothing and remodeling and repairing home furnishings, reports Bernice Forest, specialist in clothing.

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Recreation

In Napa, Merced, and Stanislaus Counties, Calif., the home recreation work has been taken over by the recreation councils. A kit containing games suitable for home recreation is loaned to these councils for use at meetings on recreation.

As a part of their recreation program, Alameda, Monterey, Napa, and Solano presented a pageant of nations, using the sequence written by leaders in Butte and Sacramento Counties, to fit the needs of their own counties. Butte County put on a "Calendar Jubliee", with each center depicting some outstanding holiday in the month. Fresno County used the California history pageant, and Tehama gave the early history of Tehama County which was taken from a diary of one of the early settlers. Descendants of the early families took the parts of their ancestors in portraying the history.

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Meeting the Situation

"I found that a number of my members were selling all of their honey and buying for family use. This started me on a campaign to increase the use of honey in cooking", writes Mrs. Eunice F. Gay, home demonstruction agent, of Brevard County, Fla. "I served honey custard ice cream at every meeting one summer month, and it was well liked. At the same time I ran a series of articles in the paper on the life of the honeybee and the use of its products. These six articles brought responses from all over the county requesting the recipes mentioned."

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Husbands and Kitchens

"I never thought I'd be caught at a women's demonstration meeting when I was ridin' with Teddy Roosevelt", a well-known Wyoming rancher recently remarked after he and several other husbands had assisted in the demonstration on "home-made kitchen conveniences."

Not only did they join in the singing and games which opened the meeting, but they responded wholeheartedly to the roll call with concrete ideas concerning kitchen conveniences which could be made easily.

Short demonstrations, such as putting up shelves, fitting corners of wood, and knife sharpening, were given by men previously asked by home-management project leaders to demonstrate to the group.

The ladder kitchen stool and the iceless refrigerator were two of the most popular conveniences exhibited by the Extension Service representative.

Follow-up tours will be held to afford an opportunity for ranch families to observe the kitchen conveniences installed by their neighbors, and in some communities the women plan to furnish lunch while the husbands make several iceless refrigerators and ladder stools, reports Mary Collopy, State home-demonstration leader in Wyoming.

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Going Up

Arkansas reports an increase in enrollment in 4-H clubs of 20 percent during 1935, the total for the State being 41,787 boys and girls enrolled in 1,250 clubs.

AMONG OURSELVES

THREE States have recently added home management specialists to the staff for the first time. Mary Louise Collings, a former home demonstration agent and district agent, has been appointed to the State staff of specialists in Louisiana. Thelma Huber, a former Utah home demonstration agent has accepted the position of home-management specialist in Arizona. Portia Seabrook, another former home demonstration agent, is taking up the work in South Carolina. Recent additions to and changes in the home-management staffs in other States are Dorothy Iwig, Illinois; Mildred Boxwell, North Dakota; Dorothy Simmons and Ruby Simpson, Iowa; Alice McKinney, Michigan; Pauline Gordon and Mamie M. Whisnant, North Carolina; and Ruth Jamison, Virginia.

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DR. JAMES T. JARDINE has been appointed director of research for the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Wallace. Dr. Jardine will continue in his capacity as Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations. In the new position he will cooperate with the various bureaus of the Department in planning and coordinating research activities and will administer a special research fund made available to the Secretary of Agriculture through the Bankhead-Jones Act, including the planning and coordinating of departmental research under this fund and that in cooperation with the experiment stations and other agencies.

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MRS. RENA B. MAYCOCK, assistant director for home economics in Utah, has been granted leave of absence to accept the position of regional chief of home economics in rural rehabilitation work of the Rural Resettlement Administration, with headquarters at Berkeley, Calif. Myrtle Davidson, assistant State 4-H club specialist, is acting State home demonstration leader in Mrs. Maycock's absence.

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A MEMORIAL volume for Mrs. Edith D. Dixon, late New Jersey specialist in child training, has recently been published by the Extension Service, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick. The volume contains Mrs. Dixon's Talks With Parents on Child Training, which have been issued also as separate leaflets.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARM HOME

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

NEVER before have we launched a program on a national scale of more lasting significance to the farm home than the new agricultural conservation program now getting under way. Its success will mean opportunity to farm women in a number of ways.

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IN THE first place, the agricultural conservation program administered by the AAA is designed to help the farmer to maintain or increase his soil fertility, which will enable him to turn over to his children a farm that is as good or better than the one he acquired. Who could be more vitally interested in this than the mothers of these children? The degree to which this goal can be attained will depend largely on how the farmer can see his way clear to cooperate in balancing his farming operations. This is not a simple matter of accepting or not accepting the program. It requires a thorough understanding of the plan and its benefits. To obtain the fullest benefit from Government cooperation in maintaining the farm's fertility, farm women must be willing to take the time to understand the plan and how it applies to their own farm. Home demonstration agents have an opportunity to explain the plan to farm women, to arouse interest, and to encourage discussion about it in home-demonstration clubs.

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THE AAA conservation program is intended not only to increase the fertility of individual farms but to insure a balanced use of the land in the larger units of the community, the county, the region, and the United States. This requires careful planning, a thoughtful consideration of the possible uses of land in the community and its effect on the life of the community. Many competent women are serving on local planning committees. County forests, recreational reserves, and parks are of special interest to the women as contributing to a more wholesome environment for the family.

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THESE planning committees now obtaining data on land uses are in some States enlarging their plans to get information on facilities for education, health, transportation, and electricity that they may make the best use of the new opportunities.

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WISE use of land is very closely connected with the food problem in the farm home. In areas where production of food and feed for consumption on the farm is an important consideration, provision is made to encourage the production of adequate supplies for home consumption. In cash-crop areas where consumption on farms of dairy products and meat has been very low, increased pasture acreage will make possible a better standard of living with the opportunity to produce more adequate supplies of dairy products and meat for home consumption. Home-demonstration agents will find many possibilities in the soil-conservation plan to make more effective their own work of serving the farm home.

Facts about children

How to

Prepare for the baby's coming.

Feed and care for him.

Train him in good habits.

Rear him to be a healthy and happy child.

Guide him in adolescence.

Why

It is necessary to have:

Community provision for child health.

Good child labor laws.

Resources for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Community care of dependent, delinquent, and handicapped children.

Single copies of these and other bulletins for parents are distributed free on request. The Children's Bureau acts as a clearing of information with regard to children and child care to be of assistance to parents and all who are concerned with the welfare of children.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1936
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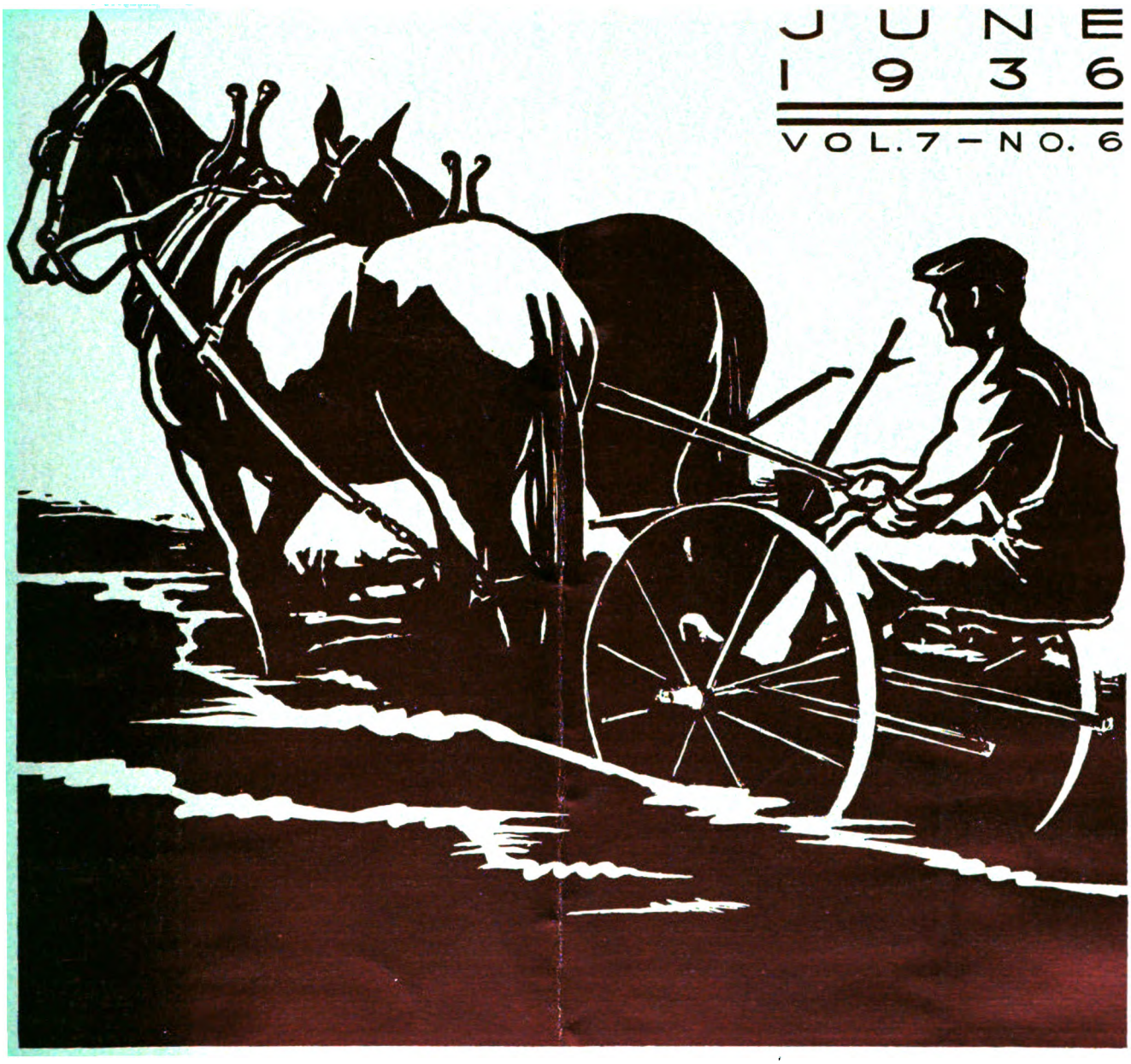

ISSUED MONTHLY BY EXTENSION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

WELL-ILLUSTRATED and carefully prepared circular letters are doing a good job in Wayne County, Pa. County Agent J. E. McKeehen finds that such letters are particularly useful in getting information to farmers who have not been reached through regular channels of extension work. Circular letters, which the specialists at the university helped to prepare, played an important part in the "grow healthy pullets" program and in the better-roughage program.

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"BOOKS Reward the Reader" explains how extension workers, in cooperation with the State Free Library Commission, have made it possible for rural families to read better books. Each year a theme is chosen and groups discuss the relation of various books to the general theme. South Dakota rural people have found that 5 years of experience with a home-reading project have widened their horizons and stimulated their interest to look beyond their own doorsteps.

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"LET'S BE Conservation Minded" say more than 18,000 Kansas 4-H boys and girls who are engaged in some phase of the program. Their aim is to conserve natural resources of all kinds. With youth on the march, future conservation efforts will be more readily established and carried to their goal.

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DONALD L. SAUNDERS, district extension agent of Yakima, Wash., was unsuccessful in his search for a suitable chart stand to display his charts. Acting upon the old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention", he obtained material from a car-wrecking concern and constructed his own chart stand at a cost of 10 cents. He explains the building of this chart stand in "Ingenuity Plus 10 Cents Produces a Handy Chart Stand."

Contents

"PAVING The Way", not only with good intentions, but with definite and active programs, is the opportunity which North Carolina extension workers have found in their work. Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, the assistant extension director, relates the responsibilities of extension workers in the development of effective programs for the farm and home. The home demonstration agent and the county agent are working shoulder to shoulder to bring about a real adjustment of the farm and the home.

On The Calendar

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27–July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6–10.

WHAT is the weakest link in 4-H club work? Are large enrollments a handicap or an asset? To obtain definite answers to these and other questions troubling 4-H club workers, Illinois has developed a county recognition score card which is described in the article "Illinois Delves into Club Work." How the counties are scored and the surprising things learned about the strong and weak points of the 4-H set-up are explained. Illinois leaders predict that the results of this study will establish new principles that will result in a stronger long-time 4-H program for Illinois club girls.

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IN THE Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, which was established to provide for flood control and for bringing the fertile land under irrigation and successful farming, an economic survey showed what was needed in Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro Counties, New Mexico. Farmers, businessmen, and extension workers cooperated in making the survey and after the results of the tabulation were presented to the various county and community committees recommendations were made for extension workers to arrange for demonstrations showing the proper methods of clearing, leveling, and reclaiming the land for most efficient production.

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COOPERATION that forgets State lines and extends the benefits of a well-rounded agricultural program to rural people is found in "T. V. A. Coordinates Activities." With a unity of purpose the T. V. A., extension workers, farm organizations, experiment stations, and other groups are working toward better rural living.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Circular Letters Fill in the Gaps

And Round Out the County Program

County Agent J. E. McKeehen of Wayne County, Pa., believes in carefully planned and prepared circular letters. In the following article, he tells how they have extended the influence of the extension program in his county.

IN WAYNE COUNTY, PA., we have the same old problem of failing to reach all the farmers through the regular channels of extension work, such as meetings, demonstrations, local leaders, news articles, farm visits, and office calls. These farmers who are not thus reached, feel, perhaps justly so, that the county agent is not doing much to meet their problems. Circular letters, in an effective way, have filled in this gap in Wayne County.

One good example of the way in which circular letters do the job was in the "grow healthy pullets" program carried on in the county intensively during the years 1928 to 1930. Circular letters played an important part in this work. The letters were carefully planned in advance with the help of the poultry specialists from the college. Pictures were taken on farms in the county following good poultry practices. These were made into cuts and put on the letters to help convey a fuller meaning of the poultry practice under discussion.

In addition to the circular letters, the usual surveys were made to collect results and data which showed the advantage of following the program. Many poultrymen did follow it either completely or partially, but at the time the number of poultrymen who agreed to cooperate and follow the program was disappointing.

In the 7 or 8 years which have elapsed since then the results of the circular letters have been more and more in evidence. It took time to show the real value of the work. Poultrymen bought clean chicks, raised them on clean ground, and used clean feed and clean houses. They then had to go back and try some of their old methods as a comparison. But now in driving over the county I find range shelters located on clean range, and they are almost as general as a poultry house on a poultry farm. Poultrymen generally see the value of purchasing disease-free chicks. The idea of using the correct type of mash hoppers and following feeding methods to furnish clean feed is taken as a matter of course. There is still room for improvement, but the circular letters prepared and sent out 7 or 8 years ago did a real piece of extension work in Wayne County.

For some time the Extension Service has been working on a program of better roughage in Wayne County. Good legume hay, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures are very essential on any dairy farm. Certainly this is so in Wayne County where the growing of grain feeds for the dairy is greatly handicapped by high elevation and short seasons. This program up to 1935 had been carried along in the usual manner through indoor and field meetings and news articles. Considerable success was obtained in this manner, enough so that it was considered a major part of the county program.

During the winter and spring of 1934 and 1935, circular letters on definite subjects were prepared and sent out at an appropriate time. The first one told why the Extension Service thought it necessary for a dairyman to plan his farm program around the production of high-quality legume roughage, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures. With this letter went a franked card asking several questions in regard to the farm-crop program on the farm. Three hundred of these cards were returned and gave a great deal of worth-while information that could be used later to good advantage at meetings. The other five letters that followed gave definite information on the production of legume hay, the growing of well-eared ensilage, soybean production, improving pastures, and the value of early cut hay.

This series of five letters was completed June 1, 1935. On December 1, 1935, another letter on the same letterhead was sent out giving suggestions on dairy feeding in general. Particular attention was given in this last letter to the lack of vitamins in late-cut hay or hay leached by rain. This was thought important due to the excessive rainfall during the haying season of 1935.

These letters were sent to about 1,700 dairymen in the county, or any farmer having 10 cows or more. Again they were prepared with the help of the farm-crops specialists of the college. Their help was most valuable. Cuts were on the letterheads as in the poultry letters. However, the same cuts were used on all the letters, as we were trying to drive home one thought, and that was better roughage for the dairy. The cuts showed a picture of good legume hay, well-eared ensilage corn, and productive pastures. The pictures alone would not show or teach anything very definite, but the presence of the pictures helped to portray more fully the purpose of the letters.

Value of Letters

I do not have a long list of figures to prove the value of the circular letters used in the extension activities of Wayne County. The proof is here; we can feel it, and we can see it in changed practices.

Some of the results are not so easily tabulated but are readily seen throughout the county as one drives about and comes in contact with the farmers. Especially is this so when we try to picture the extent of these practices 10 years ago.

Ten or 15 years ago it was rather rare to find a farmer growing alfalfa. Now a survey shows 30 to 35 percent of the dairymen growing this valuable crop. In 1926 two farmers were growing soybeans; now the crop is a part of the crop program

(Continued on page 94)

Parent Education Plus Clothing

The coordination of the various extension projects in a local program offers many practical difficulties. Mrs. Marion McDowell, parent education specialist in New Jersey, tells how the parent education and clothing work has been successfully coordinated in her State.

BACK of all child training in the modern manner are the ideas of integration and continuity. Every aspect of child life depends upon, and interacts with other aspects. Every moment of his life is a continuation of his past and a preparation for his future.

If contact with his mother is an infant's first social experience, so contact with his clothing is one of his first experiences with the physical world. Both contacts may produce either comfort and amiability or discomfort and irritability and, in so doing, influence the trend of personality development.

Throughout childhood and youth, clothing continues to play a prominent part. It can make play a more pleasant experience and so contribute to physical growth and also to social development. It may contribute to the development of independence and self-respect or go far toward destroying it.

Quite evidently, the all-round development of the child and the satisfactory adjustment of the adult are related to the program of both the parent education specialist and the specialist in clothing. How does this work out in practical application to the extension program as carried on in New Jersey?

One way in which the several phases of our work are combined is through monthly letters to young mothers. These letters are written by the various specialists and deal with every-day problems met in every home. They cover not only food and eating habits but clothing, considered in relation to suitability, and also in relation to its influence on the developing personality.

A second and more clearly defined way in which the parent education and the clothing programs coordinate is through the exhibits of preschool clothing and preschool play materials. The illustration shows a group of children modeling "self-help" garments and playing with educational toys at an extension institute held in a rural county.

These exhibits are used separately or together, and both emphasize selection, construction, health, and personality values. These exhibits have been used by parent-teacher associations and by parent education workers in emergency nursery schools, as well as by organized extension groups.

A third method is part of an integrated training program for leaders of groups of young mothers. Out of eight lessons, two are on parent-education topics, two on clothing, two on food, and two on home-management topics. The above-mentioned exhibits were used in this course which included also trips to stores for better understanding of the consumer's problems in buying.

Among the questions for discussion in the two lessons on clothing of the preschool series were the following:

What are the psychological effects of clothing?

Why is color important in choosing a child's clothing?

How can we teach a child to appreciate his clothing?

In the first lesson, planned by the parent-education specialist on the general importance of the preschool period, reference was made to the influence of clothing.

A fourth type of coordination is used in our series of radio broadcasts, planned for use by discussion groups. All specialists again unite in planning the program, and, in her broadcasts, the clothing specialist has brought out many of the psychological aspects of clothing the family.

For instance, in discussing "Spring togs for the juniors", she remarked: "It is a proven fact that every individual reacts to the clothing which she wears, and this is no more true of adults than of children—every child has a right to enjoy the clothing he wears." In speaking of "Comfortable clothing for toddlers", she said, "The psychology of children's clothing is an absorbing and important part of the young mother's study of the need of her child." * * * "The child builds up certain emotional relationships through observation of the other children and adults about him." * * * "These ideas become so fixed * * * that to dress him in certain ways may strongly influence his behavior". * * * In discussing "The Adolescent and His Clothes", the opening statement declared, "A large share of the misunderstandings and arguments which arise from time to time, even in the best-regulated families, have to do with the matter of clothing and personal adornment."

These talks, given over the air, were discussed in groups organized by home demonstration agents and parent-educational leaders in all counties of the State.

A fifth method, less direct, has been the discussion of clothing problems, among others, in groups of 4–H club leaders.

Much more might be said, but even in so brief an account the fact stands out clearly that the child training and clothing specialists have a joint problem in helping parents to understand more clearly children's and young people's sensitivity to clothing and the part it plays in the development of a well balanced personality.

Dairy Products for the Family

Home demonstration agents and county agents have made definite progress toward their goal of "Milk and Butter for Every Farm Family" in Georgia. Their annual reports show that 2,041 farms have obtained milk cows that had not owned cows in previous years. This progress was made possible by the effective use of newspaper articles, letters, meetings at schools and community centers, and with the cooperation of the rural Rehabilitation Administration, the State nutrition specialist, and other extension workers.

Five Years of Home Reading Show South Dakota Women How . . .

Books Reward the Reader

HOME extension groups in South Dakota have become better informed, more progressive, and happier as a result of a home-reading project which has been carried for 5 years. Their horizons have noticeably broadened, and their interest in the world beyond their own homes has expanded.

The home-reading project was started in 1929 by Mary A. Dolve, then nutritionist for the Extension Service, and Leora J. Lewis, at this time director of the Free Library Commission, Pierre, S. Dak. It has been continued in the past

2 years by the State home demonstration leader and Celeste Barnes, director of the Free Library Commission. County and city libraries have also cooperated in making the project possible.

The Free Library Commission is a State department financed and managed by the State for the benefit of its people. The department helps with the organization of both town and county libraries and also lends books to anyone living in the State. It lends these books in various ways. Community or traveling libraries are sent to small towns or groups of families living in the rural districts; school collections comprising books suited to supplementary reading are circulated, and loans of single books made.

Under the county library system in operation in South Dakota, a central distributing point is provided, with branches and stations in all of the towns and centers in the county; collections in all of the schools, and parcel-post service for families who cannot conveniently call at the central station or branch. Buffalo, Hyde, Potter, and Tripp Counties have such systems. Most of the larger towns have libraries, the facilities of which are at the disposal of extension groups.

Establishment of several community libraries this year is an interesting development. Two of the most noteworthy of these are located at Pringle and Quinn in the western part of the State.

Both men and women have taken active part in the home-reading project. The director of the Free Library Commission assisted in outlining the project by preparing subject-matter bulletins and by conducting reading-training schools scheduled by the Extension Service. The circular used the first year was a general one dealing with reading in the home; books for young people and children were included in the suggested reading, and books for other members of the family on exploration and travel, human portraits, animal life, poetry, drama, and fiction.

Study of the novel provided the theme for the second year. Topics discussed included the choosing of a novel, evaluating and measuring it. Giants in the Earth, by Ole Rolvaag, was used to illustrate the study. Project aids included both a list of novels to read and a list of books about books.

In the third year, Knowing America Through Books was the theme. The list of suggested reading included recent books which interpret America in drama, poetry, sociology, travel, biography, and fiction.

Project members in the fourth year traveled to foreign nations through their reading of books on travel, biography, drama, and fiction under the general theme Knowing Other Countries Through Books.

From their study of other nations, the readers in the fifth year turned to Knowing Pioneer Life Through Books. A report shows that 18,654 books were read during this year by family members.

Many counties used subjects from the home-reading project as special numbers on achievement-day programs. Some dramatizations on Rolvaag's Giants in the Earth were given. Others produced historical pageants based on reading of the year. Deuel County presented an episode showing the reading leader seated at a desk receiving the books studied this year. She dropped off to sleep, and all of the pioneer characters appeared in pantomime.

Some very striking exhibits on the reading project were shown at achievement days and fairs. One showed a sod house and covered wagon in miniature in front of a large map of the United States. A State-wide map project created greater interest in this project. Famous frontiers were marked on the map in a pictorial fashion and titles of books dealing with pioneer life placed in the various sections.

The reading project for 1936 deals with biography in which an unusual amount of interest is already evident. As this is

(*Continued on page 95*)

Let's Be Conservation Minded

M. H. Coe, Kansas 4-H club leader

"LET'S make Kansas conservation minded" is the motto of every 4–H club in the State, according to M. H. Coe, State club leader of Kansas. Conservation activities are available either to individual club members or to entire club groups who choose any phase of conservation. There are now 18,150 4–H club members in the State engaged in some phase of the program.

Each 4–H club member and each 4–H club may choose which of the activities is to be studied and followed, but each member in Kansas is expected to select a definite activity to be undertaken for the protection or development of certain varieties of flowers, trees, shrubs, birds, or animals, or the conservation of soil and water, the prevention of fires or accidents, or for the preservation and repair of farm buildings and machinery, or similar definite conservation activities.

At the end of the year, each club member writes a brief narrative report of the work undertaken and accomplished using the subject, My Contribution to Conservation. Some of the club activities have included having a club campaign for obedience to game laws; preventing and eliminating unnecessary burning of nesting grounds and game cover; building terraces for soil conservation; building ponds for water conservation; studying the value of shelterbelts or windbreaks and helping to obtain the same in the community; and studying the factors most important in fire and accident prevention.

Suggested activities for individual club members have been locating and saving quails' nests and pheasants' nests when cutting alfalfa and other hay; feeding the birds and game in winter and constructing feeding places for them; providing bird and game sanctuaries and protecting them from cats and other marauders; planting wild flowers, shrubs, and trees, and learning how to do so successfully; controlling erosion through plantings and terraces; making a study of and giving correct information on birds and animals considered harmful but which really are helpful; and constructing fire-fighting or safety-first equipment. These and many other similar activities are included in the broad program now offered in conservation for 4–H club members in Kansas.

Say Kansas 4–H Clubs

William Allen White On 4–H Conservation

"4–H clubs of Kansas have taken upon their shoulders the tremendous job of bringing Kansas to the agricultural apex of its possibilities.

"These young people understand the true need for conservation of soil, water, flowers, and especially bird and animal life. They realize that before man came nature maintained a balance among the members of her family. Then the gay, reckless pioneer came to Kansas and killed, for sheer sport, the bird life which fed upon seeds of injurious weeds and upon harmful insects. The present-day Kansan wonders at the amazing number of weeds and insects that infest his farm. He doesn't realize that his father and mother—the sainted pioneers—spoiled the equilibrium of nature. The decided change is terrific. Man would not remove the braces from under a New York skyscraper and then turn to say 'Why did that fall?'

"4–H clubs are trying to teach future farmers the true value of these things, trying to show that under present conditions humanity cannot exist so easily and comfortably as it might. And in spite of all these things, however, the clubs are carrying on a program against nature's greatest hazards."

Prize trips and awards amounting to more than $500 are given each year to winners in the conservation project. The two highest-ranking club members, one boy and one girl, in each county, where 10 or more 4–H club members have submitted complete reports on their conservation activities, are awarded a week's free outing at the new 4–H club building in Hutchinson, Kans., in the fall. The program of that week centers around conservation and proves to be one of the most enjoyable experiences that come to any club member. Also, during this week, at least one State champion is selected who is awarded a free trip to the national club congress at Chicago. Selection of the State champion is based on his previous record in conservation, his record as a 4–H club member, together with his activity and participation in the week's outing at Hutchinson.

To the club whose members submit the most outstanding results in the conservation of wildlife and natural resources, including tree planting, the American Forestry Association offers a special prize—a medal on which is inscribed the name of the club and the name of the individual whose contribution was most helpful in winning the contest. This medal passes from club to club, during consecutive years until the contest is won by the same club three different times, when the medal may be retained as a permanent trophy. Two smaller reproductions of the large medal are awarded to the winning boy and girl.

This conservation program is being promoted in nine Midwestern States, including Kansas. In carrying out their programs, 4–H club members become conscious of the cooperation of other agencies that recognize the importance of conservation. Encouraging the obedience to game laws can well be made the worthwhile feature of this work, especially for the entire club. Cooperation with the 4–H club groups reaches the real source of future conservation activities.

For Better Eyes

What to do with prize money? Lane County, Oreg., 4–H boys and girls answered that question and made a worth-while contribution to their county's welfare.

Younger boys and girls in Lane County's schools will have better eyes, through better care, as a result of the 4–H clubs' purchase of a telebinocular to be used by the county health nurses. The instrument makes available to school children in out-of-the-way places the benefits of modern eye examinations.

Illinois Delves Into Club Work

New County Recognition Score Card Reveals Amazing Things

WHERE is the weakest link in 4–H club work? Are large county enrollments a handicap in doing certain things recognized as good 4–H practice? Are counties with the smallest enrollment doing the best job?

4–H club specialists and leaders may think they know the answers to these and other questions, but there may be a surprise in store for them in the results of the new county recognition score card which has just been put through its first year of trial and operation by girls' 4–H club officials in Illinois. A summary prepared by Mary A. McKee, girls' 4–H club specialist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, reveals some surprising and enlightening results that may set aside old beliefs in 4–H club work and establish certain new principles.

A strong factor for success, in the Illinois system at least, seems to be an active county committee, for counties that scored highest are those in which the county committee did the most effective work.

Although large county enrollments are sometimes used as an excuse for shortcomings in some departments of the 4–H club program, the new Illinois score card revealed that the low-scoring counties had low enrollments. High-scoring counties, on the other hand, were found to have large enrollments. They also had a large number of projects and hence a variety. It was also noted that the high-scoring counties were those which recruited a high percentage of their leaders from former club members. For the State as a whole, more than one-third of the 1,600 leaders are former club members. There are 230 former members who are leaders of local clubs and 305 4–H graduates who are assistant leaders. Each county of the State has an average of almost five former club members serving as local leaders.

The new county recognition plan in its first year has more than exceeded expectations. It already has increased enrollment to slightly more than 12,000 girls and balanced the county programs. Farm and home advisers and local county leaders have put their girls' 4–H club activities under the microscope, so to speak, to locate the strong and weak points of their operations. All but 4 of the 102 counties of the State are carrying on girls' 4–H club work and were scored by the card.

No county with fewer than 150 members was eligible for recognition, but this was not so strict a limitation as it might at first seem, as none of the 102 counties of the State has a potential membership of less than 500.

Leading the nine counties which gained recognition in the first year of the score card's operation was McLean, the largest county in the State. Sharing places with the leader in class A were Marshall and Putnam Counties, which are under one agent, and Shelby County. In class B came Cook, McHenry, and LaSalle. Outstanding in class C were Macon, Livingston, and Vermilion.

Purposes of Score Card

1. **To correct the tendency for practically all recognition to go to individual members.**
2. **To stimulate enrollment in 4–H clubs**
3. **To provide a better basis for planning county programs.**

County advisers, farm or home bureau officials, leaders, and representatives of the membership in these counties will be honored at special ceremonies which are being planned for the annual 4–H club tour to be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in June.

Comparisons between counties on the basis of high, low, and intermediate enrollment brought out some stimulating revelations in the different divisions of the score card.

Counties with 150 to 450 membership were classified as "high", those with more than 100 members but less than 150 as "middle", and those with fewer than 100 as "low." Each of these groups had practically the same number of counties, there being 29 in the high classification, 31 in the middle, and 33 in the low.

Superiority in the majority of cases was all on the side of high enrollment. In the case of percentage of members enrolled in relation to potential membership, for instance, the State average was 12 percent. In contrast, the counties with the high enrollment were reaching 16 percent of their potential membership, the middle enrollment class of counties, 13 percent, and the low-enrollment group, only 8 percent.

The percentage increase in enrollment over the preceding year, the second item on the score card, showed 26 percent for the State average, while the high counties boosted their enrollment 38 percent; the middle counties, 29 percent; and the low counties, only 23 percent.

A comparison on tenure of membership showed that the percentage of fourth-year members who continued for a fifth season was 77 for the State, 67 for the high counties, 73 for the middle, and 88 for the low.

A definite correlation was found between the variety of interests, or number of projects carried in the county, and the enrollment. For all counties in the State there was an average of three projects carried. Four projects were carried by counties in the high enrollment class, three in the middle enrollment group, and only two projects in the low enrollment division.

In finish-up, or percentage of members completing their projects, the average for the State was 85, for the high-scoring counties, 84; middle-scoring counties, 84; and low-scoring counties, 83.

The percentage of achievement clubs was 73 for the State, 78 for the high-scoring counties, 76 for the low, and 69 for the medium.

When it came to the matter of getting in reports, counties with the high enrollment far outdid the low counties, despite the vastly greater amount of work required. The percentage of completed reports in county offices by finish-up school, for instance, was 81 for the State, 90 for the high counties, 80 for the middle, and only 74 for the low.

In percentage of clubs sending champion exhibits to the finish-up school the score was 50 for the State, 46 for the high counties, 48 for the middle, and 54 for the low. *(Continued on p. 86)*

Superiority of the larger clubs continued to manifest itself in the second divison of the score card, that pertaining to leadership, and in practically all the other items of the score card. In the final item of the card, for instance, which dealt with the number of county club events held, the State average for all counties was three, that for the high counties, four; middle, three; and low, three.

One of the things revealed by the card was the extent to which the various counties are participating in various 4–H club activities. At the 1935 district contests, for instance, 89 counties had demonstration teams, 83 had clothing-judging teams, 77 had health girls, and 92 had outfits. At the State fair 75 counties had project exhibits, 21 had a foods judge, 5 a room-improvement judge, and 83 had entries in the dress review. Sixty counties placed members on the State honor roll of champions, and 77 counties had delegates at the annual 4–H club tour held at the university in the summer.

McLean County, which topped the list of "recognized" counties, had the highest score of any county in the State on leadership, largely because it has 16 former members leading clubs. The enrollment in McLean is 452 members.

Marshall and Putnam Counties, which had second place in the list of those recognized, were consistent all the way through. They have, for instance, 12 former members leading clubs and, with an enrollment of 246, are reaching 25 percent of their potential members.

To see how a good county committee should function one need only go to Shelby County, third in the list of recognized counties. This county had the highest score of any in the State on the work of the county committee. Members of the committee were particularly active and helpful in visiting local clubs and meetings.

Now that the first year of the score card has revealed the strong and weak points of the 4–H club set-up in the various counties, the results are being used to bolster activities during the second year. County advisers are enthusiastic about the system, and members of the State staff are confident that it will be a potent force in developing a stronger long-time program of girls' 4–H club work in Illinois.

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 Tennessee farmers attended 2,000 community meetings held by county and community committeemen and extension workers in explaining the new agricultural conservation program. The meetings were held during a 2-week period in April.

Rio Grande Economic Survey

Shows Farming Area Problems

COUNTY lines are forgotten when farmers and businessmen request aid in making economic agricultural surveys; at least they were when the New Mexico Extension Service cooperated in surveying the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district. Extension workers cooperated with farmers and businessmen in Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro Counties in assembling facts, in summarizing the information, and in working out constructive plans.

Although this agricultural district was considered in relation to the State, national, and international agricultural situation, greater emphasis was placed on meeting local agricultural needs. Committees were appointed in the three counties to study every phase of farming, ranching, and farm family living. Questionnaires were prepared by the State extension specialists and sent to a large number of farmers who had experienced the various farm problems of this valley district.

The results of a tabulation of the answers to the questionnaires were presented to the various county and community committees. After consideration by the committees, the extension specialists who served as committee secretaries, took the suggestions and recommendations of the committees and formulated a report. A revision of the report was made by the county extension agent in consultation with the county committees when such changes seemed advisable.

"The recommendations varied in the different counties", reports G. R. Quesenberry, director of the New Mexico Extension Service, "but for the most part were very similar."

This Middle Rio Grande conservancy district was established to provide for flood control and for bringing the fertile valley land under irrigation and successful farming. At present about one-half of the project is under irrigation, and the chief concern of the people is to complete a plan for bringing the rest of the land into cultivation.

The district does not produce sufficient livestock, feed for livestock, fruits, and vegetables to meet the needs of local communities and farm families. There are markets for agricultural products within the valley district, and in laying the plans for future expansion of production careful consideration was given to the competition of those now supplying local consumer needs.

The great value of land and the costs of irrigation will make it necessary for farmers to follow the most efficient methods in obtaining the maximum yields from the land. This is especially true in producing livestock feeds.

All the local committees recommended that county extension agents arrange for demonstrations showing the proper methods of clearing, leveling, and reclaiming the land for most efficient production. Other recommendations sponsored the organization of crop-improvement associations, cooperative ownership, and the improvement of farm-credit facilities within the area.

Among the planting recommendations made by the various committees were that not more than 50 percent of the land was to be planted to alfalfa, which is one of the best cash crops of the region; the production of livestock feed grains was to be increased, and also the number of head of livestock of various kinds to meet the needs of local markets.

Other recommendations treated the home food and feed needs of the individual farmers and their families, stressing the production of sufficient fruits and vegetables. A home garden, poultry, and milk supply were also recommended for every farm.

The plans provide for the future development of recreational centers and for additional training of young people through 4–H clubs.

New Mexico extension workers believe that they are aiding the farmers of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district to fully enjoy rural life, to increase farm income, and to bring about the more efficient production of agricultural commodities to meet local market needs.

MORE than 300 young people have been employed in rural youth development work in New Mexico as a phase of the National Youth Administration program. Many types of constructive work have been undertaken by these young people in their counties and communities. When given the opportunity, some of the young people have obtained better jobs with other organizations, according to E. C. Hollinger, assistant director, New Mexico Extension Service.

Paving the Way

To Meet Changing Needs In North Carolina Homes

JANE S. McKIMMON,
**Assistant Director of Extension,
North Carolina Extension Service**

THE actual and contemplated changes in agricultural production in the South mean adjustment in living conditions as well as in farm procedure, and any forward-looking program in agriculture and home economics today must plan for the close cooperation of the farm and home agent.

The day has come when there is a compelling need of people with breadth of view and an ability to cooperate in the joint planning of a comprehensive program which considers the farm family's welfare as the goal of their efforts.

In the make-up of a real American family organization, the father has his own particular business dealing with earning an income for the family's support, and he may or may not call upon his wife for advice. The mother also has her particular work in managing the household machinery that order may obtain in the home and planning for the food needs may be done, and the husband may or may not be consulted regarding this procedure. But father and mother have a big joint responsibility in the welfare of the whole family, and it is here that all plans must be worked out jointly.

Joint Responsibility of Agents

As it is with the farm family, so it is with the extension family. A farm agent must give much of his time to production, marketing, and farm management, and a home agent must give a big portion of her efforts to instruction in good home practices—the family's nutrition, selection, and preparation of food, clothing, house furnishings, and home management.

But there is a joint responsibility for the man and woman agent in those things which mean health: recreation, child development, family relationship, the family's income, economic production of the family's food supply, beautification of the farmstead, and those time savers—water in the home and heat and electric power. There is, too, that convenient workshop, the kitchen, which the man's strong arm must help to bring about, and above all, there is the coming together of farm people in cooperative effort for the good of the community.

There is obviously the economic side which entails planning together on the farm and in the home. Women and children are not only a part of the home life, but they are part of the farm enterprise as well, and planning to produce an income from the farm and how that income is to be expended is the concern of the whole family.

One of the things that the present situation has taught a farm woman is that not all the wealth produced on the farm is in the value of cash crops; it lies in the planned food supply for the family as well. Therefore, when she and her husband consider the family budget it means: (1) What are the family's needs? (2) What part can the farm supply? (3) What part must be paid for in cash?

Any well-planned farm procedure, therefore, must include the woman and her ability to determine family needs and how to budget to meet them.

On the economic side the farm woman has become actually an income earner as exemplified in the home-demonstration curb markets and in shipments of standardized poultry and other farm products outside the county. There is a big opportunity here for close cooperation of the home and farm agents in such problems as finding a suitable place for women's markets, producing new and salable things for marketing, and standardizing packs and methods.

Selling together in their own markets has brought forcibly to the minds of farm women the advantages of cooperative marketing, and a woman is able to counsel with her husband advisedly when he is asked to pool his interest with his neighbors in the cooperative selling of his crops.

Perhaps, after outlining just where a farm woman fits into the economics of the farm this might be the place to discuss the soil conservation program now being outlined in the counties and the farm woman's relation to it.

In the county planning committee I note that women may be appointed to membership. This is as it should be, but I hope the reason for a woman's appointment as a part of the planning group will be because she is capable of contributing ideas and not because someone has said that women should be added.

In the county discussion groups, however, it would be the part of wisdom to invite the farm woman along with her husband in each county that both may be informed on the land-utilization plans for the county. Undoubtedly the woman is a big factor in the final decision on any farm procedure, and it is the part of wisdom to counsel with her in farm plans.

On the family side, the cooperation of farm and home agent is as desirable as it is on the economic side. There is no doubting a father's and mother's interest in child development and family relationship and the education which might fit parents for their job. The main difficulty here lies in the fact that many of the farm and home agents lack special training along these lines, and the North Carolina Extension Service has no family relationship specialist to help in the situation.

However, there are enough trained agents working with discussion groups to show what might be possible in the development of family discussion in future planning.

Following out the idea that real agricultural adjustment looks to the adjustment of living conditions as well, the State rural electrification program has been wholeheartedly supported by forward-looking home and farm agents; and those great timesavers, water and light, bring to the farm family the leisure for some of the joys and educational advantages of community life.

Community Recreation

One of the big demands today is joint planning for community recreation. In fact, the home demonstration division has had so many calls for recreation leaders' schools that we have not been able to find the people to conduct them.

(Continued on page 93)

T. V. A. Coordinates Activities

Working With the Extension Service for A Single Agricultural Program

COOPERATION is the spirit of the age. The Tennessee Valley Authority is conducting a gigantic cooperative enterprise, planned to promote the agricultural rehabilitation of the valley area and the general welfare of its people. The water, which has been destroying the soil through erosion, is harnessed to produce electric energy which, in turn, is used to manufacture fertilizers, helping to produce crops to control and prevent erosion. To achieve the desired end, T. V. A. early in its history decided to utilize to the fullest extent the cooperation of all official agencies working toward the same goals in the valley.

One of the responsibilities of the Authority is watershed protection. This involves land-use readjustments through substitution of new crops and cropping systems, aided by proper fertilization. The readjustment called for the growing of soil-holding crops, such as closely sown pasture and hay grasses, legumes, and small grains (especially winter grains) in place of the erosion-promoting cultivated row crops such as corn, cotton, tobacco, and soybeans.

This was directly in line with the recommendations of the Extension Service in these States, so by joining forces T. V. A. has given the Extension Service an opportunity to put on a strong soil-conservation, crop-adjustment, and fertilizer-demonstration program which they long have desired but have been unable to finance completely.

The first step in the cooperation between the Authority and the Extension Service was the formulation of a cooperative agreement covering this program of crop adjustment and fertilization to be carried out under the direction of the county agents. To make possible the enlarged program, an assistant county agent was stationed in each approved county within the Tennessee River watershed to promote the fertilizer demonstrations and the terracing demonstrations. These assistant county agents are selected jointly but appointed, supervised, and paid by the Extension Service. At the end of each month their salaries and expenses are vouchered to the Authority for reimbursement to the Extension Service. Usually, a district supervisor is provided, on the same terms, for each 10 counties or fraction thereof.

When its program of land-use adjustment was first considered, the Authority asked the advice of the State agricultural colleges as to what fertilizers were essential to the success of improved cropping practices. Their decision was that phosphate was the limiting factor in much of the area. On the basis of this conclusion, the program of research, experiments, and demonstrations with phosphates was launched.

The fertilizer demonstrations are of two different kinds. The first is a central demonstration farm (farm-unit demonstration) in each selected community in the counties approved. The second involves lesser demonstrations called "area demonstrations" on the farms of participating farmers in the area surrounding the central demonstration farm.

Community Central Demonstration Farm

The county agent and his assistants first encourage the farmers of a given community to organize a community soil-conservation association. A community may comprise a large or small local watershed or portions of several such watersheds. The association, aided by the assistant agent, selects as the community central demonstration farm a centrally located, easily accessible farm, representative of the major soil type and system of farming in that community and operated by a progressive farmer. This farmer, aided by the agent and the association, outlines a plan for readjustment of acreages and cropping methods on his farm to provide for a satisfactory program of soil protection and soil enrichment through the use of hay and pasture grasses and legumes and winter small grains. The farmer agrees with his neighbors of the community conservation association to continue the program for at least 5 years. His plan, after approval by the county agent, is submitted to the State director of extension for analysis of its relation to the general plan of agricultural development for the State or county and for final approval.

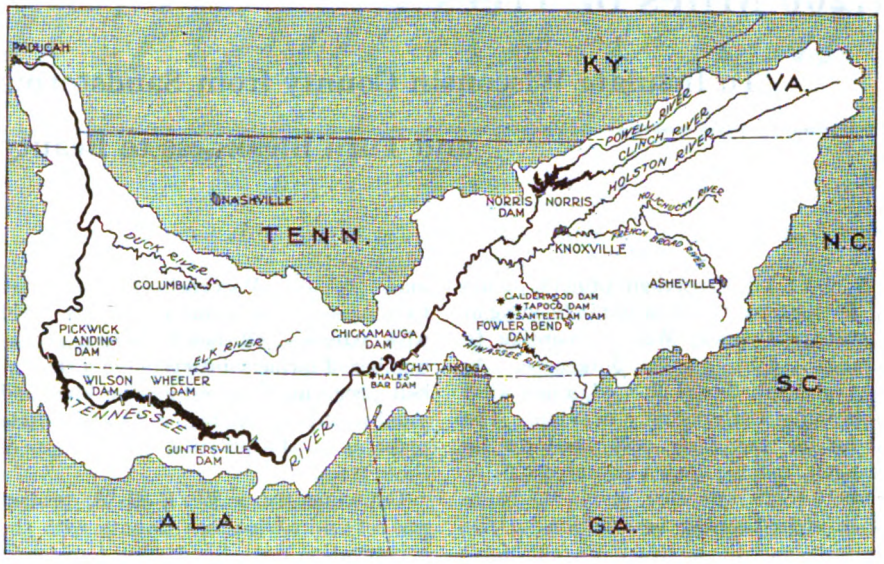
For these demonstration farms the Authority agrees to furnish phosphate fertilizers, without charge except for freight, in quantity sufficient for a standard application of 20 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre per year for agreed-upon acreages of approved crops. The eligible acreage depends on the effectiveness of the soil protection afforded by a given crop, and the rate of the initial application depends on the period during which the land will be so used, the allotments in each State being determined by the State authorities. Under this procedure, the phosphates essentially become a subsidy for a desirable adjustment of cropping systems.

The Director of Extension certifies to the Authority the kinds and quantities of phosphate fertilizers needed under the agreement, specifies the dates for shipment, and designates the representative of the community association to whom the shipment should be made. The farmers' association makes arrangements for the collection and payment of the freight charges and for storage and distribution of the fertilizers. At the end of 1935 there were nearly 3,900 of these farms in operation in 107 counties of 7 States, with a total acreage of more than 670,000 acres.

The agreement provides for weekly reports by the assistant county agents and the district supervisors to the Director of Extension. These weekly reports, and also progress reports by the Extension Service at the end of each 6-month period, are made available to the Authority. The soil-conservation associations are required to maintain satisfactory records of the progress of demonstrations and of the finances of the association.

Area Fertilizer Demonstrations

The area fertilizer demonstrations are handled by the assistant county agent and the State extension director in much the same way as those on the central demonstration farms. No farm plan need be submitted for approval, however,



Here is where farmers, the land-grant colleges of seven States, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are working shoulder to shoulder to recapture soil fertility and to restore profitable farming.

but the phosphate is furnished for use on agreed-upon acreages of one or more of the approved crops. Reports are required as in the other case.

Such farms were in operation at the end of 1935 in 57 counties in 6 States. The total number was 2,400 with a total area of nearly 230,000 acres. The two kinds of demonstration farms totaled about 6,300 with a combined acreage of 900,000 acres.

In the field of research, the cooperative plan calls for soil surveys in all of the counties of the valley area. The soil surveys already were a cooperative enterprise of the State colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, but, by agreement with the Authority, they now became three-way cooperative work in the area affected. The contracts provided that these valley States should concentrate their soil surveys in the somewhat more than 120 counties in the T. V. A. area until all such counties had been covered by modern surveys. In return, the Authority agreed to help finance such surveys over a 3-year period to an amount agreed upon. The surveys were begun in the spring of 1935 and have progressed as rapidly as weather handicaps and lack of trained personnel permit. The unusually severe winter has been a big obstacle in this work.

The second line of research activity concerns the value and use of new and improved fertilizer products. Extensive cooperative research has been undertaken at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station on the development of new forms of phosphate fertilizers and on new processes of manufacture. In all seven of the valley States there have been inaugurated extensive 5-year studies on the use and value of different forms of phosphate fertilizer on different crops growing on many different soils.

This comprehensive program has been made possible by an efficient plan of cooperation. A regional coordinating committee was appointed early in the history of T. V. A., representing the land-grant colleges of the seven States affected, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, which was to work out a plan of cooperating with the Authority. Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the Kentucky College of Agriculture has served as chairman of this committee. The Department of Agriculture also created a departmental coordinating committee composed of representatives of bureaus having field activities. Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of Extension Service, was made chairman of this committee.

The formulation of a workable program was facilitated by a memorandum of understanding signed by the organizations proposing to cooperate. The agreement called for the designation in each cooperating State of a State contact officer, appointed by the director of the experiment station and the director of the Extension Service. This officer is essentially the State representative on the regional coordinating committee. A three-man coordinating committee representing all three agencies also was created and provision made for an executive secretary. Dr. Carleton R. Ball was appointed to fill this latter position on May 1, 1935.

A clear understanding of the objectives and the methods by which they were to be attained by all parties concerned has done much to insure the success of this tremendous venture in cooperation.

Sponsoring 4-H Members Improves Potatoes

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-five was the eleventh year that the La Porte Kiwanis Club has sponsored the 4–H potato club in La Porte County, Ind. This year there were 74 boys who were members of the club. During the 11-year period, 1925–35, inclusive, 633 boys have taken part in this cooperative project.

Each first-year boy is sponsored by an individual Kiwanian, who furnishes 2 bushels of the 4 bushels of certified seed which the club boy receives. In the fall the club boy repays his Kiwanian sponsor by returning 3 bushels of selected eating potatoes to him. A total of 2,701 bushels of certified seed has been provided club members during this 11-year period. This year the 31 first-year members received 124 bushels of certified seed.

Of the 74 boys enrolled in the project this year, 61 will complete their work. These 61 boys grew 18½ acres, and 2,300.5 bushels of potatoes for an average yield of 124.3 bushels per acre. The high yield at the rate of 455.9 bushels per acre was produced by Robert Burdine, of Galena Township. Ten boys succeeded in producing yields which exceeded 160 bushels per acre.

"This project has had a very definite influence upon the potato-growing practices of La Porte County farmers. The use of certified seed stock and effective seed stock and effective control of insect pests through spray programs have increased materially. The exhibits of the high-quality potatoes grown by the boys have served to make the public aware of the fact that desirable potatoes are being grown by La Porte County farmers", says E. L. Hartman, county club agent, La Porte County, in reporting the value of the project.

1,200 Miles of Trees

To Insulate Wisconsin County from Sandstorms and Turn Bleakness to Beauty

"A10-YEAR shelterbelt project points the way to a new era in farming in Waushara County, Wis.", according to County Agent E. A. Jorgensen. As these shelterbelts are planted, a new kind of farming will gradually develop. The layout of the farm will need to be changed, making long and narrow fields from 10 to 20 rods wide, giving the benefit of strip farming in addition to the shelterbelts. In contrast to our forefathers, who cut the forest cover and mined the soil, the farmers of today will be putting back forest cover and rebuilding the soil. More of the crop acres will be planted in alfalfa which will make for a longer crop rotation and fewer plowed acres. Fewer crop acres will be needed because these acres will be producing larger yields. These miles of shelterbelts on 40 lines should, in a few years, completely transform Waushara County into one of the beauty spots of the State as well as prevent further sandstorms.

Records kept at the Hancock Experiment Station from 1921 to 1933 indicate the recurrence of sandstorms in Waushara County every spring. Some of the farsighted pioneers had left belts of trees for protective purposes. In more recent years a few farmers pooled orders for trees through rural community organizations and, with the assistance of the extension foresters, planted them as shelterbelts. In 1928 an experimental and demonstrational shelterbelt was planted at the Hancock Experiment Station by Fred Wilson, then extension forester, and A. R. Albert, director of the station. In 1929 the Junior Forest Rangers of Waushara County were organized through the suggestions and assistance of Wakelin McNeel, assistant 4–H club leader. Since then, the Junior Forest Rangers have planted many miles of shelterbelts.

The erosion problems became acutely county-wide in May 1934 when the incomes of more than 1,000 farmers of Waushara County were swept away with the havoc of a 2-day dust storm laying barren 30,000 acres of fertile fields.

Based upon the excellent results experienced from extension demonstrational plantings, an appeal for assistance was made to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. A conference was held with extension officials to determine the number of farmers interested in a shelterbelt program, to ascertain the kind and number of trees needed, and to formulate plans as to the planting and upkeep of these trees.

Consequently, a W. E. R. A. project was set up in Waushara County with the conservation department area forester in charge. In the light-soil area of the county 1,700 farms were mapped out. Blueprints were made on a township basis, showing layouts, topography, existing timber, and shelterbelts. Tabulations from this survey reveal that 98 percent of the farmers visited were extremely interested in the program and suggested many of the proposed shelterbelts indicated on these maps. It was estimated that 3,000,000 evergreen transplants would be needed to plant 1,200 miles of shelterbelts.

More than half of the farmers selected a combination of Scotch and Norway pine. They chose the Scotch pine because these trees retain their lower limbs, and the Norway pines because they grow so tall. Evergreens were found to be more desirable for shelterbelts than the broadleafed species, such as oak or maple, because they retain their foliage the year round and do not sap the adjoining land. Good crops were often found growing into the lower branches of the evergreens already planted.

With County Agent Jorgensen and Extension Forester Fred Trenk demonstrating how to set out shelterbelts, 301 farmers planted 143 miles of evergreen shelterbelts in 1935, planting 228,197 trees. The trees were planted 6 feet apart in a series of rows at intervals of 8 feet, each belt usually consisting of three rows.

"Many more miles would have been planted had the trees been available", states Mr. Jorgensen, "but it takes 3 to 4 years to grow these trees; therefore, it will be next fall and in the spring of 1937 when the big planting program will be inaugurated. At that time farmers expect to plant 400 miles per year, using a million trees annually."

4-H Club Improves Pecan Crop

4-H CLUB members in Creek County, Okla., have learned to graft native pecans. A pecan-grafting program has been conducted in Creek County for the past 5 years by Edd Roberts, farm agent. This county ranks in the first five largest pecan-producing counties in Oklahoma.

The 4–H club members learn to do the pecan grafting by actual practice, and the entire program is carried on cooperatively. Pecan-grafting wood is cut, stored, and labeled cooperatively during February, and the grafting is done in May. The beeswax, grafting cloth, and other materials are purchased collectively and handled by the county farm agent. Every club member has access to a reasonable number of pecan scions for grafting and material for doing pecan-grafting work.

Trees that were grafted near each club center 5 years ago are now producing pecans. The club boys have had an opportunity to observe the trees for 5 years. In the winter the trees are pruned, giving club members an opportunity to learn how to prune trees. Through this cooperative program the club members have had an opportunity to learn the work, obtain the material, and actually do pecan-grafting work on their fathers' farms.

"These 4–H club members have learned a profession, and they have improved the trees and the quality of pecans that are being produced in Creek County by this cooperative 4–H club movement", says Mr. Roberts.

During the past 5 years, 15,000 pecan scions have been cut, stored, and grafted by 4–H club members. In 1935 a 4–H club pecan show was conducted, and certificates of honor were awarded for first, second, and third place for the best display of different varieties of paper-shell pecans.

My Point of View

Fits the Times

"Evaluating the day's program" has been an excellently chosen project for these hard times in Dawson County, Mont. It has helped members to plan methods of improving themselves and their homes and to set better standards for homemaking in family relationship and in the precious things that money cannot buy. As Mrs. Eva MacLean, president of our home-demonstration council, expressed it: "It helps to keep up our courage and to determine, in spite of all unfavorable and discouraging circumstances, that we're going to keep our homes on a high plane."

As a follow-up project, "goals in homemaking" served to assist homemakers in planning time and effort spent in their work as homemakers in such a way as to get greater returns and more lasting satisfaction. An effort in many homes was made to obtain more use of family-shared pleasures in the realm of books, music, and games, as a companion effort to obtaining cooperation in accomplishing the mechanical benefits necessary to a well-ordered home.—*Gwendolyn A. Watts, home demonstration agent, Dawson and McCone Counties, Mont.*

* * *

The Farm Visit

Everyone engaged in extension work recognizes the need of getting the fundamental principles of farm management to the farmers in a shape in which they can make use of them.

It is natural for the farmer to regard the job of running his farm a rather personal thing. He is not inclined to ask an extension agent many questions that have to do with his close-to-the-heart problems of management and mismanagement. It is one thing to send him a survey sheet or show him a comparison of the main factors affecting his farm business and compare them with a group of successful farms. It is another thing to sit down across the table from him and say, "Here are the figures on your production for last year, and they show your cows to be poor producers, your crop yields low, too small an enterprise, and not much work accomplished with the labor available."

A frank discussion of the situation on each individual farm between the agent and the farmer would be highly desirable. One has a technical knowledge of the main things which make a successful farm business. The other has a working knowledge of the set-up of the individual enterprise under discussion. This method of obtaining figures on the farm business is rather expensive, as it necessitates more time and travel than meetings. Then, too, traveling conditions in this north country are not always the most desirable during the winter months when the farmers have the most time to devote to such things. In spite of the disadvantages and effort necessary, I believe the farm visit is the most practical method of carrying on a farm-management project. At least, it has been found so in Lamoille County.—*Frank Jones, county agricultural agent, Lamoille County, Vt.*

* * *

Tomorrow's Farmers

It's an old saying and true "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." Ideals and habits are formed much earlier than commonly believed. If we are to have good farmers in the tomorrows, we must begin by training the boys on the farm today. Those who are to solve the problems of agriculture in the future must be trained for the task today. Agriculture, more than any other industry, has suffered from a lack of trained leaders, new ideas, and new ideals. 4-H club work furnishes the training ground for the development of the proper kind of leadership for the future.—*J. L. Liles, county agricultural agent, Jefferson County, Ala.*

* * *

Our Friend, the Editor

Twenty-two years of service as an agricultural college editor have left me with the ineradicable conviction that agricultural and home demonstration extension workers have no better friends or aids than newspaper editors. The local newspaper editor's individual welfare is dependent absolutely on his community's welfare. In nearly every part of the country community welfare is wholly dependent on farm welfare. The local newspaper editor knows these things. He knows, too, that his newspaper can do great things for the promotion of farm and community welfare. What he needs, and craves, is intelligent and unfailing help in such promotional effort. In this last-named fact lies the extension worker's great opportunity.

This opportunity calls for four things from the extension worker: Some preparatory training in the art of newspaper writing and copy preparation; constant alertness in the development of farm and home material for publication; unfailing regularity in the distribution of such material to the papers of the territory to be reached; and frequent conferences with editors.

Nearly all agricultural colleges offer the kind of preparatory training needed. The graduate who fails to get such training, however, need not be discouraged; he, or she, can get special coaching from the college or extension editor, and a little supplementary study will fit one fairly well for the kind of writing needed. Alertness in the development of material means alertness for the material most needed, not just alertness for material to fill up a given amount of newspaper space. The questions a county agent is asked by his own people each week, for example the activities of the different farm organizations; the county agent's own plans and accomplishments—all furnish a wealth of material. The problem is really to know what to omit rather than to know what to use. Regularity in getting material to editors early is also essential. Early copy simplifies the problems of the editors and creates good will toward the county agent. Frequent contacts with editors enable editors to develop news items of their own and help to keep the editor informed as to his client's problems and needs; they make the editor a part of the agricultural community's forces.

There may be editors in agricultural communities that would not agree with the foregoing, but it has been my good fortune never to have met one. Services to one's local newspapers will result in a more than compensating service from the editor to the extension worker. Extension worker and country editor have a common task. The extension worker who fails to do his part for the editor is missing a golden opportunity.—*W. P. Kirkwood, formerly editor, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.*

Wanted—More Local News

Local Extension Reporters Learn to Write the News

Telling the world about extension work and its results is a new and popular project in Kansas where a total attendance of more than 1,350 persons was recorded at 44 news-writing schools held during the winter months of 1935–36.

Schools for the elected reporters of 4–H clubs and farm bureau women's units were first held in the State during the winter of 1934–35 in connection with a series of agricultural adjustment discussions in 15 counties. So evident an improvement in local publicity resulted that strictly news-writing schools were scheduled in 20 counties during the past winter.

Two all-day schools were held in each county under the supervision of an assistant extension editor. The first was devoted to study of the fundamentals of news writing, the discussion method with a prepared outline being used. A part of the afternoon session of the school was a talk or demonstration to provide the reporters with a subject about which they could write a news story. These stories were then read aloud and criticised by the group.

The second school in each county was devoted mainly to a study of feature writing, with special emphasis being given the subject of writing short feature items about examples of results in each reporter's home community. This idea—first suggested by the editor of a small Kansas weekly newspaper—was heartily taken up by the reporters at the schools who volunteered to write several such items apiece during the current year.

Foremost among the results of the work is a vast improvement in the reports of the meetings as submitted to the newspapers by reporters who attended the schools. Putting into practice the suggestions offered at the news-writing schools, these reporters have succeeded in introducing almost endless variety into their stories by endeavoring to begin each lead with the most interesting circumstances or happening at the meeting concerned.

This improvement in quality of reports submitted has caused several editors to give such stories better positions in their papers. An example is found in Ford County where the Dodge City Globe now runs the women's unit and 4-H club reports as regular news stories with individual news headlines. Formerly, these items were lumped together in the society columns because there was nothing in the reports to differentiate them from meetings of strictly social organizations.

Agents in several counties have also reported a distinct pick-up in the number of meeting reports written and published.

Both of these results can be attributed directly to an increased interest in the reporter's job on the part of the reporter. Every effort was made to keep the atmosphere at the news-writing schools informal and to make the subject matter interesting through the use of illustrative examples with direct and practical application to the problems of organization reporters. Through studying these tricks of the trade and through mentally dissecting the meetings of their own organizations to discover the happenings in which the people of the county at large would be interested, the reporters received a clearer impression of their own important part in the business of gathering the day's news and a more vivid realization of their responsibility to their organizations. Perhaps the key to the success of news-writing schools anywhere is that they make reporting more interesting for reporters.

Young Farmers Respond To News Letter

A news letter sent to a selected list of young farmers in New Hampshire brought responses from 115 of them. One third of the number were in organized youth clubs. The mailing list was made up by the county club agents and included those young farmers in the county who were living on farms and were energetic and progressive. The letter, prepared by S. W. Hoitt, told about the farm-accounting contest for young farmers, offered the extension account books, the extension economic publication entitled "The Farm Pocketbook", a reading course on a number of agricultural subjects, and a list of farm and home bulletins. A card, with return address, was sent with the letter, making it easy to request any of these services. Of the 115 farmers who returned cards, 43 expressed a desire to enroll in the farm-account contest, 31 asked for the poultry account book, and 53 for the general account book; 101 asked to be on the mailing list for "The Farm Pocketbook", 73 asked for a reading course, and 87 for a circular listing the farm and home bulletins.

Rural Editors Prefer Local News

Forty-one percent more extension news would be printed by Arkansas rural weekly newspapers if county and home demonstration agents would localize all news material handed to their newspapers. This was revealed in a study recently made of data obtained from 107, or 70 percent, of the rural editors in Arkansas by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, and Kenneth B. Roy, agricultural editor, both of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The unanimous preference of the editors was expressed for news material with particular reference to their counties over news releases sent out directly from the State office.

The editors from whom data were obtained stated that they printed on an average a total of 3,092 column inches of extension news per week when news releases from the State office were depended on principally with some news coming from the county and home demonstration agents. The editors, the study shows, would print an average of 4,364 column inches, or 41 percent more extension news if practically all the news releases were given to them by the county extension agents and prepared with a local angle.

Stories dealing with results obtained by local farmers are more in demand than the informative type of story which is largely subject matter with local application. However, both types of stories are important, but the majority of editors preferred result stories.

News stories written in a short, concise manner but of sufficient length to adequately cover the subject seem to be the most desirable from the country editor's viewpoint.

Most editors favor the double-spaced typewritten story, as some complained that mimeographed stories were often blurred and hard to read.

More than 50 percent of the editors named Monday as the most desirable day for county extension agents to deliver their news to the newspaper office. Promptness in getting copy to editors was emphasized by practically all editors surveyed. The two outstanding points concerning county extension news which were brought out by this study were: Localize all possible extension news releases and deliver promptly to editors on Monday, or the day specified by editors.

Keeping Senior Members Interested, Says O. D. Sands, Ohio County Agent, Is . . .

An Important 4–H Problem

IT IS generally agreed that boys and girls at the age of 16 and upward are facing the most serious problems of adjustment during their lifetime. Yet very little effort has been made to work out a suggestive vocational program which includes a variety of choices.

Our young people probably succeed and fail, not altogether on the basis of their intelligence but on how well their personal problems can be adjusted. Club work provides opportunity for considerable self-analysis and self-exploration by members in order that they may be able to discover abilities and disabilities, their likes and dislikes. Through participation in projects, club meetings, camps, demonstrations, older group conferences, the social good sportsmanship and the cooperative phases of life are stimulated. This educational service, voluntary in nature, aids members in developing attitudes of life consistent with the 4–H club motto, "Making the Best Better."

The problem facing most of us is how to interest and hold the membership of the senior group. This age group is full of energy, wants responsibility, likes recreation, and enjoys being together. Regular meetings are important. Musical games, quadrilles, songs, and discussions provide an opportunity for expression and enjoyment.

One activity used in Miami County, Ohio, to offer responsibility is the 4–H junior fair board which has been operating for 7 years. The board is composed of an older boy and girl from each township who are elected by club members. The county exhibit, with space provided for club work, along with the annual county fair is one good method of showing just what 4–H club work offers to young people. The responsibility of managing their own fair is really appreciated by this group. In accordance with the number of years completed, awards in the form of pins, bracelets, pendants, pencils, chevrons, rings, and educational tours are provided for 4–H club members instead of cash.

Two years ago the senior 4–H club members organized into a county group known as the 4–H Circle. Those eligible to membership include all active enrolled 4–H club members 16 to 20 years of age, all ex-club members 21 years of age and over, as well as all present and past club advisers.

Regular monthly meetings are conducted at which time programs are definitely planned by committees. All programs include at least 1 hour of recreation.

This group initiated and sponsored their first county youth institute last March. The theme was "Making the Most of Living." The program was conducted in discussion form with specialists from Ohio State University assisting.

Another new activity was the county senior 4–H camp. The program included group discussions, vesper, campfire, swimming, and recreational activities.

Our results have been encouraging. More than 1,000 boys and girls were enrolled in 4–H club work last year for the first time. Approximately 300 of this number were 15 to 20 years of age.

Perhaps one way to solve the problems facing senior groups today will be through cooperation, guided by good sound reasoning and careful planning.

I am convinced that guidance work in its truest sense demands the best personalities and the best training of any profession, because one is dealing with individual mental reaction and personal problems of a group of individuals at an age when they are anxiously and earnestly ready to learn to do by doing.

They Make Electricity Safe in the Home

To comply with requests for assistance in the care and operation of electric household equipment, a round of demonstrations was held in Tulare County, Calif. Preparatory to the demonstrations, the extension specialist in agricultural engineering held a training meeting for project leaders. The 14 method demonstrations were attended by 221 women.

An interesting report on the effect of this training came from an agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He noticed as he made his farm calls that women showed more knowledge about electricity, especially wiring and fuses. He asked how it happened and was told about the meetings. He was so much impressed with the value of the work that he called on the home demonstration agent to compliment the Agricultural Extension Service on its splendid educational program which he felt would help to prevent fires and injuries caused from electricity.

A total of 153 women reported adopting one or more suggestions made. These practices adopted were varied. Greater care in connecting appliance cords, using the correct size of fuses, buying better-quality extension cords, repairing old irons, eliminating shock hazards—as putting nonconducting material or metal chains on light switches in bathrooms, operating stoves and refrigerators more economically. Five women used the county oven thermometer to check their thermostats.

Paving the Way

(Continued from page 87)

With the coming of the home demonstration clubhouses to more than 117 small farm communities in North Carolina, and the fact that 149 other projects have gone forward through the Federal W. P. A., there will be many suitable places for plays, games, forum discussion, and for other community get-togethers of all kinds in North Carolina.

I think I can say with truth that there is nothing that has spread extension influence more widely over the county than social meetings which bring the old and young together in joyous recreation. And I am glad to say that plans are being made to systematically carry leaders' recreation schools to every organized county.

I have outlined here some of the concrete ways in which farm and home agents have worked together to bring about real adjustment of the farm and the home, but perhaps no greater cooperation can be shown than that which springs from the wholesome respect which farm and home agents have for each other and the mutual understanding of the difficulties to be encountered in any plan of cooperation between people so heavily loaded with work.

The friendly understanding of the agents is reflected in the friendly spirit of the people with whom they work, and the extension family stands or falls in a county, as does any other family, according to the cooperation of the family heads.

It is good to feel that in the better adjustment of things which go to make up farm life the extension family is not a house divided against itself.

Hawaiian Women Report • • •

A Good Market Day

Martha L. Eder, home demonstration agent, admires the Hawaiian products offered for sale.

ELEVEN extension clubs, with 45 women and girls as cooperators, sold $300 worth of products at the semiannual marketing day held at the Lihue Parish Hall, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, Saturday, March 21. This was the sixth marketing day held under the direction of the home demonstration agent, Martha L. Eder. The semiannual affairs are planned to help the members of the various home extension clubs to sell home-made products so as to supplement the family incomes.

The first marketing days were planned so as to encourage the women of the various nationalities to produce articles for sale that they already knew how to produce well and have quantities enough so that they might sell them to help out with the family incomes.

The Hawaiian women have a number of handicraft articles that the people are anxious to buy, and the marketing days provide a time and place for any interested buyers to see a display and select what they need. Most of the Japanese women sew very well, and they have specialized more or less in clothing, particularly for infants and children. The Portuguese women are good cooks, and there is always a demand for the Portuguese sweet bread and their other home-cooked products. The Filipino women do exquisite embroidery. The marketing work has developed these talents and raised the general quality level. Demonstrations for improving quality have been given at the regular extension-club meetings. Home calls and illustrative material have helped those interested.

Each woman is her own saleslady and, with the help of the extension agents, determines prices. The women usually arrive at 8 o'clock in the morning, and until 10 o'clock they are busy putting up their display, putting on price tags, and getting ready for the day's business. At 10 o'clock the doors are opened for the sale which continues until late in the afternoon.

Some of the products offered for sale were corsage bouquets and cut flowers; baked goods; preserves, such as roselle jelly, guava jelly, pineapple-papaya jam; oval and rectangular lauhala mats; coconut string holders; paper, silk, shell, and flower leis; koa-seed articles; hand-made clothing and embroidery; as well as many other articles.

The March sale had the greatest variety and best quality of any sale. The sales are previously advertised through the newspapers and through mimeographed letters sent out well in advance of the date.

Wyoming 4-H Clubs Adopt Wildlife Conservation

A new activity is being offered to Wyoming 4-H club members this year to be known as wildlife conservation. It will not be a separate project, such as clothing or poultry, but will be an activity which any and all club members may carry, either as individuals or in groups, along with their regular project work.

Club members may choose from a wide range of subjects which have some connection with the wildlife of the State. The activity will be divided into four main divisions, namely: (1) Big game and bird life, (2) waterfowl, (3) fish, and (4) forestry. Club members will be encouraged not only to study and appreciate all forms of wildlife resources but to carry out some definite piece of work having to do with the actual protection, restoration, or propagation of some form of wildlife.

The State Game and Fish Department of Wyoming is very much interested in this activity and has agreed to help finance and promote a certain amount of the work in the 4-H clubs. One activity that should appeal to young people in certain sections of the State is the propagation of the Chinese ring-necked pheasant. The State game and fish department has agreed to furnish setting eggs to responsible club members who will hatch and raise them, with the understanding that the department will buy them back from the club member when they are ready to be released for restocking purposes.

Another phase of the activity that may appeal to 4-H club members who are located on farms and ranches where there is good water for fish rearing will be to take a certain quantity of fingerling trout which the game and fish department will furnish to responsible young people, to be grown to a certain size, when they will be bought back from the club member and used for restocking streams.

Circular Letters Fill in the Gaps

(Continued from page 81)

on most farms. This past year farmers seemed to become suddenly conscious of the kind and amount of grass seed for the best hay production, and the kind and amount per acre of corn to grow for the best ensilage.

Letters, telephone calls, and office calls indicated clearly that farmers were thinking more seriously than ever about the farm practices discussed in the circular letters. Farmers would write, telephone, or call at the office, stating that they wanted to discuss further the subjects mentioned in the letters.

One thing that was very noticeable this past season was that at many meetings farmers would bring up some point for discussion that was mentioned in the crops letters. Many farmers followed the advice on early-cut hay and wondered why they had spent so much time in past years on the haying job during the hot summer. Vacations were taken this year for the first time by some farm families because the haying was over early and there was no other farm work urgent until silo filling.

Naturally, there were farmers who came to the office or wrote a letter to disagree on some of the ideas carried in the letters. The first step in solving any problem is to get people to think about it.

The circular letters sent out the last few years have brought more expression of commendation from our farmers than most any other phase of the work. The most popular reason for the appreciation was that the letters came at a time when the farmer had been thinking about the problem presented therein.

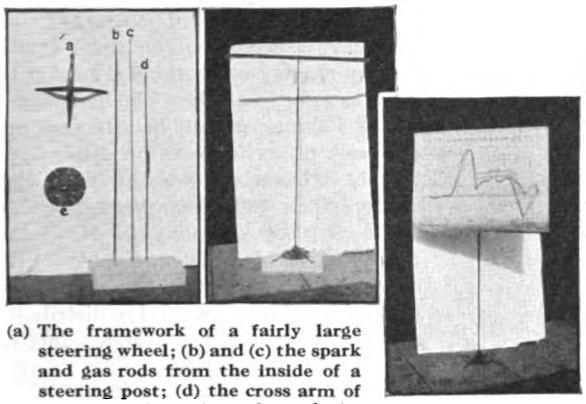
Circular letters do not necessarily curtail the use of other extension methods of bringing information to farm people, but materially add to the wider use and distribution of the information.

Circular letters can be misused in the manner of the campaign type, full of phrases and style that is so often found in cheap advertising circulars.

Any series of circular letters to be used on practical farm problems should be carefully planned and prepared as any other worth-while piece of extension work if we wish them to be well received.

Ingenuity Plus 10 Cents • • •

Produces a Handy Chart Stand



(a) The framework of a fairly large steering wheel; (b) and (c) the spark and gas rods from the inside of a steering post; (d) the cross arm of any convenient piece of wood; (e) the clutch plate which is optional.

Donald L. Saunders, district extension agent at Yakima, Wash., needed a chart stand. He made one which has been so handy that he decided to pass the good word along to other agents.

FOR THE past 4 or 5 years I have been searching for a chart stand. This search extended to the major stores of Seattle and elsewhere. I tried to get information as to where stands being used by the State staff office were purchased, but the information was not available. In fact, a chart stand of the proper kind seemed to be a rare article.

During the past few years I have had to resort to the hanging of my charts on the backs of pianos and on chairs standing on tables. I have tacked them on the walls, pinned them on curtains, and even used volunteers to hold the charts so that they could be seen.

Finally, with a heavy schedule of meetings ahead of me, I decided that I had to have a chart stand and left the office one afternoon in search of material from which to construct one. I headed for a car-wrecking outfit, and, after walking around the yard among the many parts of wrecked automobiles, I found enough material which, when put together in the proper manner, made a very efficient and satisfactory stand. The total cost for the discarded parts was 10 cents, and with 2 hours' labor and some left-over top dressing I had a stand that was just about what I wanted.

The parts needed for this stand are a fairly large steering wheel, the spark and gas rods from the inside of a steering post, and a clutch plate.

To construct the stand, first drive a short section of a broom handle into the hole in the steering wheel, then drill a hole the size of the larger rod in this piece of wood. The rods from the inside of the steering post fit one into the other and make a splendid extension. The larger rod is fitted into the plugged steering wheel, and the stand is ready for the cross arm on which to tack the charts. Any piece of wood about the size of a lath can be used. For the rack shown, I cut down a piece of lumber from the thickness of about three-fourths of an inch to about three-eighths of an inch. As can be seen in the illustration, I left a thick portion in the center where I drilled a hole the size of the smaller rod.

By fitting the cross arm on the smaller rod, the stand is about ready for use. The rods fit snugly one within the other, and the extension can be kept in place by slipping a rubber band around the smaller rod. Other devices can easily be made to keep the cross arm at the right height.

The clutch plate, which is optional, is fastened upon the section of broom handle on the under side of the steering wheel base and is used only to add weight to the base of the stand.

I have used this stand for a large number of meetings recently and find that it helps my discussion immensely.

New Electric Lines

One of the most important projects promoted by the Extension Service in Boyd County, Ky., last year was the rural electrification program covering 5 miles of territory and benefiting 125 rural families, reports County Agent Joe Hurt. In getting started the agent called together two bankers, the rural superintendent, and representatives of the local power company, and together they initiated the electric extension completed in the summer of 1935 as the first rural power line in Boyd County. It required community meetings, mass meetings, and close cooperation of 90 of the 125 families along the proposed route, as well as the farm bureau, the homemakers' clubs, and all county extension leaders, to put the plan across.

"The washing machines, electric irons, water pumps, churns, stoves, radios, refrigerators, milking machines, as well as lights, not only add to the value of the home and rural life but have stimulated business for these commodities," comments Mr. Hurt.

The extension committee is now making some progress on a 28-mile project extending from the end of the 5 miles to the Lawrence County line which would serve another 125 families.

"Last year rural electrification was placed in three communities in Grant County, Ark.," states Bernice Larkin, home demonstration agent. Prattsville was the first to get electricity, and they put on a big celebration to commemorate the event. In this community 40 families had electric equipment installed. In the other two communities, Paxton had 16 installations and Poyen, 18. Since electricity has been available 16 radios have been bought and the communities have taken on new life.

"One thing especially noticeable in the homes which have installed electricity is the better arrangement of reading spaces for school children. Two or three reading lamps are seen where formerly the whole family crowded around one kerosene lamp," states Miss Larkin.

Books Reward the Reader.

(Continued from page 83)

Mark Twain's centenary, his life is used as a sample in the study of biography. In studying other people's lives, those of today realize that many human experiences are common to all and that the sacrifices which they are making and the hardships they are enduring have been shared alike by noted people on their road to fame.

In counties with home extension agents, 29 counties with 514 clubs, having an enrollment of 8,804 persons, are carrying the reading project. In counties without home agents, 23 counties with 47 clubs, having an enrollment of 831, are studying biography.

AMONG OURSELVES

THE PASSING of two veteran county agents, Zeno Moore of Edgecombe County, N. C., who died at his home in Whitakers, N. C., on February 3, and Charles R. Fillerup of Navajo County, Ariz., who died in Flagstaff, Ariz., on February 20, is an irreparable loss not only to the farmers of their own counties and States but to all extension workers.

Mr. Moore was appointed as county agent in Edgecombe County in 1910, after becoming interested in the demonstration idea of teaching as explained by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Through the years he has become known in his own State as the man who always recognized every new idea that might be of value to his people. After 23 years of county extension work, Mr. Moore wrote up some of his experiences for the Extension Service Review of January 1933. He finished his article with this sentence, typical of his many years of service: "I have worked on the principle that my job was: first, know that I'm right, then get somebody to do it."

Mr. Fillerup was appointed as county agent in the two counties of Apache and Navajo in 1915 when county extension work was first introduced into Arizona. These two counties covered an area about the size of the State of Connecticut. His work in these two counties which, during his 20 years of service, developed into a prosperous farming country from a pioneer beginning was described in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW of July 1932 under the title "Teamwork in Two Arizona Counties."

The Extension Service owes a debt of gratitude to these two county agents whose lives were devoted to the extension ideal.

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IN ORDER to learn the latest tailoring methods followed by experienced makers of men's and women's clothes, Edna E. Sommerfeld, clothing specialist of the Vermont Extension Service, recently apprenticed herself for a week's work in a Burlington tailor shop. She put these modern methods into practice in making a coat while in the shop, in preparation for holding a series of spring meetings on tailoring with rural women of Vermont.

Miss Sommerfeld has had long experience in making clothing and in teaching rural girls and women how to do so. Before joining the Vermont Extension Service staff at the beginning of the present year, she was clothing specialist for 11 years for the North Dakota Extension Service.

DR. C. B. SMITH, assistant director of extension work, celebrated his fortieth anniversary with the Department of Agriculture April 15. Coming to the Department in 1896, Dr. Smith worked on the Experiment Station Record. His next position was in the Office of Farm Management in charge of field studies and demonstrations embracing the newly developed county agent work in the Northwestern and Western States. In 1923 he became Chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and, in 1932, assistant director of Extension Service.

• • •

MR. BARNARD JOY, an experienced 4-H club agent, joined the staff of the section of extension studies and teaching of the Federal Extension Service April 16 to assist with field studies of 4-H club work and also studies of work with young people above the 4-H club age.

Mr. Joy is a native of Oregon where he was an outstanding 4-H club member. Following his graduation from the Oregon State Agricultural College he became boys' and girls' club agent for Ulster County, N. Y. In 1933-34 he was awarded a national 4-H club fellowship by the Payne fund of New York City. In addition to the 9 months of study with the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Joy has taken advanced work at Cornell University and the University of Maryland. For the past 4 months he has been associated with the rural rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration.

• • •

WITH a greatly enlarged personnel and budget resulting from additional Federal funds, and realizing the need for research in extension, the Arkansas Extension Service recently appointed an extension statistician who is devoting his entire time to extension studies and research.

J. V. Highfill, formerly assistant agricultural editor with headquarters at Little Rock, was appointed to the position as extension statistician and his headquarters transferred to the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The work being done by the extension statistician in Arkansas is largely confined to two phases of work, administrative and supervisory studies and studies dealing principally with effectiveness and efficiency of extension methods and teaching. Of these two phases of work, problems for study which were more pressing and at the same time practicable of accomplishment are being studied.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

4-H Boys Profit by Corn Display

Achievement day at Lonoke, Ark., not only gave 4-H boys a chance to exhibit their products but provided a market for them as well. Each boy who had planted Neal's Paymaster corn had 10 ears and one peck of shelled corn on display. A total of 40 bushels was sold at $2 a bushel.

More than 400 people visited the exhibits at Lonoke, says J. H. Dean, county agent of Arkansas County. The display was arranged in the courthouse, and cotton checks were being distributed at the same time, which added interest and variety to the scene.

• • •

Leaders' Directory

A directory of 4-H club leaders in Marion County, Oreg., has been made up and sent out to each of the leaders in the county. At a recent leaders' meeting the suggestion for the directory was made, and it is proving a useful and interesting document. The list gives the name, address, project, and school district of each leader.

• • •

Home Management for 4-H Girls

Suggested Procedure for Incorporating Home Management in the 4-H Club Program, a thesis prepared by Mildred Ives as a part of her work as holder of the Payne 4-H fellowship in 1934-35 is now available as Extension Circular 234 from the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ives, now a county home demonstration agent at Jackson, N. C., made a study of 163 rural girls in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina in relation to home-management problems and has written up the results for 4-H club workers.

• • •

4-H Fair

Maricopa County, Ariz., held its tenth annual club fair on May 1 and 2 on the campus of the Arizona State Teachers' College. There were more than 4,000 exhibits and approximately 1,200 participants.

Fred Draper, assistant county agent in Maricopa County, was in direct charge of the program, assisted by Grace Ryan, home demonstration agent in Maricopa County.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

Professional Improvement

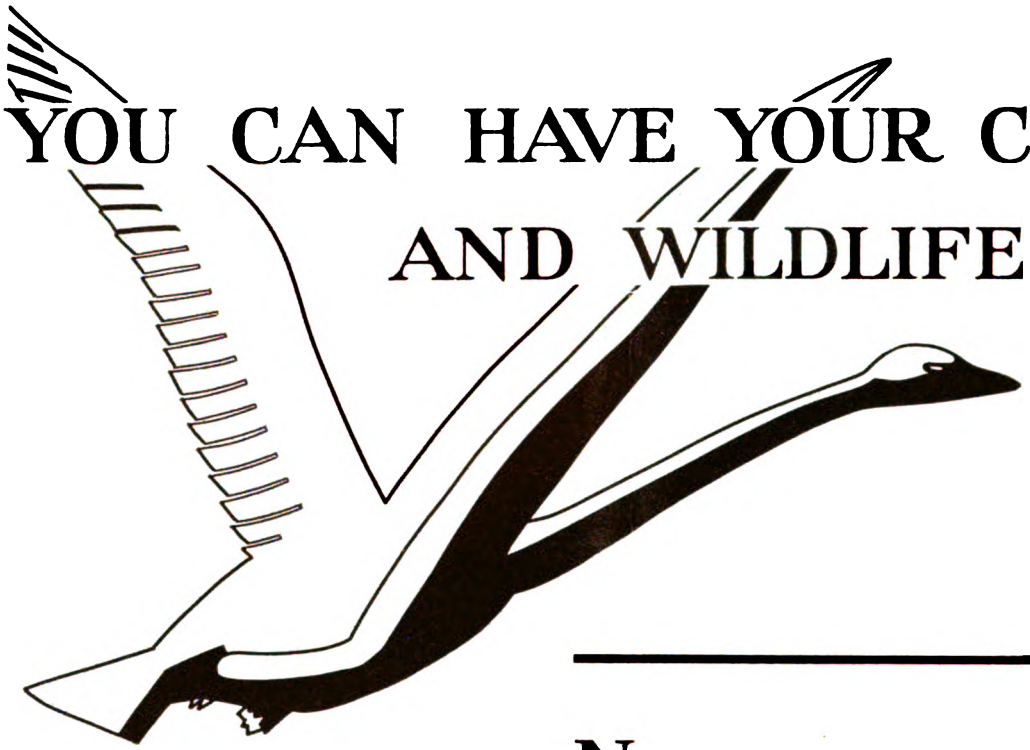
EACH year the scope of extension teaching broadens. Starting with the intent of improving farm practices and increasing the farmer's income, extension has expanded into the farm home, the lives of the farm family, into the work of the rural community, and into the activities of the market place. In addition, extension forces concern themselves today with all State, national, and international matters that in any way touch on agriculture and rural life. Starting then with the very practical matter of making a better income, extension now concerns itself with the additional matters that stimulate the mind and make for a better life. Extension has thus developed into a great rural adult educational movement.

TWENTY years ago, 4 years of technical training in college in some measure met the needs of an extension agent. The man or woman taking up extension work today finds the need not only of a college degree but of 2 or 3 years' supplementary work in the background fields of economics, sociology, psychology, education, and philosophy; and, if he can add to that a knowledge of literature and the arts, he will the better be able to keep pace in some degree with the expanding need for knowledge in the extension field and the demands of rural people.

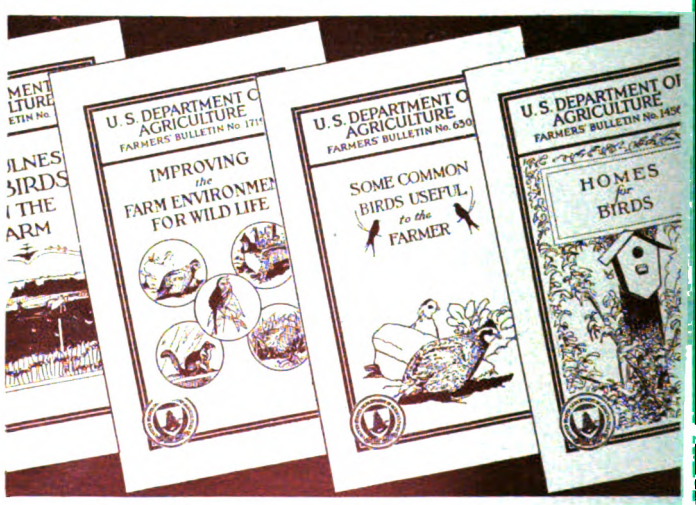
IT IS a wise extension worker who plans on going back to the college or university every few years for 4 to 6 months' or a year's work along the lines of his profession, and a wise State extension service that encourages such return and makes it possible through sabbatic leave, better extension organization, fair financial reward, and adequate professional recognition. Extension is developing great teachers. They need opportunity and encouragement for professional improvement in order that they may fulfill their own desires, grow with their job, and keep pace with the rural people they serve. May the numbers of extension agents taking sabbatic leave for professional advancement increase.

C. B. SMITH,
Assistant Director of Extension Service.

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CROPS AND WILDLIFE TOO



NEARLY all species of wild creatures are colorful and interesting, and many are allies of the farmer in his never-ending contest with destructive insects and rodents. Game may also contribute directly to the farm income through the sale of hunting privileges.



The United States Biological Survey is now conducting cooperative wildlife research and demonstration projects with nine land-grant colleges. Further information and a list of available publications will be supplied upon request.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
U. S. Department of Agriculture - Washington, D. C.

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In This Issue

MRS. ALFRED WATT, president, Associated Country Women of the World, discusses the common goal which "Unites Farm Women's Organization." Mrs. Watt believes that the ideal country home is an example in miniature of the sane and fruitful conduct of human life and that the countrywoman running her home as it should be run can create a model to which national housekeeping can conform, and, given national housekeeping on right lines, international understanding will not be far to seek.

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TO HELP keep their roadsides beautiful, Massachusetts 4-H boys and girls have been busy "Banishing Roadside Enemy No. 1", the tent caterpillar. Harley A. Leland, assistant State club leader; R. B. Parmenter, extension forester; and A. I. Bourne, research professor of entomology, made plans for the campaign, and in February the boys and girls started the battle. The results have been so good in improving the appearance of the roadsides that a bigger and more effective program will be carried on next year.

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SOUTH DAKOTA farmers realized that something must be done about tuberculosis in their herds when they learned that most of the surrounding States had been accredited and were placing quarantines on South Dakota cattle. "Organization Brings Results" tells how through the prompt efforts of leading livestock producers of the State and Dr. C. H. Hays, inspector in charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension animal disease specialist; and Dr. T. H. Ruth, State veterinarian; action was taken to obtain accreditation of their State.

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FACED with the necessity of saving their soil to conserve the fertility of their land, farmers in Piedmont and south-side Virginia incorporated county terracing associations and bought terracing equipment. Information about how the equipment is operated and the cost of terracing land is given in "Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable."

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MABEL C. M'DOWELL, Pennsylvania extension clothing specialist, has been giving definite textile information to women who attend clothing groups so that they now understand " 'Spend Thrifty' Buying."

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National Shorthorn Show, Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 2–11.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 3–10.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10–18.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17–24.

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Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 25–31.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 14–21.

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WITH THE hope that at some time there would be "A Cow for Every Negro Family" in Alamance County, North Carolina, J. W. Jeffries, local extension agent, helped organize a bull association with 10 members, and one purebred, registered bull was purchased at that time By the end of 1934, 633 of the 681 farm families in the county had a good family cow.

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TO CONTROL soil blowing, farmers in Montana are practicing strip farming. County Agent M. J. Peterson, of Sheridan County, who adopted soil-erosion control as one of his leading projects, believes that the proper use of the soil and soil moisture in the county will increase the income $250,000 yearly, based on the saving of 21 cents per bushel on wheat by summer fallowing and proper tillage.

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HOW WEST VIRGINIA farmers increased and improved their wool clip is told in "Cooperative Wool Pool."

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Devotion to Home and Family Provides the Common Goal Which

Unites Farm Women's Organization

It is country women who have led the way in a new and great internationalism, where each is eager to give her best, not seeking for a return, not arguing about differences in national outlook, but wishful only to find common ground in which to solve their common problems and voice their common aspirations.—Mrs. Watt.

MRS. ALFRED WATT

President, Associated Country Women of the World

THE COUNTRY women's association, which is gradually extending to the most remote regions, has a marvelous scope in fulfilling the needs of our rural homemakers' lives. Through it they find not only friendliness and practical help but a sense that, far from being isolated individuals, they are joined in fellowship with all other members, and through them and their international link with the country women of all lands—the greatest rural sisterhood that the world has ever seen. Surely, work such as this must make for stability in a time of political unrest.

Bad times have not been able to defeat their courage, and today they are sustained by factors which do not operate in industrial areas. Neighborliness, the flower of country life, has kept up their morale. Meeting together habitually on a friendly basis, with the object of giving service to their homes and communities, has kept alive the faculties of hand and mind and qualities of heart and soul which enable them to surmount difficulties and keep alive hope and cheer in the countryside.

The basis of countrywomen's societies is always the agricultural interest.

At the present time there are special demands on countrywomen, for, with economic nationalism in force in many lands, agricultural policies raise many new problems.

Art of Living

There is a widespread feeling that the existing world crisis is more than economic. There is a growing demand for the rationalization of the art of living. Rural women are involved in sets of problems. They have watched with anxiety the tragedy of the world's agriculture and the loss of the just rewards of the farmer's industry and knowledge. The world's purchasing power, through lack of earnings, has terribly lessened, and yet we who farm must sell our produce. Changes in trading and changes in habits of living have led to an international agricultural position of peril to every country.

But changes must be met with changes. Reorganization of agriculture on a national scale such as in land settlement in Germany, the various new agricultural measures in England, the reconstruction in America, all deal with matters vital to the State.

Farm women cannot play their part in reorganization unless it is clearly understood that farm cooperation and farm partnership begin in the farm home.

A quarter of a century ago I should have prefaced this statement by saying that first of all the farm woman must be educated to take her place as her husband's partner. Today I say that she is educated to take her place. This change has come about largely because of the growth of the Women's Institute movement. I have no hesitation in saying that country women's societies, however modest in their claims and work, have so laid the foundations for a better social order in many countries that wider schemes for cooperation, on which all great reorganization is based, have been received with far greater sympathy and faith in their practicability than they ever could have been without this foundation work. The country women might indeed help to make the agricultural industry one which utilizes the countryside without sacrificing it as it does today.

Of this stupendous aggregate of human work in the countryside a large part falls on the shoulders of the women. They are not merely admitted, they are expected to share both in the strain of manual tasks and in the anxieties of management. In richer countries they

Thousands of farm women and extension workers flocked to Washington for the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World held early in June. They came by train, by automobile, or by bus in parties of 3 or 4 or in parties of 300 or 400. They filled the hotels, the tourist homes and camps, and the largest auditoriums in Washington to overflowing. More than 7,000 women from the rural areas of America made the sacrifice necessary to come to Washington to identify themselves with the country women of the world. These excerpts from the president's address give a glimpse of why their common aspirations draw the rural women of the world like a magnet. Mrs. Watt, a Canadian, has been president of the international organization since its beginning 9 years ago. She founded the Women's Institute movement of Great Britain, which today has more than 5,000 institutes, and has actively worked in the interests of rural women for many years.

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have their own departments, the poultry or the dairy, where they are practically independent; on smaller peasant farms they throw themselves into the whole round of general duties; in primitive communities they almost always do field work, sometimes actually taking precedence of the men in the more laborious occupations. Everywhere they conduct the farm household. Thus they experience in their own persons every demand which the profession of agriculture makes on the hand, heart, and brain, and can scarcely be said to exhibit among their ranks the type of the so-called "leisured woman."

There can be no doubt that the function of what may be called the "agricultural housewife" is distinctive and onerous; and if this were her only part in the world's agriculture, it would still be a great one. Unlike her town sister, she has to administer a family budget in kind as well as in cash. Money has to be saved by getting as much as possible of the family living off the holding without impairing sales.

Management of the Home

The whole conduct of business and industry is being viewed from new angles, and the time has come when the searchlight is being turned onto management of the home. Everywhere there is a growing interest in the possibility of assisting the housewife to attain greater efficiency and to save time for these other responsibilities she is called upon to fulfill nowadays and for the leisure and recreation she needs.

If the control of home life, generally conceded to be the proper concern of a woman, were perfectly achieved, it would have far-reaching effects on agricultural development. It would be for the housemother to determine, instead of accepting, the efforts of the agriculturist. She would, for example, decide on dietaries which were wholesome, economical, and labor saving. Her requirements would create a demand which it would be the task of the producer to meet. This might be the beginning of a reversal of the present system whereby, so to speak, the cook is the servant of the gardener. A general adoption of dietaries accepted as nutritive, reasonable in cost, and easy to prepare might dictate the lines of agricultural production, and what is true of food is true of clothing and the other accompaniments of civilized life. The country housewife, thinking out such requirements, as she is so well able to do, from the combined standpoint of consumption and production, might bring about a much-needed simplification in modes of living.

Surely a point has now been reached when the country dwellers must shed their inferiority complex, assert the superiority of their standards of life, and help forward their acceptance as the foundation on which civilization must build henceforward.

The ideal country home, simple but satisfying, in which the family is maintained in health and happiness and efficiency with the minimum of effort, is an example in miniature of the sane and fruitful conduct of human life.

The countrywoman running her home as it should be run can create a model to which national housekeeping can conform, and, given national housekeeping on the right lines, international understanding will not be far to seek.

Speaking to a group of international men and women recently, I pointed out a few ways in which they might pay back a little of the debt we owe to countrywomen. "We might be willing to pay fair prices for what the countrywoman offers for sale when she takes the trouble to make it cleaner and better. We might see that a fair proportion of the money spent on national education goes into the education she wants for her children.

"We might refrain from littering her home fields and roads and destroying the trees and flowers and wildlife she cherishes, remembering that we pass on but she stays. We might see that the great national services of health, transport, posts, telephones, lighting, heating are made as easy for her as for her town sister. We might see that adequate administrative and money support is given to the great rural women's movement by means of which the countrywoman is educating herself and her community.

"We might back up the efforts made by the Associated Country Women of the World to bring into the world's countrysides the ideas of mutual help, liberty, understanding, and friendship which, although sometimes underestimated and obscured in world politics, are still the concern of all decent people."

4-H Game Refuge

Club boys and girls in Kern County, Calif., are more than enthusiastic about their own 4–H game refuge. They have undertaken the management, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Commission, of 7,680 acres of river-bed land in the immediate vicinity of Bakersfield. The commission will stock the streams and land with such wildlife as it will support. Les Arnold, local warden, and Assistant County Agent H. W. Longfellow are aiding the boys and girls.

A Million in 15 Years

Since 1929 the 4–H forestry clubs of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, have planted more than 300,000 trees. Every organized 4–H club in the county has planted 1,000 or more trees. Although only 3,000 trees were planted in 1929, the number planted annually has increased by leaps and bounds. Last year more than 100,000 were planted. Many of the 1935 plantings were to replace trees killed during the drought. County Agent W. A. Lowther, who has been in the county since 1929, has supervised and aided the boys and girls.

This county is hilly and well adapted to tree-planting projects. Fifteen years ago County Agent George Boltz was talking reforestation, and since that time more than a million trees have been planted by cooperators. One large lumber company has the largest individual private reforestation project in the State with more than 250,000 trees replaced.

The realization of the value of these older reforestation projects has made the education of the 4–H club groups comparatively easy. Five members of one family, 3 boys and 2 girls, have all carried 4–H forestry projects and have planted about 21,000 trees on the home farm since 1921

They Carry On

A 4–H club council was organized in Salem County, N. J., during 1934 with members between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Under the supervision of B. F. Ramsburg, county club agent, this group of club members and former club members were active in their county extension program. In the summer of 1935 their county club agent transferred to another section of the State, leaving them without a leader. The 4–H council immediately stepped into the opening and carried on, not only with their own clubs but they took the responsibilities of aiding other clubs. These young people grasped the opportunity and met a need, working in the hope of having a new county club agent and keeping club work alive and functioning.

4–H Clubs of Massachusetts Destroy 100 Million Caterpillars

Banishing Roadside Enemy No. 1

4–H CLUBS in Massachusetts are just finishing one of the most successful campaigns of recent years, a drive on that roadside pest, the tent caterpillar. In common with many States in this section, Massachusetts has had severe infestations from the tents during the past few years. Each spring the roadside trees have been stripped of many leaves and draped with the ugly gray tents that shelter the caterpillars. Property owners have made attempts at eradication but could do little because of the extensiveness of areas affected.

Call to Action

Then in February of this year the 4–H clubs got busy. They talked over the problem and decided to work together to halt the damage of this worm that had become such a familiar eyesore along the highways of the State. And they decided to begin before the caterpillars had a chance to feast on this year's leaves. Under the direction of Harley A. Leland, assistant State leader, a large proportion of the 1,700 clubs and 19,000 members joined actively in the campaign, and to date more than 100 million caterpillars have been destroyed.

Here in brief is the plan of action adopted by Mr. Leland in conference with R. B. Parmenter, extension forester, and A. I. Bourne, research professor of entomology at the Massachusetts State College. A statement of the project was drawn up which included the damage done by the caterpillars to roadside trees and the unsightliness of the tents. Selected methods of control were the eradication of egg clusters during winter months and destruction of nests in early spring.

Teaching methods included lectures, field trips, and demonstrations, distribution of literature, publicity in newspapers, radio talks, and offer of prizes. The first announcement was in the form of a letter to the county club agents. This was accompanied by mimeographed circulars giving a description and picture of the egg clusters with full directions for destroying them, and also report blanks for record keeping. In 2 weeks a follow-up letter provided stimulus to the project. Then came a letter with description and picture of nests and directions for destroying them. Many individual letters also were sent in reply to questions or suggestions. County prizes were left to the county club agents; some used ribbons, others found money donors.

The real intensive phase of the drive was scheduled for March 2 to 7, but most of the boys and girls ignored these arbitrary dates and began collecting egg masses as soon as the campaign was announced and kept on collecting long after March 7 had slid past. Local leaders took their groups on hikes to show them how to locate the small, compact clusters welded firmly around the small twigs of apple and wild cherry trees. They instructed them to cut off these clusters, each containing about 300 eggs, and take the clusters to the leader to be counted and burned.

Careful records were kept of the number of clusters brought in by each member so that the prizes would be awarded fairly. To balance small clubs against large, all prizes were proposed on the basis of number of clusters collected per member.

Soon club members all over the State were spending afternoons after school strolling along fence rows and roadsides, seeking out the pests. People became curious. Items began to appear in the papers explaining what the clubs were doing and the effect their work would have on the roadsides of the State. Commendatory editorials were printed. Other groups became interested. Soon the State conservation commissioner, the Boy Scouts, the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and others were actively backing or taking part in the campaign. The State college, through its conservation-minded president, Hugh P. Baker, offered a silver trophy to the club making the best record in the State. The 4–H club members found themselves the spear head of a constantly growing group of persons interested in ridding roadsides of the tents.

In endorsing the campaign, President Baker said: "The 4–H clubs are concerning themselves not only with a fine program of educational work, but with the constructive activities of importance to the welfare of the State." His statement was the keynote of the attitude taken by most of the endorsing groups, that the 4–H clubs had something worthwhile to offer.

The second phase of the campaign got under way just as soon as the caterpillars began to emerge in the spring and spin their protective nests. Naturally, many of them had survived the drive on the egg clusters, for even sharp eyes cannot be expected to find every last egg mass, especially when they are as inconspicuous as those of the tent caterpillar. But the growing webs acted as advertisements of the presence of the pests, and again the club members took to the field. With forked sticks and nail-studded broom handles, they twisted the tents from the crotches of the trees and destroyed them under foot. Kerosene and burning were forbidden by the leaders as being too dangerous.

Parade of Ghost Pests

Results are now coming in from this part of the campaign, but no estimates can yet be made as to the total number of caterpillars destroyed. But if all those eradicated to date were lined up single file, they would form a pest parade reaching from the port in Boston to the Golden Gate in California. And this does not count any that were destroyed by all the other groups that joined in the drive.

Mr. Leland looks for three very definite results from this campaign. First, it will aid in the problem of ridding roadsides of the ugly tents. Second, it will foster in club members a sense of preserving beauty in nature; and last, it will emphasize to the people of the State the constructive phases of 4–H club work. Just as soon as the campaign is finished and the prizes awarded, Mr. Leland plans to go over the campaign in detail and map out a bigger and even more effective program for next year. As ever, he has his eye on the national 4–H club motto, "To make the best better."

Pennsylvania Women Study

"Spend Thrifty" Buying

IN LINE with the trend toward greater interest in careful buying, Pennsylvania rural women have shown a desire for help in buying clothing materials and ready-made garments, according to Mabel C. McDowell, extension clothing specialist for the Pennsylvania State College.

Discovering, through working with extension groups, that the average woman's information about textiles is surprisingly meager but that she wants information, Miss McDowell decided that women who attend clothing groups, as well as those who do not, would welcome definite textile information.

"A woman thinks she doesn't like rayon, but she has no idea that a large percentage of the ready-made, inexpensive dresses are of one of the synthetics. She doesn't know that there are four classes of synthetics—each with a few individual characteristics. Many women do not know what weighted silk is, nor what makes it an undesirable purchase for many uses", says Miss McDowell.

To meet this need, a series of leaflets was prepared in cooperation with Dr. Pauline Beery Mack of the resident home-economics staff at the Pennsylvania State College. The series included suggestions for buying wool, silk, synthetics, cotton, and linen. Dr. Mack and Miss McDowell were guided in preparing the leaflets by the needs of women. More than 1,700 Pennsylvania homemakers attended the organized group meetings and used the leaflets to study the various fabrics, learning to know simple weaves and to test for identification of fabrics, so that they might have a better knowledge of materials when buying. At least three meetings were held, and one type of fiber was studied at each meeting (animal, vegetable, and synthetic). The discussion covered characteristics of each fiber as they related to the behavior of the finished fabric and its usefulness to the consumer in serviceability and care; the various weaves and their relative desirability and serviceability; and simple tests for identification, with opportunity to handle and observe a great variety of materials.

Each leaflet gives the characteristics of the fiber as related to its usefulness, some information on its preparation for cloth, and some simple tests for identification. Also, in 23 of the 65 counties, the series was sent to 3,039 women who had not had the opportunity to attend a group meeting.

A questionnaire was prepared to follow up these letters. One home demonstration agent reported that she believed the letters filled a need for consumer information, judging from the number of requests for meetings that she had received.

More than half of the women reported that they had asked questions of salespeople, and one-half of them had received satisfactory replies. The questions most frequently asked were in regard to colorfastness and shrinkage. This is probably due to the fact that most of the material purchased was cotton.

In listing the points considered in purchasing fabrics, durability, launderability, and colorfastness came first. In spite of all the talk about price being of primary importance, the price consideration never ranked higher than third, and seldom that high. Design and style importance were always last.

Cotton ranked first in amount of material purchased by rural women, with 10 times more yardage purchased. Silk and synthetics came next, with little wool and linen purchased. Probably most wool garments are purchased ready-made, and little linen is used.

The one question which all questionnaires showed in the affirmative was: "Are you interested in receiving leaflets on laundering and dry-cleaning and the purchase of ready-made garments?"

Not only are the women interested in knowing how to buy clothing materials, but they want help in buying ready-made garments. These women consider the intelligent choice of new materials, the construction of new garments for themselves and their children, and the remodeling of old garments to be the essentials of clothing thrift.

Arkansas Study Shows Need for

A Longer Club Enrollment

OF THE total number of boys and girls who were in 4-H club work in Arkansas during the 6-year period 1930–35, only 1.08 percent were 20 years of age, and only 1.36 percent of the total enrollment continued for 6 years or longer, according to a study recently made of the age and length of enrollment of 4-H club members by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The largest enrollment was in the 12-year-old group. This group exceeded the number in any other year-age group eligible for club membership.

Of the total enrollment of boys and girls for the 6-year period, 12.57 percent were 10 years old. The percentage declined slightly for the 11-year-old group and reached its highest peak for the 12-year group. Then the number in all other age groups steadily declined until only 1.08 percent of the total enrollment in club work were in the eleventh group, or the 20-year-old and over group.

The study revealed that after 1 year of 4-H club work, the number of members remaining for a second year decreased about 50 percent. This percentage decline continued for each of the following 5 years over the preceding year's enrollment.

It would seem from results of the study and observations that there is an increasing tendency for boys and girls to discontinue club work as they become older. It was found that the most marked decline in membership occurred in the age groups beginning with 16 years.

In view of these facts, it is evident that Arkansas county and home demonstration agents are faced with the problem of lengthening the average period of 4-H club membership and keeping older boys and girls in club work for a longer period of time, Mr. Highfill pointed out.

It is possible that the junior-adult 4-H club program which was launched in Arkansas this year will, to some extent, meet the problem of increasing the length of 4-H club membership; however, it is problematical, as the decline in 4-H club enrollment has been shown to occur before the entrance age into junior-adult clubs is reached.

Organization Brings Results

South Dakota Stockmen Unite in Anti-Tuberculosis Drive

THE CASE of bovine tuberculosis testing in South Dakota well illustrates how swiftly united action among farmers can achieve a goal which for years has evaded less united efforts.

Occasional testing had been done over a number of years, but in 1934 more intensified testing was undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry with funds provided by the Jones-Connally Act. Experience in 1934 showed that, although a majority of farmers favored having their cattle tested, it was almost impossible to get the cooperation of every farmer. The State law required that before testing could be made compulsory 75 percent of the cattle owners must sign a petition requesting such action. An attempt to insure passage of a law reducing the required percentage to 51 failed, but a former law still on the statute books was discovered and invoked. It provided for the placing of quarantines.

Testing Approved at Round-up

Leading livestock producers representing 48 of the 69 counties, who met at the State college during annual farm and home week in February 1935, adopted a resolution approving the testing as conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These stockmen came to the college for the first annual round-up, and their interest in obtaining the accreditation of the State helped to crystallize action.

Dr. C. H. Hays, inspector in charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension animal disease specialist, formulated definite plans in April. They proposed to undertake the work first in the western half of the State, which is largely a range country. They contacted each county and emergency agent, who in turn placed the plan before 8 or 10 stockmen in his county and urged them to attend a district meeting to be held soon.

Briefly, the plan was to declare the entire West River territory a tuberculosis-eradication area and prevent all shipments of cattle into this area unless the cattle had been tuberculin tested, and to quarantine any farm the operator of which refused to submit his cattle to test. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was to furnish the veterinarians, pay all expenses of testing except a few incidentals, and pay indemnities on reacting cattle. The Extension Service agreed to do the educational work in the counties and in the district as a whole, promote district meetings, and furnish office space in the counties; and the county agents were to assist in making testing arrangements. At this time the Jones-Connally funds were available only until January 1, 1936; hence, haste was essential.

Several news articles published throughout the State called the attention of readers to the necessity for obtaining the accreditation of the State as rapidly as possible. Most of the surrounding States had been accredited and were placing quarantines on South Dakota cattle, and certain cities were refusing to admit dairy products from the State. This touched the pocketbooks of the stockmen, and they were ready for action.

On June 10 and 11 the Western South Dakota Livestock Growers met at Belle Fourche. The Extension Service made many contacts to urge stockmen to attend this meeting and to express their opinions concerning tuberculosis eradication. At the meeting, Dr. T. H. Ruth, State veterinarian, gave a history of the work to date; Dr. Weaver discussed the necessity for testing in the western territory; and Dr. Hays outlined plans for accomplishing this. The Iowa State veterinarian threw something of a bombshell into the gathering by declaring that unless immediate plans for testing were undertaken, he would declare a quarantine against South Dakota cattle September 1, 1935. If action were favorable, however, he would delay the quarantine until January 1.

A resolution asking that testing be started immediately passed with only a few dissenting votes. The resolutions committee carried the message to the Governor of the State in person.

More meetings and publicity during July set the stage for action. In August the State regulatory authorities issued the quarantine order, to become effective in the 26 counties west of the Missouri River. The Jones-Connally funds had been extended to July 1, 1936.

Testing in these counties had been completed, and all counties in that area were modified accredited May 1, 1936. Only 2,949 of the 463,399 cattle tested were found to be infected. And, to show the really fine cooperation received from the cattlemen, not a single farm had to be quarantined because of refusal to submit cattle to test.

The East River section remains. The State livestock committee had met in June 1935, and one of the resolutions passed suggested the appointment of a committee of stockmen in each eastern county to aid in obtaining the accreditation of this section. Representative stockmen, veterinarians, regulatory authorities, extension agents, and others met September 10 at the State fair and formulated plans for undertaking testing in the territory. Procedure here would be similar to that used in the western counties.

For organization purposes the eastern half of the State was divided into two districts. After a conference with the county committees, a district meeting was arranged at Redfield, October 22. One hundred and twenty-four committeemen attended and passed a resolution asking the State authorities to declare a quarantine. This was done, effective November 12.

Quarantine Declared

During October Extension Service and Bureau of Animal Industry representatives met with committees in southeastern counties and planned a district gathering at Mitchell, November 13. This meeting was attended by 144 committeemen. They passed a resolution similar to the one formulated at the Redfield meeting. The quarantine in southeastern counties was declared and made effective December 2, 1935.

A few farmers in certain eastern counties have obtained court injunctions which have interfered with the progress of the work. In other counties the work goes on. The long fight to obtain the accreditation of the entire State made great strides during the past year, and it is not yet over. The State livestock committee and the committees in each county constitute an organization for handling livestock problems in a unified way.

1936 Payne Fellows Chosen

James W. Potts.

Ruth Lohmann.

Keith Jones.

Ruth Durrenberger.

FOR the sixth year, two former 4–H club members, a young man and a young woman, have been awarded a $1,000 fellowship to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. These two young people, Ruth Durrenberger, of Orlando, Fla., and Keith Jones, of Okanogan, Wash., have been consistently conspicuous in 4–H club achievements and correspondingly outstanding in leadership ability. In keeping with the "for youth through youth" policy of the Payne fund, the winners of these two annual awards are given the opportunity to study their Government at close range and to contact and understudy leaders in agriculture.

Miss Durrenberger spent her early years on a farm in Orange County, Fla., and entered 4–H club work at the age of 9. One of the outstanding club members in her county, in addition to being president of her club, she later assisted in organizing several other 4–H clubs. After entering high school in Orlando, she assisted in organizing the County-Wide Club, composed of high school girls who could not attend the meetings of their local 4–H clubs, and became its first president.

For 6 consecutive years she was awarded trips to the State 4–H short course at the Florida State College for Women. In 1930 she won the State canning and gardening championship and was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. She was named all-round 4–H club champion of Florida in 1931 and was appointed delegate to the fifth national club camp at Washington.

In 1935 she received her B. S. degree from the Florida State College for Women, majoring in home economics. Throughout her college career she was an active worker in the college 4–H club, serving as secretary, treasurer, president, and freshman sponsor.

After graduating from college, Miss Durrenberger was appointed home assistant in Seminole County with the Rural Resettlement Administration. Since October 1, 1935, she has been assistant home demonstration agent in Orange County, assisting with the 4–H and home demonstration clubs.

Keith Jones grew up on a farm in Yakima County, Wash., where he entered a 4–H club at the age of 10 and, annually for 10 years, participated in public exhibits and demonstrations, 245 in all, winning 195 prizes.

He won many special awards, including a scholarship in 1928 to the State College of Washington for being the outstanding 4–H club member of Yakima County; a trip to the International Livestock Exposition and Club Congress at Chicago and an accompanying scholarship to the State College of Washington, 1930; highest rating for the State of Washington in the Moses trophy contest for 1930; special award for the largest yield of corn per acre in Yakima County, 1931; and three trips to the State 4–H club camp.

After graduating from the State College of Washington in 1934, Mr. Jones was employed as a junior agricultural aide in the Soil Conservation Service and, since January 1, 1936, has been assistant county agent at large in Okanogan County, Wash.

He aims to become a livestock rancher and supply 4–H club members and ranchers with the highest quality of livestock.

Having just completed their 9 months of study, the 1935 Payne fellows, Ruth Lohmann of Minnesota and James W. Potts of Texas, are continuing their work professionally. Miss Lohmann has been appointed home demonstration agent in New Jersey, and Mr. Potts will return to Texas and resume his duties as county agricultural agent.

In addition to their study of legislative procedure, these young people have spent considerable time on individual problems of research. Miss Lohmann has done specialized research in food-preservation methods and also has prepared a thesis on suggested methods of teaching conservation of wildlife through 4–H clubs. Mr. Potts made an intensive study of the division of cotton marketing, Bureau of Plant Industry, writing a thesis, Organization and Functions of the Division of Cotton Marketing. In addition, he has made a detailed study of findings and facts relating to the older-youth problem.

It is significant that the Payne fellows of the 4 preceding years are continuing in work contributing not only to 4–H club work but all rural life.

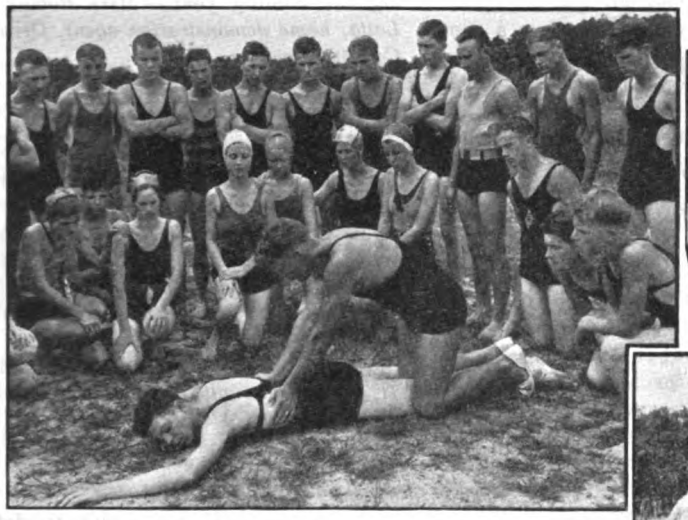
Mary Todd of Georgia and Andy Colebank of Tennessee, the first Payne fellows, are realzing early 4–H ambitions. Miss Todd is doing an excellent job of home demonstration work in Carroll County, Ga., having increased membership in homemakers' and girls' clubs threefold. Mr. Colebank, until recently working with the dairy section of the A. A. A., is at present working on a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin.

Margaret Latimer of South Dakota, one of the second-year scholars, is assistant State club leader in North Dakota after making a splendid record as club agent at large in New York. George Harris of Kentucky is now State extension dairy specialist in that State.

Esther Fricsth of Iowa is now Mrs. Wayne Intermill, living in Wisconsin and still interested and active in club work. Barnard Joy, formerly a successful club agent in New York, has joined the Federal Extension Service in Washington to assist with field studies of 4–H club work and work with young people above the 4–H club age.

Mildred Ives, who has just received her M. A. degree at the University of Maryland, is home demonstration agent in Northampton County, N. C., and Edwin Matzen is continuing his second year of studies in agricultural economics at Cornell University. He is working on a land-classification study of Cortland County, N. Y.

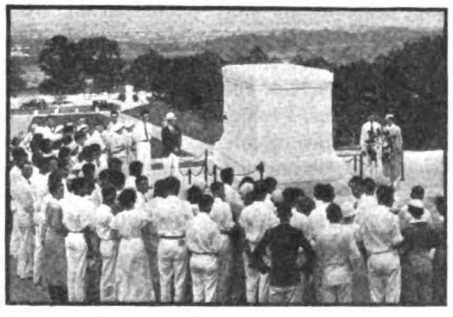
In the Good Old Summer Time



More than 1,700 county 4–H camps are being held in some favored spot near home where boys and girls can attend at little expense. Besides the fun, they are learning rules of health, etiquette, and good citizenship. In addition to the county camps, permanent State camps, such as Camp Long in South Carolina, Jackson's Mill in West Virginia, and Whitaker Forest, California, are added incentives toward good club work.

More than 1,600 encampments for farm women are held, some in practically every State, giving several days of recreation and instruction in such things as handicraft or beautification of the home.

The tenth national 4–H club camp held this year in Washington gave about 160 young people an opportunity to know more about their Government and to visit many of the patriotic shrines.



The farm and home week, the club week, and the short course bring thousands of men, women, and children to the college for instruction and recreation.

My Point of View

Youth Challenges Leadership

My experience during 9 years of county agent work makes me believe that the 4–H club programs will advance just as far and no further than the local people will help push them.

Very few adults of the right kind will turn down a group of 4–H club members when the young folks go to them and place the challenge of leadership directly before them.

The most practical way to go after 100 percent community 4–H organization is to select the best possible adult in each community who is willing to give the time necessary for the first year. Then go out and personally enroll enough club members to carry through the first year's club work. After this the leadership problem is largely that of the club members finding out what they want and then going out and getting the leader they would like to have.

It is important to hold the interest of the club members after you have the organization set up. The proper type of program is very essential. Every club member should be given a part on at least one club program during the year. Definite assignments and participation in meetings give them confidence and make it possible for them to more easily carry out their part of the club program.

Extra activities, I believe, help to hold the interest of club members. Conservation work, particularly with birds and trees, has proved very interesting to club members. Sports activities that all can enter into, overnight camps, county parties, tours, and other social events also help to hold the interest of the club members.—*Paul Barger, county agent, Black Hawk County, Iowa.*

* * *

Up to the Local Group

The application of extension work rests solely with local groups and should be presented and guided by extension workers with this thought in mind. In too many cases it seems that the policy has been planned and presented with the attitude of "here it is." Our big object is to study the needs with local leaders and then set out to stimulate the "want" through local groups and then start action through these groups.

It has been my aim to arouse a community spirit that will strive for progress and capitalize upon local pride.

The work of 4–H club leadership and farm-organization leadership has been the outstanding result of properly guided extension work.—*S. B. Scott, county agricultural agent, Johnson County, Ind.*

* * *

Good for the Old Folks

It is difficult to evaluate the benefits derived from a 4–H club in a community. In my county, for instance, there are club members who produce ton litters, much to the surprise of their fathers. In 4–H meetings their intelligent discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of hybrid corn, the detrimental effect of soil erosion, and similar matters of importance to farming in the community has aroused the interest of farmers who were present. Many of the results of the 4–H educational program will not be realized until later; still we do have today these unmistakable immediate effects. I believe that farmers are very much interested in the activities of 4–H clubs during their growth and development and that the effect of this interest on their own farming operations is considerable.—*Charles H. Keltner, county agent, Winnebago County, Ill.*

* * *

Film Strips Prove Valuable Aid

Recently I visited 13 schools with County Agent Long in the interests of 4–H clubs. In all the meetings 4–H club work was visualized very effectively by means of film strips which the boys and girls enjoyed immensely. I believe that more interest will be taken and more learned by 4–H club members with the occasional use of film strips in the club meetings.

At a home demonstration meeting, held recently at the home of Mrs. Emma Young, the film strip, The Farmer's Trail Leads On, was shown illustrating the conditions of farmers and their farms under present economic conditions. An unusual degree of interest was expressed by the women. The use of film strips in 4–H club meetings and in adult work is an effective method of putting over a subject. We are planning to use this type of material whenever possible during the coming year.—*Miss Robbie E. Latta, home demonstration agent, Decatur County, Tenn.*

* * *

From a Champion County

It is hard to single out any one factor that has brought what success in 4–H club work we may have achieved in St. Louis County. It can be said, however, that effective work results from close cooperation of all those interested in rural youth. Where you have friendly cooperation coupled with sincerity of purpose, the best can be expected.—*H. J. Aase, county club agent, St. Louis County, Minn.*

* * *

A Measuring Stick

How is a club to determine whether or not it is holding well-rounded, successful club meetings? Do the leaders and members wait until attendance lags and interest is lost to answer this question?

To help check themselves and to set up a standard for old and new clubs in Mower City, Minn., we have provided a score sheet. It was divided into four parts; namely, attendance, business, program, and recreation. A perfect attendance gives a score of 10 percent. To receive 30 points on the business section, such questions as these must be answered in the affirmative: Was accepted procedure followed? Was business handled without loss of time? Did a large percentage of the members take part? Could all members see and hear all parts of the club meeting?

The score sheet asks under the heading of program: Was there a committee in charge? Was the yearly program followed? Was there an educational talk or demonstration? Did club members take part? The 30 points for recreation are given for leadership, previous planning, participation by all members, and interest of the members in the game.

This measuring stick has helped several groups in Mower County to see themselves as outsiders would, and has improved meetings in many places.—*May Sontag, home demonstration agent, Mower County, Minn.*

Eight Virginia Counties Find that

Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable

Can terracing equipment owned cooperatively by farmers be operated successfully? Gordon H. Ward, extension economist in Virginia, throws light on the problem in this study of eight Virginia associations.

THE inauguration of an active soil-erosion control and soil-conservation program by the Federal Government in 1934 gave great impetus to such activities in Piedmont and south-side Virginia where erosion is a most serious problem. The establishment of a demonstration area in the Bannister River watershed in northern Pittsylvania County served to arouse farmers in adjoining territory to action in order to save the invaluable top soil of their farms. The establishment of soil-conservation camps, which supply men to build terrace outlets, check dams, and other erosion-control devices without charge to the landowners, served as an effective inducement to numerous farmers to take part in the program to conserve the Nation's irreplacable soil resources.

In order to acquire power-terracing equipment to build terraces to conserve the fertility of their land, groups of farmers in south-side and Piedmont counties incorporated county terracing associations under the Virginia Cooperative Marketing Act. The Halifax Terracing Association was the first to incorporate in January 1935. By June first all the associations were incorporated and in operation, the initiation of operations in the various counties having been held up by rainy weather during the spring.

Determination of general policies and the direction of the activities of each association is in the hands of a board of directors elected by the members. The actual operation of the terracing equipment is in the hands of a college-trained agricultural engineer. These engineers hold appointments as assistant county agents and are paid by the Extension Service. Each engineer lines up the work for the outfit in his charge and tries to avoid long jumps between one job and the next so as to keep the machinery earning revenue as many hours as possible. The engineer lays off the terraces and superintends their construction by the operators of the tractor and terracer employed by the association to work under the direction of the engineer.

The agricultural engineer of each association keeps the books and is responsible for collections. None of these engineers had had any previous bookkeeping experience, so the extension economist set up the books and gave instructions on how to keep them. The engineers are required to balance the books monthly and make up a monthly operating statement, copies of which are submitted to the board of directors, the machinery company from which the outfit is leased, and the extension specialist. At the end of the fiscal year the extension economist visited each association and assisted in the preparation of an operating statement covering the period of operation of each outfit and the balance sheet as of the close of the year.

The total operating cost per hour was about in proportion to the percentage of the possible working time that the outfit was actually working. This grows out of the fact that depreciation and interest make up a large proportion of total costs and are relatively fixed costs regardless of the number of hours worked. The larger the number of hours over which to spread these fixed costs the lower will be the operating cost per hour.

In order to cover expenses, the analysis of operating costs for 1935 indicated that a terracing association must keep its outfit working at least 105 working days during a year. In order to earn a sufficient net income to be able to pay for the tractor at a rate faster than the depreciation an association must work at least 40 percent of the possible working hours during the year. In order to maintain the schedule of payments set forth in the lease agreement, the outfit must be earning revenue over 50 percent of the working time during the year. Whether this can be done with normal weather conditions remains to be seen.

The costs of terrace protection per acre varied from $1.18 in Halifax County to $2.15 per acre in Albemarle County. The most important factors influencing this variation are the slope of the fields terraced, number and size of gullies in the fields, and the type of soil of which the terraces were built. The type of soil in the fields being terraced also influences cost because less fuel is required in moving light sandy soil into a terrace than in moving heavy clay soil into a terrace.

The average cost of protecting an acre of land with terraces built by the outfits of the 8 terracing associations was $1.44 during 1935. It is possible that as the engineers and operators gain experience the cost can be reduced below this figure. Even at a cost of $2 per acre the building of terraces is a worth-while investment to conserve the fertility of a farmer's land. When this cost is spread over a period of years, it would appear that the cost of retaining the fertility of the land is considerably less than the cost of adding fertility every year in the form of fertilizer to replace the plant food that is washed away from unterraced land.

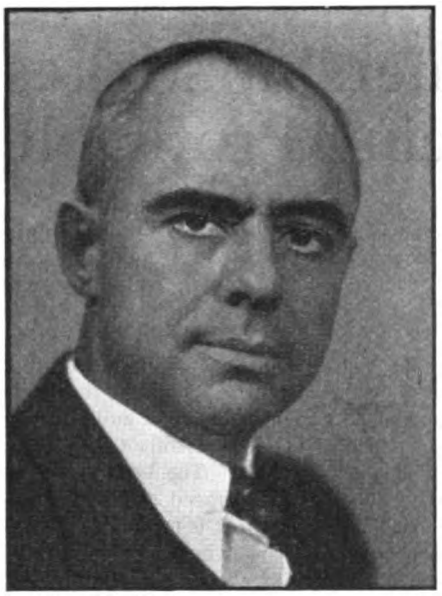
Outfit Pays Earnings

The bylaws of the various associations provide that 10 percent of the net earnings, or all of the net earnings up to $100 each year, shall be set aside in a reserve fund, and that earnings above the amount required for the reserve fund shall be paid to the members as a patronage dividend in the form of certificates of interest. Only three associations had sufficiently large net earnings to warrant issuing the certificates of interest to the members. Only one association showed a deficit, and this was due to unfavorable weather conditions and a serious breakdown, due to defective parts, at the height of the active terracing season.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities indicates a relatively favorable financial status for most of the associations. With the exception of two associations, the current assets are larger

(Continued on page 111)

Chester Davis Appointed to



Federal Reserve Board

Chester C. Davis, who for the last 2½ years has been Administrator of the A. A. A., following many years of service to agriculture in other capacities, now enters a new field of service as the farm representative on the Federal Reserve Board. In his new post he will have a voice in determining national fiscal policy, especially as it affects farmers. The close similarity between the views of Mr. Davis and those of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will help to assure that fiscal policies will be coordinated with policies being followed in the Department of Agriculture.

Extension Training Schools

Meet Emergency Need

Can the extension program be adapted to a local crisis? Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist in South Dakota, tells how, as foods and nutrition specialist, she trained deans of high school dormitories in nutrition, management, and recreation when the need arose.

THE conditions in South Dakota arising from drought and low prices meant that many boys and girls would not be in high school unless financial aid was furnished. One hundred and forty-seven dormitories in 38 counties were established to house rural children. They received a grant of 12 cents Federal aid for food daily. A number received surplus food products. The deans in most cases had no training for the work. Immediately after the dormitories were established, requests were received from them and from the State relief office for help in food buying, preparation, and meal planning at low cost for large numbers.

The ultimate goal was to establish good food habits as an aid in maintaining health.

Nine training school centers were set up, four for the early fall and the other five later in the year. The deans were requested to attend at least one. A typical training school was as follows:

9:30 to 12. Report of problems and discussion of ways of meeting them.

1 to 1:30. Recreation.

1:30 to 2:30. Report of food-buying methods, menus, and management procedure by deans.

2:30 to 3:30. Presenting food values by stick exhibit on the "Food guide to low-cost balanced diet."

3:30 to 4:30. Entertainment suggestions in music, reading, and game boards.

Four training schools with 58 deans in attendance were held in the fall. Five training schools with 135 deans in attendance were held in December and January. This program affected 4,621 high-school children.

When the training school opened, each dean stated the problems in feeding the children and in the dormitory management which he or she had to handle. Methods of meeting them were discussed. The groups were small enough so that all could take part.

Immediately after lunch, a number of recreation features adaptable to dormitory life were engaged in by the group.

Most of the deans were interested in music. Each was supplied with one copy of the South Dakota Extension Service 5-year reading program. They also wanted suggestions for reading. The bulletins in the Extension Service 5-year reading program seemed to meet their needs, and, therefore, these also were supplied.

The program on home entertainment and hospitality by Mary A. Covert, home-management specialist, gave them many suggestions for making game boards and other recreational equipment. An exhibit was generally on hand at the training school, and several times phases of this program were demonstrated. The deans were interested in things that the boys and girls could make, that would keep them busy in their spare time and give their dormitories a more homelike appearance. Miss Covert's program was invaluable in helping in this way.

The deans at the early training schools were very enthusiastic over the Christmas foods and candies, simple toys, collars, and aprons from the extension Christmas program, and other items which the students could make for the home folks.

Men and women showed equal interest in the training school. A number attended the second time, even though they were told that the program was the same as the one presented formerly.

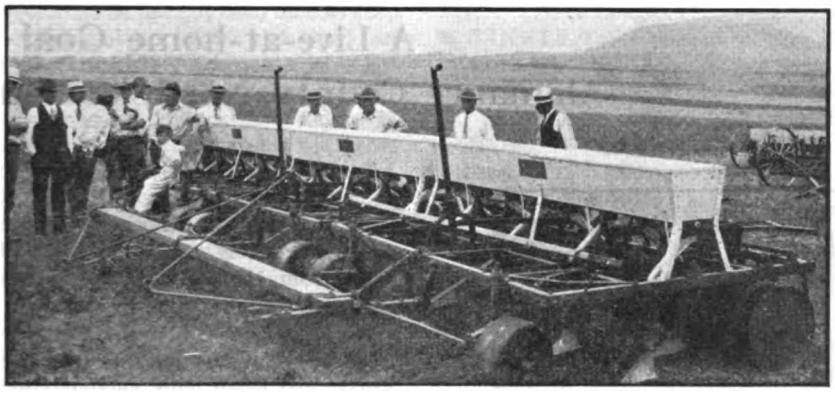
The deans were most enthusiastic over their work. They were eager for anything that would help them.

Junior-Adult Clubs

In the southeast district of Arkansas 51 junior-adult clubs have been organized with a membership of 1,145. These young farm people are receiving timely information on agriculture and homemaking. Many of the members are married and established in their own homes, according to H. E. Thompson, district extension agent. In addition to other things, these club members provide a medium through which the county extension agents may project their programs.

Strip Farming in Montana

Combats Wind Erosion



The new duckfoot drill installed by many Wyoming farmers as a good safeguard against soil blowing. The strip farming can be seen in the background.

ONE of the most significant accomplishments of the past 4 years in Montana has been the establishment of strip farming and other soil-erosion practices to combat wind erosion throughout the summer-fallow area of the State. At the beginning of this period, this problem was not recognized, and only one limited area was attempting any type of erosion-control practices.

With a carefully planned program, Sam L. Sloan, State agronomy specialist, worked with the county agents and brought the problem of soil erosion to the attention of the leading farmers through tillage and soil-erosion tours and releases of publicity and subject matter, including a pamphlet, Summer Fallow Facts Brought Up To Date, based on long-time experimental data from the Northern Montana Experiment Station. A set of charts was prepared and used widely over the summer-fallow area in all meetings attended by the specialist during the early spring.

Gaining momentum each year, a cooperative response was obtained in the summer-fallow area, including some of the older communities in the Square Butte area in Chouteau County and the Big Flat area in the northern part of Blaine County.

The most outstanding example of progress is afforded by the record made in Sheridan County during 1935. County Agent M. J. Peterson adopted soil-erosion control as one of his leading projects. Early in the spring, he mailed each farmer in his county a mimeographed circular on strip farming as an emergency method of controlling soil blowing. He wrote a news article concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the practice, which was published in the local papers. Five well-attended meetings were held at which Specialist Sloan discussed tillage methods and the strip-farming system, illustrating with a set of slides. The use of the method was further discussed in news letters to farmers. In July a crop and tillage tour was held in the county to show strip farming in practice, and a survey was taken of the number of farmers adopting erosion-control methods. This survey revealed that approximately 300 farmers installed strip farming during the one season.

"There is no doubt that this project is one of the most important carried in the county," says County Agent Peterson. "The proper use of the soil and soil moisture in the county will increase the income $250,000 yearly, based on the saving of 21 cents per bushel on wheat by use of summer fallow and proper tillage. Next year the value of the summer-fallowed land in strips should increase the county income by $2 an acre on 3,000 acres, or $6,000. A number of farmers were unable to put the strip farming practice into use on their farms the past year but are planning on trying it in 1936. Those who have laid out part of their farms in 1935 are planning on increasing the acreage in 1936. This project will tend to increase farm income in drought years and thus stabilize the agriculture of the county. This benefit will be obtained with no decrease but rather an increase in favorable years as well."

Rural Recreation Reserves for 37 Washington Counties

WASHINGTON folks "down on the farm" and in rural communities will soon have opportunities for play more nearly equal to those found in the city.

Convinced that rural people should have more time for leisure and a good place to enjoy it, the Extension Service of the State College of Washington is cooperating with the Works Progress Administration and county governments to develop rural recreation reserves. All but 2 of Washington's 39 counties have selected and will build rural recreation centers.

G. N. Worden, former Kitsap County agent, has been temporarily appointed State recreation specialist for the Extension Service. Mr. Worden is now working with county extension staffs to provide suitable recreation programs to make the best possible use of the proposed projects. Plans call for building or improving one or more recreation centers in each county for picnic grounds, play fields, community halls, swimming pools, and similar features. Land on which the centers are constructed must belong either to the county or State park board before the W. P. A. funds can be used. The counties have been separated into two groups for allocation of funds. Eighteen counties are granted $26,600 each, and the other 19 counties, $15,250 each.

Projects for Benton, Okanogan, and Adams Counties have already been approved, and work is expected to begin soon. According to instructions from the State Works Progress Administration headquarters, all work must be completed by June 30, 1936.

A Cow for Every Negro Family

A Live-at-home Goal in Alamance County, North Carolina

A purebred Jersey bull which belongs to a bull association of Alamance County.

IN 1922 when J. W. Jeffries began work as a local extension agent in Alamance County, N. C., a survey showed that there was a shortage in the milk supply for family needs, but that there were many grade cows owned by Negro farmers.

At this time only one Negro farmer in the county owned a purebred Jersey bull. After talking with this farmer and some of the other farmers in the community, a bull association was organized with 10 members, and a purebred, registered bull was purchased. The offspring from the grade cows bred to the association bull showed much improvement and were kept on the farms.

In 1924 two farmers and one 4–H club member procured registered heifers from Ohio. These were the first purebred Jersey females to be owned by Negroes in Alamance County.

In 1926, when the grade heifers that were daughters of the first bull purchased by the association had freshened and were producing more milk and butterfat than their dams, other farmers in this and adjoining communities realized more fully the value of good breeding. In the meantime, two bull calves from the registered Jersey heifers were sold to farmers in the adjoining communities and were recorded as the first sale of purebred Jerseys by Negro farmers of the county.

By 1927, when interest in these cattle was at a high point, the agent was anxious to place more purebred heifers in both adult and junior clubs. Although the members were interested, there was little money available for the project. Realizing this handicap, he took the matter to the bankers in the county, and they agreed to finance the purchase of purebred stock. Agent Jeffries set his goal, the purchase of 15 registered Jersey calves that season; but instead of the 15 there were 25 orders—10 more than the goal set. In May the agent made a trip to Tennessee and purchased the 25 calves at an average cost of $75 each. In addition to these calves, 7 other Jersey heifers and 5 registered Jersey bulls were obtained from registered Jersey breeders in the county, making a total of 37 registered Jerseys obtained that year.

In the spring of 1928, 12 more boys and girls joined the 4–H calf club. Each of these members obtained a registered Jersey calf through a shipment from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

By 1929, 63 4–H club members owned 71 registered Jersey cows and calves and 2 registered Jersey bulls, valued at $6,500. By this time many farmers were using better feeding methods and producing more milk than was needed on the farms. They hoped to dispose of the surplus at a proposed condensery to be located at Mebane, N. C.

The condensery was not established, but the surplus milk was fed to the hogs and chickens to good advantage; 4–H club members and farmers sold purebreds and good grade cows to their neighbors, who were now interested in buying good stock. This helped to get a more adequate milk supply for each member of the family on every farm.

Fifteen farmers found a market for their surplus sweet milk, buttermilk, butterfat, and sour cream, from which they received an average income each of $16.84 per month for 9 months out of the year.

In 1929 Preston Jones, of no. 1, Mebane, N. C., started in the dairy business on a commercial scale. He was the first Negro in the county to build a silo. In September he had two cows, and his first milk check amounted to $3.12. Five

Three cows which served as the foundation stock in a Negro community.

months later Jones had increased his herd to 10 cows and was getting 30 gallons of milk each day.

Local Agent Jeffries believes his Negro 4–H Jersey calf club continues to be the largest of its kind in the world, despite the fact that he has not been able to keep the enrollment up to the high mark set in 1929. In 1934 there was a membership of 41, owning 61 registered Jersey cows and calves; but with the drop in price of calves during the past few years the enrollment in 1935 indicated a further decrease, with 27 members owning 32 registered Jersey calves. The club continues to be an active one.

Several of the 4–H club members have passed out of the calf club because of the age limit. Some of them are now in college, while others are continuing their interests in this work at home on their farms. These members have made their contribution in laying the foundation for more and better family cows among Negro farmers of the county and State.

The work of replacing scrub cows and bulls with purebreds and improved grades has increased steadily. By the end of 1934, 633 of the 681 farm families in the county had a good family cow in comparison with 476 who had cows of some kind 12 years ago.

A Tri-State Radio Program

County Agent L. J. Kerr, Shelby County, Tenn., giving his radio message from his own desk over a remote control "mike" placed in his office in Memphis by the broadcasting company. In cooperation with the radio station, an extension program is broadcast 5 days a week from 11 to 11:15 a. m. This is a tri-State program bringing to the farmers of the three States, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, information on agriculture and home-making subjects.

Four days each month are given to Arkansas, four to Mississippi, and four to West Tennessee county farm and home agents, with Shelby County agents taking 4 days each month and other periods when representatives from the other groups do not appear. The time is equally divided between farm demonstration and home demonstration agents.

"In this way we are able to reach a large number of people much quicker than through any other medium that we have for informing the public", reports Mr. Kerr.

Cooperative Wool Pool

• • • Pays Double Benefits

NINETY-TWO percent of the estimated 325,000 pounds of wool in West Virginia's 1936 cooperative pool will grade clear medium. In the first pools reject fleeces often exceeded 20 percent. This improvement is the result of 8 years of effort to increase and improve the State's wool clip.

For the past 8 years extension workers have been aiding farmers in this project. The more important steps which have resulted in this large pool of better-grade wool were, at first, purebred ram trains, followed in recent years by cooperative sales of purebred rams, definite project material and demonstrations of the steps necessary to improve wool quality and quantity, and the cash-money crop of high-grade lambs for early eastern markets.

The purebred ram trains which were operated annually for 5 years, from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, touched the central points in the large sheep-raising areas of the State and introduced the importance of better breeding in improving wool and lamb production. The use of demonstration methods in preparing wool for market and emphasizing the higher price received for better wool and lambs were a part of each train. Extension specialists and county agents who participated gave the farmers who visited the trains at the various stops definite information and suggestions for the improvement of farm flocks at a minimum expense.

Cooperative sales of purebred rams were held at five central points in 1931 and proved to be an effective means of introducing better rams in the sheep flocks of the State. These sales have been continued with more being held each year to meet the demand. This year 12 sales will be held from July 17 to September 18.

Newspaper articles, mimeographed suggestions, and numerous demonstrations in flock management throughout the year, including shearing schools, brought out striking examples of the necessary care and the benefits to be derived from improved practices.

The price of 38 cents per pound for clear medium wool received for the 1936 pool is 14 cents per pound higher than the average price for the past 7 years that the pool has been conducted. This was the bid of a Boston firm which purchased the 1935 clip, and it is the fourth pool which this firm has purchased from the West Virginia Wool Marketing Association. This fact indicates the high quality of the wool. More bids were received on the 1936 clip than ever before, and competition was keen.

The wool clip is assembled and graded under the supervision of Col. E. L. Shaw, extension sheep specialist for the college of agriculture, in cooperation with the State department of agriculture, represented by Emerson Gregory. At each of the assembling points, demonstrations are given in the proper care, handling, and preparing of wool for market. Through these demonstrations farmers gain a clear understanding of how their wool may be improved and just how it compares with that of other producers. Assembling the pools from the 31 counties cooperating was started the last week in May and continued through the month of June.

Contributing to the success of the cooperative wool pool has been the cooperative marketing of lambs. Through the use of purebred rams it has been possible for the farmers to improve the home flock, their clip of wool, and to establish themselves among the better producers of market lambs. Thus the extension effort has resulted in improved income for West Virginia farmers from better wool and better market lambs.

Arkansas 4–H Clubs Grow

A rapid and sustained growth occurred in the volume of 4–H club work done by Arkansas County and home demonstration agents during the past 10 years, 1926–35, according to a study recently completed by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The State's total 4–H club enrollment climbed from 14,099 in 1926 to 35,497 in 1935, an increase of 153 percent, and proportionate increases in all phases of club work took place during the same period. There was a 60 percent gain in the number of 4–H clubs; total completions increased 188 percent; and 49 percent more county agents and 87 percent more home demonstration agents were employed during the period.

UNCLE JOHN ALEXANDER, 83-year-old club leader of Douglas County, Oreg., has this to say about club work, "My idea of a successful 4–H club leader is, first, have the confidence of your girls and boys; second, work with them; and third, be one of them. I like to work with my 4–H girls and boys—it makes me feel younger."

Program to Popularize Wyoming Virgin Wool

WOOL is the leading commodity of Rawlins community, Wyo. The large flocks of Rawlins and Carbon County, of which Rawlins is the county seat, make it a leading sheep county in a great sheep State. This community was a great factor in the development of the industry of the central part of Wyoming.

Rawlins sheepmen are a progressive group. Through the efforts of the leaders, attempts have been made to popularize wool, to increase the knowledge and the use of wool, and, finally, to educate people to a greater appreciation of wool. It has been referred to as the virgin-wool capital of the United States.

Through the efforts of the chamber of commerce, the author of the Wyoming truth in fabrics law, Kelber Hadsell, other prominent stockmen, and cooperating extension workers, a program based on exhibits and educational newspaper stories was developed.

The county extension office has played an important part in this undertaking, acting in an advisory capacity, consolidating the efforts of these various people, and aggressively pushing the campaign. Most of the written material has been prepared in the extension office. The county extension agent, John J. McElroy, has collected information; his office has been the center for the development of the exhibits, and he has insisted throughout on the building of these exhibits in a manner which taught a lesson. The agent has had on display in his office blankets, yarn, sweaters, caps, rugs, and other articles made in the home. This display has been used in county and community meetings in helping to make people wool conscious and in an attempt to stimulate a greater use of wool in the home. Exhibits have been sent throughout the State and into other States for use at meetings, various conventions, and other gatherings.

In 1935 it was decided to design and have manufactured distinctive blankets for sale, particularly to the tourists, in order to popularize wool and to emphasize the value of good wool. These blankets were made of native wool without the use of dyes or other artifices. They were of standard width and 6 inches over length. The merchants of the community featured them, particularly during the tourist season, and in 9 months approximately 1,000 blankets had been disposed of at a minimum cost.

The county extension office has prepared an attractive circular which goes with each blanket, calling attention to the first commodity of the community and pointing out the story of good, new wool, and giving instructions for its care.

While this activity is officially a chamber of commerce activity, it involves the active interest of sheepmen, merchants, and townspeople alike, and the county extension office remains the authoritative adviser to the program.

Minnesota's Most Typical 4–H Club

Each year Minnesota selects one of its clubs as "the most typical 4–H club."

The selection is made on the basis of the records submitted by the local county leaders and the club secretaries.

The Minnesota plan of rating a 4–H club is used, which gives 150 points on organization, 150 points on membership, 200 points on club meetings, 200 points on leadership, 200 points on project work, and 100 points on the narrative report and secretary's report.

The Hill City 4–H Club of Aitkin County was selected this year as the most typical. This club is one of the largest in the State, having a total membership of 114 boys and girls, which is 98 percent of the boys and girls of club age in the Hill City community. These members participated in a well-balanced program of 4–H club work, including a study of farming and homemaking problems peculiar to their locality and matters pertaining to personal health and wildlife conservation. Every member of the club was enrolled in the health and conservation activities the past year. In addition, they devoted part of each monthly meeting to the study and practice of parliamentary procedure and social etiquette. Ninety-two percent of the members carried their projects through to completion.

In exhibiting at the Aitkin County Fair and the Minnesota State Fair and competing in demonstration work, the club won a total of 40 prizes, including several State championships. This club has eight adult leaders, and several very active junior leaders. Many of the parents attend the club meetings, and the business men, school board, and others furnish transportation each year for the club members to their club events, such as the county fair and State fair.

The general leader of the club makes the following significant statement: "The whole community backs our 4–H club. Not one of my requests in behalf of the 4–H club has been refused. I believe that shows more than anything else what 4–H club work means to northern Aitkin County."

Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable

(Continued from p. 105)

than the current liabilities, and one of these associations has a satisfactory ratio of current assets to current liabilities to outside creditors. The unfavorable ratio for another arises from its having used its income to make payment on the lease agreement instead of paying current bills. It will have to correct this situation as soon as current earnings permit.

ment more rapidly, but such higher charges would doubtless restrain many farmers who needed the services the worst from engaging the services of a terracing unit. The most effective way for a terracing association to improve its financial condition appears to be to keep the outfit working every possible day in order to earn the largest possible income on the present basis of charges.

Cost of terracing farm land by terracing associations in Virginia during 1935

Name of association	Number of farmers served	Number of hours worked per farmer	Number of terraces built	Number of feet of terraces built	Number of acres protected	Weighted average cost per acre
Albemarle	36	15.96	148	102,005	352	$2.15
Brunswick	42	9.04	190	192,355	484	1.60
Campbell	56	15.84	383	296,100	719	1.73
Charlotte	154	5.05	436	328,725	1,083	1.50
Dinwiddie	45	11.94	195	127,450	523	1.31
Halifax	48	14.81	454	385,000	1,186	1.18
Mecklenburg	42	15.42	358	288,215	891	1.76
Prince Edward	41	19.19	240	216,875	1,031	1.30
8 associations:						
Total	464		2,404	1,936,725	6,269	9,055.08
Average	58	13.41	300	242,091	783.6	1.44

The balance sheets of the various associations indicate that this type of organization requires approximately $4,000 to finance its activities. Under average weather conditions it will apparently require from 4 to 6 years for the associations to accumulate this amount from earnings on the basis of charging $3 per hour for the services of the terracing outfit. Higher charges might appear to enable the associations to pay for their equipment on a cooperative basis.

The experience of these terracing associations demonstrates that it is possible for Virginia farmers to cooperate in the use of machinery as well as in marketing and purchasing. Success in this field of cooperative ownership and operation of terracing machinery points the way to the possibility of successful ownership and use of other expensive pieces of farm equipment on a cooperative basis.

Curb Market—5½ Years Old

Still Going Strong in Durham

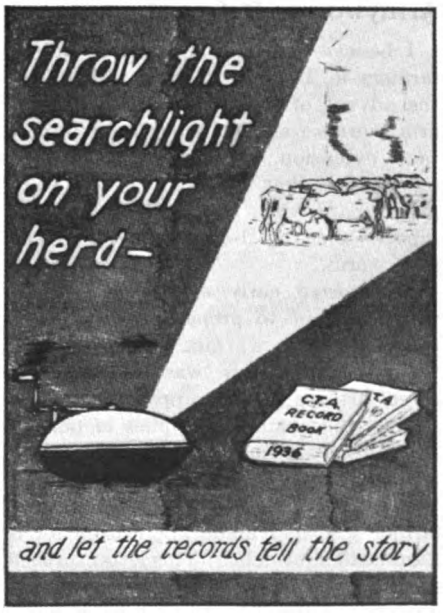
OF OUTSTANDING importance in North Carolina markets is the Durham County Home Demonstration Curb Market operating twice a week for the past 5½ years in Durham, the total sales amounting to $112,913.51. It has never been closed a Saturday since its opening.

Rose Elwood Bryan, Durham County home demonstration agent, who is in charge of the market, believes that this market has done much in giving home-demonstration clubs prestige in the county and in giving some of the civic organizations in the town a better acquaintance with the rural women in the county. She believes it has helped greatly during the depression, has clothed and fed families, educated sons, and daughters, and in a few instances has saved farms from foreclosure, furnished electricity, and even made trips possible.

The market was organized for Durham County farm people, but neighboring farmers are welcome to sell if they make Durham their shopping center. Fifty-five of the Durham County women are home-demonstration clubwomen. Situated in the basement of the Farmers' Mutual Exchange Building, the sellers draw up their own rules and regulations and furnish their own tables and glass showcases. The farmers' exchange furnishes them with light, heat, water, and a rest room. Cooking utensils, dishes, and tables are available for the women who wish to eat their lunch. Bags, boxes, and paper stamped with the curb market trade mark are sold at cost to the sellers by a 4–H club girl who acts as market runner. The home demonstration agent's stenographer acts as the market cashier and has $300 in change for use every curb market day. Daily $1 is paid to one of the women for cleaning the market; $1 is paid for keeping the records of the market; and 10 cents a yard for frontage space in the market is charged each seller. The market is noted for its cleanliness and is inspected by the health department regularly.

As a whole, this rural marketing center is conducted in a very businesslike manner. The home agent in charge is the final arbiter in any disputes between customer and seller. Customers are asked to report any complaint to the desk, the money being refunded to the dissatisfied customer. In this way the seller is not exposed, the matter going no farther than the desk, making it possible to check on chronic complaints, of which there have been none to date.

THIS cartoon was used as a cover page on the monthly dairy herd improvement news letter by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman in charge of dairy herd-improvement associations in Minnesota. "It seems to me that it has all the elements of a perfectly developed cartoon idea, being very simple and clear, while at the same time telling the story fully and graphically", writes H. L. Harris, Minnesota extension publicity specialist, in bringing it to the attention of extension workers.



IN BRIEF

Lespedeza

Farmers in Anderson County, S. C., are going in for lespedeza in a large way. County Agent E. P. Josey says, "Local seed houses have sold approximately 15,000 pounds; farmers cooperatively purchased 11,000 pounds; and I estimate that they saved 20,000 pounds of lespedeza seed this year. Counting reseeded acreage, we will have at least 4,000 acres in this crop during 1936."

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4-H College Girls

There are 300 girls who were former 4–H club members and who represent 17 States now attending Iowa State College. They are members of the Campus 4–H Girls' Club.

• • •

Solving Their Own Problem

Crotalaria seed was high priced and scarce in Marion County, Ala., yet it was recommended for planting. Following the suggestions of County Agent W. P. Whitlock, the farmers and 4–H club members solved the seed problem. Seventy farmers planted ¼-acre plots for seed production, and 22 club members planted one-eighth of an acre each. The farmers averaged 110 pounds of seed per quarter acre and club members 50 pounds per eighth acre. More than 8,000 pounds of seed are available in the county, and the price has been reduced from 30 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound.

• • •

Armyworms Defeated

I believe that the preparation of the farmers in De Soto County, Miss., for the advent of the cotton leaf worms or armyworms was one of our most important extension activities. A valuable service was that rendered by the State plant board when they issued periodical reports on the boll weevil and the armyworm.

A reported early appearance of the worms led me to prepare an article for the newspapers warning the farmers of the invasion. This was followed by three articles on the progress of the worms, the available supplies of poison, and directions for applying poison material.

A circular letter was sent to every farmer who had made application for a Bankhead allotment. This letter further stressed the material presented in the newspapers with special attention given to the advantages of killing the worms before they could greatly damage the cotton crop.

It is estimated that about 75 tons of calcium arsenate and not less than 5 tons of lead arsenate were used in the county. A few farmers with late cotton who failed to get poison material suffered severe losses. As a result of this work, I believe that from 2,000 to 4,000 bales of cotton were saved by timely and continuous information and warnings.—G. C. Mingee, county agent, De Soto County, Miss.

• • •

Showers Ahead

Daily showers have become the habit with many people in Harper County, Kans., as a result of a campaign conducted by the county home demonstration agent, Ruth E. Crawford. The campaign was supported by timely publicity in the county newspapers illustrating the various types of equipment which might be used in constructing shower baths.

The women used many types of material in their construction—paint buckets, lard cans, oil barrels, gas tanks, wooden barrels, and many other types of containers. The shower-heads were made from everything, including burners from gas stoves and funnels with perforated pieces of tin soldered over them. Shower-heads were also purchased at a cost of 20 cents each.

The final check showed that 191 shower baths were constructed in Harper County as a result of the campaign. One woman said, "I spent only 60 cents in cash for my shower, but I would not sell it for $10."

• • •

Camp Through P. W. A.

Preliminary work has been started on the Ontario County, N. Y., 4–H club camp site which has been accepted as a P. W. A. project. Art Woodward, the county agent, says that a lodge and cabins will be constructed in the near future.

• • •

Potato Research

New York extension workers are happy in the fact that an appropriation of $46,000 for potato research has been made by the State legislature. A part of the fund is to be used for physical equipment and to improve marketability of potatoes grown in New York.

AMONG OURSELVES

DIRECTOR F. G. KRAUSS, of Hawaii, writes that he is planning a "trek" over Siberia by way of the Orient, visiting some of the scientific institutions of Russia where they have done particularly fine work in genetics and plant physiology. Scandinavia, including Denmark with its successful cooperatives, the pines of the Black Forest and Hartz Mountains in Germany, as well as the International Agricultural Congress at Rome, will claim Director Krauss' attention on the trip. He will attend the congress as a delegate from Hawaii and California.

• • •

MRS. GRACE M. MARTIN has been appointed as assistant in home demonstration work in Puerto Rico. Mrs. Martin served as home demonstration agent in Forrest County, Miss., for 6 years and won the State prize for the all-round excellence of her work for 2 consecutive years. In 1924 she came to Washington as the wife of O. B. Martin, then in charge of extension work in the Southern States, and later, until his death in 1935, director of extension work in Texas. During these years she has been in close touch with home-demonstration work in the Southern States and has taken an active part in supporting the work in Texas.

• • •

CLARA CAROLYN CERVENY recently resigned as extension nutritionist in South Carolina to accept a similar position with the Extension Service in Oklahoma. Myra Reagan of Sweetwater, Tenn., takes Miss Cerveny's place as extension nutritionist in South Carolina.

• • •

THERE have been a number of changes in State extension editorial offices during the past several weeks. John W. Spaven has been appointed assistant editor in New Hampshire. He assumes the position made vacant by the appointment of F. E. Perkins to the Radio Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Jack D. Wooten has been appointed assistant extension editor in South Carolina. He is a native of the State and has been active in public relations work there.

Kenneth Platt, assistant extension editor in Idaho, has resigned to accept a position with the Taylor Grazing Administration in that State.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1936

PRIDE OF ACHIEVEMENT

NO GROUP of individuals responsible to agriculture has devoted more effort for the welfare of agriculture than county agents. No group felt more keenly or appreciated more fully the plight of agriculture during the depression. No group has greater claim to pride of achievement for the improvement of the last 3 years.

THE success both of permanent and emergency programs for agriculture, in the last analysis, has been dependent upon individuals. When the first efforts to meet the agricultural emergency were begun under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933, the immediate need was for experienced men working with farmers who knew their individual problems and who could assist and guide them in their national cooperative effort.

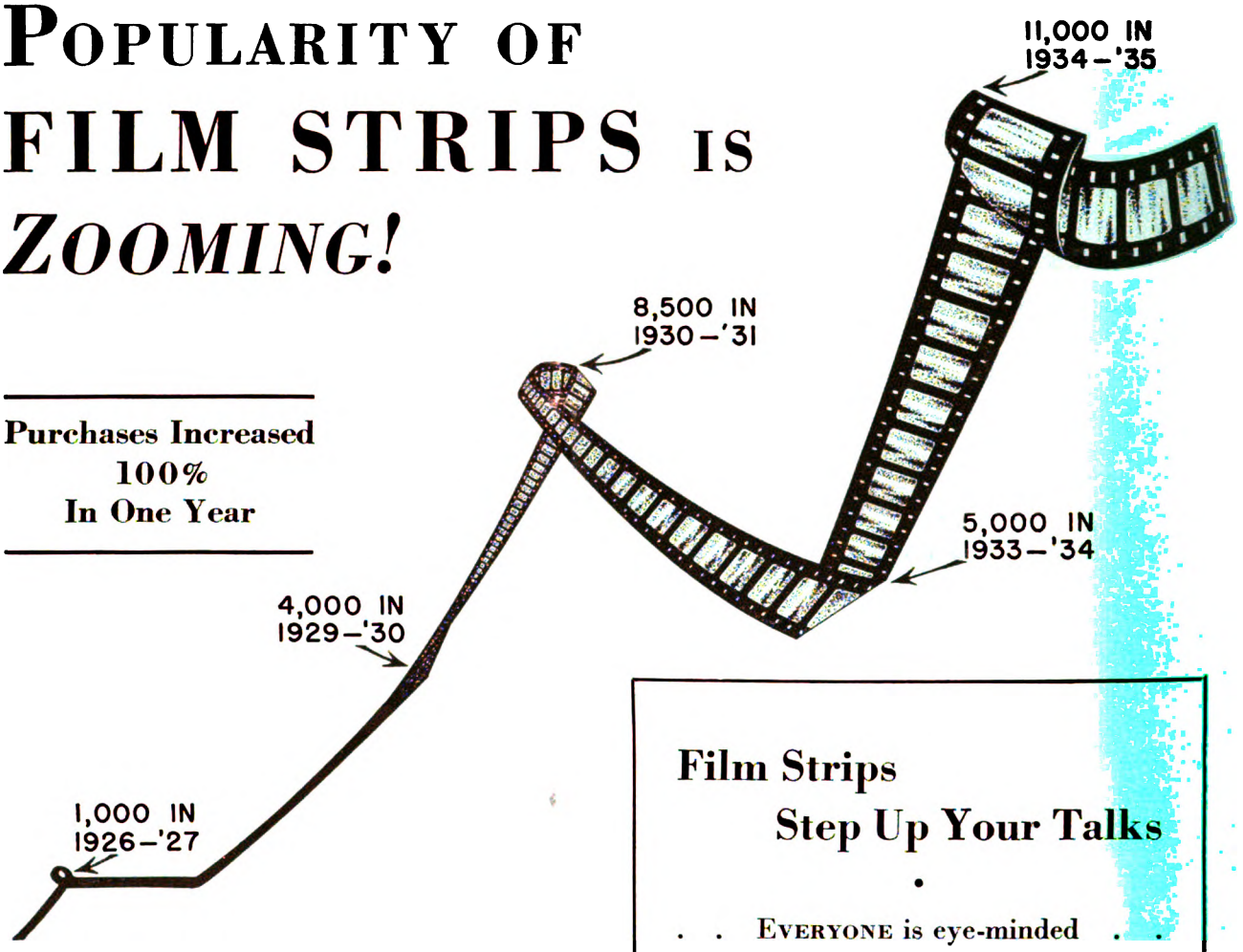
ALTHOUGH the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has necessarily been concerned chiefly with emergency problems, we have not lost sight of the importance of the work which had been carried on in behalf of agriculture prior to the establishment of the A. A. A. This work is continuing, and its integration with the A. A. A. conservation program will unquestionably help to foster more widespread permanent agricultural improvement, which has been the real goal of the national farm programs for the last 3 years.

DURING the years from 1933 to 1935, the production-adjustment programs which sought better balance between supply and demand, at the same time resulted in more extensive use of grasses and legumes, in line with the sound farm practices which have been advocated for years by the Extension Service. The agricultural conservation program offers inducements designed to bring about more widespread use of sound farming practice for the greatest good of the soil and those whose livelihood depends upon the soil.

UNDER the leadership of Chester C. Davis, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has enjoyed the untiring assistance and cooperation of the Extension Service. As his successor in the office of administrator, I am deeply appreciative of the service which county agents have rendered and will continue to render.

H. R. TOLLEY
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

POPULARITY OF FILM STRIPS IS *ZOOMING!*



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. . EVERYONE is eye-minded . .

Why not take advantage of this and use film strips to illustrate your talks. More than 300 department series with complete lecture notes are now available. Or we will help you to organize your own series *from your own pictures.*

PRICES ARE REASONABLE

New Prices in Effect

UNTIL JUNE 30, 1937, prices for Department of Agriculture film strips will range from 50 cents to $1.10 each, depending on the number of frames in the series . . . Most of them will sell for 50 or 65 cents. When 10 or more copies of any one film strip are purchased, prices will be greatly reduced.

Made-to-order series *from your own photographs* can be made for 5 cents per frame, which is 50 per-cent less than the price in effect last year. This price includes negative and one positive print ready for use.

The contractor for the fiscal year 1936–37 will be DEWEY & DEWEY, *Kenosha, Wis.* This firm has held the contract since 1932.

Let us help you with your visual problems. Write for catalog of film strips, authorization-to-purchase blanks, suggestions on how to prepare your own series.

Extension Service — FILM STRIP SERVICE — **U. S. Department of Agriculture**

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

AUGUST
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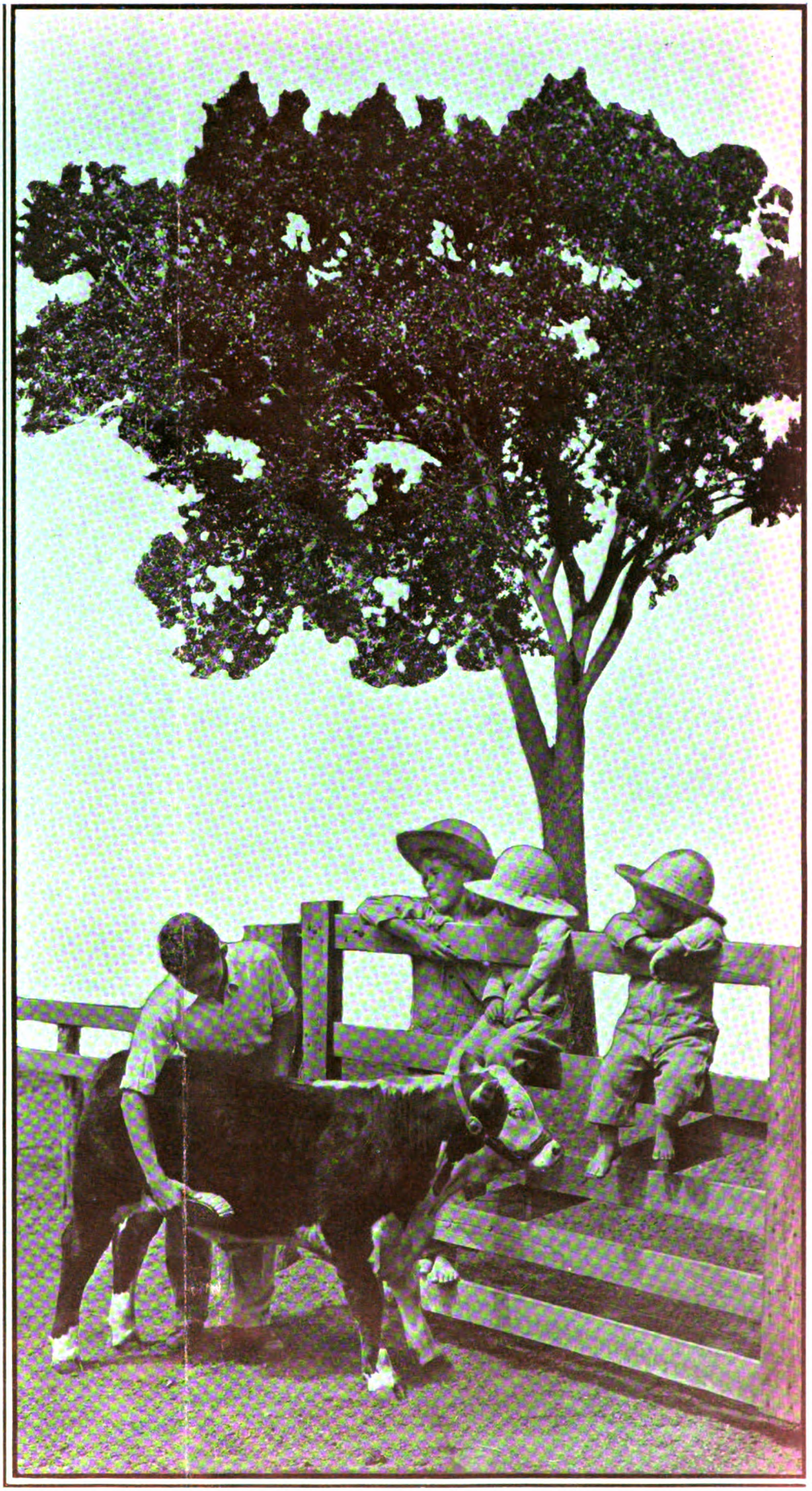


Issued Monthly by the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In This Issue

FARMERS of the Hoosier State are grateful to Dr. S. T. Thornton of the department of agricultural chemistry at Purdue University, for the development of what is now known as the Purdue system of rapid chemical tests for soils and plants. Since 1934 when distribution of kits containing the necessary equipment for making these tests was begun more than 50,000 samples of Indiana soil have been tested with the advice of extension agents.

• • •

RAISING a calf to exhibit at the Texas Centennial is a matter of grave concern to the whole family. The cover this month shows the three younger Jordan children gazing with envy at big brother J. D. as he brushes the Hereford calf which he hopes will win honors at the centennial livestock show. This promising calf, named Prince, was bred on the Jordan ranch and is being fed out according to the best 4–H club practice. J. D. is only one of thousands of Texas 4–H boys and girls taking an active part in the centennial celebration. They are advertising their 4–H demonstrations, as described in an article from Young County in this issue, as well as producing the finest kind of 4–H products for the exhibit at Dallas.

• • •

SUCCESSFULLY solved by Helen Spaulding, extension clothing specialist in Maine, is the problem of reaching mothers who are unable to join organized home demonstration groups. Her method of solving this riddle, which had piqued home demonstration agents for 5 years, is told in "The Children's Clothing Box."

• • •

PROUD of their demonstrations and inviting the world to see them, many of the 250 4–H boys in Young County, Tex., made and hung attractive signs in conspicuous places along the highways for the passersby to see. This is one way that "Texas 4–H Boys Advertise."

Contents

BEHIND every letter that fails to produce the desired result lies some reason for failure. Unusually successful in writing letters with a punch is County Agent O'Connell of Marshall County, Kans. In his article entitled "Effective Circular Letters", he explains the principles he follows in planning effective letters.

• • •

EIGHT home demonstration agents helped Maria Orcasitas, assistant director of extension work in Puerto Rico, to make a success of the first short course for 4–H club girls held on the island. Not only did the girls enjoy their short course, but do did the women home demonstrators invited to come for the home-demonstration day.

• • •

FARMERS in Coahoma County, Miss., find that it pays to build up the soil fertility of their land. County Agent Harris Barnes "started the ball rolling" when he induced a few farmers to plant legumes as winter cover crops 5 years ago. "Mississippi Delta County Builds Up Its Soil Fertility" tells about his efforts to achieve a balanced agriculture.

On The Calendar

State 4–H Fair & Country Life Jubilee, Jackson's Mills, W. Va., Sept. 24–29.

Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 21–25.

Twenty-seventh Annual Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 28–Oct. 4.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20–26.

National Shorthorn Show, Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 2–11.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 3–10.

Texas Frontier Centennial Livestock Exposition, Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 3–11.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10–18.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17–24.

All-American Swine Exhibit, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 17–25.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 25–31.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26–31.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 14–21.

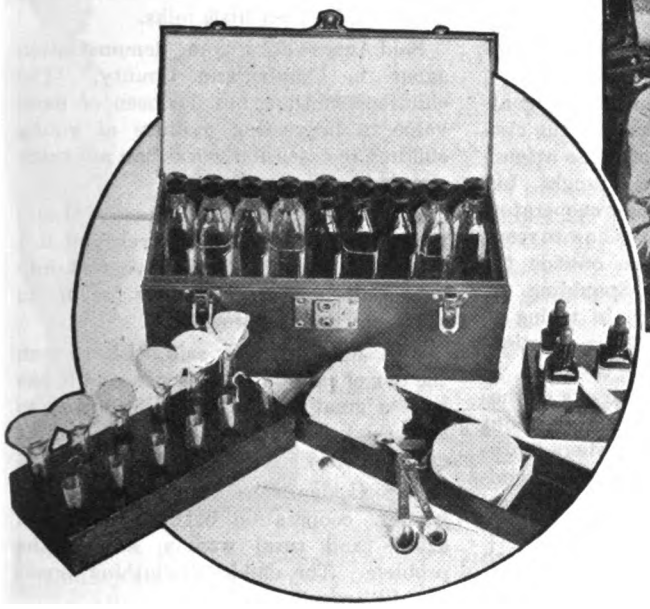
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Houston, Tex., Nov. 16–18.

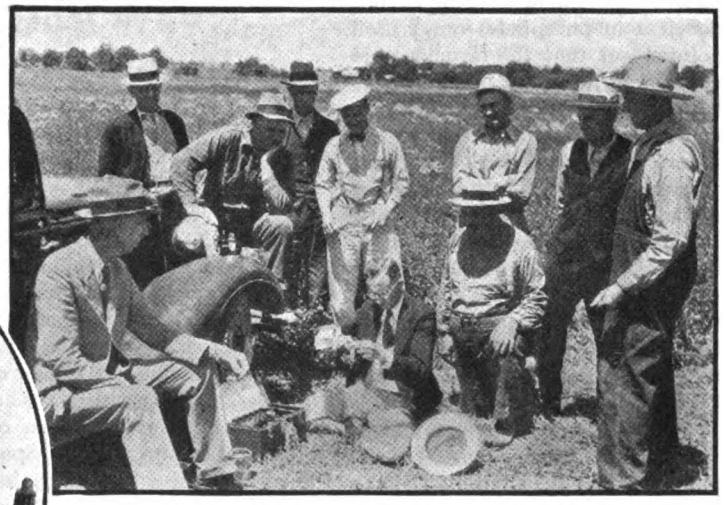
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28–Dec. 5.

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 90 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 Purdue soil test kit.





M. O. Pence, Purdue extension agronomist, making one of the rapid soil tests.

The Purdue Kit

Tests 50,000 Soil Samples

SINCE the beginning of distribution of the Purdue kit for making rapid chemical soil and plant tests, which was begun in 1934, more than 50,000 samples of soil from all parts of Indiana have been tested by county agricultural agents, vocational agricultural teachers, extension workers, and the agronomy department at Purdue University.

Previous to 1934 there were several kinds of rapid chemical soil tests being used throughout Indiana. A need was felt very generally for a more uniform method of determining the lime and fertilizer needs of soils, so that interpretation of the results of all soil tests in the Hoosier State might be placed on a more comparable basis. Growing out of this need for such a test adapted to Indiana conditions, Dr. S. F. Thornton, of the department of agricultural chemistry at Purdue, completed development in 1934 of what is now known as the Purdue system of rapid chemical tests for soils and plants. This system incorporated adaptations from numerous rapid soil tests already developed and successfully used in other States during the past decade.

Director J. H. Skinner of the Purdue Agricultural Extension Department appointed a special committee composed of S. F. Thornton, S. D. Conner, and R. R. Fraser, all university specialists, to make plans and decisions relative to details in the distribution and use of the new soil- and plant-testing equipment. It was in the early part of 1934 that the agronomy department was made responsible for the preparation and distribution of kits containing the necessary equipment for making these tests, with Professor Conner in charge. Professor Conner died in April of this year, and George Enfield, of the agronomy department, is at present taking care of the work formerly done by him. Before any kit is released from the university, the purchaser must receive instructions from the department in charge on the proper use of the equipment. Before the first kits were distributed, county agents received instructions and practiced using them at a series of district conferences. Thus the extension department is assured to a greater degree of reliable soil and plant tests.

By May 1 of this year more than 28,000 soil tests had been made of samples representing 7,500 farms by 68 county agricultural agents, according to a survey conducted in 76 counties of the State at that time. A record form has been developed upon which each test and the fertilizer recommendation are recorded.

Last spring, at the request of 40 county agents, Mr. Enfield held 71 meetings in various parts of the State where more than 3,000 samples of soil were tested and fertilizer recommendations given. This type of service was publicized to farmers as "soil clinics", and more than 1,700 interested information-seeking folks were in attendance. County agents handled all the publicity on the meetings, including news articles, circular letters, radio broadcasts, and general announcements. Several hundred samples of soil were brought to these soil clinics by county agents for people who wished to know something more about their soils but found it impossible to attend the meetings. This was the first year for the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department to offer Hoosier farmers a soil-clinic service on such an extensive scale.

In Vanderburgh, Posey, and Gibson Counties, better known as the Pocket counties, the Soil Conservation Service officials cooperated with Mr. Enfield in the soil-testing work last spring. Many soil committees were formed which were geographically representative of the counties. These committees brought in numerous samples of soil, and general

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recommendations were made for proper analyses of commercial fertilizers. It was the opinion of farmers in that area before tests were made that their soils were deficient in phosphates only. Soil tests pointed out that the farmers were only partly right and that, in addition to the phosphate deficiency, there was also a distinct potash deficiency. The results of these tests enabled hundreds of farmers in that part of the State to purchase correct-analysis fertilizers for the first time. A number of the kits have gone to the Soil Conservation Service for use in the 11 Hoosier camps.

According to Dr. Thornton, the tests were developed originally for plant work but later were adapted for soil tests as well. Because of the dual test that is possible with this testing equipment, fertilizer recommendations may be made from soil tests, and then the plants may be tested for a check-up on results, branding the latter as the "trouble shooter" test. Dr. Thornton states that the soil and plant tests do not supplant any of the information which one may already have on soils but, instead, provide means of obtaining additional material in an economical, rapid way.

At present 72 county agents in the State have soil- and plant-testing kits, and at least that number of kits may be found among vocational agricultural teachers. Mr. Enfield states that there are in excess of 400 kits now in use by county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, gardeners, canners, fertilizer concerns, and florists. Although the policy has been to attempt to confine distribution of the kits to Indiana, 50 kits have been sent to Canada, Honduras, Texas, Michigan, Tennessee, Washington, Kentucky, Ohio, and several other States.

Results from the more than 50,000 soil samples that have been tested, exclusive of samples tested by commercial concerns and by the Soil Conservation Service, have shown that the testing kit is adapted to Indiana conditions, and, further, it has definitely established a uniformity in the testing of soils and plants throughout the State. The increasing use of this equipment will mean not only a saving of thousands of dollars to Hoosier farmers in their purchase of fertilizers of the proper analyses, but it will mean the production of crops of higher yield and better quality that should bring a larger aggregate of money when marketed.

The wide use of this soil- and plant-testing equipment in Indiana can be attributed to the fact that it is rapid, economical in cost, easy to operate, reliably accurate, and adapted to the testing of small fields and areas.

The Children's Clothing Box

Brings New Ideas to Maine Mothers

TWO THOUSAND Maine women were influenced by the Extension Service last year who would not have been reached except for the fine cooperation of extension agents and local people in setting a good idea to work.

For 5 years home demonstration agents had held meetings on "dressing the children." More and more of those attending adopted the practices taught, but each year the number of new cooperators grew less. The problem was how to reach mothers of young children outside the organized groups. Helen Spaulding, extension clothing specialist, in trying to solve the difficulty, asked this question: "As mothers are unable to come to meetings, why not put children's clothes in traveling cases and send them about the State to visit the homes where mothers can examine them at their convenience?"

Under Miss Spaulding's direction, children's-clothing boxes—one for each home demonstration agent—were prepared at the State office. In them were placed children's garments that were attractive, comfortable, reasonable in price, and easy to make. These included suits and dresses for boys and girls, zipper play outfits for winter weather, and sun suits for summer. Many good patterns were put in each box with mimeographed circulars telling what to do and why.

When the community women met to plan extension work for the year, the home demonstration agent explained the purpose of the children's-clothing box, and usually the local clothing leader would assume responsibility for it.

She would arrange with three or four mothers in different neighborhoods to keep the box in their homes for a few days and to invite the other mothers to come and see it. When all who wished had examined the garments, copied the patterns, and taken the circulars, the clothing leader would send the box to the next community, and so on until the county was served.

The box was returned finally to the home demonstration agent who checked its contents and made the necessary replacements or added new material.

What about results? Well, 310 groups included the children's-clothing box in their program of work for 1935. By the time the 14 boxes had gone a little more than half the rounds, 2,117 mothers had examined them. They reported that they had cut 4,076 patterns from those which the boxes contained and had made 1,967 garments for their little folks.

Said Agnes Gibbs, home demonstration agent in Cumberland County, "The children's-clothing box has been of more value in interesting mothers of young children in extension work than anything else done this year."

Said Mrs. Emma D. Vose: "Many, many thanks for the patterns which I have had to use. They have certainly helped me and saved money for me in sewing for my children."

Mrs. Jennie Manley said, "I have seen the box of children's garments, and it has been a great help. It is a fine plan to send the box of materials around so that everyone may see it."

A good idea, carefully developed, plus friendly cooperation between extension agents and rural women, solved the problem. The children's-clothing boxes are still traveling.

Radio Stimulates Discussion

A unique use of an automobile radio was made by A. Rodriguez Colon, agricultural extension agent in Puerto Rico. He had hired a public car with a radio, to attend a farmers' meeting. Forty-nine farmers attended the meeting and heard a radio broadcast on soil erosion by Alberto Correa, extension supervisor, western zone, Puerto Rico. Not satisfied with just having the farmers hear the broadcast, Mr. Colon conducted a discussion with the group, basing the discussion on the talk and using an excellent example of erosion near the meeting place to drive home the point. The best methods of preventing erosion were included in the discussion.

M. F. Barrus, director of extension on the island, commenting on the activity, says: "This method of bringing our radio program to farmers in sections of the island where there are no radios is rather unique, I think, and as the cost is relatively small I consider it a very practical way of enabling our farmers to hear the broadcasts. The discussion, exemplified by local erosion conditions, was also a unique method of combining audible and visual object lessons.

Texas 4-H Boys Advertise

Signs Hung in Original Way Tell of Members' Demonstrations

TEXAS 4–H club boys in Young County are calling attention to their demonstrations in 1936 by the use of unusual signs hung in conspicuous places along the highways and byways, reports D. A. Adam, Young County agricultural agent, Texas.

Many of the 250 4–H club boys of Young County have added original ideas in hanging the signs in order to attract even more attention to their demonstrations and to further impress the passer-by with the fact that 4–H club boys live on the farm.

The signs, in many cases, are cut in the shape of pigs, steers, or chickens. The signs are 12 by 24 inches with the name of the county and the year printed across the top. In the center is a four-leaf clover, symbol of 4–H club work; and below the clover is printed "To Make the Best Better." At the bottom the name of the club boy and the club to which he belongs are printed.

This original plan of starring 4–H club work was worked out in a discussion of plans for 1936 4–H club work in Young County in a joint meeting of the Young County Agricultural Council and the Young County 4–H Club Council.

In order to have the signs uniform and to save expense to Young County 4–H club members, several civic and county organizations made it possible for every boy who actually began a demonstration to receive a sign free.

To further create interest in this movement, a contest is being sponsored in Young County with cash prizes to the boy who hangs his sign in the most attractive manner, where the greatest number of people can see it, as well as the most original idea in hanging his sign displaying the Texas Centennial idea.

The winner will be selected from each 4–H club, and then the winners from the clubs will be judged on the basis of each commissioner's precinct, and it is from the four thus selected that the county winner will be chosen.

In going down each designated State highway, as well as almost any byroad in Young County, passers-by can see these signs displayed. If they should stop to see the demonstration, in all cases a 4–H club boy will greet visitors with a smile and an invitation to see his demonstration as well as the records of the progress.

This movement in Young County has given 4–H club work stimulation because of the fact that in order to display a sign a boy must be actually doing the work.

The boys of Young County are proud of having a demonstration to show the world that they are 4–H club members.

What Is Sheep Club Worth to the Community?

Producing 1,034 sheep, with 214 ewes yet to lamb this year, placing 100 purebred rams in stud service, and furnishing 122 purebred ewes as foundation stock in other clubs or flocks is the 10-year record of the Granville 4–H Sheep Club in McHenry County, N. Dak., a record which demonstrates the value of a constructively organized 4–H club in a community.

The Granville club was organized in 1927, with a membership of seven boys, by S. M. Thorfinnson, then Smith-Hughes instructor in the Granville schools and now agricultural-adjustment agent in Sargent County. Since then 26 boys have completed 2 or more years of work and are no longer members of the club. There are 11 members enrolled in the club this year. Fifteen of the 26 ex-members are still in the sheep business in the community. Two of these ex-members—Milton Trana and Jay Strandberg—have acted as local leaders of the club since Mr. Thorfinnson left the community.

The club has been producing purebred and grade Shropshire sheep. The placing of the 100 purebred rams in the community and adjoining communities has had a very definite influence upon the flocks located there. The 122 purebred ewes sold have helped others to get started with better sheep, some 50 head of these having been purchased this spring by Mr. Thorfinnson for 4–H work in his present county. The boys have sold 321 lambs through regular market channels since the club was first organized. The 15 ex-members now have 151 purebred ewes and 142 grade ewes in their flocks in addition to this year's crop of lambs. Jay Strandberg, now local leader, has the largest flock—35 purebred ewes. The 11 members of the club have 33 purebred ewes and 36 grade ewes besides this year's crop of lambs. Oswald Trana has the largest flock, consisting of 15 purebred ewes.

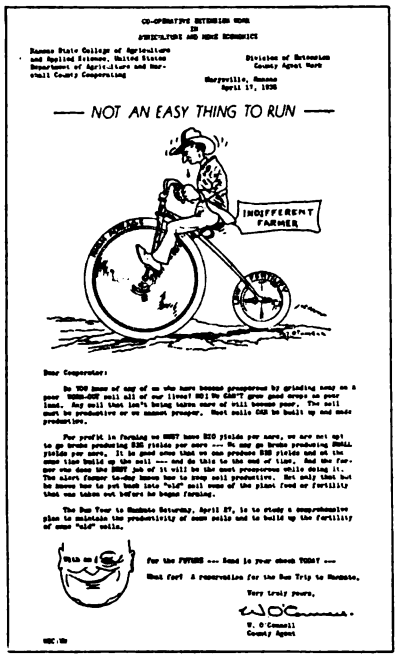
In addition to producing good sheep, the boys have learned the sheep business from the bottom up. They know how to feed, how to fit for show, how to block, how to shear, and how to show. They have had a show flock at the Northwest Fair every year since 1929 and have showed different years at both the Grand Forks and Fargo fairs, winning many ribbons. In the showmanship contests, the members have been very successful, winning first honors at the Northwest Fair every year since 1929. At the State fair at Fargo, a member of the Granville club won first in 1929, and the same honor in 1933 at the State fair at Grand Forks. In 1929 a member was chosen as one of the outstanding livestock members in the State and was given a trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

THE fourteenth annual 4–H club tour broke all attendance records for similar meetings in Illinois between June 9 and 11 when 4,123 club members and their leaders attended the gathering at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Ford County led in county representation with 254 members and leaders.

HOME demonstration agents from six South Texas counties report a successful 2-day leisure camp for home demonstration club women at La Quinta Hotel on Corpus Christi Bay. The agents conducting the camp were Effie McClane, Kleberg County; Erma Wines, Jim Wells County; Louise Hogue, Brooks County; Linda Sears, Live Oak County; Dosca Hale, Nueces County; and Apolline Cobb, San Patricio County.

Picture and Colors Used in

Effective Circular Letters


— NOT AN EASY THING TO RUN —

INDIFFERENT FARMER

MORE and more county agents are singing that song, "I'm going to sit right down and write myself a letter", and they mean circular letters. Maybe they are not bigger and better, but they surely are better letters.

County Agent "Pat" O'Connell of Marshall County, Kans., goes in for illustrations in preparing his circular letters. Although "Pat" has a drawing hand, many of his pictures are copied from various sources to illustrate the chief topic of the letter. Mr. O'Connell says, "I have a filing system of my own, and I save cartoons that I find from time to time and which I think I might use in making up a letter. I sometimes copy, many are original, and some are made up of parts of various cartoons.

"In regard to the reactions from readers, I feel that they enjoy these cartoons much more than they do just a regular letter. I think that they are more apt to stop and read a letter that is cartooned, especially if the illustration is of the story-telling type", continues Mr. O'Connell.

The pictures are not the only outstanding thing about his circular letters. The mimeograph impressions are exceptional, being clear, distinct, and easily read. The subject-matter material is short, for the most part less than half a page, in concise, well-written paragraphs emphasizing the extension activity under consideration.

Through the use of color, Mr. O'Connell's cartoons are made doubly attractive, and these colored illustrations jump right off the paper to catch your eye. The colors are used as a part of the cartoon, whereas the balance of the sheet is printed in black. To accomplish the results desired with color, Mr. O'Connell makes use of two stencils in some cases, whereas in others the ink pad of the mimeograph is "spot" colored to get the desired effect. "It takes a bit more work and an extra stencil, in some cases, as well as a variety of colored inks", says Mr. O'Connell, "but it pays in the added interest which the letters carry."

Mr. O'Connell has also found that illustrated posters announcing extension meetings or other projects can be produced very cheaply and in large quantities with his mimeograph.

What Do Indiana Farm Folks Read?

WHAT do men and women on the farm read in their daily papers and how can they be reached more effectively through the news-writing channel is a vital question to the extension agent. Some light is thrown on this old problem by a study conducted in Indiana with 25 daily newspapers by Glenn W. Sample, formerly an assistant county agent, and now assistant in extension publicity in that State.

The study showed that all farmers subscribed to a newspaper, 87 percent to a daily newspaper, and 53 percent to a weekly newspaper. They spent from 10 minutes to 4 hours each day reading their newspapers, or an average of 61 minutes each day. The farmers rated their preference in the kinds of farm news in this order: Farm market news, advice of county extension agent, agricultural-college experiments, agricultural editorials, straight farm news, news of farmer cooperatives, 4–H club news, farm-production records, weekly county-agent notes, articles by local farmers, and local correspondence and announcements. They indicated a general desire for timely and seasonal stories on agricultural subjects. More than 94 percent of the farmers read county-agent weekly news notes in the newspapers.

Farm women indicated great preference for local feature stories about other women. About two-thirds of the farm women included in the study were satisfied with their present newspaper service. They indicated that they would like more hints on timesavers, cooking, churning, budgeting, poultry production, and beautifying the home. In general, there is a desire for more home-economics news and more experiences of other women.

It was shown that in Indiana the daily newspaper had been, except in rare instances, a willing cooperator in the county agricultural extension system, according to the county agents. More than 60 percent of the newspapers sent reporters regularly to cover the county extension agents' offices.

The study was based on letters sent to 125 farmers in 25 counties, 200 letters sent to farmers in all counties, letters sent to 50 vocational agriculture teachers, all county agents, farm organization officials, 25 newspapers, and the officials of the Hoosier State Press Association.

With farmers spending an average of 61 minutes each day on the daily newspaper, reading the county-agent weekly news notes, and with the newspaper as a willing cooperator, it would seem that the opportunities in this field would be well worth developing in any extension county.

THE EXTENSION DIGEST is the name of a new publication launched by the Arkansas Extension Service to service its county agents and home demonstration agents with new subject matter resulting from researches in Arkansas and other States.

The purpose of the Digest, a quarterly publication, is to serve as a clearing house for things new in agriculture and home economics based on conclusive results of investigations by the Arkansas College of Agriculture and results by experiment stations of other States which are applicable to Arkansas. Contributors to this publication are the extension subject-matter specialists and college staff members concerned with research affairs.

Mississippi Delta County . . .

Builds Up Soil Fertility

Inspecting a fine growth of hairy vetch.

COAHOMA COUNTY, MISS., is in the rich delta country. For a long time the farmers thought they had an inexhaustible soil that could not be worn out. In fact, they thought so until about 5 years ago when County Agent Harris Barnes launched his drive to plant legumes and build up the soil in the county. He pointed out that it had been some 40 years since the Mississippi River overflowed this county and restored the fertility to the worn land. He induced a number of farmers to plant winter legumes. For instance, 4 years ago this fall Mr. Anderson, a local planter, put in a small acreage of hairy vetch on land that normally produced approximately 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Following a good vetch crop, he averaged approximately 400 pounds of lint per acre on the same land. The next fall he planted two carloads of vetch and peas and last fall about three carloads of winter cover crops.

It doesn't take long for such news to travel nor much encouragement from the county agent to get other farmers to try out the winter cover crops after such a demonstration. Last fall about 50,000 acres of winter legumes were planted and plowed under this spring. There is scarcely a plantation in the county which is not growing some bur-clover, hairy vetch, or Austrian peas. Winter cover crops and soil-improving legumes are now grown and turned under on nearly one-half of every acre in the county planted to cotton. Delegations of farmers from three States have come to see for themselves how Coahoma County is building up its soil fertility.

An important factor in the soil-building program has been the cooperation of other organizations, both of the city and country. The farm committee of the local chamber of commerce was selected with the advice of the county agent, and included some of the leading farmers, bankers, wholesale and retail merchants, and representatives of the production credit association. These men met with the agent to consider the kind of county program which should be undertaken, as well as methods of getting the cooperation of all the farmers of the county. "It has been my experience", says County Agent Barnes, "that such a committee can do more toward putting over the extension program in 1 year than a county agent can do personally in years and years. The committee keeps the agent's feet on solid ground and prevents the encouraging of some impractical methods in the county."

More recently the value of summer legumes, such as the late-maturing varieties of soybeans, has claimed the attention of the county leaders interested in soil fertility. The Delta Experiment Station has found that the Mamloxi soybean over a long period of years has produced a greater yield of beans than any other variety and is a real soil-building bean. The county adopted the Mamloxi soybean for soil-building purposes and for the production of beans for grain.

To start the ball rolling, last year a local cottonseed-oil mill gave to the farm committee 100 bushels of Mamloxi soybeans, which were distributed to farmers of the county in 1- and 2-bushel lots for experimental and demonstration purposes. Seventy farmers tried out the beans on all types of soils and under favorable and unfavorable conditions. Each of the 70 farmers returned to the county agent in the fall the amount of seed which had been given him and saved the rest of the beans for seed purposes. Much valuable experience on the growing of these soybeans in the county has been gained and the data are available to all farmers.

The cotton-acreage-control program has accelerated the progress of the soil-building practices in the county. The acreage removed from cotton has been used to develop a better-balanced system of farming on many plantations. The use of these acres presents a problem which the agent, the committee, and the leading farmers are studying.

Part of the success of the soil-building program is due to the series of feature articles appearing in the papers of Memphis, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; and New Orleans, La.; which were written by the extension editor. They brought in hundreds of letters from farmers in four States which made the local farmers proud of their program and interested in making it work. The farmers of Coahoma County do not have to be convinced of the value of soil conservation. They know what it means in their own county and are ready to work together for a balanced agriculture in the county, the State, and the Nation.

Farmers on tour! Plowing under vetch and bur-clover to make real "pay dirt."

Emergency Program Aids

Wind-Eroded States

ABOUT half of the land to be listed in the emergency wind-erosion program, or more than 4 million acres, was ready to hold the water on the land before the rains of early summer. The funds for this emergency program were made available to the southern Great Plains area by an act of Congress approved February 29, 1936, and the campaign was started early in March. The States of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are cooperating in this work which calls for the listing of 8,252,585 acres of land subject to wind erosion.

Texas stood at the top of the list with 1,300,804 acres listed before the rains, and Colorado was a close second, having listed 1,056,560 acres.

Reports from officials of the Soil Conservation Service and testimony from scores of farmers and ranchmen indicated that the rains can be stored in the soil as an insurance of abundant vegetative growth which alone will hold the soil. One farmer near Conlon, Tex., estimated that 5½ inches of rain fell on his farm during 2 weeks. By actual tests it was found that this moisture penetrated 34 inches into the soil where water was held by contour lister furrows on a field. Moisture penetrated only 21 inches on adjoining land that was not contoured. On contoured pasture land, moisture penetrated to a depth of 33 inches and only 13 inches on pasture that was not contour-furrowed.

Another rancher of Hereford, Tex., had a moisture penetration to a depth of 37 inches on blown-out wheatland listed on the contour after a 6½-inch rainfall extending over a period of 10 days. On adjoining wheatland listed in straight rows, the moisture penetration was only 20 inches, showing the advantage of contour listed over land farmed in the ordinary way of 17 inches moisture penetration.

A Colorado farmer found that an average of 4½ inches of rain in the month of May resulted in moisture penetration of 44 inches on contoured land as compared with 35 inches on land farmed in straight rows.

At Liberal, Kans., a farmer found that the average moisture penetration was 36 inches on terraced land worked on the contour as compared with 24 inches penetration on adjoining land farmed in the ordinary way.

As vegetation to hold the soil in place is the best insurance against wind erosion, the listing which is saving the moisture in the soils is a big step in the fight against the waste and suffering caused by dust storms.

The work has been supervised by the State wind-erosion-control committee in each State. Each county in the area subject to wind erosion also set up a county wind-erosion committee which in turn selected one farmer in each township or community as township chairman. Much of the success of the work is due to the efforts and advice of the county agents who were responsible for the educational work and often also served as secretary for the county committee.

Listing the rest of the 8 million acres subject to blowing in the southern Great Plains area will go ahead as rapidly as possible.

Negro Farmers in Alabama

Operate a Curb Market

IN AN EFFORT to solve the problem of converting the surplus farm produce into cash, and to stimulate further interest in the diversification of crops, the farmers of Macon County, Ala., with the assistance of the county agent, R. T. Thurston, and the home agent, Mrs. L. R. Daly, organized a curb-market association in October 1935.

To begin with, the equipment consisted of two tables placed along the sidewalk of a vacant lot, but the business soon outgrew such limited accommodations, and there arose the need for more adequate facilities. The farmers themselves furnished most of the material and labor for the construction of a curb-market building, which has such conveniences as running water, a rest room, and sufficient counter space for 20 sellers.

The market has operated for 3 hours every Tuesday and Saturday since its opening, with an average of five sellers a day and a monthly receipt of $60.

Among the products that have been made or grown by the rural people, for which they find a ready market, are: Garden, poultry and dairy products; cured meats, sausage, sirup, water-ground meal; potatoes, peas, sugarcane, and such articles of handicraft as split-oak chairs, baskets, walking sticks, shuck mats, children's clothing, and housewives' aprons.

The market is located at Greenwood, a residential section, near Tuskegee Institute.

This effort marks the beginning of a cooperative marketing program for the farmers of Macon County. They have pledged themselves to work with the extension agents toward perfecting an organization, not only for the selling of farm produce, but for the buying cooperatively of such commodities as seeds and fertilizers.

Using What They Have

THE means for more beautiful and comfortable rural homes lie about us on every hand, frequently unrecognized and undeveloped. Home demonstration agents are helping farm women to recognize and develop them, as these pictures show. Not only in America but all over the world women are beginning to think of a better use of natural resources on the farm for the home and the family. At their recent meeting, the Associated Country Women of the World selected this subject for intensive study during the next 3 years. Perhaps before many years the full utilization of resources and advantages peculiar to the farm may become more general.

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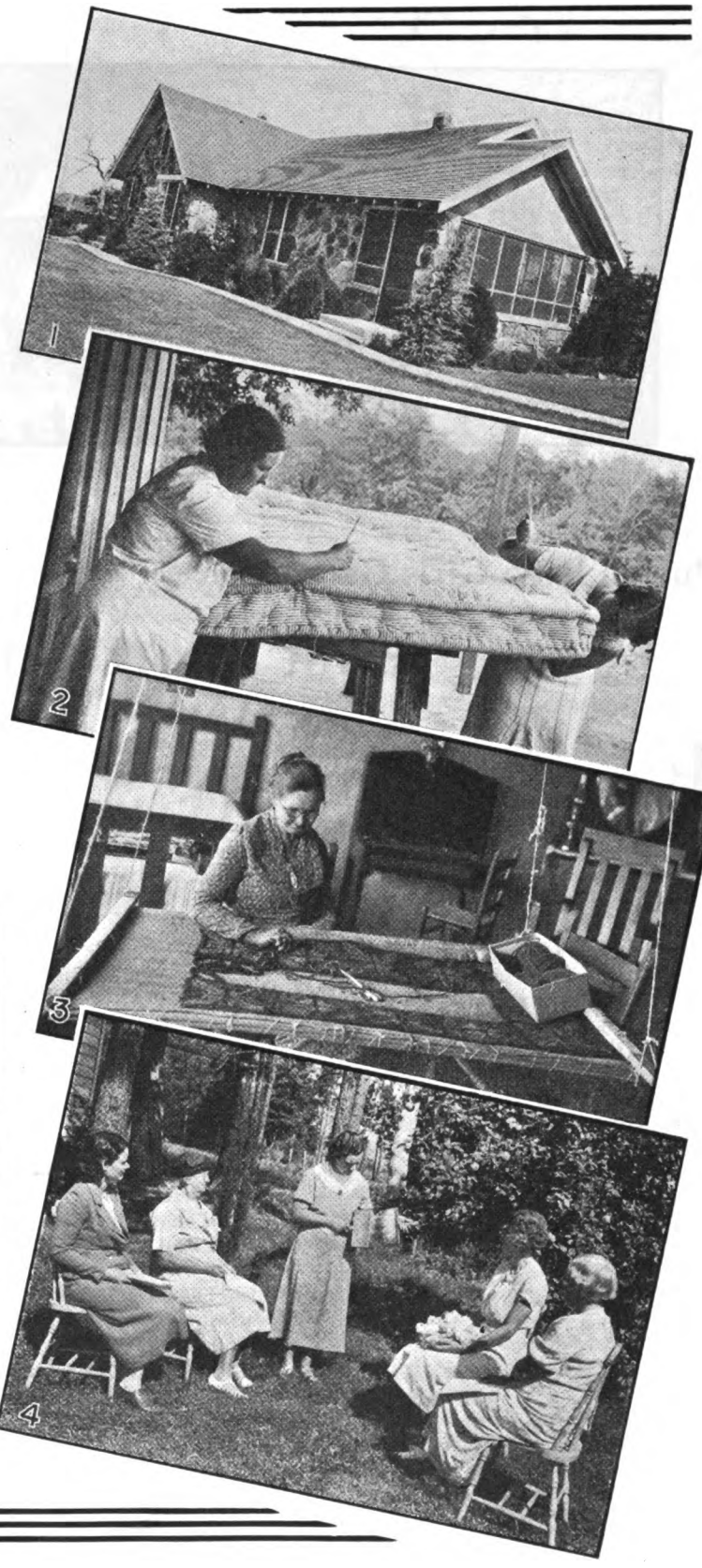
1. An Oklahoma home built from rock picked up on the farm.
2. Thousands of southern farm homes have turned their surplus cotton into excellent mattresses.
3. Hooked rugs from home-grown wool or rags have beautified many a farm home.
4. Oregon women learning to card their own wool from which they make rugs and many other beautiful things for the home.
5. Pottery made from clay found on a North Carolina farm.



A 4–H girls' club in Puerto Rico holds a business meeting.

Puerto Rico Girls Gather for First Short Course

EARLY in August about 40 girls from every section of Puerto Rico gathered at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, for their first 4–H club short course. Each girl represented an organized 4–H club and had successfully completed her club work. These girls, as the other 800 girls enrolled in club work on the island, had carried on a production project in raising rabbits or poultry or growing a garden and also two homemaking activities, such as home beautification, clothing, or foods.

The eight home demonstration agents who organize and conduct these clubs came to the university to assist at the short course under the direction of Maria Orcasitas, assistant director of extension work on the island. In addition, six new agents took up their duties by helping during the week and becoming familiar with the work done since July 1, 1934, when extension work was started in Puerto Rico.

Members of Faculty Instruct

Instruction was given in home industries, canning, poultry, and gardening, with the help of some of the university faculty. An interesting feature was the song contest. Many of the old folk songs of the island have been collected and issued in a bulletin by the Extension Service. Each of the club girls coming to the short course learned at least three of these songs. The beautiful old song which proved the most popular at the song contest is now the 4–H club song of Puerto Rico. A health contest interested the girls in those conditions which make for good health, and contests in other projects such as canning and clothing were very popular.

Home-Demonstration Day

One of the big events of the week was home-demonstration day when women from all sections of the island who have been home demonstrators in canning, in home beautification, or kitchen improvement were invited to come to the university. It was a big day for both the women and the girls.

The home-industries work attracted a great deal of attention. Each agent brought with her samples of the articles which had been made for sale by the women and girls in her district. Many beautiful rugs, mats, articles of embroidery, hand-made lace, and carved native woods, purses of coconut fiber, and unique articles made of tropical products were brought. This gave the women and girls many ideas on standardization of quality and the variety of articles which could be made from native material, and the instruction offered was eagerly received.

In preparing for this first short course, Miss Orcasitas attended the girls' short course in Florida and visited extension workers in a number of the Southern States and the Federal office in Washington. In successfully completing its first 4–H short course, Puerto Rico, the youngest Extension Service, has passed a milestone in developing a service which will help the rural people of the island to help themselves in arriving at a more satisfactory life.

Recipe for Home-made Recreation

The unique system of rural entertainment in Rusk County, Wis., sponsored by County Agent C. O. Ebling, has created interest in several States. In response to constant demands from leaders of 4–H club, homemaker, and community groups, Mr. Ebling, in cooperation with local school authorities, organized a county program committee which worked out a system for supplying home-made recreation to small communities.

This group meets, getting together all available information that can be used for seasonal programs and parties such as Halloween, Thanksgiving, or Christmas. This material is gone over, and the best is selected for a bulletin prepared by the offices of the county agent and county superintendent of schools. Only material suitable for use in the small schoolroom is selected.

Notices are sent to all community clubs, rural teachers, leaders of 4–H and homemakers' clubs, and parent-teacher associations, asking each organization to send one or two representatives to a meeting at which time the scheduled program is put on as a demonstration, following the program in the prepared bulletin. After the program has been demonstrated, each representative is given a bulletin, and questions are answered regarding the program. Fortified with this assistance, the leaders go back to their communities and, with the help of the bulletin, put on their own programs. In this manner, the programs go into every community in the county. It is estimated that 60 percent of the communities have adopted this method of program presentation.

Visual Aids

Visual aids, such as film strips and charts, from Iowa State College were shown in 6,929 meetings during 1935 before about 636,000 persons.

My Point of View

A Good Sign

Never before was agricultural extension work so useful as it is just now in Greene County. We have had the largest number of voluntary office callers asking for information this year of any year in our history.

Because of the A. A. A. program we have been able to convince many people, approximately 500 in all, that the office does have a program in which they are interested, outside of the A. A. A. activities. When we were holding A. A. A. meetings we took time to discuss outlook information pertaining to various projects, and our recommendations have helped the farmer to get better information and yields.

This has come about as a result of coordination of the regular and emergency programs.—*C. C. Keller, county agricultural agent, Greene County, Mo.*

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Yang and Yin Again

The article on page 72 of the May issue of the Extension Service Review seems to give me credit for originating the "Yang and Yin" idea. It was not mine but came from Prof. Belle Northrup, Teachers College, Columbia University.—*Ouida Midkiff, clothing specialist, Miss.*

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From the County Viewpoint

Carbon County, Wyo., covers 8,007 square miles, and the communities are scattered. The nearest community with a homemakers' group is 42 miles from the county seat and the farthest, 115 miles. These communities are centers unto themselves, and such a county is not only scattered physically but mentally as well.

At a meeting concerned with the development of a county advisory council composed of the presidents and secretaries of the individual homemakers' groups, a plan was devised to help the women see the county as a whole. The secretaries of the clubs went to a wall map and marked with large-headed pins the territory from which their clubs drew for membership and upon which the work in their clubs exerted an influence. Following this, the presidents filled in on a circular chart the number of homes represented in their club membership, the number of homes not represented in the club memberships but which were influenced by the extension program, and the number of homes not represented in the memberships but which should be represented. These individual circles were joined by lines to a major circle labeled "The County Advisory Council."

This served as an introduction to a discussion of extension problems from a county viewpoint. The council, because of this, was better able to make county decisions and to embark on the development of a coordinated county program.—*John J. McElroy, formerly county agricultural agent, Carbon County, Wyo., and now crops and soils specialist.*

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Facts from the Record

Two men will live side by side on equally good farms, work equally hard, under the same sun and in the same rain; one will succeed and one will fail. We say it results from good or bad management. Some men succeed without keeping records. It is true that we can make a long trip without a map and get back in time for dinner without a compass, but these things are a great help to ordinary folks, and most of us are ordinary.

The farm-management service of the Extension Service furnishes the farmer with a record book; they teach him to use it for a minute or two each day; they help him to check the book once each year, and at the end of the year they summarize his farm operations and return his book. He can put his finger on the weak factor of his farm management, and through the recommendations of the Extension Service and his own cooperative efforts corrections can be made.

One man's program was good in every respect, except his income per cow—it was $24; the average for the other record keepers was $65. He joined a cow-testing association, a thing he could not see during its 6 years of operation.—*Paul M. Barrett, county agent, Cheboygan, Mich.*

In Praise of the Potato

Of all the types of 4–H club work in agriculture, the potato club possesses the greatest potentialities in Pennsylvania. First of all, it fits into the needs of most of our communities. The initial cost for a 2-bushel sack of seed is low; the commodity is bulky, not fragile, easily handled and stored both at the beginning and close of the season. Over a period of years the returns are gratifying.

It lends itself admirably to sponsorship by service clubs, chambers of commerce, and similar business groups wishing to further town-country relationships.

Educationally, it embraces the fields of agronomy, botany, entomology, plant pathology, and agricultural economics (grading and marketing).

Field comparisons of disease-free, or certified, seed with home seed provide striking lessons which can be readily seen, hence more vividly appreciated.—*Allen L. Baker, State club leader, Pa.*

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For and by the 4-H Clubs

The Jamestown, Va., 4–H Girls Club Camp was the scene last week of our fifteenth annual encampment. Members of each club in the county had a definite part assigned to them on the program prior to their coming to the camp—vespers, evening program, recreation, hand work, and the like. The only outside assistance was rendered by a physician and nurse who conducted the health contest, a musical director, and the district agent who helped with work in judging. All camp officials from the director down were 4–H club members, and everyone attending the camp had a definite part in the program.

Even the home demonstration agent had a good time. The only complaint was that of the Negro cook who said, "These here chil'en didn't bring nothing with them but their apple tights."

Without the annual encampment it would be very difficult to carry on the leadership training work in James City County, Va.—*Mabel P. Massey, county home demonstration agent, James City County, Va.*

Florida Family Makes Record

in Utilizing Extension Service

A FAMILY enterprise of gardening and canning in Citrus County, Fla., can be traced directly to a 1916 tomato club of Manatee County, Fla., when the Bethea family had their first home-demonstration club work. This self-sustaining home industry, headed by 82-year-old Giles Bethea, is composed of four generations, all directly interested in extension work.

One of the daughters had 2 years' club work in Pasco County, winning second place in her one-tenth acre garden in 1917. Miss Bethea, together with the rest of the family, canned 600 containers of a variety of vegetables in no. 2 cans and 700 in no. 3 cans. They also canned 130 quarts of huckleberries in glass. Another daughter paid her school expenses from her canning and other club work, winning first prize with her one-tenth acre club project, and was one of the short-course scholarship winners at Tallahassee. She was also awarded her certificate for the 4 years' work completed. Leroy Bethea, a son, was in a corn club in 1918. He produced 80 bushels of corn on his club acre and won a short-course scholarship at Gainesville. In 1920 Mattie Bethea was in a tomato club in Alachua County, winning first prize. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mr. Bethea have been club members ever since they were old enough to become members. Two of them have won scholarships to the State short course.

Granddaughter a Prize Winner

Frances Pratt of Gadsden County, Fla., a granddaughter, has an interesting record in 4–H club work also. Winner of the posture contest while in Citrus County, she moved to Gadsden and won the county health contest in 1931 and represented her county in the State contest during girls' 4–H short course each time. Her sister, Annie Laurie Pratt, is now president of the Homosassa Club in Citrus County.

Just to keep up the family reputation, Mrs. Henry W. Bethea, a daughter-in-law of Mr. Giles Bethea, is president of the Alachua County Council of Home Demonstration Work and has been prominent in the work for many years. For the past 4 years she has participated in the State canning and canning-budget contests among home demonstration women, winning third and second prizes.

Mr. Bethea, 81 years old, who has been gardening and canning with four generations of descendants ever since one of the Bethea girls joined a tomato club in 1916.

Moving to Homosassa, Citrus County, Fla., in 1934 for a winter of fishing and hunting, Mr. Bethea's "yen" for gardening asserted itself a short time after his arrival in late October. He planted a rented plot 40 by 50 feet near his home. In February the family had the first vegetables from his winter garden.

Trades Canned Foods

With the success of this garden he concluded to remain longer than the winter and plant a spring garden. He rented another plot of ground and then a third and soon was operating three different gardens of about 1¼ acres in all. Mr. Bethea did most of the work in the gardens, and his wife and daughters canned the produce.

Mr. Bethea says that his idea and plan is to can enough so that he can trade for other foods which he cannot raise. Accordingly, different vegetables were exchanged with neighbors to insure greater variety for home use. With canned goods and fresh vegetables from their gardens, they bought fruit, including peaches, pears, plums, and figs, which they also canned. They made jams, preserves, jellies, and marmalades from fruit bought with home-grown vegetables. In addition, there were canned beans exchanged for hens so that the family could have eggs and fryers to eat. Vegetables and canned goods were sold to buy the seed for planting a second time.

Besides the products canned and sold from the gardens, five families were furnished all the vegetables they cared to use and 100 chickens and a pig were fed.

Effective Annual Report Mimeographed

Presenting a mimeographed annual report to 42 magistrates who constitute the county court was an idea of the extension agents of Washington County, Tenn. Interest of the magistrates was stimulated by the reading of effective achievements in the county extension program which they were able to do at their leisure.

The report began with the part that agriculture takes in the welfare of the county, the general activities of the extension program, 4–H club work, and cooperative marketing, and continued with the results of various cooperative endeavors. The values and results of rural resettlement, agricultural adjustment, soil conservation, and other cooperative enterprises were given prominent consideration. The proper emphasis was given to outstanding material by the use of illustrations and all-capital words, as well as by hand lettering. This report was the work of Raymond Rosson, county agent, and his assistants, Hugh Felts and Vernon Sims.

Alpha to Omega

A "Manual of Group Discussion" that just about covers the subject from "A to Z" has been issued by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Experiment Station and Extension Service.

It is listed as circular 446 and gives advice, examples, and guides to aid rural groups in organizing and conducting discussion meetings.

Attractively bound in blue paper and containing 184 pages, single copies will be sent free upon request to a limited number of organized groups and offices in Illinois. The circular is available to others at 35 cents a copy.

Community Achievement Show

An Outstanding Annual Event

THOUSANDS of Boone County, Iowa, folks look forward to their annual achievement show as a community enterprise, though the show itself is held in the city of Boone.

This show started in 1925 when provisions had to be made for the annual showing of 4–H club exhibits and O. W. Beeler was county agent. "Ever since the beginning," says Harley Walker, the present county agent, "the people of the rural sections and the citizens of Boone have worked together to make the show a success."

The show is managed by the Boone County Agricultural Association, a corporation, which was organized for the sole purpose of holding this annual achievement program. The committees during 1935 received contributions from more than 130 business firms, the county farm bureau, and other sources. The money was used for expenses and prizes which annually amount to between $2,000 and $2,500. About one-half of the money comes from State funds, and the balance is provided by local subscriptions and donations.

Several hundred 4–H club boys and girls exhibit crops, livestock, or home products, depending upon their individual projects. In addition, there is a keen rivalry among adult groups having exhibits at the show.

The Boone Garden Club, a live-wire organization, sponsors the annual flower show as a part of the activity. It is said to be one of the finest flower shows in the State.

The climax of the 3-day achievement program is the annual parade of floats arranged by 4-H clubs, township farm bureaus, business firms, organizations, and individuals. The theme chosen for the 1935 parade was "We build today on yesterday's foundations," and every float in the mile-and-a-half parade contributed to this idea.

"When the last evening comes one pauses for a moment and finds that many different groups and individuals have worked together and spent hours of time for the mutual satisfaction of having a successful achievement day. The show is a means of building close friendships among groups and individuals of the town and county," says County Agent Walker.

Equitable Distribution

Of 4-H Prize Money in Pennsylvania

IN ORDER to avoid the harmful influence of excessive prices paid for advertising purposes for champion and reserve champion steers exhibited by 4–H club members and to provide equitable distribution of such excessive prices to all members who have striven for the championship and are entitled to their share of the rewards, the following plan has been worked out in the Pennsylvania 4–H Livestock Show and Sale, reports Allen L. Baker, State club leader.

The owner of the grand champion steer receives a sum equal to double the sale average price per pound, provided the sale of the grand champion is made at a figure equal to or in excess of that figure. By "sale average" is meant the average price per pound received at the State farm show sale for all 4–H club steers except grand champion and reserve champion.

The owner of the reserve champion receives one and one-half times the sale average price per pound, provided sale is made at a figure equal to or in excess of that amount.

In no case will members receive more than one and one-half times the sale average, even though higher prices may be bid for their animals. Amounts in excess of one and one-half times the sale average paid for such animals will be added to the fund to be prorated among all members.

The total of sums in excess of twice sale average for grand champion and one and one-half times sale average for reserve champion shall be divided equally among all the remaining members who have competed for State show honors, including those eliminated in county round-ups.

Three percent of net amount due each member shall be deducted by the management to cover expense of hay, grain, bedding, auctioneer, and sales expense. This 3 percent deduction is to be made after share of surplus has been added to actual sales receipts for steers; or, in case of champion and reserve champion, the 3 percent is calculated after deduction of excess sales receipts from actual selling price.

Through the operation of this plan, 174 4–H baby-beef club members received a bonus of $2.16 each in the 1935 show and sale.

Arkansas Extension Work Reaches 25 Percent of Farm Women

A home-demonstration club member in almost one-quarter of all Arkansas rural homes, or, to be exact, 24.59 percent, was the record of home demonstration agents in Arkansas in 1935. Each of these 42,351 women undertook a demonstration on her own farm or home with the advice and help of the home-demonstration agent and State staff. The women were organized in 1,663 home-demonstration clubs, a record number of clubs in the State.

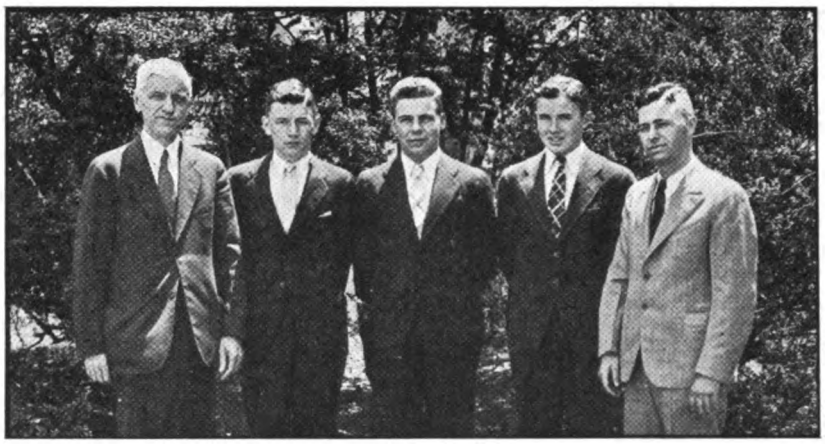
The southeast district, with 375 home-demonstration clubs and a total of 9,249 members, led the rest in the percentage of farm homes carrying on a home demonstration with 31.66 percent of the rural homes in the county represented in the home-demonstration clubs.

The second place was held by the southwest district, with 333 clubs representing 24 percent of the farm homes in the district. The enrollment was 8,903 members. In the northwest district, which was third, 518 clubs were organized with a total membership of 12,156 women, representing 23.28 percent of the rural homes in the district.

Through 439 home-demonstration clubs in the northeast district, the fourth ranking district, a total of 12,043 members conducted home demonstrations in 22.4 percent of the farm homes of the district.

In addition to home-demonstration clubs, county home demonstration agents worked with 155 other adult groups, not organized as home-demonstration clubs but doing essentially the same work and having a total enrollment of 6,429 members.

The number of farm women regularly enrolled in home-demonstration club work has steadily increased from 2,000 members in 1914 to the present enrollment of more than 42,000 members. Each year the total enrollment of home-demonstration club members for the State has shown an increase over the previous year since 1914 of not less than 2,000 members each year.



Director Warburton greets the national champion dairy judging team of Iowa with their county agent, Paul Barger, of Waterloo, Iowa, just before they sail for England to compete in an international dairy judging contest.

The Tie That Binds

AFTER the Jasper County, Iowa, Blue Ribbon Snatchers' 4–H Club business meeting was over at the club agent's home one evening in the summer of 1934, one of the boys said, "Let's gather around the old piano and have a sing." At the close of that little "sing" the club agent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Knaupp, invited the boys back for a quartet try-out.

Before long a bass, tenor, and second tenor were selected, and Mr. Knaupp filled the place of baritone in the 4–H club quartet. The boys making up the quartet were Max Kreager, bass; Paul Knaupp, club agent, baritone; Earl Atwood, second tenor; and Lester Davis, tenor.

"It is interesting that members of the quartet are all from one club, The Blue Ribbon Snatchers. I also feel confident that Max, the bass, joined the club very largely because of the quartet and now is one of the outstanding members in regular project work", says County Agent Leonard Zahn.

The first public appearance was at the Jasper County 4–H club achievement show in August 1934. The boys became quite popular following their first public appearance and were called to sing at Kiwanis, the chamber of commerce, and other clubs in Newton. They also sang at club and township meetings throughout the county, including the annual club banquet.

The boys also sang at the State 4–H club convention held at Iowa State College in December 1934. Radio broadcasting was a new experience, but the home folks reported it sounded as well as the original Mills Brothers.

Reorganization of the quartet became necessary when Mr. and Mrs. Knaupp were employed in another county. Josephine Wormley, capable musician, came to the rescue and volunteered to coach the quartet. Her brother, Richard, filled the baritone vacancy left by Mr. Knaupp.

Since the beginning of the new organization, this quartet has been busy appearing on a great number of programs, some in other counties, including township meetings, club gatherings, service clubs, and the Iowa State Fair. These opportunities have broadened their acquaintance and friendships with Iowa 4–H club boys and girls.

All members of the quartet completed club projects in 1934 and 1935 and are now feeding baby beeves and colts for their 1936 project.

Insular Conservation

The soil-conservation and domestic-allotment program has been extended to include Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as was provided in section 17 (a) of the act. An insular division within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will administer the program. No payments are provided for the diversion of land from cash or home-consumption crops, but payments will be made for following approved soil-conservation practices during 1936.

Steer Feeders' Tour

One of the leading steer-feeding counties in the United States is still working on better methods of feeding, reports County Agent Louis G. Hall, of Lenawee County, Mich. This county normally feeds 500 carloads of cattle which have a finished value at normal prices of a million dollars, according to Elmer A. Beamer, president of the Michigan Livestock Exchange.

The annual county cattle tour and cattle-feeders' banquet is the big event in the extension program for cattle feeders and successfully brings to a focus the work of the year. The tour and banquet are planned by the county agent assisted by a committee of local feeders. Complete information on the cattle to be seen on the tour, the feed which has been used and the gains made are mimeographed and made available to farmers before the date of the tour. About 12 stops were made on this year's tour, held early in June, with between 100 and 125 farmers making the 12 stops and displaying great interest in the results obtained by the different methods of feeding.

After the tour the banquet was held in the community church, with 165 farmers from southern Michigan and northern Ohio and stockmen from Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, and Cleveland attending. The program included discussion of the feeders' problems and the various methods which were being tried out.

What Does the Sociologist Do?

A group conference of the sociologists of the Central States, meeting in connection with the regional conference, decided that there were three principal characteristics of the work being done by extension sociologists.

First, the rural organization work involving community planning, work with farmers' organizations and rural institutions, and conferences with rural leaders.

Second, the home and community activities, including the leisure-time programs for home and community groups, which will supply enriching cultural experiences for rural people.

Third, the sociological service which is supplied through conferences and committee work and interpretations of rural life studies. This is a service which emphasizes certain techniques bearing upon group adjustment. The democratic process of analyzing and projecting "collective forethought" is its special concern.

4–H Club Members Learn to Conserve Wildlife

Girls at the Massachusetts 4–F camp study what flies over the brook, what is in the brook, and what is on the banks of the brook.

DURING 1935 more than 100,000 boys and girls in 10 States participated in an active conservation-of-wildlife program. Other States stressed nature study in their camps and outings.

Individuals and clubs carry on a wide variety of activities, the kind depending upon the local situation and the particular interests of the boys and girls.

There are two general approaches that are being used in setting up a 4–H conservation program. In some States, as in Minnesota, the conservation of wildlife is a general activity comparable to music and drama, and is carried on by every 4–H club member. In other States, as in Oregon and Iowa, definite conservation projects are devised which are on a par with the clothing and baby-beef projects.

Perhaps the big strides made by Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas in their conservation-of-wildlife programs is due to the fact that no definite enterprise was set up. The individual was put on his own to go as far as fancy and interest carried him. It taxed his ingenuity, and the results have had a far-reaching influence. This method has reached a larger number of individuals. It is estimated that in 1935 the results of 4–H conservation activities of 1,000 members in North Dakota were more than equivalent to the work which would be done by a full-time worker. In Martin County, Minn., 4–H members rescued 3,590 pheasant and Hungarian partridge eggs from broken nests during haying season. The eggs were turned over to the State game farm at Madelia for hatching.

The definite-project approach limits the number who take up the work but gives more intensive training. Last year, in the 4–H Wildlife Propagation and Conservation Club, operating in 10 counties of Washington State, 3,000 pheasants' eggs were distributed to 84 members in 12 standard clubs by the State game commission. In addition to rearing the birds, the boys were required to carry out three other phases of wildlife conservation. Massachusetts had 908 members in 75 standard clubs in 12 counties doing "4–F" work (furs, feathers, fins, and forests), as the conservation project was named. Oregon conducted a rodent-control project in several counties. In Lane County alone, 42,817 rodents were destroyed in a 2-month contest. Utah enrolled 94 in a pheasant-rearing project outlined by the State poultry specialist.

In some States the 4–H club program correlates nature-appreciation and conservation work closely with current projects. For instance, Texas girls use autumn leaves for hooked-rug patterns; New Jersey 4–H club members tie up nature work with the forestry project, and Wisconsin girls gather wild berries for their canning projects.

County Agricultural Club Strengthens Farm Programs

Warren County, Ohio, has a most unique farmers' club, called the "Warren County Agricultural Club", organized more than a year ago. According to Lester J. Miller, county agricultural agent, this club was an outgrowth of the desire of A. A. A. committeemen to meet more frequently to discuss their problems and receive up-to-date information.

The club was organized with a charter membership of 50 farmers. At the second meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected. Their meetings are held the second Tuesday night of each month. Dinner is served at 7:30 p. m., and the remainder of the evening is spent in educational and recreational activities. This club has members from each of the 11 townships and representatives from all farm organizations in the county.

At each meeting the members of one particular township are designated to arrange the program and take charge of it for the following month. This group elects a program chairman and plans the next meeting. The programs have varied from month to month, but all have been exceedingly good. Some have been good talks with discussion afterwards, and several have been in the form of panel discussions. At the December meeting the ladies were invited and a Christmas party was held. At one meeting, the members of the local Rotary Club were invited. The program consisted of musical entertainment and a very fine address by Hon. John W. Bricker, attorney general of the State of Ohio.

The farmers are interested, for they continued the monthly meetings all last summer with an attendance of more than 40 at every meeting.

This club is now sponsoring a 4–H beef-breeding calf club in Warren County. They are setting up plans for a complete program and will assist in selecting and financing the heifer calves and will help to supervise the entire club program.

As its membership represents all the farm organizations and farm interests, its board of directors consisting of five members has been designated as the agricultural extension committee of the county. Mr. Miller, county agricultural agent, states that this committee has cooperated with him 100 percent and that the members have been of much service in planning and carrying out the agricultural extension program in Warren County.

A Country Life Conference

Pennsylvania's first country life conference was scheduled for August 24 to 27 at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, according to Willis Kerns, extension rural sociologist in Pennsylvania and a member of the program committee.

The object of the conference was to focus attention on the purposes and goals of country life and to aid in their attainment, to act as a clearing house for the pooling of ideas and resources of rural leaders of Pennsylvania, and to aid in coordinating the work of agencies and agents engaged in this field.

Homemaker on Trial

This year the reports at our annual county-wide homemakers' meetings were given in the form of a mock trial of one of the outstanding homemakers in Bell County, Ky. Of course, no one could believe she was guilty of being a delinquent homemaker. However, by the time the "prosecuting attorney" had presented her witnesses, the county clothing leader, and the county 4-H club secretary, the audience was ready for the "defense attorney" to get busy. The first witness for the defense was the home-improvement leader who had material evidence with her in the form of two scatter rugs, one of good design, the other a design of large red roses on a yellow rug with a green border. The home-improvement leader testified that the homemaker on trial had selected the rug of good design for her living room after the first lesson in the project, "Background in the livable home."

The next witness for the defense was the county foods leader. Not only did she tell of the foods work among Bell County homemakers, but she told of the achievement of the homemaker on trial. She emphasized the fact that the defendant had three healthy children that were fed as directed by the foods specialist from the University of Kentucky, and that she had a well-stocked cellar of home-canned products, as did many other homemakers in Bell County.

After the witnesses had been heard, the defendant told of the county, district, and State meetings in which she and the Bell County homemakers had taken part. The lawyers then pleaded the case, and it was turned over to the jury of foods leaders. The verdict was "not guilty."

For Value Received

What is the value of boys' 4-H club work? Some people say that it keeps the boy out of mischief; others say it is a good education, and still others that it is the money won at fairs and received from sale of livestock and other products.

But outstanding club boys themselves apparently place little emphasis on the premiums won and money obtained from the sale of livestock and grain. When four club boys in northwestern Iowa were interviewed by a committee attempting to choose one of the Iowa delegates to the National Club Congress at Chicago, they never mentioned the money gained as being among the most important values of club work.

The committee that interviewed the boys asked "What has been the greatest value of 4-H club work to you?" John Quist, of the boys' 4-H club department of the Iowa Extension Service, says that the boys' answers may be summed up as follows: New acquaintances made at county, State, and national club events; knowledge of caring for and managing livestock; ability to talk before a group, conduct a business meeting, and work with other people. Club work has given the boys more confidence in themselves.

The boys interviewed have had considerable experience in 4-H club work, and their statements were made from knowledge and contact with club activities and projects.

Sound Movie Films To Be Club Camp Feature

Recently purchased 16-mm sound-film equipment, intended for year-round use, is being used effectively by Mississippi extension workers during their summer schedule of county and State 4-H club camps. The equipment is operated by an engineer who is a member of the extension staff.

A selection of movies of interest to 4-H club boys and girls are being shown wherever facilities are available. The club camp schedule covers the period from June 8 to September 1.

The Record of a Leader

A record to be proud of is that of Jesse Johnson, Polk County, Oreg., for the past 12 years leader of the Elkins Jersey Calf Club. For every 1 of those 12 years the club has finished 100 percent.

With an average enrollment of 12 boys each year, 32 different boys have been members of the club under his leadership. Eighteen of them have now grown to manhood. Five different livestock judging teams from his club have represented Polk County at either the State fair or the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland. This past year every member of the club exhibited their Jerseys at the county fair.

Taking a strong personal interest in the efforts and achievements of his club members, Mr. Johnson has for the past 3 or 4 years presented a purebred Jersey calf from his own herd to the boy in his club whom he considered most deserving. This year he is making his award county-wide, offering a purebred Jersey calf to the club member in the county who turns in the best report of his or her work for the year.

Mr. Johnson is president of the Polk County 4-H Local Leaders' Association.

34 States Cooperate In National Poultry-Improvement Plan

September marks the first anniversary of the "National Poultry-Improvement Plan", and it seems to have found the keys to success, for it has been adopted in 34 States during this short period.

Based upon purely voluntary participation, the plan aims to improve the stock of baby chicks through improved practices among breeders and hatcherymen. The plan deals with breeding, pullorum disease control, and sanitation. It seeks to improve egg production through breeding and reduce losses among chicks through pullorum disease control.

As revised at a meeting held in May 1935, four classifications are included. These classifications enable almost every poultry producer to take part in the program. The rules for the lowest rating, United States Approved Flocks, are rather easily followed, whereas those for the highest rating, Register of Merit, require strict handling of the birds and accurate individual records of production on the progeny of all birds.

The pullorum-control plan is divided into three stages: pullorum tested, pullorum passed, and pullorum clean. Here again the three classifications allow for wide participation.

Only two States have adopted the complete plan, New Jersey and Washington, the other States taking a varying number of the steps to reach the final perfection offered through the improvement plan.

Primarily, the plan is set up for breeders, flock owners, and hatcherymen, and it allows the participants to use the terms of the ratings in advertising in order that buyers may have standards by which they can judge the quality of the chicks purchased, regardless of the section of the country in which they live.

Berley Winton, senior coordinator, and P. B. Zumbro, assistant, have been appointed to positions as coordinators in the United States Department of Agriculture. Both of these men have been extension poultry specialists—Mr. Winton in Missouri and Mr. Zumbro in Ohio. Each participating State will have an official State agency and inspectors, as well as the cooperation of the State extension poultry specialists.

At a recent meeting held in New Hampshire, more than 150 poultrymen spent 1 day in school. They were instructed in judging, culling, and breed improvement, this being a part of the effort to enable them to obtain the higher ratings for breed improvement under the relatively new plan.


HASTINGS DAILY TRIBUNE

The daily and weekly press gave strong support to the tree-planting program as the front page of this special edition of a local paper shows.

Tree Planting Gets Real Start

Nebraska Rallies All Forces in Support of Its Tremendous Program

HOW NEBRASKA has forged ahead in 10 years to stimulate active interest in tree planting is told by George Round, the State assistant extension editor.

THE TREE PLANTERS' State—that's the Nebraska which today is rapidly forging to the lead in showing other States how to operate a farm-forestry program which produces real, tangible results and which gains the attention of all its citizens and gets men, women, and children actually "tree minded."

Perhaps it is natural that the "Cornhusker" State should lead the Union in tree planting. J. Sterling Morton, one-time Secretary of Agriculture, was a native Nebraskan and founded Arbor Day which is celebrated annually throughout the world. Today Arbor Lodge near Nebraska City is dedicated to his heroic efforts in getting trees planted.

Each year millions of seedlings are put into windbreak and woodlot plantings in every Nebraska county. Schoolhouse grounds are being planted, hopeful that in the near future they will be protected by fine windbreaks which will also serve to beautify the grounds. 4-H forestry clubs are studying trees. Thousands of private plantings on farms and in cities and towns are now being made.

Out in front, head and shoulders above the crowd, is Nebraska in creating tree-planting interest. One of the big reasons is the development of a sound Clarke-McNary tree distribution program by the extension service of the college of agriculture, University of Nebraska. Here is a program based on cooperation. It doesn't miss. The State nurserymen's association, the daily and weekly press, county agricultural agents, farmers, radio stations, and everyday "laymen" contribute to this fine cooperative movement.

Back in 1926 this program started in Nebraska under the direction of Clayton W. Watkins, extension forester at the college at that time. Records show that only 33,900 seedlings—broadleaf and evergreen—were distributed that year. Gradually, through the efforts of all people, the movement has grown. In 1929, 707,000 trees were put out to farmers. This number increased annually until it hit a new high of 1,114,500 in 1934. It slumped slightly in 1935, following the devastating drought of 1934, but this year it again shows a remarkable increase. More than 1,500,000 trees have been planted.

These seedlings, by virtue of the Clarke-McNary congressional act, go to farmers for 1 cent each. This pays the packing and shipping charges. Pines are grown at the Nebraska National Forest at Halsey. Broadleaf trees are bought through the nurserymen. The farmers do their own planting upon technical advice from the college. Growing of the trees is their responsibility.

In addition demonstration plantings were made in a number of counties. The county agent selected several cooperators who received the trees free in return for their promise to plant and care for the trees according to directions. These plantings are showing how trees can be successfully grown in Nebraska and their value in conserving moisture, protecting the crops and controlling wind erosion.

Earl Maxwell, extension forester, who succeeded Clayton Watkins when the latter went to the shelterbelt project, has had charge of the program for the past 2 years. His farm-forestry program has made great advances on the foundation built during previous years. Today wonderful windbreaks and wood lots scattered throughout Nebraska are a tribute to Clarke-McNary distribution.

Probably outstanding in the cooperative spirit of the distribution campaign is the cooperation of the weekly and daily press. A competitive spirit is developed through counties by publication of lists of trees requested by counties each week several months in advance of shipment. All papers carry this information. Agents know how their counties rank with surrounding counties. In addition, daily newspapers in Nebraska have been unusually keen in their cooperative efforts behind this program. The largest dailies run approximately three half-page feature stories regarding the movement in advance of shipment. Other dailies issue special tree editions.

A fitting example of how such an edition can help to boost interest is found at Hastings. There a publisher, Henry G. Smith, is one of the most enthusiastic tree planters in the State. Each year he gets actively behind the program. His paper circulates widely in the southwestern part of the State, and it is interesting to note that many of the counties in that area are among the top-notchers in this program.

Each year Publisher Smith assigns one of his reporters to write a tree story each day for several weeks before distribution. Numbers of trees requested are tallied. Individuals ordering trees are named through the columns of the paper.

Just before the "dead line" for accepting applications for trees, the Hastings Daily Tribune comes out with a special tree edition. The outside pages are printed in green. A huge picture adorns the cover page. Throughout the publication appear pictures and stories about local achievements in planting Clarke-McNary trees. The State extension editor at the college of agriculture assists with this publication.

This is but one example—but an outstanding one—of how everyone in Nebraska cooperates to make Clarke-McNary tree planting popular. Behind the whole program is Earl G. Maxwell, a quiet individual who lays claim to no credit for the project's popularity. He is a lover of the out-of-doors though, and has done a good job.

With such cooperation, Nebraska is bound to remain "the Tree Planters' State."

IN BRIEF

Swat the Parasite

This past year Clare County, Mich., has placed considerable emphasis on the control of livestock parasites. Through letters and news stories farmers were advised of the materials to procure for the purpose and the amounts needed. A follow-up letter was a reminder to repeat treatments when required. The Hatton pest club, believed to be the first organized "swat the parasite" group in America, has successfully functioned in Hatton Township, an isolated community of 20 farmers. Each farmer was given a mimeographed chart showing the proper time of the year, methods, and materials to use for combating all parasites affecting farm livestock. The men elected officers, took sign-up sheets for absent neighbors, and launched a real drive against every known kind of lice and internal parasites of hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses.

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For Professional Improvement

A bibliography of extension education, "Suggested List of Books for Extension Workers Interested in Professional Improvement", Misc. Ext. Pub. 29, is now available for distribution by the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. This circular, prepared by Erwin H. Shinn, senior agriculturist, extension studies and teaching, briefly reviews a limited number of books pertaining to extension work and methods, education, psychology, economics, sociology, and recreation. An attempt has been made to select a few books in each field which will be helpful to extension workers interested in reading for professional improvement.

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Re: Older Youth

For several years Wisconsin has encouraged and promoted work with young people beyond club age. Six counties have done outstanding work in interesting the young people of this group, each having a different plan. Rock County established a 5th-H club, assigning two or three particular projects, such as keeping farm records, beautifying the home, and leadership of 4-H clubs. Marinette County put special emphasis on improving livestock, farm crops, standard-bred poultry, and certified potatoes. Milwaukee County made their record of work with older girls' home-project activities. Waukesha County organized their young people from 18 to 24 in a specific group and specialized in group discussion. Portage County continued with their single organization, county-wide in scope, known as Eutopia, and patterned after the Kentucky plan. Dodge and Columbia Counties organized groups of young men beyond club age, for the purpose of discussing the topics of farm appraisals, tax rolls, mortgages and liens, wills, and estates.

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Cooperation Helps All

The 4-H club girls interested in the sewing project near Houma in Terrebonne Parish, La., are the proud owners of a new sewing machine. Through the cooperative efforts of the parish superintendent, the school principal, the club girls, and others, the purchase was made possible. Most of the girls had been sewing by hand, and their activities were limited.

AMONG OURSELVES

DIRECTOR WARBURTON was selected as one of the official representatives of the Department of Agriculture to attend the sixth World's Poultry Congress at Leipzig, Germany. His itinerary includes a tour of Germany as a part of the congress program. While in Europe, Director Warburton planned to visit England and Denmark to study agricultural conditions in those countries. He returned to the United States August 20.

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SOON AFTER County Agent J. J. McElroy of Carbon County, Wyo., was appointed crops and soils specialist for the State Extension Service, he prepared a special number of the mimeographed "Carbon County Extension News Letter" in which he introduced the new county agent, T. J. Snyder, formerly of Moffat County, Colo. The introduction included the details of Mr. Snyder's training and experience which fitted him for the county agent's post. It also contained a brief summary of extension progress in Carbon County during the 9 years that Mr. McElroy was county agent.

Soup for School Children

The canning of soup mixture for school lunches by 14 communities in Halifax County, Va., proved so successful that 5 additional community canning centers were established for that purpose. Many school leagues and parent-teacher associations are buying equipment for serving soup. For 3 winter months hot soup was furnished 3 times a week to 1,303 children. The good effects of this were shown during an epidemic of measles which closed a number of schools. According to the county superintendent of schools and the county health doctor, this soup proved most beneficial to the children returning to school in a weakened condition. One-third of the children reached were of the underprivileged group.

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Seeds Tested

All records for seed corn testing in Indiana were broken during the spring of 1936. Some idea of the quantity of corn tested may be gained by the number of ears tested in several counties. In Tippecanoe County more than 300,000 ears were tested, in Morgan County 202,660 ears, in Bartholomew County 125,000 ears, and in several counties more than 100,000 ears were tested. County extension agents were active in spreading information by every available medium to meet an acute situation in damaged seed corn.

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Achievement Day

The women of the Nassau County, N. Y., Home Bureau assembled an exhibit of "The Family Living Room" from furnishings completed in the home bureau classes, for the Associated Country Women of the World. Before being shipped to Washington it was set up as a part of the achievement day program, and more than 500 women of the county came to see it.

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Road Reports

Extension Echoes, the New York extension workers' house organ, carries reports of road conditions throughout the State as an aid to specialists, county agents, and others planning field trips.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

FARM WOMEN WILL LEAD THE WAY

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

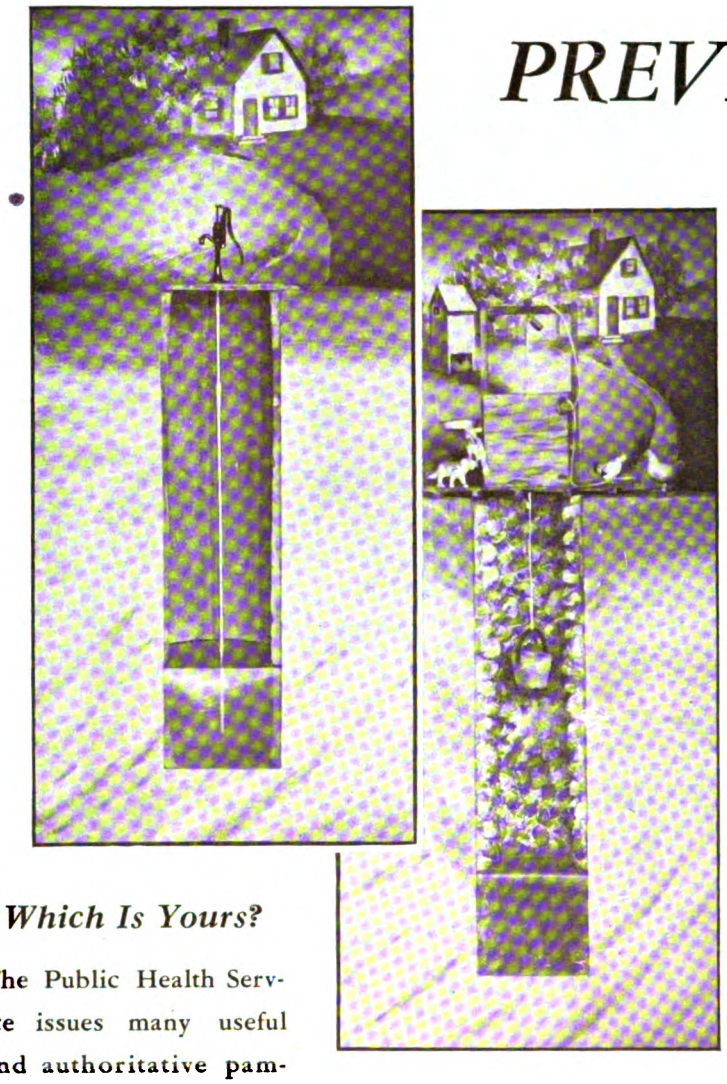
ALL MY LIFE the contacts I have had with rural women have interested me. In the early days, the ancestors of our rural women settled this country; they made it possible for the men to conquer the hardships of the New World. For many years after that the farm was a small independent unit having few contacts with the outside, but now the rural women of America, as well as those of other nations, are learning that living in this modern world must be a cooperative venture.

THE women on the farm are used to thinking of the simple basic things of life and, therefore, are in a position to be leaders in the working out of a new civilization which will require the best efforts of farm women everywhere, thinking and working together for the good of their community, for the home and family.

EVERY nation has its own problems to meet. A better understanding of the problems facing rural women in other countries will help good international relationships. It is not enough to desire a friendly world, but the farm women must go further and learn of economic conditions which affect international relations. It is surprising how many immediately touch the home farm in the far corners of the world. The economic, the social, the educational, and the recreational conditions in every country go to make the family life of that country, and the family life is the making of every nation. A knowledge of the conditions affecting the home and family life in the home community and in the larger communities of State, Nation, and the world should be the goal of organized farm women.

PERHAPS the farm women of today can put into their efforts to create a better home some of the same sort of efforts that their ancestors put into the founding of a great nation.

PREVENT ILLNE



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FULL-TIME HEALTH SER
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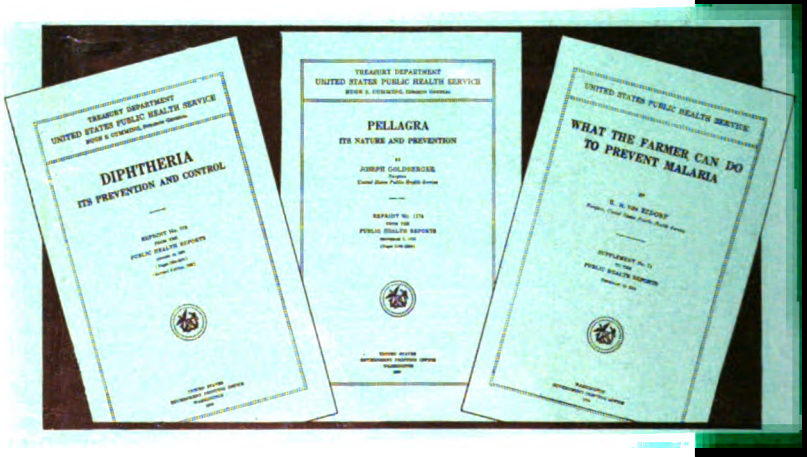
Which Is Yours?

The Public Health Service issues many useful and authoritative pamphlets dealing with the prevention of disease. It does not offer advice concerning treatment of the sick, believing this to be an exclusive function of a local physician who can examine and observe the patient at frequent intervals.



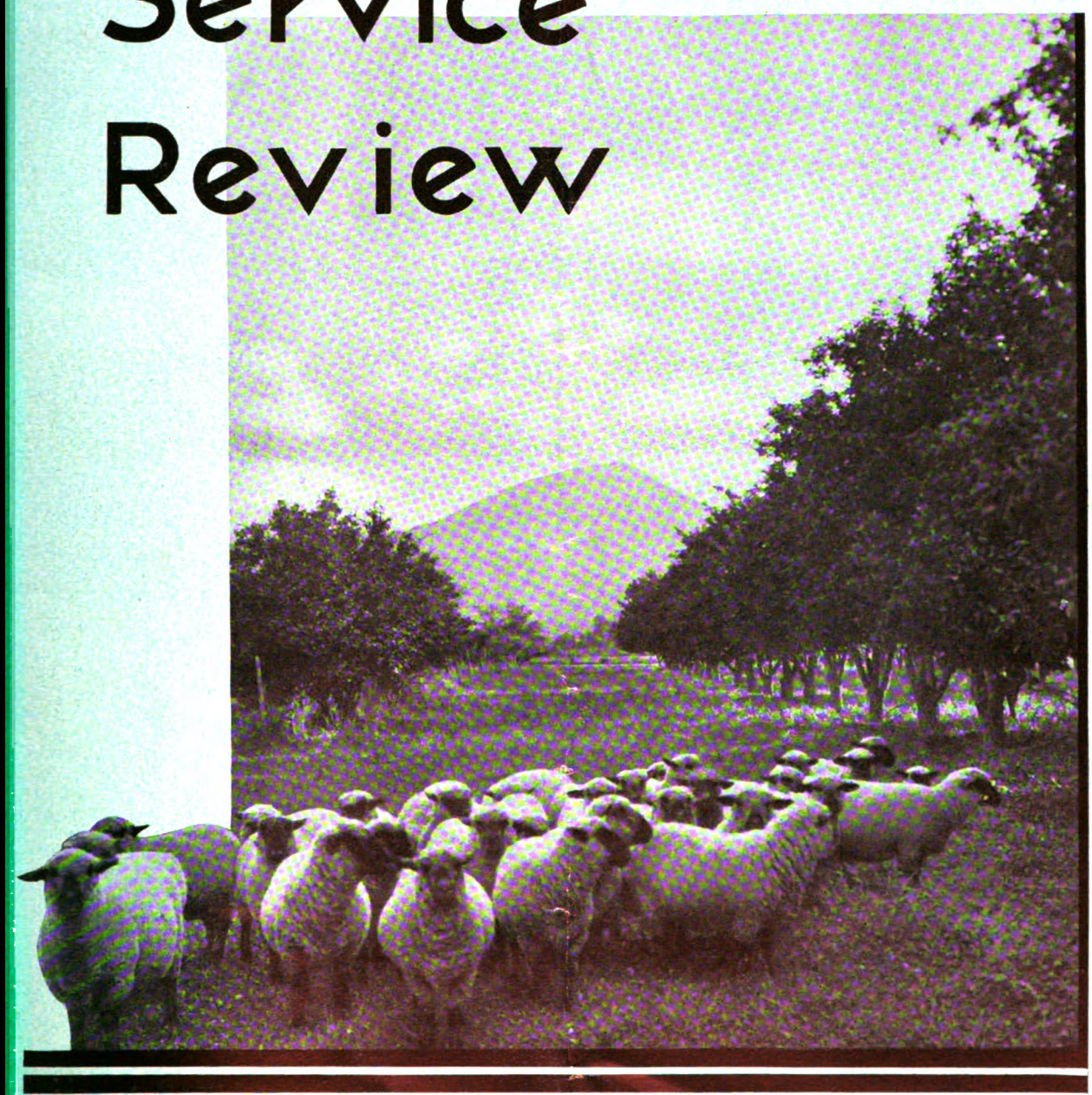
For a list of available publications, some of which are free, write to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFF

Extension Service Review

SEPTEMBER 1936
Vol. 7 . . . No. 9



ISSUED MONTHLY BY EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

STARTING its second year under A. A. A. auspices, the county planning program takes an important place on the extension calendar. Administrator H. R. Tolley of the A. A. A. talks to agents about what has been done and what is planned for the future, as he feels that county agents have a most important part to play. Dr. C. B. Smith wholeheartedly backs the program in an editorial statement on the back page.

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FACTS and figures are of first importance in adequate planning for the agriculture of county, State, or Nation. The Bureau of the Census is, of course, one of the best-known agencies for supplying them, but how many agents know the wide variety of farm and population statistics that are available and how to get them? Because it is becoming increasingly important that county agents know and use all the data available the chief statistician for agriculture of the Bureau of the Census was asked to prepare this article especially for county extension agents.

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YOUNG recreation leaders trained in the senior 4–H club are greatly in demand in Clinton County, Ohio. Theirs is no superficial training, for they have all had experience in demonstrating some of the immortal folk songs and games before large county gatherings. They take turns in leading the games, that all may have the experience. The young folks have perfected their knowledge of 60 different European and American folk games, and are assembling an extensive library on the subject in the county agent's office with surplus 4–H band and camp funds.

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THE Booker T. Washington movable school is an indispensable feature of Negro extension work in Alabama. It brings modern equipment to the very door of the Negro cabins, and a trained staff works with the neighborhood men and women to actually improve the farms and homes. Life in this fascinating school never lacks interest, and the teachers can tell many a tale of new hope and inspiration. The good brought to Negro people by this truck in its years of pilgrimage along the back roads of Alabama will never be fully known, for there is no way to measure it. This article gives a glimpse of the truck in action.

Contents

On The Calendar

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo, Omaha, Nebr., October 25–31.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D C., October 26–31.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Houston, Tex., November 16–18.

National Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 27–December 5.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 28–December 5.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., November 14–21.

Texas Centennial Central Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 6–November 29.

Ninth National Convention of Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., October 17–24.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 3–10.

National Shorthorn Show, Fort Worth, Tex., October 2–11.

Texas Frontier Centennial Livestock Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., October 3–11.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Tex., October 10–18.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 17–24.

All-American Swine Exhibit, Dallas, Tex., October 17–25.

CUSHIONING the Wind in New Mexico is a story straight from the dust bowl. Erosion control work is not a new thing in this area, but the emergency fund is giving added impetus to accomplishment. Effective results are being obtained with good organization and planning. County agents, county committeemen, and community committeemen like the program so well that they want a continuing program along the same lines.

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IN ORDER to satisfy their desire to know more about some things, organized rural communities in Louisiana carried on 3-day summer schools.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHLUP, *Editor*

County Agricultural Planning Gets Its Second Wind

H. R. TOLLEY
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment
Administration

THE FIRST county agricultural-planning committees were organized about a year ago, through the cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The rapid growth of interest in this project is extremely encouraging. The local result is real economic democracy.

Agricultural outlook work, farm-management projects, and other extension activities of previous years had already done much to provide farmers with information valuable in helping them to recognize prevailing and prospective economic conditions. But these and similar efforts had been made largely from the point of view of the county concerned, as the only unit. There was no State or National program to follow through after county planning had helped to develop such a program.

Last year's results were encouraging. . . . This year should see more definite strides forward. . . . Let's pause for a moment to look at the status quo.

The Agricultural Adjustment and related acts provided for focusing outlook and extension programs upon farm problems in a relationship with national affairs which had not previously existed. The county agricultural adjustment planning project established a two-way track. National facts and judgments are now being brought to the attention of local leaders, whereas local facts and judgments are brought to the attention of State and National coordinating and planning agencies.

One of the general objectives of the planning project as set up a year ago was to formulate by democratic procedure continuing county, State, and National programs for agriculture. Another was to perfect procedure for collection, analysis, and dissemination of information needed for action programs. Another was to clarify the relationship between the producer's problem on his own farm and the national farm problem.

Planning is essential or land like this will be passed on to the next generation.

The purposes were to obtain from farmers local information for use in forming and appraising national conservation and land-use programs on a sound farm-management basis; to help extension work and other activities to serve better from the point of view of their effect on farm income; and to aid farmers in analyzing their individual problems and the relationship of these to group problems, and to establish the best practices consistent with soil conservation and farm income.

Building upon the extension organization that had already grown up, the usual procedure during the first year of county agricultural adjustment planning has been for Federal and State agencies to work with the county agent's committees. These groups are composed of farmers who have volunteered their services and who, for the most part, represent the agricultural leadership of the counties.

These committees have studied National, State, and local data in an effort to reach sound conclusions about the effects on production that will be exerted by changes in farming systems that are needed for the maintenance of a permanent agriculture.

Many local meetings for such study and consideration were held during the winter of 1935–36—in some States at least 2,500. Such meetings were held both at central points in the counties and in community centers. Out of these meetings there grew definite recommendations on needed and advisable changes in farming systems and crop and livestock production. Such recommendations have been recorded, tabulated, and assembled at the State extension offices and forwarded to Washington where they are now being tabulated and summarized into a national report which is being sent to the States early this fall.

This report, in addition to summarizing the recommendations of the county planning committees, will have its results compared with the results obtained from the regional research project carried on in 1935 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the agricultural experiment stations of all the States. This latter project was launched with the purpose of obtaining the judgment of technical people at the agricultural colleges in regard to desirable changes in cropping practices needed in the interest of soil conservation and the possible effects of such changes on production. The

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next steps in county agricultural-adjustment planning follow in logical sequence. One of these is for the State committee in charge of the county project to compare the findings of the county planning committees with the regional research work and other available evidence.

Another is to ask the county planning committees to appraise the operation of the Conservation Act of 1936 in relation to its objectives and to indicate to what extent the county has reached the ideal soil-conservation program and to what extent it could be reached if the 1937 program should be similar to that of 1936, and to make recommendations.

Another step aims essentially at the development of a long-time land-use program for the county. It involves estimating the probable production of various crops after sufficient time has elapsed to permit necessary changes in farm-management practices to maintain soil fertility and control erosion, and to permit shifts which seem desirable and susceptible of practical accomplishment.

The county committees may also make recommendations for building State programs and for what administrative machinery it believes to be desirable, when the States assume responsibility.

In order to develop still greater value from the county planning project it has been proposed that a group of experimental counties—perhaps not more than 25 in the United States—be selected from those in which the county planning project has already been most successful. In these counties the project could be carried one step further. Such counties might be permitted to modify the 1937 agricultural conservation program in accordance with local requirements, insofar as such modifications are in line with the general regulations prescribed by the Conservation Act and the Secretary of Agriculture.

One possible procedure in these selected counties would be for individual farmers to prepare their own farm-management plan showing desirable changes. These farmers would indicate how far they would be willing to go in putting such plans into effect and would estimate the cost of such changes. Then the committee might work out a procedure for adjusting these costs to the county budget, possibly giving more consideration to farms in problem areas in the county.

Another procedure would include dividing the county into areas, by the county committee, according to type of farm and soil type, and offering different payments for different types of adjustment in each area. These are just a few of the many possible procedures.

The conclusions from these studies made in the selected counties, of course, would only supplement the results from the other studies. The whole will be valuable indeed.

Coordination of the future programs that may be based upon the data from farmers and from Federal and State representatives is expected to be a major influence in determining procedure for arriving at the national goal for agricultural production. Such a goal must involve the use of land in such manner as will provide consumers with continuous and adequate supplies of farm goods at reasonable prices, yield a reasonable income to farmers, and, at the same time, maintain soil fertility and control erosion.

County agents have a truly important task to perform in this effort of farmers to build adjustment programs by democratic procedure. In counties where farmers appreciate its possibilities, the county planning project will receive more serious consideration than in others. County agents can visualize these potentialities and do effective work in emphasizing the need for taking the work seriously. They can point out that the purpose of the planning project is not merely educational but also to give growers a real voice in the development and administration of the farm program—to give local groups increasing responsibility not only for determining a national program but for adapting it to local conditions.

Self-Help Stimulates Interest in Hawaiian Club Camp

THE first Hawaii junior home demonstration club camp was held at the Waihee Beach home of Gertrude G. Milne, county extension agent of Maui County, April 17, 18, and 19, 1936.

Twenty young women ranging in age from 18 to 28, who had been members of a junior home demonstration club for 1

or more years, gathered at the cottage on Friday afternoon to spend a week end of training and recreation. The weather proved favorable, the location ideal, and the girls a congenial and cooperative group.

In order to keep the fees as low as possible and give the maximum of experience to the girls, no help was hired. The group was divided into work teams, each taking turns in preparing the meals and cleaning up. The assistant agent, Moto M. Okawa, planned meals which not only would be balanced but appetizing as well and would teach the girls a variety of usable dishes. As no regular program was planned for the work periods, no one missed out by having to work.

The first evening was spent informally in getting acquainted and in hearing a slide lecture by Y. B. Goto, territorial specialist in junior extension work on the South Seas. A beach picnic, followed by stunts and movies of local scenic spots, occupied the program for the second evening.

Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, home demonstration specialist, gave demonstration work to the girls. On Saturday morning she showed them how to make jelly, and, following the demonstration, each girl was permitted to make a small amount under her supervision.

In the afternoon she gave an interesting illustrated talk on clothing suitable to the personality of the wearer and to the occasion on which it is to be worn, later advising the girls on their problems.

On Sunday morning she gave a demonstration on table setting followed by an informal discussion of table etiquette.

The girls were also interested in a talk and demonstration on personal grooming given by one of the county's leading beauty specialists. The suggestions made were practical and within the reach of all the girls.

For handicraft, they each crocheted a pocketbook, selecting colors to fit in with outfits which they planned or already had.

Recreational periods were informal and included swimming, hiking, and games. No rules were needed as, fortunately, all the girls were of the better type and interested in the program as planned for them. Nationalities represented included Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and Hawaiians.

At the last assembly a resolution was made that the junior home demonstration club camp be an annual affair. It was unanimously adopted.

Census Throws Light on Important Topics

Farm Figures Furnish Basic Information on Current Problems

Z. R. PETTET
Chief Statistician for Agriculture
Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

Z. R. Pettet.

The Bureau of the Census has at its fingertips basic information of vital importance to the extension agent. Agents who use census data in their planning efforts will profit from a reading of this article which was written for them by Mr. Pettet.

SELDOM indeed are the burning topics of the day's news interwoven with the basic statistics to such an extent as in the reports of the Federal Farm Census which have recently been released. Among these questions are tenancy, the sharecropper problem, drought, crop failure, soil conservation and use, the movement of population back to the farm, part-time farmers who contribute to industrial labor problems, American unrest with frequent changes from farm to farm, farm income as compared to that in industries, the growth of farming in suburban areas, and farm labor. Other points, perhaps of equal importance, are the change in the racial aspect of farming, the relation of the Negro to the cotton farm, questions of surpluses available for foreign export, the supplanting of horses and mules by tractors and heavy machinery with its cumulative effect in piling up surpluses, the increase in the number of cows with its influence upon human diet and consequently upon the health of the entire country, the increased home production of vegetables and other items grown for home use. This is but a partial list of the current topics upon which the 1935 Federal Farm Census furnishes basic information.

From the agricultural statisticians' standpoint we are living in a new era. The important crops and classes of livestock have always been secured by the farm census. Today very accurate and complete statistics are required for the very smallest geographic units as the actual basis of programs running into millions. Farmers, businessmen, transportation officials, and sociologists are all using our farm figures in everyday work. Many teachers, particularly in vocational schools, are using farm-census statistics in their classes.

William L. Austin,
Director, Bureau of the Census.

This has resulted in a demand for statistics so great that the Census Bureau found it necessary to issue popular press farm summaries containing the basic data as soon as the tabulations were completed. Among the most insistent demands for information were those of the county agents, extension workers, and other governmental officials for detailed accurate county information, or even for smaller geographical units. To meet this demand over 3,000 individual county releases were issued recording the important items of uses of land, crops, and livestock. These were followed by State releases furnishing the most essential information. When the tabulations for the United States were completed, separate summaries were furnished for each crop and class of livestock which contained the statistics not only for the States and geographic divisions but for the country as a whole. These releases were so popular that their uses were extended beyond the two primary purposes, which were furnishing county agents with statistics and giving the press the brief farm stories desired. Over 20,000 individual requests have been made for these releases, some persons desiring as many as a dozen different stories. Most of the extension workers are familiar with these releases. As the demand for all this information was so insistent, it was necessary to force the work along as rapidly as possible toward completion. This will require about 1 year and 9 months, contrasted with previous periods of from 2 to 3 years.

The back cover of this magazine will show the releases and other publications which are available, without charge, and an invitation is extended to all readers to write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the free releases.

(Continued on page 142)

Washington Farmers Become Partners in Planning

THE WEALTH of economic material indicating the farmers' ideas of agricultural trends, which was collected in the early months of 1936 will be invaluable in the farm progress of the State of Washington.

The first step after the county agricultural-planning project was set up and economic background material prepared was the scheduling of county meetings. Usually, at least one extension specialist attended each county meeting and was assisted by the county agent. Representative farm leaders were called to attend these organization meetings. They decided what should be done about carrying on the planning work in their county. After the method was determined, a series of community meetings was developed. These community meetings were a distinctive feature of the program and probably the most important part of it. Many were held in the evening, and they usually lasted 2 to 2½ hours. The county agent made a brief presentation of some of the charts which applied to that community. Leaders made brief statements, and then farmers' opinions were solicited through discussion, which was usually lively and interesting.

After all these community meetings were finished, a second county meeting was called which was also attended by an extension specialist. Farmers were asked to give their opinions as to what the situation would be for each commodity of importance in that county. Usually these meetings lasted all day.

According to R. M. Turner, extension economist and project leader, 7,284 people attended the 322 planning meetings which were held.

Background Economics

More than 100 charts, graphs, and tables showing important factors affecting all the chief agricultural products of the State were prepared. These were printed or mimeographed on letter-sized pages. This immense amount of economic background material was prepared for use in this program from statistical studies by the United States Department of Agriculture and the experiment station of the State College of Washington.

A program-planning booklet for each county was then made up containing all the charts which applied to that county. More than 12,000 of the booklets were assembled and distributed to farm leaders for use in the county and community meetings. In addition, several large charts were prepared and used. Some of the material in the booklets covered the national situation in regard to the particular commodity, and others were localized, with State and county adaptation.

A 24-page extension bulletin containing a summary of the planning project and a short discussion of the major agricultural trends was prepared and will be circulated throughout the State.

The Farm Trends in Washington Counties in 1936, prepared by Mr. Turner and H. B. Carroll, administrative assistant, as summarized in the bulletin, are as follows:

What Farmers Thought

With present prospective prices and average weather conditions but without an agricultural control program, farmers generally agreed that the acreage of soil-depleting crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, would be increased decidedly; wheat farms would continue to increase in size with every acre possible seeded to wheat, in the face of either high or low prices; and more grains would be marketed than normally because of the rapid decline in the use of horses and, consequently, less grain hay would be fed.

The farmers also agreed that more field corn would be grown in the Yakima Valley; no large increase in legumes for hay or pasture was contemplated on this basis; without a control program, much plowable pasture land would be plowed up and cropped to grain; there is a tendency for dairy farmers on the lowlands to shift to less valuable land; a distinct tendency to fit dairy herds to the feed available on farms was indicated, and there is a natural trend to larger numbers of beef cattle on Washington farms, on account of the ease in management as compared to other types of livestock.

If a soil-conservation program had been in force for several years, farmers thought that the following trends would be operative: An increase in number and a decrease in size of farms would occur; dry-land farmers in wheat areas felt that 15 to 20 percent of their land would be in grasses or legumes; yields of wheat would increase from 1 to 5 bushels per acre, and more home-grown feeds would be raised in western Washington by dairymen. In addition to a large acreage of green-manure crops turned under, there would be some increase in legumes and grasses for hay and pasture; more cattle and sheep would likely be raised or fed out on farms; plowable pasture, especially on steep hillsides, would show a decided increase; and badly water-eroded hill farms, wind-blown dry-land farms and infertile, unproductive land would be benefited greatly by a constructive soil-conservation program.

Other trends which Washington farmers considered were: Chicken numbers are expected to continue their upward trend; turkey production is expected to increase from 25 to 30 percent in 1936 over 1935; the acreage of canning peas is expanding further, but the acreage for dry field peas is decreasing; potato production has been decreasing and asparagus is steadily increasing, and the trend for apple production is downward in the State.

Extension Grows

The increasing complexity and importance of agricultural problems have made greater demands upon the Extension Service. The following statement shows how the extension staff is growing to meet these demands.

Almost 1,000 extension workers have been added to the State extension forces through the direct application of Bankhead–Jones funds during the year that ended June 30, 1936. On that date in 1935 there was a total of 7,858 extension workers in the United States, and in 1936 this number had increased to 8,790.

The largest gain was made by the home-demonstration staff—an increase of 419 members; the second place goes to the extension specialist group with an increase of 262. One hundred and fifty-seven men were added in county agent work, and 94 additional 4–H club workers were employed. These totals include all extension workers in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

This is not an overnight or mushroom type of growth, but follows the normal trend of increased activity and demand for extension work. In 1933 there were 5,893 workers; in 1934, 6,549; in 1935, 7,858; and in 1936, 8,790. The increased staff will enable extension workers to aid further in the varied programs offered for the betterment of farm living, for more efficient agricultural production, and for the conservation of agricultural and human resources.

Cushioning the Wind in New Mexico

Plight of State highway in Harding County.

• • • • • Farms Aided by Emergency Program to Control Wind Erosion • • •

Striving to anchor the good earth. Contour listing helped this farm to hold all of a heavy downpour.

As a part of its dramatic offensive and defensive war against erosion, the Nation rallied quickly to the defense of the soil against the onslaught of the wind. Two million dollars was allotted to check losses from wind erosion in the southern Great Plains area. New Mexico, one of the States in this area, is making great progress in slowing up the movement of soil with the wind, as explained in this article.

THE EMERGENCY program in New Mexico is not trying to stop the wind, but it is lessening the cargo of good soil the wind carries away from the fields. Erosion-control work in the State is not a new thing. For many years the Extension Service has worked for the planting of demonstrational windbreaks, contour listing and terracing of fields to prevent erosion and to conserve the moisture. Strip planting, contour ridging of pasture land, limited grazing, deferred grazing, rotation grazing, and the building of dams for flood-water control have all been strongly advocated. While some excellent results have been accomplished, the work has been slow. This is due partly to a lack of understanding of erosion-control problems, but it is due more to such limitations as severe drought and duststorms which have often made it impossible to follow the practices.

The wind-erosion problem in certain sections of New Mexico is a direct result of accumulative drought situation occurring in the period from 1932 to and including 1935. Although it is impossible to make an estimate of the actual economic loss due to wind erosion, the loss to farming land alone amounted to some 15 percent of the total value of the land. In addition to this, the damage done to uncultivated grasslands amounted to complete loss in many cases of their productive value for the year in which blowing took place.

The emergency wind-erosion-control program was prepared by the regional soil-erosion committee of the State extension services, with the sole purpose of checking this disastrous condition as quickly and as effectively as possible. In the organization of this work in New Mexico the Extension Service has endeavored to organize the work of erosion checking so that it would be completed in time to prevent a recurrence of the serious damage to farm lands as in the past.

In the county organization of the program the county extension agent acted as secretary to the county committee. The county erosion-control committee was made up of the community erosion-control committees of the county. Each community committee was composed of farmers in a specifically defined community.

Funds for the program were supplied to various counties in proportion to the area of land under cultivation and the need of protecting the soil from wind erosion. A treasurer in each county distributed payments in the form of grants to farmers who followed the regulations of the program in contour listing their land. Such grants were paid only when application had been made beforehand and compliance in listing for erosion control had been checked.

This program was carried on in 16 counties, consisting mostly of the area east of the Rio Grande River and where the type of farming is that of dry-land practices. This area as designated is in the so-called "dust bowl" area.

When farm owners or operators had the necessary equipment for the work of contour listing, the rate of payment was 20 cents for each acre listed. When such equipment was not available on the farm and had to be hired, the rate of payment was 40 cents for each acre listed. In the latter case, payment for the work was made to the owner or operator of the equipment and not to the owner of the land worked.

In New Mexico the regulations specified that all land listed with emergency grants must be on contour lines. These lines were run without expense to the owner, operator, or machine operator. The Extension Service, through the extension agronomist, engaged capable instrument men to run these lines. Also, the Soil Conservation Service cooperated

to the fullest extent, and men were employed by the extension agronomist but were paid through Soil Conservation funds. These lines were run on each individual farm with the farmer furnishing a rodman to assist. Half of the grant was paid in advance, and the balance was paid upon completion of the work and upon the approval of the chairman of the community emergency erosion-control committee.

An additional phase of the program which has resulted in rather a large amount of participation is that of contour-ridging pasture land. The acreage covered under this phase of the program was not so large as the demand because of the late date in starting the work and the dry condition of the land which would not allow immediate participation.

Prior to the opening of the emergency wind-erosion-control program, several months had been spent by the Extension Service in conducting an emergency soil-conservation project in eastern New Mexico through which hundreds of farmers were aided in contouring their land.

Up to and including June 20, at which time the program was stopped, there were 3,374 applications covering 487,868 acres which had been worked. In addition to this there were 528,514 acres of land which had been contoured in the State extension program this year prior to the emergency wind-erosion-control program.

The listing of land on contour lines leaves the land with deep furrows in level lines across the slopes which check erosion caused by wind more effectively than does any other method. This will hold the moisture where it falls so that it can be utilized for crop production instead of running off the field and carrying the rich top soil with it. The result will be an increased land cover which will aid in controlling soil blowing. It will also supply additional vegetative matter to the soil and thus increase crop production.

This program provided the farmer with a real foundation on which to build a soil-conservation and soil-building program under the Agricultural Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

All in all, the emergency wind-erosion-control program has met with great favor in the area in which work was conducted in New Mexico. Participation has been high, and results have been good. It so happened that just prior to the close of the program, heavy rains were received over most of this area and allowed a higher rate of total compliance than would otherwise have been obtained.

This program has withstood the tests, especially where rains have fallen, as these rains were in large enough amounts within a short period of time to deposit full capacity in the contour furrows, leaving the field holding water within the furrows to the depth of the ridges and not allowing any of this water to run off. A large amount of moisture was also stored up to be used for crop production. On various farms in this area which were not contour listed, the farmers stood and watched the rain fall and run off their fields within a very short time, whereas the land of their neighbors who had cooperated under the program retained the moisture.

Many of the county agents, county committeemen, and community committeemen have made comments regarding the emergency wind-erosion-control program to the State extension agronomist to the effect that they desire a future program along this same line.

Demonstration Homes

Make Kansas Attractive

A demonstration farm home in Miami County showing foundation plantings.

INTERESTED Kansans are taking to the home-landscaping idea enthusiastically. The need for extensive individual farmstead programs in landscape development has long been evident and keenly felt in practically every section of the State.

This human desire for a pleasing environment came to the front during the years 1930 and 1931 when some help was given in home grounds beautification. It was necessary to discontinue the program in July 1932, due to lack of funds, just when enthusiasm was gaining momentum in many sections of the State.

But it was not forgotten, and a new program in landscape architecture was developed under the supervision of Henry W. Gilbert, extension specialist in landscape gardening, in December 1935.

There are now 24 counties in south-central, eastern, north-central, and southwest Kansas where the landscape project is being conducted. Within each of these counties there are five county demonstration homes—homes where improvements have been made and where neighbors can drop in and discuss the adoption of improved-home plans for their own homesteads.

Emphasis is being given during the first year's work to cleaning up the grounds about the home and to the study of the fundamentals of landscape design. The painting of buildings is also included in the initial program whenever it is necessary and financially advisable.

Trees have been planted at many homes where they will protect and shade the house, along the borders of the yard, and along the drives. Walks and driveways have been improved, reconstructed, and surfaced. Fences have been constructed or rebuilt to allow ample space for trees and shrubs on the inside to enclose the yard.

The farmstead is the combined institution of a home and a place of business. The utilitarian aspect of any endeavor on the farm will determine its lasting value and its future following. Therefore, windbreaks are not being overlooked in the long-time program for landscaping. This protection is valuable for the plant life within the farmstead and even imperative in some sections of the State.

New Regional Director

A. W. Manchester has been appointed director of the northeast division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator, who has been acting in charge of the northeast division as well as of the east central division, will continue to direct the east central division.

Mr. Manchester will have charge of the agricultural-conservation program in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

He has been executive officer of the Rhode Island State Agricultural Conservation Committee and assistant director of the State extension services in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and is widely experienced in the agricultural field.

Clinton County, Ohio's Senior 4–H Club Furnishes Recreation and Perpetuates the

Songs and Games That Live

THE SENIOR 4–H Recreational Club of Clinton County, Ohio, had its inception as 35 older club members and leaders participated in an extension project in recreation under the direction of R. Bruce Tom, extension rural sociologist at Ohio State University, during the winter of 1934–35. This group was enlarged during the past winter and now has 150 members. A spacious hall has been leased where regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Despite extremely cold weather, attendance at these meetings averaged 99 members, and more recently the attendance figure has averaged 130. The members must be 15 years of age and must have completed 4–H club projects successfully or served as 4–H club leaders. The average age of the entire group is approximately 17 years.

Thirty older members of the group were selected on the basis of their skill in executing folk games which they demonstrated in European peasant and colonial costumes at the night sessions of eight farmers' institutes during the past winter. Six folk games were demonstrated at each of the institutes. These games included Gustaf's Toast, a Swedish folk game; Chimes of Dunkirk, from Belgium; the Wheat, from Czechoslovakia; and Come, Let Us Be Joyful, a representative German folk game. Ticknor's quadrille and the Virginia reel were used to demonstrate early American folk dances. A total of 6,150 people attended the eight evening sessions at which these games were demonstrated.

Music, both for the demonstrations and the folk games at the regular meetings, was furnished by portable sound equipment which was purchased with the earnings of the 4–H band in 1935. Sound equipment is used to amplify phonograph records of the various folk tunes, songs, and calls. A separate volume control is provided for the microphone, making it possible for members of the group to sing the accompaniment or direct the games simultaneously with the records.

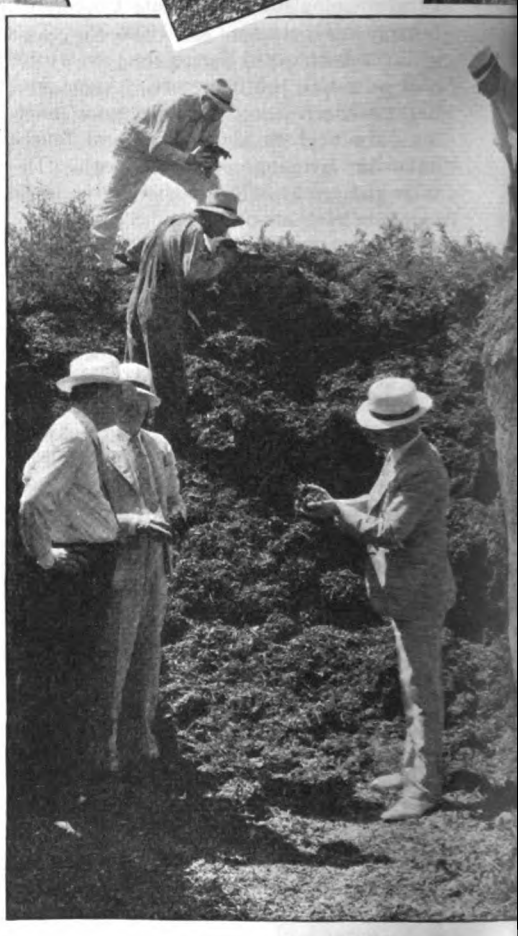
During the past summer the 4–H band and recreational group, working in cooperation with local granges, clubs, and parent-teacher associations, sponsored community ice-cream festivals, including band concerts followed by folk games for which the band played the accompaniment. Seven such festivals were held in the summer of 1935, attended by 3,150 rural folk, 1,300 of whom, by actual count, old and young alike, participated in the folk games. Portable lighting equipment was purchased and provided by the band sufficient to illuminate brightly a space of lawn about the size of a city lot. This area was roped off and provided a veritable "village green" on which the folk games were played. The proceeds of these concerts were divided equally between the local organization and the band. Such funds enabled the band to pay their director and purchase music. Members of the senior 4–H recreational club planned the programs and organized and demonstrated the games at all the festivals.

Music for an entire day's program at the county fair was provided by the 4–H band. The band was organized and directed by John Goodrich in 1933 and was invited to play two concerts at the Century of Progress at Chicago that year. It is now directed by Howard C. Thompson. Both of these men are instructors of music in the public schools. Two years ago the band played a series of 10 twilight concerts which were sponsored by the businessmen of Wilmington.

Services of the 4–H recreational leadership club have been extensively sought during the past year by community groups, including granges, school receptions, parent-teacher associations' community play night committees, fish fries, and festivals. A different committee is chosen to prepare and demonstrate the folk games at each separate meeting of the club, thus providing leadership training in addition to the joy of the games themselves. The members of the group have now perfected their knowledge of some 60 different European and American folk games. A sizable committee is readily assembled in any of the 13 townships to meet the requests and assist any groups with an organized recreation program. Members of the senior club planned and directed monthly recreation meetings for combined groups of 4–H club boys and girls in local communities throughout the county in 1936. This group has contributed materially to the success of both junior and senior 4–H camps held annually in the southwestern Ohio district camp site on the Miami gorge at Clifton, Ohio.

When the rains finally came, this Woods County, Okla., farm found that the fields held the water. The 3-inch rain stood on the hillside held by the contour listed furrows until the ground was soaked.

A three-horse terracing drag at work on an Oklahoma farm.



Many Nebraska farmers averted a serious feed shortgage under drought conditions with 100 to 300 tons of silage stored under the ground. This official opening of a silo on the Nebraska Experimental Farm brought out Governor R. L. Cochran, Chancellor E. A. Burnett, Director Brokaw and others.

Working Against Odds

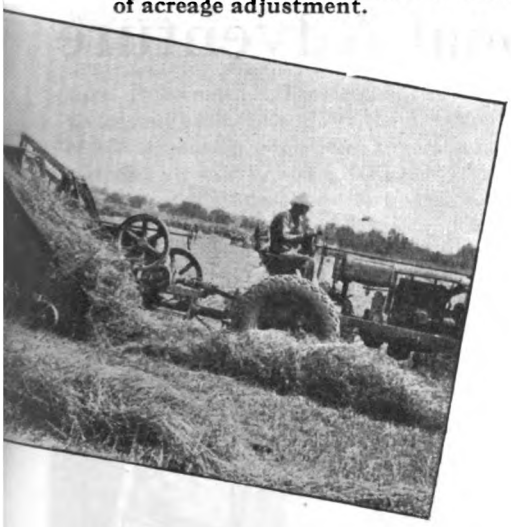
Few times in history have farmers worked under such weather handicaps as that of the past summer. The extremely hot weather and drought, which seared nearly the whole central area of the country, reduced the corn to 40.5 percent of an average crop. In one-fourth of the States, pastures were the poorest on record on August 1. The Weather Bureau has called it the worst drought in climatological history.

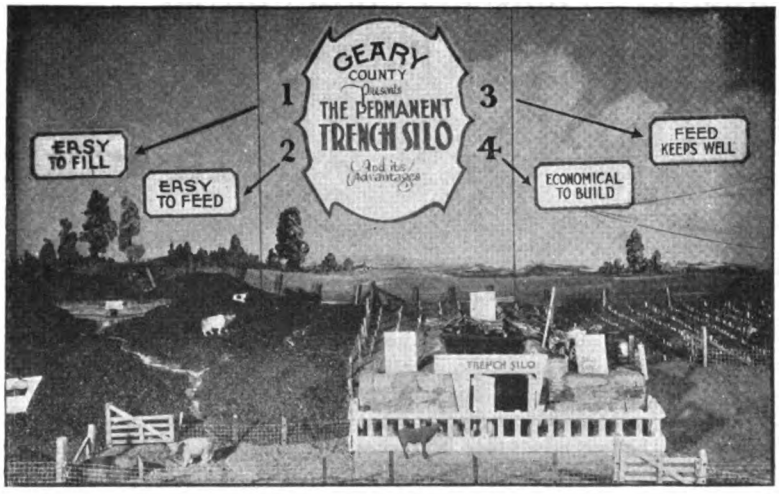
All rallied to meet the emergency. Under the agricultural conservation program, regulations were changed to further encourage emergency forage and cover crops and practices which control erosion. Freight rates were reduced in counties designated as emergency drought counties. Cattle were bought in distressed areas where the feed was insufficient to carry them. Information was collected and made generally available to buyers of feed, as well as to those who had grain feed, hay, or forage to sell. Thousands of farmers were given temporary emergency work by the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration.

Extension agents were the spearhead of many of the relief activities. They brought the farmer into touch with the particular agency he needed; they helped him to cull his cattle, saving a good foundation herd for better times; they gave advice and help in digging emergency trench silos, thus getting the most feed value out of drought damaged corn; they helped to save good seed and, where available, to procure emergency pasture and forage seed. In short, by every means possible, they helped the farmer to make the most of every opportunity which came his way, thus often winning against the tremendous odds of the drought.

Some of those things which extension agents have found of most benefit in defeating drought damage are portrayed on this page.

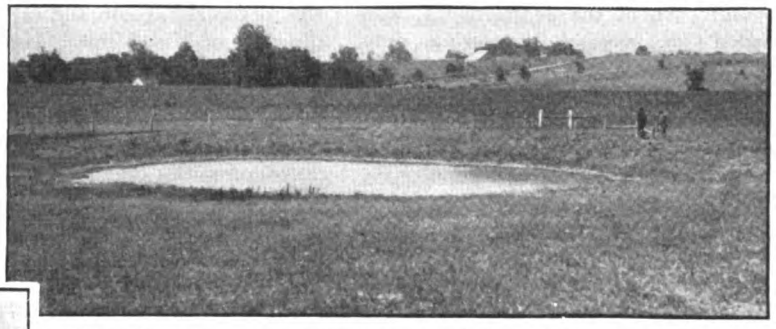
(Below.) Alfalfa has proved its ability to produce feed when most other crops fail. This year a heavy first cutting of hay lightened the worries of many Kansas livestock growers who have been increasing their acreage during the last few years of acreage adjustment.



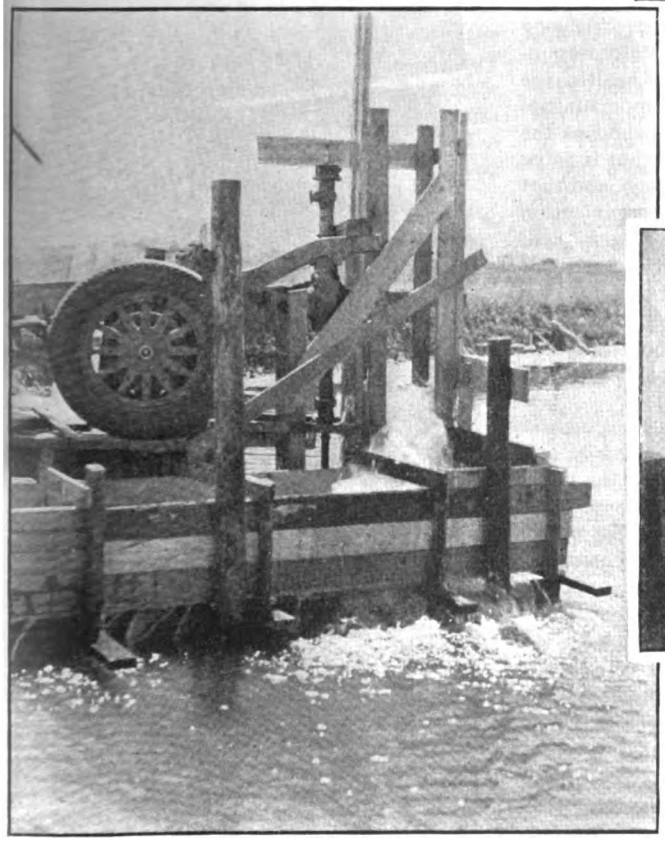


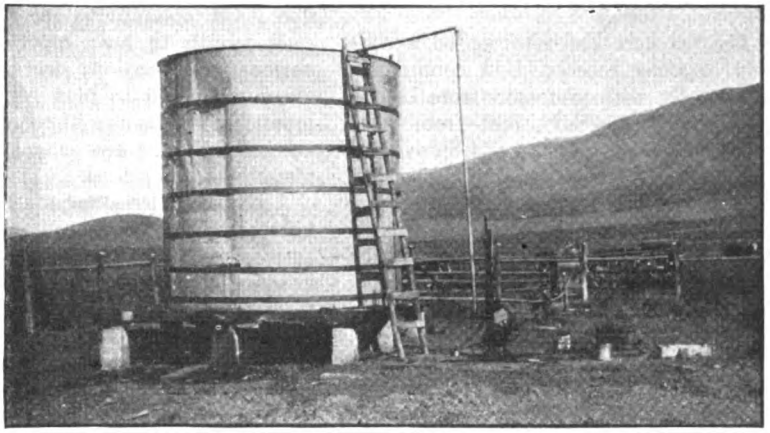
Trench silos and alfalfa are recommended by Kansas as drought beaters. This Geary County exhibit effectively brought the matter of trench silos to the attention of many farmers. More than 3,000 trench silos are in use in Kansas.

(Below.) This home-made centrifugal pump has saved a 6-acre alfalfa field and 2 acres of garden on a Montana farm. An abandoned gravel pit close to the farm furnished the water. With the help of Government specialists, an inexpensive pump was rigged up which proved that in one place, at least, there was enough water close to the surface to provide some supplemental water supply during the dry season.



One of several ponds built on a Missouri farm. Ponds were dug deep and provided with properly constructed spillways. County Agent Harold Slusher, of Callaway County, says they supplied ample stock water in spite of the length and severity of the summer's drought.





The pump and storage tank at the upper end of Dry Valley, Caribou County, Idaho, installed with the assistance of the Forest Service. Similar equipment, including pump, gasoline engine, storage tank, and trough, was installed at the lower end of the valley, opening up a vast country to both cattle and sheep for the grazing season.

Organized Louisiana Communities Band Together to Put on . . .

An Educational Adventure

THE LOUISIANA folk schools and the organized communities that put them on are tackling everybody's problem of how to use what you have to the best advantage. During the past summer, 20 parishes, the Louisiana term for counties, asked for help from the extension sociologist, Mary Mims, in putting on a folk school. Fourteen parish folk schools, with from 250 to 600 men, women, and children present each of the 3 afternoons, were carried on successfully during July. One of these in De Soto Parish was a Negro school. The others were discouraged from starting this season because they made the decision too late to make the necessary preparations.

The success of the school depends on the vitality of the organized communities backing it. This year the broad representation of the various interests is shown by the choice of folk-school chairmen. In Red River Parish a successful farmer was chairman; in Claiborne, a Methodist minister; in Jackson, the superintendent of education; in Winn, a local business man; and in De Soto, the only woman chairman for the 1936 schools was president of the District Federated Women's Clubs.

The teachers also represented a wide field of those interested in community betterment, with professors from Louisiana State University and from local colleges such as Centenary at Shreveport and State Normal at Natchitoches, local doctors, architects, bankers, ministers, judges, and editors. The Farm Credit Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Resettlement Administration, and the experiment stations were represented.

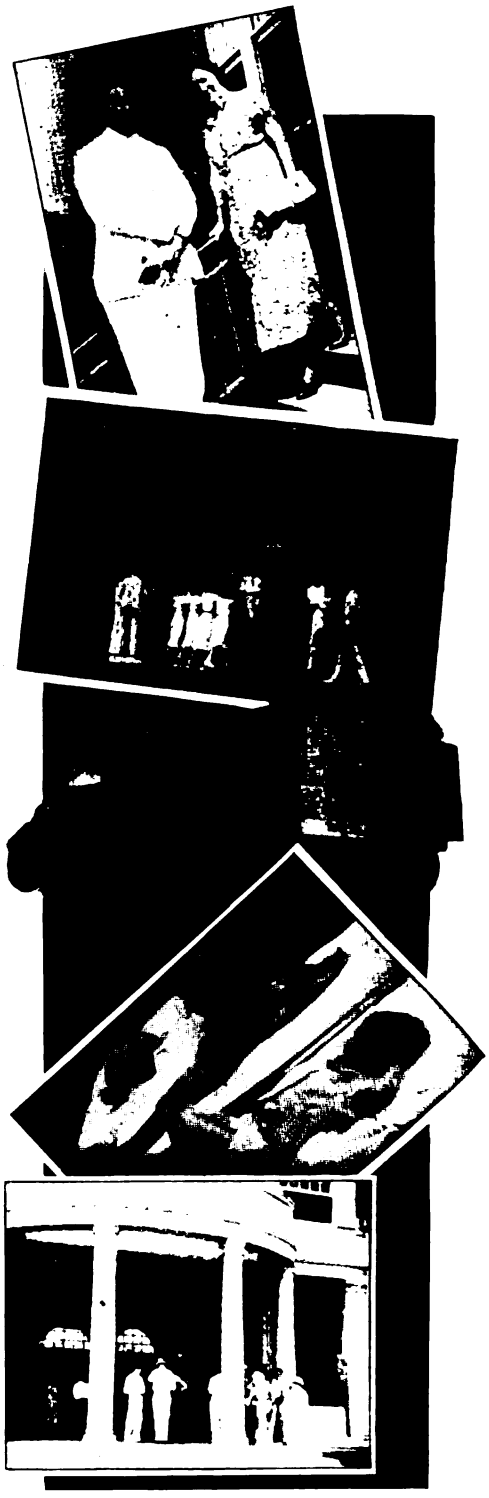
The people felt that the folk school belonged to them and used it accordingly. In a class in architecture one woman was interested in the relative advantages of brick and wood, another in what kind of a porch to put on her home, and still another in fire protection. The class in domestic law, taught by a local judge, could hardly be disbanded as the members were so interested in how the laws affected minor children. The instruction topics varied from a discussion of children's food habits to the history of north Louisiana, including such practical things as how to bud pecans or to pickle fruit, and such abstract topics as the theory of money and how it affects you. Any special local interest was usually represented, as in the Jackson school near the Southern Advance Paper Bag Co., where the plant chemist gave a talk on paper making.

These schools have been developed by the organized communities under the direction of Miss Mims. More than 500 of these communities have been organized during the 11 years she has been traveling up and down Louisiana on every back road and bypath. Of the 20 communities organized the first year, 11 years ago, only about 8 are now inactive.

"The only way you can keep from being a member of the community is to move out," says Miss Mims. "As long as you live there you are partially responsible for the economic, the health, the civic, and the recreational opportunities there. This being true, it behooves the citizens to get together, see what is being done and what needs to be done, and that is what the community organization does." A community meeting is held each month to hear reports from the various organizations working in the community and to plan for such community activities as a library, bringing in an electric line, a new school building, or planning a folk school.

A parish undertaking a school usually boasts at least seven well-organized and active communities. A committee of five or more is appointed by each community to meet with Miss Mims in the parish seat to discuss a school. A chairman, cochairman, and secretary are chosen. One of the county extension agents usually acts as secretary and, with the elected chairman and cochairman, selects the four committees—one in charge of the agricultural department, one in charge of the homemaking courses, one to organize a civics or citizenship department, and one to look after the subjects grouped under fine arts.

The committee on agriculture is always headed by the county agent. He is as-



sisted by the vocational agriculture teacher and three farmers representing different types of farming and different parts of the parish. The home demonstration agent is chairman of the committee on homemaking and is assisted by the home-economics teacher and three local homemakers, usually home demonstration clubwomen. The committee on civics and business is under the direction of a businessman, sometimes a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, or a farmer. It is interesting to note that the instruction offered in this department usually follows the interest of the chairman. In Bossier Parish, where the chairman was a doctor, several fine lectures on public health were offered, and in Claiborne a lawyer engaged several outstanding judges and lawyers to discuss the courts and law as they affected the rural people or the place of law in an ideal community. The other department of the school is under the direction of the fine-arts committee, usually headed by an outstanding clubwoman assisted by representatives from the parent-teacher associations, home demonstration clubs, and others.

Each of the four departments offer three half-hour lectures during the afternoon. A schedule is offered those attending, and they choose what they want to hear discussed each period. After the class work, all come together for singing and an inspirational address by an outstanding speaker. In addition to the adult department, there is a nursery school, a kindergarten, an intermediate department, and a young people's department, each under the supervision of a teacher or someone trained in teaching that age group.

The subject matter to be offered is made up after carefully studying all the suggestions offered by the communities or other organizations and individuals, as well as a canvass of the field of available teachers. The school is usually held in the consolidated school at the parish seat. The farm folk from the outlying communities come in school busses, paying for the gas and oil, the drivers donating their time and the busses. At Bossier School 12 of these busses brought in those who wanted to attend. At the Jackson School a community 30 miles away brought in 18 students.

The folk school enthusiasts boast that there are no examinations, no contests, and no grades. The only reward is to learn something you can go home and put into practice. As an educational adventure in bringing to bear the best ability and equipment at hand on the problems felt urgent by the people themselves, the folk schools of Louisiana have accomplished much.

Texas Women Do Their Part In Planning for an Agriculture

To Supply the Family Food

MORE GARDENS, 18,245 acres more; more orchards, 30,735 acres more; and 5,232 acres or more of sweetpotatoes are needed to supply vegetables and fruit for home use on Texas farms and ranches in 85 counties, according to findings of committees of farmers and farm homemakers who have been working on the program-planning survey instituted by the Extension Service. Two hundred and four counties report 320,410 more hogs and pigs of all ages needed; 2,268,662 thousand gallons more milk; 17,412,553 thousand dozen more chicken eggs; and 1,410,735 more chickens.

In preparation for the 1936 program planning, in the fall of 1935 at the annual district meetings of all county home demonstration and county agricultural agents, county-program planning was first discussed by representatives from the Washington office, and two meetings held in February at College Station were attended by all staff members. Charts dealing with the economic status of agriculture as viewed from a national standpoint were then sent each agent together with blank schedules to be answered by farm men and women in each county. In Texas, to these six schedules was added a seventh concerning the garden and orchard acreage and production. This information was needed by the 42,449 home demonstration clubwomen and 182 county home demonstration agents in planning an adequate food supply for the farm family.

Later, 41 meetings were held by the district agents in the 12 districts of the State. At these meetings, attended by all county agricultural and home demonstration agents, the agents were informed as to the need of long-time county agricultural planning, how to fill the schedules, and the use of charts. In conducting this activity in the county, it was to be presented jointly to the two councils. The county home demonstration council is a delegate body of women consisting of at least two representatives from community home demonstration clubs. Each county agricultural council's membership consists of one representative of each community working in cooperation with the agricultural agents, or planning to do so. Help was to be given these council members in planning community meetings at which these schedules were to be filled out. Among the topics discussed by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents were: (1) Where and when were these committee meetings to be held? (2) By whom were they to be called? (3) Who would have charge and what would the program be? (4) How could everyone be made to express himself? (5) How would the community average be arrived at? (6) What would be done with the community schedule? (7) Who would compile the community schedules, and where and when would the councils meet again to canvass the returns?

Myrtle Murray, district agent, reports the planning done in District 10 as follows:

In the 18 counties the agents called both the farm and home demonstration councils together for the purpose of training them to conduct the community meetings. At each of these meetings each member of the council filled a schedule. These council representatives in turn called 117 community meetings where the community schedules were filled in. The community schedules that were compiled by special committees of the two councils, assisted by both the agricultural and home demonstration agents.

In Lavaca County there were 11 community meetings held and in Guadalupe County, 8. Neither agent attended these community meetings. In some of the other counties the agents attended part of the meetings upon request of the council representatives. In DeWitt, Karnes, and Wilson Counties the agents attended all the meetings. The district agent in charge of home demonstration work assisted the county agricultural agents in DeWitt, Refugio, and Gonzales Counties in conducting the county meetings for the purpose of discussing the live-at-home phase of the program-planning schedule, and home demonstration agents assisted county agricultural agents in Medine, Uvalde, and Comal Counties.

Home demonstration women and girls of Texas are interested in an adequate diet for farm families, and information obtained from these schedules will be used as a basis for the 1937 program of work.

MORE THAN 136 home demonstration workers from 25 States attended the preconvention extension conference immediately preceding the national comvention of the American Home Economics Association.

Alabama Negro Extension Service Finds that The Movable School

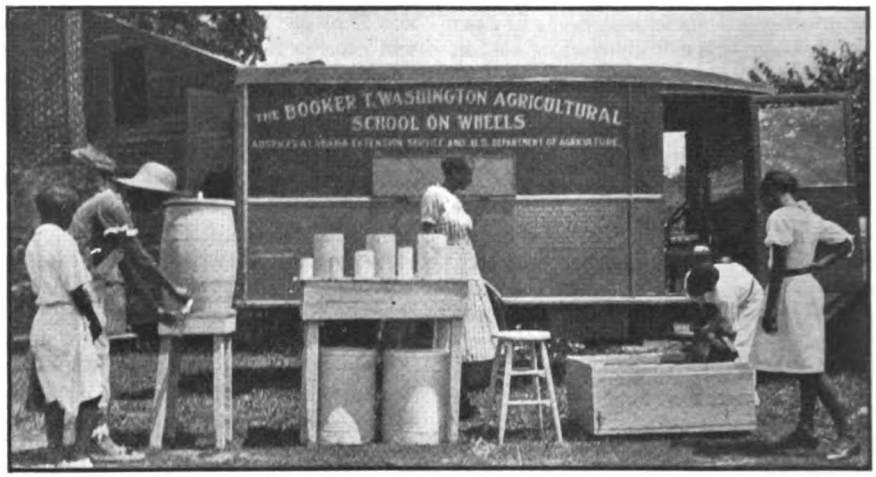
Helps the Negro to Help Himself

TODAY the outstanding feature of Negro extension work in Alabama is the autotruck movable school, a college on wheels to carry to the underprivileged rural farmer the story of sanitation and health, the advantages of improved living conditions, and the best ways of doing their farm work simply and efficiently.

The idea of bringing this itinerant school to the very door of the Negro farmer was projected by Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's famous founder. As he rode about the countryside in an old road cart to encourage students to come to his school, he realized the necessity of visiting remote farms and showing the farmers how to make a living from the soil and how to live. So he conceived the idea of itinerant instructors, and in June 1906 the first movable school, the Jesup wagon, financed by Morris K. Jesup, of New York, took concrete form.

After 3 months of successful operation, the idea of the movable school was presented by Dr. Washington to the Federal Government and accepted. In November 1906 Extension Field Agent Thomas M. Campbell, the first negro extension agent in the United States, was appointed to take the wagon school on its rounds. From the Jesup wagon emerged in 1918 the improved Knapp agricultural truck, to be replaced in 1923 by the more modern Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels, now operating from Tuskegee Institute. Accordingly, the school personnel grew from the lone-pilot-teacher to the present staff of farm agent, home demonstration agent, and registered nurse.

Likewise, illustrated material was increased to meet the demands of the new demonstrtations that were being developed. Included in the modern truck equipment is a Delco light plant, motion-picture projector, victrola, portable sewing machine, typewriter, set of carpenter's tools, terracing machine, pruning outfit, spray pump, electric iron and kitchen utensils, home-made fireless cooker, dishes, table linen, dish towels, thermos jugs, grocery box, stenciling outfit, oil plant, water cooler, baby bathtub, scales, kodak, volley balls and net, charts, and records.



Kitchen equipment of a negro home is painted when extension truck holds a movable school.

The truck may stop from 1 to 5 days at some Negro farmer's home which has been selected for the scheduled demonstration. A program that can be completed in 1 day is planned for a "transitory school", and activities covering 3 to 5 days require a "stationary school."

The Negro extension agents receive cooperation from the white agents, land owners, and business people in planning these movable schools for Negro farmers. The county agent or key farmer selects the farms and homes in which the work is to be conducted. The farmer and his wife agree to give their house and farm over to the demonstrations and to purchase material needed for the school. News of the school is circulated by house-to-house canvasses and announcements in schools and churches. County newspapers also cooperate in advertising the coming event. The Negro farmers and their families in the surrounding territory are invited to take part in the farm and home demonstrations conducted by their neighbor under the guidance of the extension agents and specialists. From 35 to 300 men and women may attend. Indeed, visitors from foreign countries have come to see the work of the movable school, its methods having been studied and copied with notable success in far-away Macedonia and South Africa.

This school on wheels has traveled in every county of Alabama, and the news of its coming awakens interest and enthusiasm in the proposed demonstrations which are a cross section of extension work presented in a condensed "doing" program. Demonstrations resulting in actual improvement of the farm or home have proved especially effective in Negro extension work. The Negro people are greatly influenced by what they see and hear, especially as many cannot read. Furthermore, meeting the rural Negroes on their home territory gives them confidence in the undertaking and creates in them a desire to cooperate in learning new methods of improvement.

During the busiest months of 1934 and 1935, when the farmers were preparing their land, planting, cultivating, and harvesting their crops, 102 transitory schools were held. Very often the farmer was visited at a time when he was starting some farm or home operation, further developing a farm home demonstration, or bringing it to completion. There were six stationary schools conducted during July, August, and October when the farmers were not quite so busy.

Under the personal supervision of the movable-school agents, instructions were given in farm and home improvements, such as terracing, landscaping, cultivating of crops, planting year-round gardens, setting out fruit trees, care of livestock and poultry, insect control, and upkeep of farm implements and garden tools. Many Negro homes have been repaired and renovated inside and outside. They have restored their porches, built steps, screened doors and windows, made shelves and cabinets, ceiled kitchens, and painted or whitewashed the interior and exterior of buildings.

Because of the importance of the kitchen as the woman's workshop and its relationship to the family health, kitchen improvement has been emphasized in all the schools. Special effort has been made to interest the man as well as the woman in transforming cheerless, inconvenient kitchens into more sanitary and comfortable quarters.

During the 4-day stationary movable school held at Community Leader J. Rowe's farm home in Tallapoosa County, 63 women and older girls attending learned how to improve their kitchens. The kitchen was ceiled with rough lumber that was on hand. A set of shelves was built close to the stove and painted, and the pots and pans were taken off the walls and placed on them. The work table was made the proper height, and a new piece of oilcloth was pasted on it to make it wear longer. Over this work table, shelves were built and painted, on which were placed painted cans of various sizes filled with cereals and cooking necessities. A broken stool was repaired and painted and placed with this improvised cabinet. A 15-gallon pickle keg was obtained and turned into a water keg by making a good top and putting in a wooden faucet. A small stand was made on which to place the water keg, and both were painted. The open garbage pail and shelf outside the kitchen window were discarded for a 5-gallon paint bucket with a tight-fitting top which was painted and put in the kitchen. Two dark red safes were painted light green to match the shelves. The kitchen was whitewashed. The doors and window were screened. Curtains were made for the kitchen window out of flour sacks.

Through illustrated lectures, the movable-school nurse has aimed to teach the Negro rural people better home nursing, especially in homes where improvement in health and sanitation are greatly needed. To acquire more cash with which to improve the farm and home, the Negro farmer has been urged to produce more food and feedstuff to meet his needs and to have a salable surplus.

In 1935, a series of motion pictures, both educational and entertaining, were shown, including Effects of Mosquitoes and Their Control, Canning Beans, and When the Cows Come Home.

In some way every home reached by the movable school has been made more comfortable and livable. Kitchens were remodeled, bedrooms improved, furniture refinished, clothes closets constructed from packing boxes, dressing tables and stools built out of orange crates, curtains made from flour sacks, rugs from burlap sacks, and vases made out of bottles. In spite of the lack of money and other hindrances on the farm, the rural Negro has profited by the lessons in home and farm improvement and has acquired ingenuity and resourcefulness.

County Planning Committee

Strengthens All Farm Programs

COUNTY-program planning is not a new idea in Monmouth County, N. J. Since extension work started in 1914, much attention has been given to the building of a program around the problems on the individual farms. The county agricultural planning work carried out in Monmouth County during the past winter and spring combined the activities of more than 20 years into one definite, concrete, understandable, economic program. In the final analysis the local program should fit into a county, State, and national program.

A county agricultural-planning committee was set up, including the executive committee of the county extension service and county board of agriculture and representatives of the leading commodity interests in the county. Attention was also given to providing representation from all areas in the county. Although the county agent has been in the center of the picture in carrying forward this work, he has leaned heavily on representatives of the State College as well as on farm leadership in the county.

The general plan was presented to this county agricultural planning committee and a detailed program worked out step by step. This was followed by a meeting of commodity groups with special invitations going to 10 to 25 farm leaders and an invitation through the press to the general public. These commodity meetings were attended by one or more members from the county committee as well as the State commodity extension specialist.

After meetings with important commodity groups, a second meeting of the county planning committee was held at which the long-time program for the agriculture of the county was outlined. The work of this committee was based upon a study of economic shifts, the operation and experiences of local farmers, and an analysis of local and national situations, and it represented the best thinking of both local leaders and those assisting from the State college. A summary of the work of this committee indicated an expansion in the acreage of certain crops and a gradual reduction in the acreages of other crops.

The county agents and leading farmers in Monmouth County feel hopeful in their program planning of the past year. They are looking forward to meetings this coming winter when the program will be carefully reviewed by all concerned and any important changes studied and the program brought up to date. This work provides for a clearer coordination in the county of all projects and activities that should be headed up under one planning and policy committee.

More About the Movable School

THE excellent work being done by the movable school has been brought to light in a recent book from Tuskegee, The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer, by Thomas Monroe Campbell, extension agent. Born in the rural South, the son of a poor itinerant colored preacher, the author struggled for an education, determined to rise out of ignorance and serve his race. In this book he deals frankly with the problems of the Negro farmer and relates his intensely human experiences of 29 years of service.

Attala County, Miss.,

Finds Strength in Organization

WHEN County Agent A. H. Simmons and Home Demonstration Agent Elsie Cochran and a few of their leaders made a check on the existing agencies and organizations at work in Attala County that affected the farm and home program, they found that about 20 different organizations or committees existed.

This organizational situation in their county caused them to feel that there was a need for coordinating the efforts and interests of these various groups in order that they might be of the greatest possible service to the rural people of the county. Accordingly, they called together about 40 leaders representing these various agricultural groups, such as county farm cooperative, county farm bureau, home demonstration council, 4–H club leaders, resettlement supervisors, poultry association, fair association, county agricultural development association, soil-conservation committeemen, erosion-control association, and others for the purpose of discussing a unified program which would carry the services of each group in a more effective and efficient manner to each community and to the farms and homes of the county.

After surveying the program and function of each group represented, the group came to the conclusion that, with rapid developments in natural and social sciences and the rise of so many State and National public-service agencies and institutions, it was possible for organized groups to carry out any program for solving almost any problem with which they were confronted if they had the vision, the courage, the initiative, the energy, and the will to undertake it.

They also felt that an efficient civilization is one in which all forces make a unified, systematic, well-balanced, vigorous effort to put into general use all available scientific knowledge on every problem of social concern.

No matter how many different and varied services were offered by either National or State offices and agencies, in the final analysis the county, the community, and the farm were the scenes of conflict where the programs were planned, the services rendered, application made, and results achieved. The leadership in the county, therefore, must organize for effective and efficient effort.

With these definite conclusions in mind, the local agents proceeded with a round-table discussion of fundamental and basic problems facing the farmers and homemakers in the county. These 40 farmers and farm women stated the problems, which were then listed on the blackboard. These problems were discussed in the order of their importance and from the standpoint of possible solutions. Having discussed and definitely laid out these problems and possible solutions, the group then determined upon some some very definite objectives as to procedure in carrying out the plan of solution for these problems. It was decided by the group that a definite committee should be appointed to make a further study of the several principal problems, such as soil erosion, marketing, food and feed production sufficient to meet local needs, livestock- and crop-improvement work, rural electrification, farm cooperative program, and to report at a later meeting recommendations to the entire county agricultural coordinating council, so that a definite county-wide program could be decided upon, approved, and carried by these leaders to their respective communities.

Plans were made to perfect community clubs in each community in the county, which clubs under their leadership would be informed as to the county program with respect to both plans and methods, and where the local community program would be discussed and set forward in like fashion as was the county program. These leaders voted themselves to accept the full responsibility of community leadership in carrying the county program to their respective communities.

These leaders were so interested in mapping out a coordinated agricultural program in the county that they agreed among themselves to meet regularly to consider developments along the various lines of the county program and to study new programs or new possibilities coming into the county which would have a direct influence upon the farm program.

The vision of these two extension agents has struck upon a note that is solving many of their problems. They find inspiration in the local leaders who look issues affecting their welfare straight in the eye. They map out a program of procedure with respect to organization, education, and work for the people of their communities, the farms, and the homes, and take the direct responsibility for carrying this program to them.

Census Throws Light on Important Topics

(Continued from page 131)

County agents and extension officials may secure these free reports for use of the county committees in quantities up to 50 while the supply lasts.

In the printed publications, as distinguished from the free reports mentioned, will be found data covering the uses of land, the principal crops, and classes of livestock. These are published in separate State bulletins for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The State reports in turn have been assembled in volume 1 entitled "Statistics by Counties." This contains everything covered in the first series of bulletins for the entire United States.

Most of the extension workers are familiar with the increase of 8.3 percent in the number of farms between 1930 and 1935, with the increase in farm population to 6,355,557 persons and with the 101 other items of information obtained by the Federal Farm Census. Most of them, however, do not realize that all of these data were secured by townships and minor civil divisions, and that this information can be obtained from the Bureau of the Census by paying for the cost of transcription. It is not possible to publish this information by minor civil divisions because of the very great amount of space and heavy cost required for the some 50,000 minor civil divisions in the United States which have reported farm operations. However, through the cooperation of the A. A. A. and the Resettlement Administration at least one photostat copy of information by minor civil divisions for many of the items in the 1935 census will be made available to each State by late fall.

The Bureau of the Census extends a very cordial invitation to write for available publications, not only those of the Farm Census, but of all other Census Divisions: Population, Business, Manufactures, Vital Statistics, and Statistics of Cities.

Specific requests for Farm Census information will be expedited by using the lists of separate reports on the back cover.

She Knew It Could Be Done . . .

Flame Kindled by Club Agent Cremates 4–H Camp Mortgage

A VISION that has come true—this is the way both farm folk and townspeople in Orleans County, Vt., think of their county 4–H club camp, located on Lake Salem in northern Vermont, just below the Canadian border.

Hard work on the part of the people of the county, together with the enthusiasm and leadership of a club agent who "knew it could be done"—these are the things that have made the vision a reality.

In the spring of 1931 the Orleans County 4–H club camp was only an idea and one that seemed almost too difficult of realization. Now it consists of a well-constructed one-and-one-half story camp building with sleeping, eating, and recreational facilities for 50 boys and girls, together with an office, a kitchen, and a leaders' room. The building nestles in a grove of trees. In front of it lies a broad playground which extends to the sandy shore of the lake.

Recently, about 300 men, women, and children from all parts of the county assembled at the camp for a celebration. It marked the climax of 5 years of untiring work and close cooperation, for the principal event on the program was the burning of the mortgage by Flora J. Coutts, the county club agent whose leadership did more than anything else to make the camp possible. The burning of the mortgage meant that the last of the indebtedness on the camp had been discharged.

At the celebration a photograph of Flora, as she is affectionately known throughout the county, was unveiled over the fireplace in the assembly room. The camp building is to be known as the Flora J. Coutts 4–H Clubhouse.

The traditional New England town meeting has gained renown as the seat of true democracy. On "Town Meetin' Day" all the townspeople assemble to elect the town officers and conduct the town's business in open meeting. It was at such a meeting in the town of Derby in 1931 that the Orleans County 4–H club camp had its beginning as a tangible thing. Previously, the 4–H club boys and girls of the county had held summer camp in one place one year and in another place another year. The camp facilities had been makeshift and inadequate. As a result, there was some talk of how fine it would be if the county could have a permanent, adequate 4–H camp of its own.

It was Mrs. John Ansboro of Derby who changed the subject of the camp from a vague idea to a definite objective. Rising before the moderator at the town meeting, she spoke eloquently of the need of a permanent camp for the young people of the county. Would not the town of Derby lend a plot of the town land on Lake Salem for the purpose?

"I'll give $25 towards it", spoke up one of the townsmen.

"Put me down for $25", said another.

"I'll give $25", volunteered another.

"There'll be land to clear and much other work to be done", said another. "I'm willing to help."

By the end of town meeting, the land had been provided for the camp, the town had agreed to build a road to the camp site, $125 in cash had been contributed, and help in the work of building the camp had been pledged.

In the 5 years that have gone by since then about $3,000 in cash has been made and contributed to the camp fund—much of it in gifts or sale receipts of $1, $5, $10, or $15 each.

Bees, like the old-fashioned log-raising bees that built many a cabin in the days of the early settlers, were held for laying the foundation and erecting the camp building. Labor, materials, and equipment were freely given by farm people and townspeople alike. A number of businessmen in the city of Newport not only donated materials and equipment but sold things needed for the camp at wholesale prices. Altogether, Miss Coutts estimates that, in addition to about $3,000 in cash, $2,000 in gifts of labor, materials, and equipment have gone into the camp.

It was in March 1931 that the camp got its start at the Derby town meeting. So promptly and energetically did Miss Coutts and the people of the county go to work on the project that the main part of the camp building was erected and used for county camp in July—just 4 months later. Since then, such improvements as the kitchen, leaders' room, and office have been added from year to year.

Camp County Cooperation is what Miss Coutts believes the camp could well be named. In this she differs from the people of the county who are agreed that it is properly named after her.

Up in smoke—Flora J. Coutts, county club agent, holds the mortgage fired by the candles held in the hands of county volunteer leaders.

IN BRIEF • • •

Using Planning Reports

In Kansas, county planning committees, after making up their report, designated major problems. The county extension committee then selected that part of the problem which should be attacked first and with the county agent worked out specific plans for tackling it. A farm was taken from the assessors' records in one township in each type of farming area and the recommendations applied to it as a demonstration to show how the agricultural conservation program would help to attain the goal.

• • •

Standing Together

More than 300 one-variety cotton communities have been organized in 11 Southern States. The cooperating farmers have about 900,000 acres in cotton and last year produced approximately 500,000 bales. Georgia and Mississippi each had more than 100 such communities.

• • •

Women's Market

The Greenwood, Miss., home-demonstration club market, for the 5 months from January 1, 1936, through May 30, 1936, sold $3,559 worth of produce. The poultry products were far in the lead with dairy products ranking next, then baked and cooked food, and fruits and vegetables. For good year-round sale, dressed chicken has been found the most salable product by the 18 home demonstration markets in Mississippi, according to Mary Agnes Gordon, marketing specialist.

• • •

Influence Spreads

A total of 343,661 persons made use of South Dakota State College or its extension service during 1935. This is a 25 percent increase over the previous year. Meetings held by county agents were attended by 222,572 farm people for the record group attendance.

• • •

Radio Contest

Opening a new series of farm-bureau programs, KGNO, Dodge City, Kans., Daily Globe station, offered two monthly prizes of $2.50 each to the farm people who participate. One is for the best delivery of a talk, and one is for the best writing of a talk. The farm-bureau schedule on this station is as follows: Monday, the county agent, F. D. McCammon; Tuesday, the contest of talks; Wednesday, Miss Minnie Peebler, home-demonstration agent; Thursday, 4–H club program; Friday, county agents from nearby counties. Each program is broadcast from 7 to 7:30 p. m. and includes entertainment by the farm bureau and 4–H club people.

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Colorado House Organ

The July issue of the Extension Record, house organ of the Colorado Extension Service, was made an agricultural-conservation edition.

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Responsible Members

Last year 60 percent of the borrowers attended the annual meeting of their credit associations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

• • •

Big Buying

The commodities purchase section of the A. A. A., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, furnished foods to people who were unable to make such purchases themselves. The commodities purchased reached these totals: apples, 1,348,355 bushels; dried peas, 7,502,040 pounds; dried beans, 1,200,000 pounds; citrus fruits, 228,592 boxes; dried prunes, 17,699,600 pounds; late carrots, 2,688,000 pounds; late onions, 5,933,650 pounds; cabbage, 4,369.76 tons, and early and intermediate onions, 26,116,050 pounds. Eggs, milk products, flour, figs, turnips, grapes, and cherries were also purchased for distribution to worthy families.

• • •

Service

When the tile silo of the Cherokee Dairy Farm, near Shreveport, La., collapsed just as it had been filled with silage, there was a hurry-up call for extension men. The county agent and the dairy specialist jumped to action, getting a steam shovel in Shreveport, bringing it to the farm on a flat car because several bridges were unsafe for it, and digging a trench silo. They worked all night long, and by 6 o'clock the next day the silage was safe—an important part of the feed for 120 cows. There was one more believer in the trench silo and another friend for the Extension Service.

AMONG OURSELVES

CLAUDE V. PHAGAN has been appointed extension agricultural engineer in South Carolina. He is a native of Texas, was reared on a farm, and graduated from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Phagan served 6 years as assistant agricultural engineer in Oklahoma and has recently seen service with the Federal Housing Administration and the Soil Conservation Service in Oklahoma.

• • •

ERNEST LYCKMAN, handicraft specialist; and C. E. Withers, extension engineer; have been added to the Extension Service staff in New Mexico. Mr. Lyckman was formerly employed in Colorado as State supervisor of arts and crafts.

• • •

MISS LITA BANE has been appointed head of the home-economics department, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, effective September 1. She will serve also as vice-director of home-economics extension. Miss Bane formerly served 5 years on the staff at Illinois and for some time has been collaborator in parent education for the National Council on Parent Education and the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

• • •

NATE H. BOVEE, who has been county agent in Redwood County, Minn., for the past 7 years and who developed the weed-control plan named for the county, has joined a commercial chemical company interested in weed control as education and organization specialist. He accepted his new position June 15.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA Extension Service has recently added three new staff members: Elizabeth M. Lippard, clothing specialist; Blanche Coit, home management specialist; and an assistant State 4–H club leader, L. Isabel Myers. Both Miss Coit and Miss Myers were formerly home demonstration agents, the former in Bradford County, the latter in Schuylkill County.

What

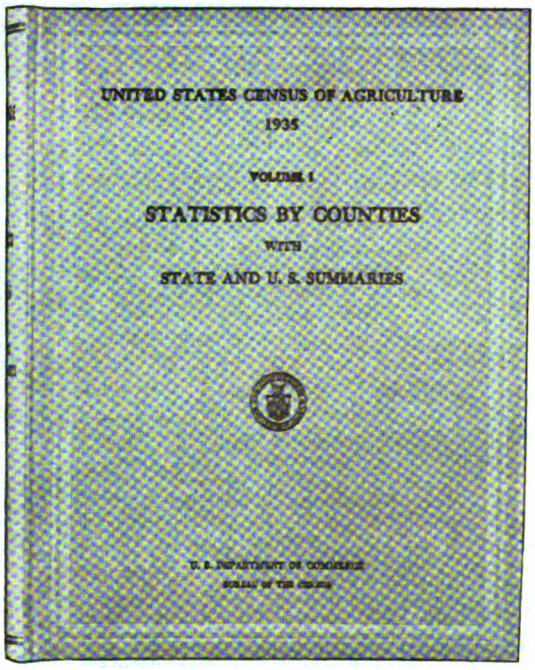
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PLANNING MEANS TO THE EXTENSION SERVICE

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

THE FORMULATION of a sound long-time policy for the agriculture of a county is basic to the development of any strong extension program. Any comprehensive plan for the agriculture of a county should indicate the broad policies and make specific recommendations for the adjustments needed to meet changing conditions, as well as deal with matters of local concern. As conditions are constantly changing, planning must be a continuous process. These policies and recommendations should be developed through the participation of local people in contributing local data, in studying the results of agricultural research, and in forming judgments and making decisions on adjustments needed.

THE county agricultural planning project, sponsored by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, is based on this fundamental approach. In developing this work, consideration will be given to the adjustments needed: (*a*) to meet changing economic situations concerning our major commodities, (*b*) to maintain the productive capacity of the farm, (*c*) to improve the income of individual farmers, and (*d*) to promote the rural economic and social welfare. The formulation of recommendations concerning these problems by local people should serve as a guide for any group developing and conducting a program or activity in the county. Each group, in carrying out its program, would be contributing to the ultimate solution of the major problems of the area.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE has long recognized its responsibility in assisting farmers in the formulation of such agricultural policies and in developing ways and means of making the essential adjustments. This national project, organized for a specific purpose, should materially expedite the development of long-time agricultural policies and adjustment programs for each county. For the Extension Service, the determination of these local groups should prove highly beneficial in directing and adjusting county extension programs.



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CATTLE
SHEEP—WOOL
SWINE
HORSES—MULES
GOATS—MOHAIR
CHICKENS—TURKEYS
COWS MILKED

U. S. Farm Inform

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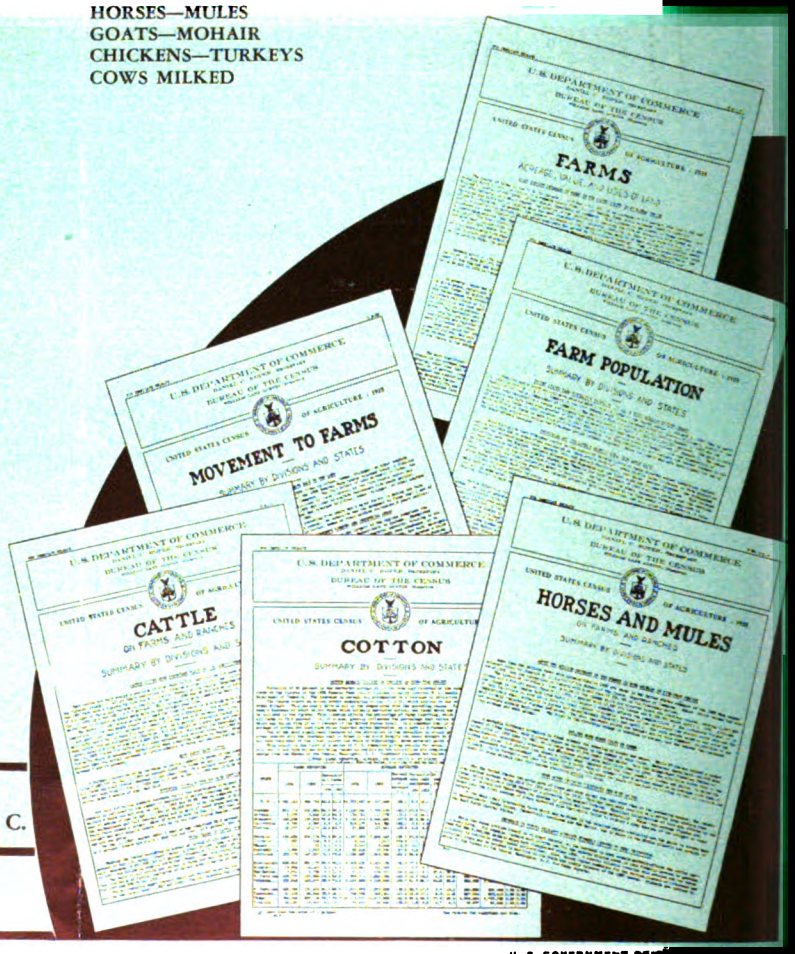

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EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Issued Monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In This Issue

SOME answers to the question Where Do We Go From Here? are given by H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the A. A. A. He says that unless we stop exploiting our natural resources we shall not have the capacity to produce enough food and feed for our own use, and warns that the real threat of scarcity to consumers is the threat of eroded and depleted land.

• • •

WHAT is better than a good book to read when a woman has a few leisure minutes to get her mind away from her household duties? Through the efforts of library commissions, the people themselves, and extension agents, books on travel, fiction, science, poetry, and biography are now available for farm people in many States. The article entitled "Agents Aid Rural Communities to Provide Library Facilities" tells how extension work is bringing literature to the farm home.

• • •

SHALL we take the attitude that "Nature cures while man endures" or shall we hasten the cure of the ailments of our land, crops, and livestock by doing our part? County Agent Chester B. Alspach, of Licking County, Ohio, tells us what he thinks in his story about Nature's Answers to Farm Problems. He concedes that Nature does solve problems too baffling for the scientifically inclined human mind, but he believes that Nature's so-called solutions are frequently insufficient, incomplete, and too slow to render the greatest satisfaction to the human race.

• • •

WHAT to do with the land taken out of cotton production was a question that Jasper County, S. C., farmers had to solve. County Agent J. P. Graham interested himself in their problem and after studying conditions suggested the growing of garden and truck crops, which netted approximately $50,000 in income. The story is told in Supervised Truck Growing Replaces Lost Cotton Income.

• • •

WHEN insect pests invade Kansas they find an army of women leaders, men leaders, and 4–H club leaders ready to fight them. Dr. E. G. Kelly, insect-control specialist of the Kansas Extension Service, directs their training. Insect Hordes Retreat explains how this plan works.

Contents

On The Calendar

Texas Centennial Central Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 6–November 29.

Poultry Industries Exposition, New York, N. Y., November 10–14.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Houston, Tex., November 16–18.

National Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 27–December 5.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 28–December 5.

Convention of California Cattlemen's Association, San Francisco, Calif., December 11–12.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., December 14–19.

Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa., January 18–22, 1937.

Sixty-first Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, Tex., March 16–18, 1937.

TEXAS is out to help farm women with their clothing problems. One hundred thousand of them pass in review to belie the eyebrow archers who believe that farm women are not as well dressed as their city cousins. The article Wardrobe Demonstration in Texas speaks eloquently of the success of Texas home agents in clothing demonstrations.

• • •

FIFTY older boys and girls who recently organized a club in Lenoir County, N. C., promise to turn into valuable local leaders, according to An Effective Extension Program.

• • •

NEARLY 600 people in Indiana beat a path to the doors of 4 farmers to learn why they were so successful. Read about it in Four Farmers Hold Open House.

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 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director* L. A. SCHLUP, *Acting Editor*

Where Do We Go From Here?

H. R. TOLLEY
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment
Administration

"The last 3 years have not changed the economic facts which govern the distribution and consumption of commodities. Crops that pile up carry-overs to excessive proportions would beat down prices in the future just as they have done in the past", warns Howard Tolley in this provocative article on farm problems and farm policies, prepared for readers of the Extension Service Review.

AGRICULTURAL adjustment is inevitable, and it will come, regardless. The question is that ancient one of how to meet it and guide it. Can we, for example, through cooperation with government prevent a recurrence of the crash of 1932? Can we lessen the shocks of such catastrophes as the drought? Can we extend the measure of crop insurance furnished by present programs? Is it feasible to store up supplies in "fat" years to be used when "lean" years come? Must we have national programs for agriculture? If they are necessary, must radical changes be made in our present approach?

The first movements for production adjustment that I recall originated in the South. Some of them took the form of veritable crusades, in which newspapers and leaders joined in urging a reduction in cotton acreage. So far as I can remember, nobody then raised the cry of scarcity economics. It seemed the part of common sense to try to grow enough cotton to supply market needs, but not enough to cause a glut that would drive prices downward. That still seems the part of common sense to me. Any other course would be, to my way of thinking, just as irrational as overeating or overdrinking.

Farmers in the South learned very early that, almost without exception, they received more for a crop of moderate size than they did for a huge crop. The 17,000,000-bale crop of 1926 brought $200,000,000 less than the 13,000,000-bale crop of 1927; the 17,000,000-bale crop of 1931 returned the ruinously low income of $483,000,000; the 16,000,000-bale crop of 1914 only $600,000,000.

The complaint against early efforts to adjust cotton production was not that they violated any holy laws. The real objection to them then was that they were not effective. Individual States were helpless in the face of problems which had no regard for State lines. Any one State might decide not to plant a stalk of cotton, and yet other States could increase their acreage enough to produce a sizable cotton crop for the United States.

A majority of the farmers of this country finally decided that they needed the cooperation of the Federal Government, and that it was the duty of government to give that cooperation.

The real threat of scarcity to consumers is the threat of eroded and depleted land.

Program Based on Experience

The Agricultural Adjustment Act and its successor, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, were the products so far as physical enactment was concerned, of only a few months. Actually, they were the product of years and years of dealing with these issues. And they were preceded by the Agricultural Marketing Act, which set up the Federal Farm Board.

The Farm Board was, from the standpoint of accomplishment, a failure, but I believe it demonstrated the fallacy of half measures. The problem of surpluses consists of two problems—that of disposing of the accumulation, and the prevention of their return.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was equipped specifically to deal with the problem of production. It had the experience of the Farm Board as a guide to what to do, and what not to do, also.

The production-control provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on January 6, 1936.

Within 6 years two attempts to establish national programs for agriculture had been balked. The first effort failed through its own defects. The second was ended by the Supreme Court. Yet the producers felt that the need for a national program, a program in which the Federal Government would participate, was still urgent. The result was enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act on February 29, just after the production-control programs were ended by the Court.

As the A. A. A. drew upon the experience of the Farm Board in formulating its adjustment programs, it drew upon its own experiences in shaping the Agricultural Conservation program. The surpluses for the most part had passed. Even before the Court invalidated pro-

(Continued on page 156)

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Insect Hordes Retreat

Before Science and Farm Leadership

IT IS a working leadership that accomplishes!

That sentence expresses the thoroughness with which the insect pests attacking the crops of Kansas are combated with timely scientific remedies by trained, unpaid leaders to prevent partial, or, in many cases, complete destruction of growing crops. Women leaders, men leaders, and 4–H club leaders are enlisted in an army to fight insect pests. They study the ways of common insects and how best to destroy them. There are more than 1,327 of these leaders associated with the entomology project directed by Dr. E. G. Kelly, insect-control specialist of the Kansas State College Extension Service.

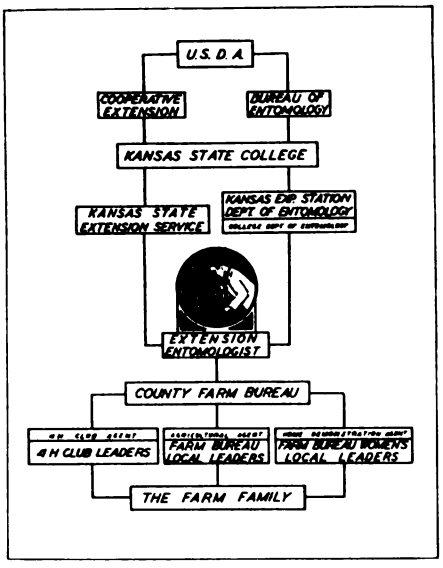
Trained Community Leaders

The objective in training entomology leaders is to insure trained individuals in each community who may teach natural history, demonstrate insect-control practices, and assist the entomologist in making surveys of insect pests. These leaders direct control activities in their communities to protect crops, livestock, homes, and the individuals' health from insects. It was because of this trained leadership that Kansas was ready to throw its resources into the control of the damaging grasshopper invasion in June 1936.

At all times, these local leaders are on the watch for possible insect outbreaks. They make regular surveys to determine the insect population, and make recommendations to the Extension Service when control measures should be applied. Some of the important insect surveys made by leaders have included grasshoppers, chinch bugs, Hessian flies, and garden pests. Leaders send reports to the extension entomologist for analysis. From these analyses, and from records made by the members of the experiment-station staff, are prepared summaries from which future programs are planned.

A State-Wide Organized Corps

There are now 103 organized farm bureaus in the 105 Kansas counties. It is from the officers of these county extension associations that the county entomology committees are selected. They are chosen by the county agents cooperating with the extension entomologist. The community local leaders are then selected by the county agents, the extension entomologist, the entomology committee, and officers of the local groups. These local leaders represent their respective communities in all their entomology activities, such as the distribution of poison bait and of creosote oil, and the planning of educational activities in line with the project for the year.



They Learn As They Go

Dr. Kelly names "preparedness" as the key to the success of the insect-control project, for the local leaders study the year round, and are informed when the information is most needed. Several times each year Dr. Kelly meets with his leaders. There are leader-training meetings, usually held during the winter months when rural people have the most time to study. Later, field trips are made to collect and study certain pests, and to demonstrate control methods for them. Here is an illustration that is typical:

It is about April 1. In only a few weeks, about the middle of May, the chinch bugs will be migrating into the cornfields. It is time to demonstrate the building of a creosote-cyanide barrier. All leaders meet at a central place in the county, and here they are given information by Dr. Kelly about how to construct the barrier. Then, following the leader-training demonstration, demonstration barriers are built by the leaders on their own farms for the inspection and benefit of their immediate neighbors.

In the fall, summary and achievement meetings are held. Here the leaders demonstrate insect-control methods, make reports of results of control practices, and list the number of farmers following these practices in their communities. This is the source of information included in the regular annual reports prepared by Dr. Kelly.

Subprojects Stress Major Insects

The entomology extension program is divided into five subprojects for convenience in teaching local leaders and in reporting results. They include: Staple crop insects, horticultural insects, livestock insects, building and lumber insects, and insects affecting the household and sanitation conditions.

Formerly, when it was necessary to take 5 or 6 years to train the leaders in a county, the plan did not permit the entomologist to reach the counties in the State as frequently as was desirable. Recently, the project plan has been reorganized so that the leaders may receive training from the entomologist for 3 successive years, after which they may continue to be project leaders as long as they wish.

An All-College Undertaking

Although the project is part of the college extension work, Dr. Kelly states that the success of the trained field workers in control of insects in the Sunflower State cannot be credited by any one individiual. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the program is Prof. George A. Dean, head of the department of entomology at Kansas State College. He and his staff of research workers spare no effort in obtaining scientific facts for combating pests that attack Kansas crops; likewise, he and his staff give liberally of available insect-control information, so that Dr. Kelly can carry their findings to the field.

As an illustration, it was back in 1912 that the research work of Professor Dean brought forth a widely used formula commonly known as "poison bran mash" for the control of grasshoppers. Immediately, the Extension Service took the control measure to the field, where it has been used successfully ever since.

Agents Aid Rural Communities to

Provide Library Facilities

Ridgely Community Library, Caroline County, Md.

THERE is a contagious yearning for books in rural communities. With less money to spend for amusement during recent years of depression and drought, farm folks have found keen enjoyment in the recreation of good reading. Extension reading projects in the various States have stimulated a desire among rural people to read good books. The growing interest in reading projects is shown by such activities as "Menus for mental diet", in Louisiana; "Reading in the home" and "Book menus", in North Dakota; and "Stimulation of reading", in Missouri. During the last 2 years nearly 3,000 rural communities throughout the United States have been directly assisted by the Extension Service in providing library facilities.

Traveling Libraries

The discussions of reading in the home have in many instances led to the starting of a community library. Of this Elizabeth Moreland, community service specialist in Tennessee, says, "During 1935, practically every home demonstration club in the State included either 'Books and Reading' or the more inclusive subject of 'Home Recreation' in at least one program in the year. Because, generally speaking, no libraries are available to the rural people throughout the State, except in schools, home demonstration clubwomen have sponsored county traveling libraries in certain counties, where books collected in various ways are circulated."

In Cumberland County, Maine, the home agent has started the plan of having a "book box" in the Farm Bureau News each month in which a brief review of a recent book is given. Many have come to look for these reviews as a guide to good reading. To stimulate interest in the library project and in reading in general, each month the Penobscot County Farm Bureau News, under the heading, "Let's Read a Book", brings to the members a review of one new book—fiction or nonfiction.

Book Reviews

Missouri has found that book reviews at club meetings tend to encourage the reading habit. On the contrary, no reports on the books read were requested in the New Hampshire "Self-improvement reading course", worked out by Home Demonstration Leader Daisy Deane Williamson in cooperation with the New Hampshire Public-Library Commission. "I wanted the women to be able to do one thing about which they weren't asked for a detailed check-up", said Miss Williamson. "I tried to keep in mind that the whole project was planned to provide recreation and to allow them to travel to the ends of the earth or to live in a different atmosphere, even though they never stirred from their own fireside.

Reading Made Easier

"Miss Williamson, those books I had access to during the winter were my only opportunity to get away from my job and improve myself", said one of the 600 women who took advantage of this "Self-improvement reading course." This project was provided to encourage the reading of good books as a result of a survey of 895 farm families. The survey showed that only 56 percent of these families had access to library facilities or made use of them. The New Hampshire Commission has made one or two sets of 13 books each available to each home demonstration agent, who routes the books and keeps them in circulation. At the planning meetings in the communities all the women who wish to enroll in this reading course sign up, each woman checks the six books she wishes to read. To complete the course she must have read at least 6 of the 13 books which include travel, fiction, science, poetry, and biography. Many were enthusiastic about Evelyn Harris's Barter Lady, concerning the experiences of a woman on a Maryland farm during the depression. Local libraries also have cooperated by giving first choice of books listed to women who sign up for the books through the extension office.

Office of home demonstration agent in Cabarrus County, N. C., showing the circulating library of 1,000 books.

"The secretary of the library commission recently said, 'The self-improvement reading course has done more to extend rural reading than all we have been able to do previously.' "

Three home demonstration clubs of Reno County, Kans., use trunks of 50 books each, mostly fiction, sent from State library commissions. A charge of 3 cents is made when the book is checked out. This has created a fund for the purchase of the next library. A busy husband of one of the farm women has read 14 books, and one of the club leaders read 27 from April to October, the farmers' busy season. This library also has proved popular with the school-age youngsters. The four most popular books are Green Light, Magnificent Obsession, and Forgive Us Our Trespasses, by Lloyd C. Douglas, and a Lantern in Her Hand, by Bess Streeter Aldrich.

Through this reading exposure, the demands for books have increased, and accordingly it has become necessary to devise ways of distributing reading material to rural areas. Often libraries are started by private contributions of money and books, or with money raised by entertainments. But the continued support and maintenance of these libraries is difficult. The collections of books rotated in the community are often slow in making the rounds. Consequently this older method of sending out boxes of books from a central distributing point is being largely replaced by the more rapid delivery of book trucks that go to the home or to some central place of distribution.

A public library cannot be built near every farm home, but books from the library can be delivered directly and regularly to each rural home or vicinity. This special delivery of books is being successfully accomplished by way of book trucks operating as the "book automobile", in Minnesota; "book wagon" in Indiana; "bookmobile", in Louisiana; and the "Library of the Open Road", in New York. These libraries on wheels have a well-selected stock of books chosen by a trained librarian after obtaining suggestions from the local home demonstration agents. Special books are sometimes procured by consulting the union catalog either in the State library or at the Library of Congress. A list of technical books is furnished by the Department of Agriculture. The librarian personally distributes the books to schools, stores, filling stations, homes, or any place where she can establish a book station. Sometimes, instead of a book truck, there is a trailer which is attached to cars of volunteers who distribute the books. Today transportation by automobile is the most conspicuous means of book exchange on country roads. Book cars serve not only to carry collections of books over the system but also to take the librarian on the rounds, and provide trained library service to book borrowers.

Home Demonstration Agent Bessie M. Spafford carries a supply of books in the back of her car.

Too much cannot be said for the necessity of selecting books adapted to the tastes of the community. Texas has successfully operated book trucks for a number of years partly due no doubt to the careful selection of books by extension agents under the direction of Mrs. Maggie Barry, organization specialist, who has worked up book lists for women of different ages.

Books of a lighter vein for recreation are more in demand than technical literature. Farmers do not buy or read books to a great extent, and reading them is a habit which may be encouraged by the taking of books of local interest to their communities. Of outstanding value in this respect is South Dakota's reading project which has followed a series of studies for the past 6 years, the theme varying each year and being adapted to current interests.

In 1934 Erie County, N. Y., established project libraries which are kept by the leaders in the respective projects. These libraries contain material pertaining to the various activities such as on foods, clothing, child guidance, and gardening.

A book collection for mothers and pregnant women is maintained by the Dade County, Fla., Extension Service, from which books are lent for 2 weeks or a month. This office also distributes $15 worth of books bought by the Miami Home Demonstration Club for the 4-H club girls of the county.

Many community libraries have been started by private contributions and are the direct outgrowth of extension reading circles or community reading shelves. The present up-to-date library of Star Valley, Wyo., can be traced to the cooperative efforts of the Lincoln County home demonstration agent and some enterprising local people.

Home Agent Mary Lee McAllister of Cabarrus County, N. C., relates the unique beginning of their first home demonstration club library in 1934. At a meeting of the White Hall Club to select some community-improvement project, Mrs. McAllister interested the members in taking advantage of a publishing company's advertisement offering 50 books for $10. From this beginning, the library's collection grew in 1 year to more than 1,000 well-selected volumes, many of them donated. The success of the club library was instantaneous and developed into a county-wide project sponsored by the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. This club library is located in the home agent's office. One woman in each club serves as librarian.

In these and other ways the extension agent, often cooperating with the State and county library commissions or other interested organization, has helped to get good books to isolated communities and to interest those who live near libraries to read better books.

County Field Day

Claiborne County (Miss.) Field Day was arranged for the farmers and businessmen by County Agent J. S. McKewen with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, as a forerunner to their intensive campaign to rebuild soils and terrace the lands.

They planned a tour of the soil-conservation demonstration area of Claiborne County to show landowners what is being accomplished, how it is being done, and in what ways a similar program of soil conservation can be carried out on every farm in Claiborne County. Leaders in State extension work and the Soil Conservation Service in Mississippi explained the work.

Those attending visited six different places, among them, one for a study of strip cropping and crop rotation. They saw fields and pastures terraced and contoured to "make running water walk" and leave the soil behind. On one place pastures and a display of kudzu were featured and at another, pasture, contouring, and basic slag demonstrations were shown.

The Port Gibson Reveille, a local weekly, and the Lions Club did much to make this day a success and are boosting the soil-rebuilding program in every way possible.

Four Farmers Hold Open House

THE well-balanced, successfully operated Indiana farms, typical of those found in the very heart of Hoosierland, received a most careful inspection by almost 600 pairs of eyes on July 2, when the third annual Indiana farm-management tour was held by the department of farm management of Purdue University and the Indiana Farm-Management Association.

Four farms were visited during the day, where operators and owners told in their own words the practices they followed in making their farming operations successful. At each of the farms, hosts of questions were asked. Many of the queries were not so much about how things were done but more about why. The farms visited were situated in Grant, Delaware, Blackford, and Madison Counties, and each of the operators had been a farm-management extension record book cooperator for a number of years. Thus, the facts given during the day were substantiated by records that had been completely analyzed and found fully reliable.

The people attending the tour represented more than 50 Indiana counties and a half dozen States. One of the interesting things noted about those making the tour was that they represented not only farm folks but as many as 30 different professions and occupations. Physicians, lawyers, editors, students, teachers, county agents, farm managers, insurance people, and credit men were all represented. Seemingly, all had an interest in the type of agriculture that was being explained and shown. Indiana farmers came from as far south as Floyd County and as far north as the Michigan line. Illinois had a large delegation of farm managers, and the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois was represented by several members. Walter W. McLaughlin of Springfield, who is commissioner of agriculture in Illinois, also attended. Other States represented include Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky.

A public address system was used at all farms so the operators could be heard by those attending. Nearly three-fourths of the total attendance was present for the first stop, and with each farm visited the attendance grew. Several commercial concerns aided in making the day more enjoyable by furnishing supplies and refreshments.

During the noon hour, which was spent at the Orchard Lawn Farm in Delaware County, Howard Halderman, of Wabash, president of the Indiana Farm-Management Association, was in charge of a program which included the introduction of representatives of various organizations, both in Indiana and in neighboring States. D. Howard Doane, of St. Louis, president of the National Society of Farm Managers and Land Appraisers, gave an address, stressing the use of farm products in industry. It was his opinion that the American farmer needs to produce for a broader market and that the industrial field was the solution to the problem. Last year, he said, more than $50,000,000 of new capitalization was added to industries taking advantage of American farm products.

Farmers and others attending the tour were able to see in actual operation farms where approved agricultural practices were being used in an adjustment that brought financial incomes large enough to pay interest on capital invested and a fair rate of return for labor expended. The fact that these farms were privately owned and that the operators told the story in their own words made the lessons not only more interesting but also more effective. Questions that followed each discussion emphasized many points about how the good individual practices fit into the general farm program.

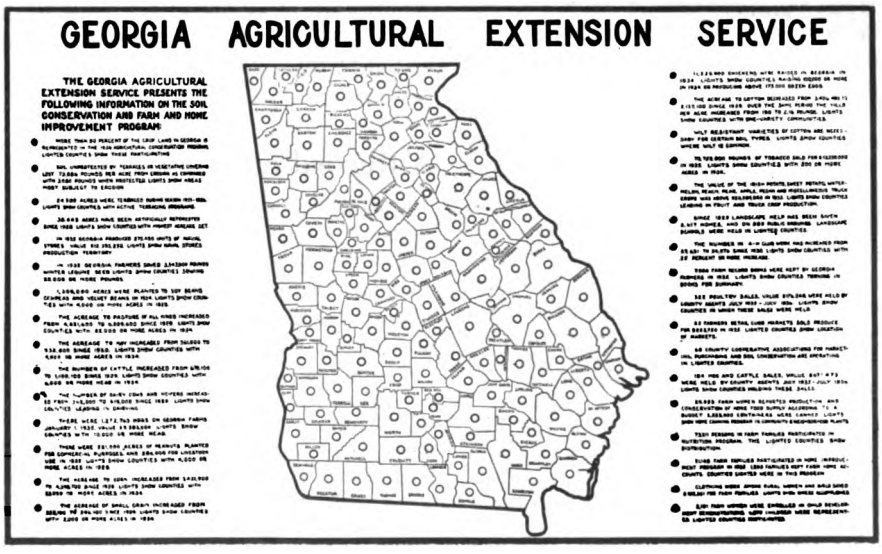
An Effective Exhibit

AN ELECTRICAL map exhibit pointing out agricultural extension activities in every county in Georgia was given an initial trial at Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture recently, and will be on display at fairs over the State this fall and winter. It was planned as one of the main attractions for the Extension Service exhibit at the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta.

On a map of the State, a bulb is placed in every county and wired to a switching drum at the back. Legends on each side of the map show Extension Service accomplishment during the last year. As a light beside each accomplishment flashes on, the lights in counties in which those accomplishments were made also flash on.

The switching device is simply a big wooden drum that is turned by an electric motor. Tiny squares of copper strips have been properly located on the drum and wired together. As the drum turns, these strips come in contact with brushes at the top and complete the electric circuit, which turns on all the lights in that circuit. By the time the people in front have time to visualize one phase of work, the drum has turned to another set of strips and has turned on the lights depicting another phase of work.

The Georgia workers experimented with a much smaller and less complicated electric map exhibit last year. Being well pleased with the interest it created and the way it depicted extension accomplishments, they planned the larger map.



Supervised Truck Growing

Replaces Lost Cotton Income in Jasper County, S. C.

COUNTY Agent J. P. Graham in Jasper County, S. C., has made truck crops pay the farmers of his county. This year 300 acres of produce have netted approximately $50,000 in income.

In 1919 Jasper County farmers grew 8,100 acres of cotton; in 1934 only 3,000 acres. More than half the financial income from the main money crop was thereby cut off. No other crops were advanced to take the place of this acreage, leaving a complete loss to Jasper farmers.

Mr. Graham, after a careful study of conditions, including soil, climate, and other factors, in an attempt to find some substitute crop, decided on a variety of vegetables as most logical for this section.

As the production of vegetable and truck crops requires a great deal of cash outlay in the beginning, it was necessary to find someone who would advance the cash or credit for the necessary fertilizer and seed. Mr. Graham got in touch with F. O. Bullard, winter farmer of Dade County, Fla., and succeeded in arousing his interest in vegetable production in this section of the State.

After making a connection between Mr. Bullard and the growers, it was finally decided that Mr. Bullard would furnish a stated amount of fertilizer and seed for each of three crops—Irish potatoes, string beans, and tomatoes—and receive for his share 50 percent of the crop on a package basis. The growers' part of the expense was to furnish land and labor.

Thirty growers became parties to the new venture. Some produced a small acreage of all three crops, some two crops, and some only one crop. Approximately 300 acres were put under cultivation in this group of demonstrations.

As Mr. Bullard is detained in Florida until April because of his interests there, Mr. Graham issued the seed and fertilizer, instructed the farmers, and followed each demonstration as closely as possible. Later Mr. Bullard's force of experienced trucksters were put in the fields to show the Jasper growers how to pick, pack, and market the crops.

When the crops were ready to harvest, a fleet of huge trucks was assembled, and the produce was hauled to market. Produce loaded at the packing shed Monday night was moved to New York from Ridgeland in 30 hours, reaching there for Wednesday morning's sale. The smallest growers, 1-acre men, received this service as well as did the larger planters. This marketing system enabled each grower, regardless of the size of his shipment, to sell his produce on its own merits with carlot sales benefits.

The year was an exceptional one with regard to price, but the yield was not more than 50 percent of a normal crop. However, practically every farmer made some money on every crop, and the venture is regarded generally by farmers, business men, and professional people of the county as a success. In a normal crop year, the price would probably be lower, but with higher yields the income per acre to the farmer would remain about the same as this year.

Women Celebrate 25th McKimmon Milestone

Fifteen hundred country women, attending the fifteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, held at Raleigh in July, celebrated Assistant Director Jane S. McKimmon's twenty-fifth anniversary in home demonstration work.

The women were welcomed by Dean I. O. Schaub, who recounted the growth of home demonstration work since it was started in 1911, when the first tomato clubs were organized. He said the only difference he had ever had with Dr. McKimmon was over the pronunciation of the word tomato, and as yet they had not arrived at any definite agreement.

As one of the five pioneer home demonstration agents in North Carolina, Dr. McKimmon has seen club work develop from the activities of 416 girls in 14 counties in 1911 to a combined club membership in 1936 of 54,310 farm women and girls, covering 77 counties.

A Record of Service

Helping 4-H club members in their projects is an avocation of Anna M. Schneider, of St. Charles County, Mo. As a club leader for 8 years she has trained scores of girls and boys toward better farm living and has established an outstanding record of service.

During her period of service she has led 35 different clubs, or an average of more than 4 a year. Probably more remarkable is the fact that 33 of these clubs showed a 100-percent completion—that is, every individual starting the project work completed it satisfactorily.

Clubs which she has led have studied such subjects as clothing, canning, attractive homes, poultry, gardens, cattle judging, grain judging, health, and first-aid. Health has been the most popular subject, with seven of her groups studying some phase of it.

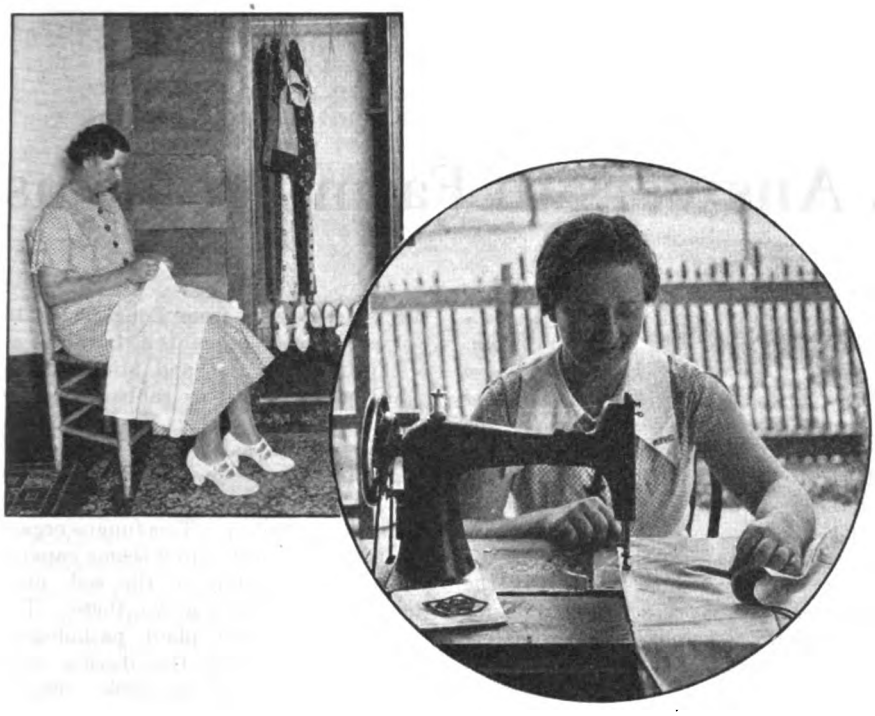
A feature of Miss Schneider's program is a local achievement program in which her own groups participate. At such events her different teams present their demonstrations before parents and neighbors. There, too, the members sell ice cream and cake in order to obtain money with which to attend the annual State round-up at the Missouri College of Agriculture in August.

As president of her county leaders' association, Miss Schneider helps other volunteer club leaders. She is also interested in farm bureau work and is now president of the women's group of that organization in her county.

Distinguished Citizen

"The community's most distinguished citizen" was the designation recently given County Agent Merle D. Collins, Yuba County, Calif. A medal for distinguished service was presented to Agent Collins by the Exchange Club of Marysville before 100 rural and urban leaders in the county.

One speaker, in paying tribute to Agent Collins' 6 years of service to the county, likened him to a football player who "hits the line, carries the ball, and knows teamwork."



Texas Looks Back 6 Years on the

Wardrobe Demonstration

NOTHING is more stimulating to one's morale than dressing up in a becoming, harmonizing outfit. Perhaps this is one reason that more than 100,000 Texas home-demonstration club women from 172 counties have taken part in wardrobe demonstration work during the last 6 years. More than 75,000 foundation patterns have been made by these women. About 7,000 have been demonstrators for their own clubs, agreeing to take inventory of their clothing, plan for the year, keep records of clothing expenditures, provide storage for clothing, and make and use a foundation pattern. Nearly 100,000 women have cooperated in one or more phases of the work, such as keeping records of clothing expenditures, remodeling clothes, and building clothes closets.

This movement had its beginning back in 1928, when District Agent Kate Adele Hill, then home demonstration agent in Cameron County, asked one woman from each of her 12 home-demonstration clubs to try a demonstration in clothing. The purpose of this demonstration was to give serious study to line, color, construction, selection, and cost of each demonstrator's entire wardrobe for a period of 9 months. Each demonstrator relayed this information to her club members and reported the results at their encampment held in June 1929.

Mrs. Dora Russell Barnes, Texas clothing specialist, attended this encampment and was so impressed with the accomplishments of the 12 women reporting that in the fall she started a wardrobe demonstration in 34 counties with 243 demonstrators and 1,754 cooperators.

The women were so enthusiastic over the results of their work that the news spread to other counties, and they wanted a State wardrobe demonstration contest. This request was granted, and in the fall of 1930, 50 counties with 469 demonstrators and 7,657 cooperators signed up to carry on this wardrobe demonstration.

During the farmer's short course in July 1931, the first wardrobe demonstration contest in the world was held. There was a great deal of interest shown in this well-attended demonstration. As a consequence, 70 counties enrolled for the demonstration of 1932.

In 1933, Mrs. Barnes felt that the women had learned to keep individual clothing accounts and were ready to take another step, so the wardrobe demonstration was divided into two classes—class 1, for those entering for the first time; and class 2, for those who wanted to continue with the wardrobe demonstration, which was put on a family basis. These demonstrators planned the clothing for the family, kept a record of clothing expenditure, and provided adequate storage space for the entire family instead of for the individual.

This same method was pursued in 1934–35, and the work continued to grow until, in 1935, 109 counties were included, 84 in class 1 and 65 in class 2, with 24,685 women enrolled. In 1936 the plan was changed to have one demonstration put entirely on a family basis—in other words, a "family wardrobe demonstration."

In order to promote clothing work, the home demonstration agents gave demonstrations on the different phases of clothing. The type of demonstration given was determined by the clothing goals in their respective counties. The agents made home visits to the demonstrators, giving them any help needed to put on the demonstrations. As a rule, two home visitis per demonstrator were sufficient, one at the beginning of the demonstration and another at its completion. Rally and achievement days, style shows, and contests were held.

Such commercial firms as textile manufacturers, pattern companies, and local merchants have been sources of great help by furnishing patterns and samples of materials for demonstration and by giving helpful information concerning them. Commercial cleaning establishments have cooperated in cleaning garments for demonstration purposes.

"I want to congratulate the Texas home agents for the excellent results they have accomplished with these home-demonstration club women", said Mrs. Barnes. "The quality of the work has been most gratifying, and, realizing the importance of harmonizing the entire wardrobe, the women have created real style in their clothes. Each year there has been a definite improvement along this line."

NEW additions to the present national forest areas totaling 397,037 acres were approved September 30, 1936. The cost of this land totaled $2,036,026, and the additions are to be made to 54 established forest units.

A County Agent Discusses Some Theories on

Nature's Answers to Farm Problems

CHESTER B. ALSPACH

County Agricultural Agent, Licking County, Ohio

ONE OF THE interesting things about being a county agricultural extension agent is that the profession provides abundant opportunity to make intimate contacts with many folks whose chief interests in life vary greatly. The agent's primary duties, being those of an educator, bring him into frequent contact with the individual producer out there on the farm, where he hears the philosophy that has been worked out between the plow handles. But the activities of the agent extend beyond the field of production into that of distribution, where he is intimately associated with organized groups of both rural and urban folks. There he hears a discussion of the major problems from an entirely different approach. Again, the agent frequently lives in the city, where he is classed as a consumer and hears his city-dwelling neighbors express themselves from an entirely different point of view.

Solutions Vary

Though the ideas and opinions of each of these three groups are entirely distinct from the other two, it is noticeable that all three agree in two respects: First, they are intensely interested in the production and distribution of the basic commodities; and, second, the production and distribution of these commodities represent one of the major problems that confront our Nation today. The greatest difference of opinion lies in the proposed solution of this major problem. Among the producers' groups are those who think the farmer should produce less and ultimately receive more for his products, either by reducing the margin allowed to the distributor, or by increasing the price paid by the consumer, or both. There are those who distribute the commodities who believe that the farmer should produce more that the consumer may pay less, the margin for distribution remaining approximately where it is now and resulting in an increased volume of business and more net profit to that group.

Many consumers, in addition to thinking that the farmer should produce more that they might pay less, believe that costs of distribution are unfair. Such consumers are threatening to organize consumers' cooperatives and to go into the business of distribution and possibly, ultimately, into the business of production also.

Blindman's Buff

There is a fourth group, representatives of which are found in all three of the groups mentioned heretofore, who believe that this problem is, after all, only imaginary, and that the talent of our deepest thinkers and the millions of our national dollars that are being devoted to the problem, represent a wistful waste. Their philosophy is "Nature cures while man endures." In other words if man would become and remain unconcerned about the solution of this and other problems, nature itself would solve them in its own time and in its own way. Because the disciples of this thought are apparently increasing in number, and because this philosophy may lead to a dangerous indifference, I wish to say a few words about "Nature's solution to the farmer's problems."

First of all let us concede that Nature does solve problems too baffling for the scientifically inclined human mind. Numerous illustrations of this truth may be found in the plant and animal kingdoms, and even in economic realms. For example, within the last two decades vegetable growers from Long Island to Colorado, and from points as far north as Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to points as far south as cabbage can be grown, suffered severe losses from a disease known as "cabbage yellows." In warm, dry seasons as much as 90 percent of the cabbage in great cabbage fields was destroyed. This fungus organism when once introduced seems capable of living indefinitely in the soil, even though no cabbage is grown there. The efforts of the best plant pathologists available to control this disease were practically without favorable results. Then Nature stepped in and produced "yellows" resistant plants that were unaffected by this disease, and gradually the cabbage-growing business resumed normal proportions.

Within the last decade the losses to the dairymen of this country from Bang's disease, or infectious abortion in cattle, have been and are tremendous. It is generally conceded that these losses exceed those caused by bovine tuberculosis, which is now under control. To date there is no generally accepted cure for Bang's disease. The State and Federal Governments are cooperating with the dairymen in a campaign to eliminate animals from the herds that are known by test to be affected. By this arrangement the dairyman receives an indemnity for the diseased animals.

Advocates of the principle that "Nature cures while man endures" say,

While Nature marks time.

The agent is close to the producer, but he hears the complaints of his neighbor consumers in the city, and, working close to the distributor, knows his difficulties. How is he going to reconcile these three viewpoints? How shall he arrive at the truth? County Agent Alspach has been thinking about these matters and gives here some of his conclusions.

"What's the use of all this work and expense? Ninety percent of the affected cows will develop a natural immunity after aborting once or twice and will then produce living progeny." The exponents of this philosophy now have directed their attack at the present Soil Conservation program. Remembering the days of excessive, burdensone farm-commodity surpluses but a few years back and the expenditures connected with the Triple A programs that were designed to correct these surpluses, they experience no particular concern over the fact that the fertility of our soil is being depleted so rapidly that in spite of our revolutionizing improvements in farm machinery and fertilizing practices we are but barely able to produce more per farming unit today than our forefathers did 60 years ago. This principle of "Nature cures while man endures" would stimulate an indifference to the disappearing soil-fertility problem, because if allowed to continue long enough the danger of surpluses would disappear forever.

Why Wait for Generations?

This sort of reasoning does not delve deeply enough into the facts of the cases. Nature's so-called solutions, even though they are frequently of immeasurable value to human happiness, also frequently are insufficient, incomplete, and too slow to render the greatest satisfaction to the human race.

In the case of the cabbage yellows, Nature's cure was insufficient. It remained for man to take up the naturally resistant plants and, by selection and propagation, to develop and distribute them that they might render maximum usefulness as a food commodity.

In the case of the bovine disease, Nature's cure is incomplete. While individuals develop this natural immunity, they still remain carriers and may infect other nonimmunized animals so that the economic loss continues on and on indefinitely.

Likewise, in the case of the Soil Conservation program, even if we should grant that Nature's cure is sufficient and complete, it is still too slow to render maximum service to this generation. The fertility of the soil often is depleted so rapidly that the damage done in a very short time may take Nature alone generations to repair. Authentic illustrations are on record showing that a single hard rain on an unwisely cultivated field may carry away more fertility than Nature could repair in 400 years; and that's too long to wait for food.

What then is man's duty in this regard? It has been said that the two greatest gifts from the Creator to the human race, in addition to life itself, are Jesus Christ and the fertility of the soil. The benefits of both should be passed on from generation to generation in increasing rather than decreasing quantities. Unfortunately, it is possible for man to exploit the land and rob it of its fertility, leaving less and less for each succeeding generation. Obviously, man's duty is to preserve and at the same time to use this great gift.

Let's Bend the Wind

Producers under economic stress are forced to continue to mine the fertility of their soils to meet ever-present obligations in the form of taxes, rent, equipment, upkeep, etc. What then is the way out? Nature's way is to allow the production of excessive surpluses, which are accompanied by low, starvation prices for these surpluses, and to follow with a wide swing in the opposite direction to scarcity, which causes high, starvation prices. Nature, supplemented with an intelligent production program by man, can avoid these distressing extremes so that all may have plenty always. The difficulty is to get this new program started. The State and Federal Governments are providing the means for the start through the present Soil Conservation program which, although it provides immediate monetary compensation to cooperating producers, is essentially an educational program designed to prove ultimately that the proper use of the land is more profitable, even without subsidy, than our present wasteful system.

What shall we say to those who advocate indifference because "Nature cures while man endures"? May I illustrate.

Isn't Mother Nature a laggard?

Thousands of Chinese junks are sailing the Yangtze River today. Does the Chinese sailor wait for a tail wind to blow him up the river? Not much! In his own words he bends the wind. By that he means that he utilizes whatever wind nature has to offer, and through a series of tacks and turns he ultimately arrives at the desired goal. In response to those who advocate that we should wait for Nature's cure, let us determine to bend the wind and arrive at the desirable goal much sooner and with much less distress to humanity as a whole.

Six Good Reasons for Your Annual Report

1. The annual report is an accounting to the tax-paying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishment enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by the Smith-Lever Law.

My Point of View

Georgia Looks to Its Laurels

In looking over the August edition of Extension Service Review I notice an article, "Tree Planting Gets a Real Start."

In Georgia we have set out 26,900,800 seedlings from 1928 to date. Through the county agent, 31,648 acres were planted. Other organizations such as the Soil Erosion Service, the Northeast Georgia Game Conservation Commission, and the Resettlement Administration have planted about 7,000 acres, making a total of more than 38,000 acres which have been reforested in Georgia.

I have 250 acres, set out several years ago in Hart County, of the slash pine species (*Pinus caribea*) on which some trees made a 61-inch-height growth last year. Some of our counties have set out as much as 8,600 acres, and I did not get a complete report from all the agents in the State. I also wish to say that every nursery in the State has completely sold out of seedlings, and that I, personally, had to turn down orders for more than 800,000 seedlings for 1937 setting.—*DuPre Barrett, extension forester, Athens, Ga.*

* * *

Newspapers Help Planning

In connection with the county agricultural-planning project the Cooperstown newspapers in Otsego County, N. Y., aroused the general interest of a large number of rural and urban people on an important economic question. Last March the county agricultural-planning committee held a meeting to consider the trends in agriculture in the county during the last 50 years and to discuss probable future trends. One of the significant facts brought out at the committee meeting was a reduction of 34 percent in the number of farms in the county. Whether or not this change was a good thing for the agriculture of the county was recognized immediately as a controversial question by the committee and by the Cooperstown newspapers, which gave wide publicity to the facts presented.

The following week the papers came out with an announcement of a contest. They offered a $10 prize to the person in the county who would write them the best letter on the question, "Is a reduction of one-third in the number of farms in Otsego County in the last 50 years beneficial to the agriculture of the county?" Three weeks were given to get the letters to a committee of three men having good understanding of agricultural economics who were selected as judges.

Ten letters were submitted. The names of the contestants were kept secret until the letters were judged. The prize was won by a young farmer who had been a student of vocational agriculture and an outstanding 4–H club member. The prize-winning letter was published in the papers, and during the succeeding weeks several of the other creditable letters also were printed.

The contest succeeded in arousing considerable interest and much healthy discussion. One valuable result was getting across, through the letters, a general consideration of the economic factors affecting the agriculture of the county.—*M. E. Thompson, county agricultural agent, Otsego County, N. Y.*

* * *

Figures Convince

I used to good advantage, at a Lions' Club meeting the other day, statistical information taken out of the recent summary of extension work in 1935, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and prepared by M. C. Wilson. I never quite fully realized the real value of that summary until confronted with the necessity of speaking to a group of businessmen.—*E. F. Graff, district extension agent, Iowa.*

* * *

A "Doing" Program for Older Girls

It is gratifying to note that the number of older club girls entering and continuing in the club program is increasing in Gloucester County, N. J. The older girls asked if they could have a club to do some of the things their younger sisters were doing. Accordingly, a division into two age groups was made in several communities with distinct clubs for the older and younger girls. This separation by age interests in these communities has kept the older girl a club member.

Experience in this county has proved that a "doing" program is the secret of such success as we have had. Discussion groups in themselves have failed with this older-age group, but discussion carried along with a "doing" program works admirably. In come cases the older club member is being used as leadership material in assisting with other club activities. Older club members have taken considerable responsibility for exhibits and county achievement days.

I believe that a "doing" program of short units of practical value worked out by the Extension Service for these girls will hold them in club work. I question the advisability of trying to socialize the program very much. So many other organizations can offer so much more and so much better leadership for recreational activities than we, that it would seem wisest to let our aim of teaching fundamentals of homemaking be thoroughly understood.—*Mary M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, Gloucester County, N. J.*

Extension Headaches

Sixteen years in the field as an extension worker have provided me with a lot of experiences and a few ideas. Fifteen years of actual farming on my own account have made the experiences more personal and impressive. As the time draws near for the final passing out of the picture, I imagine that some of these experiences and conclusions might be made a matter of record.

As I look back, the incidents that stand out most clearly are the mistakes and the failures. It seems to me that the most serious charge that may be laid against the Agricultural Extension Service concerns its failure to properly analyze its mistakes.

I recall first the case of mental depression when I stood beside a discouraged owner and saw the brooder floor covered with dead chicks. I heard him say: "What's the matter? What can I do? I can't afford this." Unfortunately, perhaps, I had had too much experience of my own, and my only reply was "Get a shovel, bury the dead, and forget about

(Continued on page 157)

Another Way to Do It

Florida's County Councils Aid Extension Agents to Outline Plans of Work

COUNTY COUNCILS were organized in 44 of Florida's 67 counties late in 1935 and included all but 7 of those in which agents were working. With the county agent as chairman, each council is composed of successful farmers and leading farm women, the home demonstration agent, vocational agriculture teachers, representatives of civic clubs, and others interested in and familiar with the county's agriculture.

To obtain estimates of both present and future production, it was necessary to supply the councils with all available economic data pertinent to the county. The Agricultural Extension Service assembled and prepared county agricultural data from all available sources and presented a tabulation of Florida census data by type of farming areas. The State was divided into 13 different areas by type of farming for this purpose and for use in assembling answers to the questions propounded by the A. A. A.

In addition, available farm-management and organization surveys previously made in 26 counties by the experiment station, extension service, or teaching division of the college of agriculture were assembled for reference. New surveys were made in 17 counties covering the year 1935, and the results are being tabulated for return to the councils.

Soils Studied

Florida is a land of diverse soils, and a knowledge of the soil types in the county is necessary before intelligent recommendations can be made as to the use of this land for the production of crops or for timber, pasturage, or other purposes. Only a small number of Florida counties have been surveyed by the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and for many of the areas surveyed the maps are out of print.

The Extension Service set to work to obtain general soil maps of all the counties so that they could be supplied to the councils. In the summer of 1935 a land-use survey and research study was made for several months by the Florida Experiment Station, in cooperation with Federal agencies and the teaching division of the college of agriculture. Reconnaissance soil surveys were made in a number of counties. Later, this work was taken up by the Rural Resettlement Administration, the college of agriculture continuing to lend cooperation. All available county reconnaissance maps are being assembled and supplied to the councils for their guidance.

The councils serve as a medium for obtaining farmer approval of plans proposed by the State and Federal officials and for submitting pertinent suggestions for county, State, and National agricultural programs. They permit quick contact with a group of leading farmers in each county for solution and discussion of specific problems. They also enable farmers of each county to meet voluntarily to discuss their production and marketing problems.

Councils are assisting county and home demonstration agents and other agricultural workers in effecting a broader dissemination of facts on agriculture and in stressing a program best suited to the needs of farmers in the county. Coordination of all agricultural interests in the county is one of the most important aims of the program.

As there are no farm bureau, National Grange, or similar organizations in Florida, the county agricultural program councils are proving of much-needed assistance to the county and home demonstration agents in formulating and recommending a program of work for each county. They select projects which they consider feasible and practical for the county. Doubtless this will, in time, come to be an important service of the councils.

For the present, most councils are concerned with production problems, but some already have adopted marketing projects for their counties, applying particularly to poultry, and no doubt work along this line will expand in future, as marketing is a problem of first importance.

In the short space of 6 months, county agricultural program councils have proved their usefulness in Florida, and they have only begun to assist the Extension Service in formulating programs of work. Their field of usefulness is destined to expand greatly in the future.

THE first territorial extension conference was held at Palmer, Alaska, August 17 and 18. Those who attended the conference were, from left to right, Miss Ruth A. Peck, home demonstration leader; J. T. Flakne, district agent; L. T. Oldroyd, director; J. B. Loftus, extension veterinarian; Mrs. Flakne, W. A. Lloyd of U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Miss Ruth De Armond, district home demonstration agent.

New A. A. A. Range Plan

A range-improvement program for the western range States has been developed following a series of meetings of livestock producers and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under this plan stockmen may earn payments for range-building practices performed during the calendar year 1936 and also establish the basis for more extensive improvement of the range in any program which may be developed for 1937.

The range program applies to privately owned or privately controlled range land. It is open to participation by any producer of livestock on such land who wishes to participate, and all participation will be wholly on a voluntary basis. Payments will be limited by the grazing capacity of the ranch.

The program applies to the 13 States of the western region of the A. A. A., of which George E. Farrell is director.

Practices which will be considered for payment must be approved by county committees as those that will conserve the range. Among such practices will be contouring, development of springs and seeps, building earthen pits or reservoirs for holding rainfall, drilling or digging wells, water spreading to prevent soil washing, reseeding depleted range land with crested wheat grass, rodent control, establishment of fire guards, and destroying sagebrush.

Not all the practices listed above will be applicable to all ranches but only those considered feasible from a conservation standpoint as certified by the committees in each county.

Where Do We Go From Here?

(*Continued from page 145*)

duction control, emphasis was being transferred to the care and buiildng of the soil.

The drought of 1934 reduced surpluses in corn and wheat to near their normal levels—pared them down in 1 year. There has been no reason since then to attempt to bring them lower. An adequate supply of food and feed is just as much a part of any sound program for agriculture as is the prevention of price-destroying carry-overs.

Most of the considerations which prompted a national farm program in 1933 are still with us. There are additional ones.

The droughts, dust storms, and floods of the past 3 years have given us a warning whose implications are more sinister than any temporary distress caused by low prices. We shall not have the capacity to produce enough food and feed for our own use unless we stop exploiting our natural resources. We are in the position of a spendthrift who has more than enough for his daily needs, but whose balance at the bank is getting lower and lower. The real threat of scarcity to consumers is the threat of eroded and depleted land.

The necessity for conservation in the interest of all does not apply only to cotton and wheat lands and other cultivated areas. It applies as well to the grazing areas.

It would be difficult to talk about agriculture without talking about the conditions that have resulted from the prolonged dry spell.

Crop Insurance

Secretary Wallace feels so, too, and he wants farmers to have additional crop insurance. He would couple it with a system of commodity loans that would store wheat, corn, and other crops in times of plenty to be used in the years when drought or other causes reduced production.

I believe that such a plan is feasible and will do all that I can to help put it into execution at the earliest possible moment. If it is feasible, the shocks that come through drought or through surpluses will be cushioned. Not only will additional protection be given the grower, but protection will be given consumers as well against threats of scarcity, or prices that are too high.

The thinking of all of us will be clarified if we keep in mind that there is a midway point between overabundant-production and unwise-scarcity programs. The production of any crop is the production of real wealth up to a certain point. Beyond that point it is a waste of soil, labor, and actual cash. The last 3 years have not changed the economic facts which govern the distribution and consumption of commodities. Crops that pile up carry-overs to excessive proportions would beat down prices in the future just as they have done in the past.

Subsidizing farm products for foreign export is certain to result in retaliation. We might as well admit once and for all that we cannot sell to foreigners unless we buy from foreigners. The high-tariff panacea for agriculture's woes was trotted out during the presidential campaign of 1928. The result was the Smoot-Hawley tariff. The low prices which resulted effectively shut out competitive farm imports, but unfortunately they ruined the farmer at the same time.

If we examine export subsidy proposals carefully we shall see that they are in reality proposals to subsidize foreign consumers at the expense of our taxpayers. The theory is that if we force our surpluses out of this country the higher cost to our own people will raise the income of our farmers.

In all probability we could not operate export subsidies beyond a limited extent. Foreign nations would keep out our goods regardless of the attempt we made to dump them. Any proposal that looks toward economic self-sufficiency for the United States will in the long run curtail our agricultural exports just as inevitably as would the closing of our harbors.

Program Considers Producer First

So will any program which does not take the welfare of the agricultural producer into account. The importance of exports should not be minimized. We need them and from present indications will keep our share of them, provided we pursue a sensible production policy and a sensible trade policy.

Exports are important, but a decent return to the man who grows the crop is more important. Farm programs, if they mean anything to the farmer and to the country as a whole, must never lose sight of the fact that their basic consideration is the welfare of the primary producer. Farmers cannot and will not continue to produce year after year at starvation prices.

One persistent criticism of the A. A. A. has been on the grounds of interference with the farmer. That criticism has no real foundation. Participation in adjustment programs was on a voluntary basis, as is participation in the Agricultural Conservation program.

Through the A. A. A., the Government has simply provided the machinery through which farmers could cooperate on a national basis. The trend from its inception has been against centralization. Its strength has been the strength of the farmers who took part in its programs.

After 1937, under the present act, there will be still further decentralization of the conservation program. The States will take over the work of administration, with the Federal Government serving as a coordinating agency to see that the plans being followed are in the interests of agriculture as a whole and in the interest of the public as well.

I am looking forward to the period of State administration with interest and with hope. National programs for agriculture are only a few years old. Of necessity, there will be many changes before we will know what is best. That does not matter so long as we are on the right track—so long as we demonstrate the ability to adjust ourselves to meet the same old economic forces in new guises. I believe we have that ability.

C. C. C. and relief laborers in Payne County, Okla., mixing poison of bran bait, sodium arsenite, and sawdust in a small power-operated concrete mixer to combat the grasshopper invasion of eastern Oklahoma. The sawdust, cooperatively procured, was added to make the bran go farther. The mixture was poured into bags and stacked up for distribution to farmers who brought bags and bran in exchange.

First Alaskan 4–H Round-up

THE first 4-H club round-up in the Territory of Alaska was held in connection with the Tanana Valley Fair at Fairbanks. More than 50 club members, representing 2 clubs at Matanuska, 2 at Nenana, and 5 at Fairbanks, were there to take part in the exhibits, discussions, and recreational features of the program. The very creditable exhibits included garden produce, sewing and food exhibits, poultry, and calves. The prize head of cabbage at the fair, weighing 27 pounds, was grown by a 4-H club boy.

Mrs. Peter Grandison, the first local leader of an Alaskan 4–H club, was appointed superintendent of the round-up. It was voted to make this an annual 4–H club affair and, if possible, to send a delegate to Camp Plummer, the meeting place for 4–H clubs of the Western States, at Portland, Oreg., in connection with the Pacific International Livestock Show. The Alaskan railroads cooperated by transporting the club members and their exhibits free of charge.

Extension Headaches

(Continued from page 154)

them; or go back to the old hen for your chick supply." Usually the owner called in a new "doctor"—somebody who knew something about chickens.

Without recounting all of the harrowing details of argument and conflict, I may truthfully say that I knew and so stated, as early as 1905, that this mortality was the product of the incubator, not the brooder, and not feeding methods. Unfortunately, I have no record of this fact unless "Dick" Graham (Guelph Agricultural College) has a good memory. The Kansas Agricultural College came to my rescue in 1932, and I thank them for it; but I shall die wondering why in heck they took so long—the evidence lay around the field in chunks.

Next, I recall the great campaign to cure roup with permanganate of potash and the ax. The chief equipment of the up-to-date poultry plant until 1924 was a well-supplied drug store and an incinerator. As a matter of accident, I had had little personal experience with the trouble, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that I learned the nature of this disease. How did I learn it? By hanging onto the coattails of a leading poultryman. Charlie Cornman, the turkey king of Casa Grande, Ariz., had a thousand or more very fine turks. He took over some roupy birds on a debt and turned them loose in the flock. I called him for it but was liberally called down in return. "Turville", said this successful grower, "you know better than that, or ought to. You know this is a feeding disease and not contagious. Everybody else who has had experience in the business does." So, with this slap as a stimulant, I filched enough money to buy some yellow corn, semisolid, alfalfa hay, and laying mash and started a "bootleg" experiment. It worked 100 percent. Further, my district was part desert and part irrigated land, and as I drove from one section to the other in the old "Model T", I could see the distinct lines where the roup started and where it stopped. I published some newspaper stuff in July 1923 and was ready with photographs, formulas, and records in 1924, but Dr. Beach beat me to it. I was glad he did, and I scattered his bulletins far and wide. I thank him for his work, but again I wonder why he or someone else had not done the same thing 30 or 50 years earlier; for if the evidence of the cause of pullorum lay around in chunks, the evidence of the cause of roup was piled up in heaps.

Then came those culling campaigns. What a travesty on science! A million-dollar campaign with patent-medicine tactics, and not a single jot or tittle of scientific evidence to support it. Again the correction came from the field—from the poultrymen, although the scientific facts in the case were finally developed by the Federal Poultry Division. But the campaign had run wild for at least 15 years before it was checked. There never was any legitimate excuse for this.

My next headache resulted from trying to fit the old capillary theory of moisture movement to western deep-soil conditions. McLaughlin and Fortier had told us in 1908 that it was wrong, but apparently the educators did not hear them. Briggs and Shantz followed in 1912, but it remained for the 20's to popularize the "new" idea of static soil water. Again, why so much delay? Innumerable farmers had known and used the fact for many years.

With all of these major blunders, naturally there were minor ones, and all of you easily recall them. I will not list them except to say that I am still looking for the fellow who started me using calcium chlorate on bindweed.

Now all of this sounds like the mumbling of an old grouch who should have passed out years ago; but I stated in the beginning that I was to discuss failures and the importance of their analysis, and the above are illustrations. As a matter of fact, a chief value of extension work has been its influence in showing up the error in many popular theories that otherwise might have gone on and on. It is a highly valuable social service and should be developed as a science, that it might act more speedily and more accurately. Given a scientifically proven and explained fact, it is not usually difficult to put it over—if it is also practical. Our major difficulty lies in trying to demonstrate theories that are not sound.—*E. S. Turville, county agricultural agent, Yavapai County, Ariz.*

Young People's Club Opens the Way for

An Effective Extension Program

"COMING into Lenoir County, North Carolina, which had had no home demonstration work in 18 years was almost like beginning from the very first", writes Mary Swann, home demonstration agent. "In a very short time, however," she continues, "adults in the various rural communities were expressing an interest in having something worth while offered not only to their boys and girls of 4–H club age who were in school but to that group of older boys and girls who were out of high school."

The home demonstration agent, aside from having a very definite interest in these boys and girls, was feeling the need for trained leaders to assist with 4-H club work, particularly among the younger girls. An organization with these older girls and boys seemed to offer a possible solution to several problems. At a meeting in a single community attended by men, women, boys, and girls, as well as the farm and home agents, a group of the boys and girls met after the regular meeting and elected a temporary chairman. With this as a beginning, a county service club of approximately 50 members has been organized and functioning for nearly a year.

The membership is almost evenly divided with boys and girls. A few very young married couples are members. Practically all are high-school graduates, a number having had 1 or 2 years in college. Membership is not limited to those who have been 4-H club members before, as 4-H club work is relatively new, especially with the girls.

Programs for the regular monthly meetings, held in the evening in order that all may attend, are planned by a committee selected from the membership. The programs this year have included the following discussions, either round table or by some leader in that particular field: Food selection, radio programs, etiquette, clothing selection, personality, soil-conservation program, keeping accounts, banking, organization, leisure time, home beautification, and family copartnership. In addition to the business meeting and regular program, some recreation feature is enjoyed, and light refreshments are usually served at each meeting.

Already, several valuable leaders for 4-H club girls have been selected from this group, and others show promise of making real leaders a little later. Some of the service club girls have carried definite projects this year, but it has not been a requirement. It has been thought by the farm and home agent that group activity along worth-while lines which tends to broaden the vision and interests of the boys and girls is the principal aim. Of course individual projects are encouraged and assistance given to those who have time for both.

Attendance at district and State meetings has lent interest to the group within the county. A contribution was made to a State-wide loan fund for girls and two delegates sent to the State 4-H short course. More and more this group is fitting itself into the life and activity of regular 4-H club work and other community organizations.

South Carolina County Sells Hogs F. O. B.

"The production of hogs as a cash crop has made fair progress in Sumter County, S. C., since demonstration feeding was started in 1928 showing farmers that hogs could be produced at a profit on many of the farms, contrary to the general belief at that time", reports J. M. Eleazer, county agent.

Until the first of May 1936, the method of selling was the same as that which prevails all over this section of the country. The county agent lists the hogs ready for sale, and when he has enough to fill one or more cars the hogs are marked and shipped to Richmond, Va., in cooperative carlots. There each man's hogs are segregated and sold on their merit. The new marketing plan developed calls for a different procedure which County Agent Eleazer describes as follows:

"We have been trying to work out a method of f. o. b. sales for Sumter hogs because we felt that such a system of selling would have several advantages. The first advantage would be the educational value. For the farmer to bring his hogs in and see them graded and sold would teach him the sort of hogs to have in order to get the best price. Then if he were not satisfied with the price offered, he could take them back home, for they would still be his hogs.

"In the second place, the shipper gets his money on the spot without having to wait a week or 10 days for it. Drift is saved, and there are no shipping death losses.

"We were able to arrange for our first f. o. b. sale early in May 1936 and have had five satisfactory sales up to the present. We arranged with a reputable buyer to take all of our hogs right here at Sumter at 1 cent under the Richmond market. We get the day's market reports in from Richmond by wire on the morning of the sale, and the price we get is automatically fixed at a cent under that on all grades. So our chief problem is to watch grading and see that it is accurately done. When that is done we figure that our folks are getting the full value of their hogs and possibly a little more than if we consigned them as before.

"We use the city abattoir scales and pens, for which the buyer pays a small fee per hog.

"The buyer makes satisfactory local financial arrangements through our Farmers' Exchange, which writes the farmer his check on the spot. I think every farmer is pleased with this method of selling. We save freight, drift, dead hogs in transit, and stockyard commissions. This with us amounts to a cent or more per pound when we consign hogs to the packers or to commission houses.

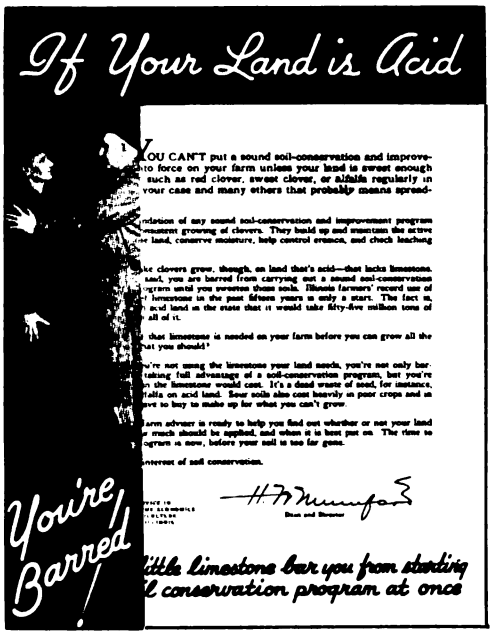
"As I see it, the important thing we shall have to watch to make this method of selling continue to prove satisfactory is the grading of the hogs. When that is done our method of selling seems more satisfactory than auction selling or consigning."

Consumer Information

Sources of Information on Consumer Education and Organization is the title of a recent publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the A. A. A. It is listed as Consumers' Counsel Series, No. 1. This pamphlet describes the Federal Government agencies performing consumer services, the nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations, and gives suggestions for consumer study courses. A limited free distribution will be made upon request as long as the supply lasts.

Director's Letter

Ties in New and Old Programs



THE folder illustrated, printed in black and white, with the arresting title, "You're Barred if Your land Is Acid", contains a letter from the Director of Extension, H. W. Mumford, to the farmers in Illinois, telling them how the good extension practice of using limestone on acid soil would enable them to cooperate in the new soil-conservation program by growing clover or alfalfa.

This coordinating of the objectives of the regular extension program with the recommended practices of the soil conservation program is strengthening both and giving the farmer a unified picture of the national agricultural policy.

More than 198,000 copies of this timely and attractive folder have been distributed through the county agents, and it is planned eventually to get one into the hands of practically every one of the State's 214,000 farmers.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

SIX new film strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Extension Service, 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. The new film strips are as follows:

Series 374. *Pink Bollworm Control in Florida.*—Illustrates the work being carried on in Florida to eradicate wild cotton in order to exterminate the pink bollworm. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 393. *Farm-Forestry Extension in the United States.*—Illustrates briefly several of the more important phases of farm forestry work conducted by State extension foresters and county agents. 69 frames, 80 cents.

Series 399. *Insects—Their Growth and Structure.*—This film strip is made up entirely of drawings to show the growth and development of insects, the external anatomy, and in general the internal anatomy. 44 frames, 50 cents.

Series 404. *The Housefly and Its Control.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 1734 and 1408, and illustrates the life history and the common breeding places of houseflies and methods of control such as elimination of breeding places and the use of traps, house screens, and sprays. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 407. *The Hessian Fly and Its Control.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1627, The Hessian Fly and How Losses From It Can Be Avoided; and illustrates the life history and habits of the Hessian fly and recommended control measures. 38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 411. *Home Demonstration Work—Financing, Organization, and Methods.*—Illustrates how home-demonstration agents throughout the United States carry on their work with rural people; how the work is financed by Federal, State, and county funds; how it is organized; how volunteer leaders aid in teaching. 42 frames, 50 cents.

This series was prepared to be shown at the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World Washington, D. C., June 1936.

The following 8 series were revised:

Series 215. *Market Classes of Mules.*—Supplements F. B. 1341, Mule Production. 29 frames, 50 cents.

Series 377. *Breeds of Dairy Cattle.*—Supplements F. B. 1443, Dairy Cattle Breeds; and illustrates the characteristics of the recognized dairy breeds, and presents outstanding individuals of each breed. 47 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 255.

Series 383. *Red Clover Production.*—Supplements F. B. 1339, Red Clover Culture, and Leaflet 110, Why Red Clover Fails; and illustrates the principal causes of clover failure and how to remedy them. 31 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 196.

Series 400. *Apple Outlook Charts, 1936.*—The series shows selected charts prepared by the Outlook Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 54 frames, 65 cents. This film strip supersedes series 312.

Series 401. *The Cooperative Bull Association.*—The series covers the organization, operation, and results of the Cooperative Bull Association, and illustrates the importance of using only high-class registered bulls. 38 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 163.

Series 402. *Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, 1936.*—The series shows selected charts prepared by the Outlook Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 48 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 329.

Series 403. *Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, 1936.*—The series shows selected charts prepared by the Outlook Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 30 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 308.

Series 405. *Horse Bots and How to Fight Them.*—Supplements F. B. 1503, The Horse Bots and Their Control. It is intended for extension workers to give horse owners a better idea of horse bots and to encourage the adoption of effective methods for reducing the losses caused by these bots. 39 frames, 50 cents. This film strip supersedes series 205.

Some Show

More than 700,000 persons saw educational films supplied to about 650 farm, school, church, and civic organizations by the visual instruction service of Iowa State College during the 12 months ending June 30, 1936.

IN BRIEF

A Busy Day

Two Aroostook County, Maine, home demonstration agents, Lucy Farrington and Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell, in response to a request from Fort Kent for instruction in canning veal, agreed, on the condition that the veal be provided by local people. That condition was more than satisfied, Mrs. Haskell says, when a 250-pound, 9-month-old animal "in toto", was provided. When they had finished at 9:30 that evening, an inventory showed 15 cans of steak, 25 cans of roast, 56 cans of meat for meat pies, and 20 cans of soup. Eighteen cans of strawberries and 76 cans of rhubarb, presumably canned during spare moments that day, also appeared in the final check up. So ended a day of what may properly be called "practical instruction", with the agents' reputation for resourcefulness in no way diminished.

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Increases

Tennessee has the largest enrollment of women and girls in home demonstration work and 4-H clubs in the history of extension work in that State. For 1936 the figures totaled 52,687, with 25,281 girls in 4-H clubs. In 1935 there were 14,442 girls and 17,977 women in extension organizations.

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Trees a' Growin'

Tree seedlings, 26,150,197 of them, were distributed to farmers in the United States for planting under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary forestry law. New York with 4,600,000 trees planted and Georgia with 3,110,500 trees led all the States under this Federal-State cooperative agreement.

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Leadership Award

Outstanding leadership activities in 4-H club work in Sedgwick County, Kans., were rewarded by a 2-000-mile "good will" tour. The trip carried the four winners through Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, where, in each town visited, they were guests of honor. Among the more interesting visits were those to 4-H club groups in the four States. The winners brought back new ideas, and had a complete booth at a local exhibit in which to display the pictorial memories of their trip. Local cooperation financed the trip, which attracted attention to Sedgwick County and to 4-H club work at every stop made in the four States.

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AMONG OURSELVES

HAROLD L. HARRIS, formerly assistant extension editor and acting editor since the resignation of W. P. Kirkwood, has been made editor for the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

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THE NEWLY elected commissioner of agriculture for the State of North Carolina, W. Kerr Scott, was for a number of years county agent in his home county of Alamance.

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GLENN WATERHOUSE, assistant State club leader, and Woodbridge Metcalf, extension forester, in California, represented the United States in the recent Olympics which were held in Germany. They were skipper and crew, respectively, of the star boat entry, the "Three Star Two."

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MRS. KATHRYN VAN AKEN BURNS, Illinois State leader of home-economics extension work, was recently named president of the American Home Economics Association at its annual convention in Seattle. Mrs. Burns is the first extension worker to be elected to this position.

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THE NEWLY ORGANIZED Louisiana Association of County Agents has elected B. B. Jones, of Orleans Parish, president; Irvin J. Heath, of East Baton Rouge, vice president; and L. W. Bergeron, of St. Bernard, secretary-treasurer. The association will affiliate with the national organization, and will support programs designed to improve county agent work and relationships.

Radio

Ohio reports that 46 agents, men and women, in 33 counties are broadcasting regular scheduled programs over 9 commercial radio stations. Sixteen out of 22 commercial stations in the State are cooperating in some phase of extension broadcasting.

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First in Rural Electrification

"New Hampshire leads all other States in the percentage of farms electrified", says W. T. Ackerman, extension engineer at the University of New Hampshire. "Occupants of nearly 70 percent of all farmhouses in New Hampshire are enjoying the advantages which electricity offers. We feel that this has been accomplished as a result of certain carefully laid plans, and most of all by active cooperation between the Extension Service, the power companies, and the farmers." This is the eleventh year of active rural electrification in New Hampshire.

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Soil Conservation

More than 17,000 farm operators and owners are cooperating in the demonstrational areas established by the Soil Conservation Service. About 2,500,000 acres are included in these privately controlled areas. The 150 areas range in size from 25,000 to 100,000 acres. Twenty thousand miles of terraces have been constructed, and more than 280,000 acres are covered by strip-farming practices. On some farms as many as 30 different methods of land treatment and utilization have been demonstrated.

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Camp in New Mexico

In New Mexico, where running water is an event, 106 4-H boys and girls of Hidalgo and Luna Counties had the time of their lives at Cave Creek at the bicounty 4-H encampment, where they had water deep enough to swim in.

Mrs. Olive B. Cruse, district extension agent, and county agents Paul Brown and Frank Wayne directed the camp, which included the usual activities and closed with a candle-lighting ceremony at which candles were lighted from one that had been used at the National 4-H Club camp at Washington.

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

FINISH THE JOB

STEP BACK and survey extension work in your county over a period of years, and you will see that no extension job is finished until it is well recorded. It has been said that extension teaching involves four steps: First, a sound program arrived at after careful analysis of situations, needs, and possibilities; second, an intelligent plan of action; third, a systematic and patient execution of the plan; and, fourth, a definite provision for determining and recording accomplishment.

IT IS this fourth step in extension teaching which faces us right now, the responsibility for determining and recording accomplishment. The annual report is a permanent record of extension work in the county, the State, and the Nation. It contains materials of permanent record value which would be lost if left in the files unsummarized and unrecorded.

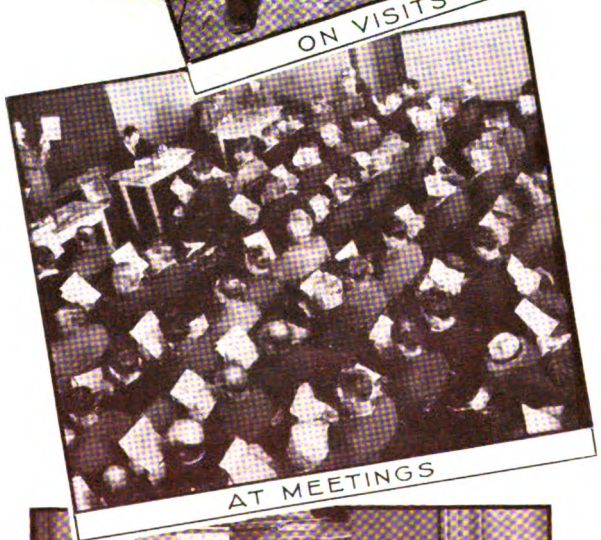
MORE than 8,000 extension workers will send annual reports to Washington this fall. They will be used in reports to Congress, in articles on extension work by professional writers, and in planning the future national program for the Extension Service. They will be studied, summarized, and indexed for ready reference. Materterial from these reports will be made available to the field workers through the columns of the Extension Service Review and abstracts from reports on significant phases of extension work

AFTER years of summarizing and interpreting these reports of county and State agents, M. C. Wilson has listed six principles with which he believes every annual report should conform. "A good narrative report", says Mr. Wilson, "should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of: First, what was attempted, or the program as outlined at the beginning of the year; second, how the work was carried on, or the teaching methods employed; third, the cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies; fourth, definite accomplishments supported by objective evidence; fifth, significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture and better homemaking; sixth, how next year's work can be strengthened and improved in the light of the current year's experience."

THE REPORT must be worthy of the work done. Until the accomplishments are determined and recorded, the job is only partially done. Now is the time to finish up the job.

QUESTIONS on *Agricultural Conservation*

ON VISITS



AT MEETINGS

IN THE MAIL

ARE EASIER TO ANSWER WITH THESE HELPS

PUBLICATIONS

Farm Buying and Industrial Recovery, G–58.

Unshackling Our Export Trade, G–57.

Saving the Soil, G–53.

Making the Most of the Home Market, G–56.

Is Soil Conservation the Answer to the Farm Problem? C. D. P. No. 1.

Agricultural Imports—Their Significance to American Farmers.

VISUAL AIDS

Wall Charts on Conservation, Crop Yields, Farm Income, and Purchasing Power.

Picture Catalog on Erosion and Soil Conserving Crops.

Cartoons for Use in Mimeographed Letters and Inserts.

Suggestions for State and County Exhibits.

Layouts for Poster Bulletins.

Suggestions for Mimeographed Inserts.

THIS material was prepared primarily for extension and teaching use by the A. A. A. Extension workers may procure copies from the

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extension Service Review

NOVEMBER 1936
Volume 7 • Number 11

MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TODAY . . .

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW - - - - Published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or by subscription at 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

NOW that you know what is in this issue, let's take a glance at what's ahead. The December REVIEW will have a number of significant stories for extension agents. Among them are:

ADMINISTRATOR or educator, a discussion of extension problems by Director Crocheron of California.

• • •

IDAHO'S Big Weed Program, relating how that State is doing away with weeds on a big scale made possible by W. P. A. cooperation.

• • •

COMMUNITY activities of home demonstration clubs, reviewing the work carried on in various parts of the country.

• • •

MARKETING feeder cattle in the wide-open spaces of Nevada where individual operations are large and communication is limited.

• • •

FINGERPRINTS of progress, showing graphically some of the advances of the Extension Service during a 10-year period.

• • •

CHRISTMAS spirit appears in the story of Massachusetts 4-H club boys selling Christmas decorations, Colorado home demonstration women decorating the town with Christmas greens, and a picture page showing Extension Christmas activities.

• • •

On the Calendar

National Club Congress and International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 27–December 5.

American Vocational Educational Association, San Antonio, Tex., December 2–5.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Pasadena, Calif., December 9–11.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., December 14–19.

American Sociological Society, Chicago, Ill., December 28–30.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Atlantic City, N. J., December 28–January 2, 1937.

National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, New Orleans, La., February 20–25, 1937.

American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, La., February 20–25, 1937.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension workers.... L. A. Schlup, Editor

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND NATIONAL FARM POLICIES

D. W. WATKINS
Director, South Carolina Extension Service

WHEN the land-grant college was created under the Morrill Act of 1862, there was no Department of Agriculture but merely an office which later became a department. The colleges developed irregularly until 1887 when Congress passed the Hatch Act, establishing research work with the view of increasing the fund of knowledge available to farmers and for teaching in the colleges.

• • •

THE experiment stations then began to issue more reliable information which was supplemented and enlarged by research information issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The trend of development was such as to keep the development in the States and in the Department of Agriculture closely associated.

• • •

IT WAS only natural, therefore, that the extension work of the colleges and of the Department should tend to be unified. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 embodies more fully than does any act up to that time the American philosophy applied to the economic welfare. Extension work under this act was to be conducted both as a Federal and as a State activity but was to be so handled as to prevent conflict and confusion. At the same time there was to be a minimum concentration in the national capital and a maximum of development and use of local leadership. This is practical democracy.

• • •

THE operation of the Extension Service under the Smith-Lever Act during the past 22 years has created throughout the United States a feeling of confidence and respect for this type of leadership. Farmers have come to rely upon the county farm demonstration agent, and back of him upon the State agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture. They have not regarded these institutions as separate and distinct from each other. Operating together, these agencies have made a place for themselves in the regard of American farm people.

• • •

SOME fine work has been done by various Federal bureaus on the agricultural problem. The best work has been done by those bureaus which have conformed to the principle of States' rights and democratic procedure by approaching the local citizens in the States through the land-grant colleges. Independent Government bureaus in the agricultural field, operating directly out of Washington, ignoring the land-grant colleges in the States, in the long run will become a tax upon the good will created by those agencies which have been established jointly by the Department and the colleges. As rapidly as possible all such agencies should be closely affiliated with those who feel local responsibility and also maintain the viewpoint of national welfare.

• • •

AS THE land-grant colleges were established in the first place to train young men, later to

(Continued on p. 166)

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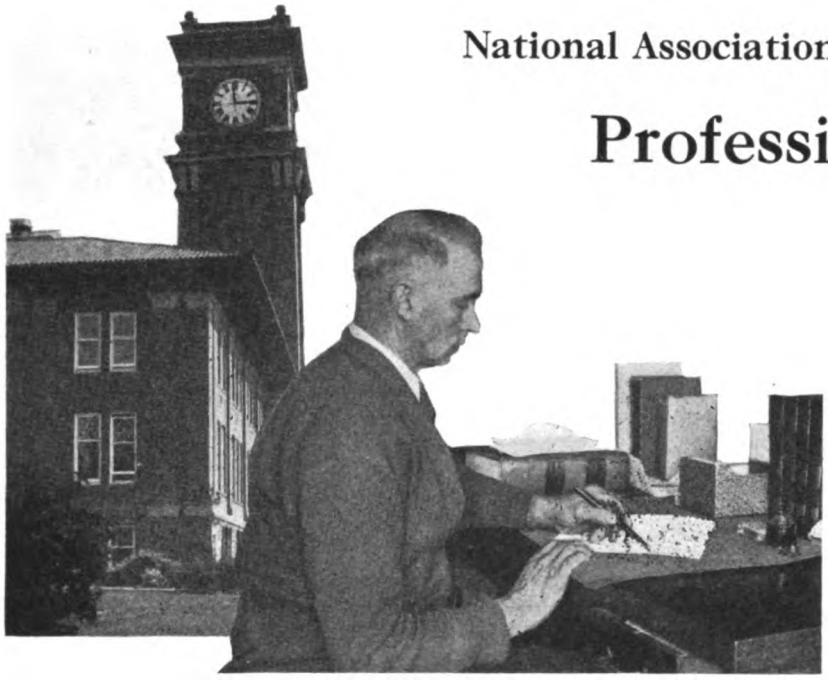


National Association Recommends

Professional Training for County Agents

Much has been said about professional improvement and advanced training for county agents in the last few years. The National Association of County Agricultural Agents, having given the matter a great deal of study, comes forth with this practical plan.

AN ENTIRELY new approach to the problem of providing county agricultural agents with both an opportunity and an incentive to participate in advance study, one that would seem more practical from the standpoint of the agent, was recommended to the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at their 1935 convention by H. E. Abbott, county agricultural agent of Marion County, Ind., and his special committee on professional training. Mr. Abbott served as chairman of the committee from 1930 until last year, when he was elected president of the national association.

Committee Studies Plans

His committee, after nearly 5 years of grappling with the problem, found that the best way to insure the security of the profession of the county agricultural agent is to improve the work being done, thus making the profession indispensable to the satisfactory progress of any county's agriculture.

The committee had carried on research among the various State extension organizations, studying the professional status of its membership at large and planning ways and means for obtaining advanced study. Since 1930, annual reports have been made of the progress that many States were making in this particular field of endeavor. Based on the conclusions of intensive research that was made throughout the country, undergraduate and graduate courses were outlined and subjects suggested to agents that might be most advantageously pursued in order for them to improve their ability and capacity to do the job.

With all the earnest efforts put forth by this group of pioneering committee members during that period, it was generally agreed last fall that the reason why comparatively few agents ever interested themselves in advanced or graduate study was because such plans previously recommended by the committee were not practical from the standpoint of the agent.

"The principal difficulty in the past seems to have been that agents doubted the advisability of leaving their counties long enough to take graduate work", stated Mr. Abbott in making his report before the last convention of the N. A. C. A. A. "Therefore, we offer a new plan which has possibilities of being adopted in several States."

"This new plan", Mr. Abbott added, "is designed to become a part of the agent's regular program and will allow him to remain on the job while a program of professional improvement is being pursued and even while graduate credits are being obtained."

Briefly, the plan recommended was:

First, that some important problem be selected, which would be a major part of the extension program, under the direction of an extension or graduate-school supervisor. In connection with this problem, on which records of results would be kept and data compiled of sufficient completeness to be accepted as a graduate thesis, surveys would be made and a project set up.

Secondly, a representative of the graduate school would meet classes of interested agents at regular intervals at designated points in the State to aid them to study in a group the problem selected. As many as one-half of the number of credits required for a master of science degree might be obtained in this manner, and the research at the same time would greatly increase the effectiveness of the respective county extension programs.

Thirdly, after such preliminary work had been completed, it would be necessary for the interested agents to obtain the additional credits for their advanced degrees, which might be of special interest in their plan of study, by residence attendance at the school administering their work. Such a period of residence should not exceed one semester or two 6-week courses or four 3-week courses.

Recognition for Distinguished Service

"The committee believes", continued Mr. Abbott, "that agents who make special efforts toward professional improvement should be recognized by the N. A. C. A. A. and that such recognition may induce others to adopt such plans. Therefore, we propose that, beginning next year, our association present distinguished-service certificates to all agents who may qualify under certain requirements."

(*Continued on p. 172*)

Delaware County Gets Results in Planning and Soil Conservation by

Coordinating County Resources

RUSSELL E. WILSON

County Agricultural Agent

Kent County, Del.

OF THE many programs which have been placed before the farmers in Kent County, Del., in recent years the agricultural planning project seemed to have a greater appeal than any other program for the balancing of production along with the improvement of soil fertility. The reason for this attitude among farmers is that this program is based upon such factors as balancing production, soil conservation, maintenance of soil fertility, and the most profitable utilization of land. All are essential if agriculture is to be put on a more equal basis with other industries.

Before planning an agricultural program for the readjustment of farming practices, the production of crops and livestock in accordance with market demands, and the proper maintenance of soil fertility, several conferences were held in the county extension office with representatives of the Extension Service of the University of Delaware.

Data Studied

Statistical data, including charts and maps showing the trends of crop and livestock production, farm population, acreages in farm crops, home-grown food consumption over a period of years, and the value of all commodities produced in the county, were submitted for study and as a guide in developing the county program.

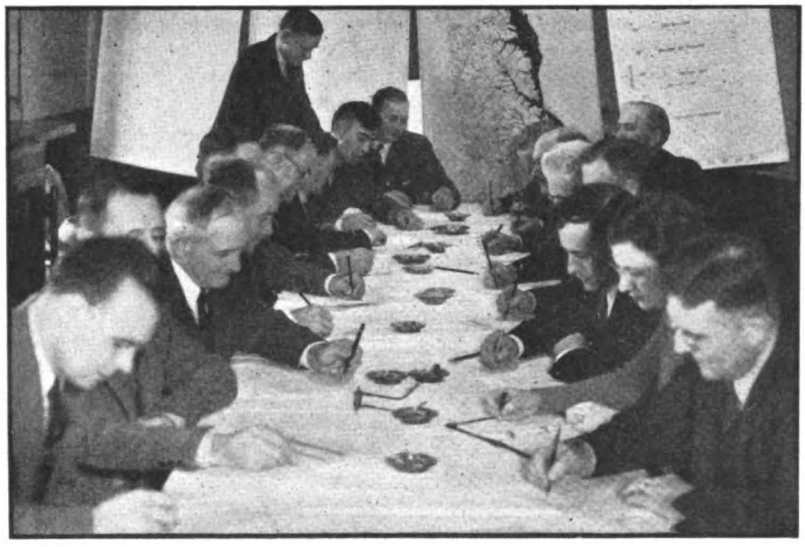
In all the program planning, however, it has been kept in mind at all times that any recommended changes in the accepted system of farming in this county will come about only as a long-time measure, and results cannot be expected immediately in the solution of our complicated agricultural problems. All factors relating to agriculture were carefully considered before any definite practical recommendations were offered in the diversion from our present methods of farming.

Following these extension conferences, the next step was the selection of a county program-planning committee to assist the county agent in drafting certain recommendations based upon all available statistical data. This committee for Kent County was composed of 19 farmers who were selected as representative producers of the various crops and livestock. The leading agricultural organizations, crop-control associations, and banks were also represented. At the call of the county agent this committee met at Dover and discussed in detail the economic factors which might affect any proposed changes in our old established system of farming and considered these factors in planning the readjustment of farming practices for the improvement of agricultural conditions within the county.

With the assistance of the members of this program-planning committee, the county agent scheduled a series of six community meetings at which were presented for discussion the recommendations of the county committee. Although these discussions covered a wide field of subjects connected both directly and indirectly with this program, there resulted certain recommendations which were more or less common to all sections of the county. In general, the farmers were of the opinion that the fertility of the land had been decreasing and that more plowable pasture and fallow land should be planted to soil-improvement crops. The advisability of reducing by at least 10 percent the acreage of cultivated and small-grain crops and the seeding of this adjusted acreage to legumes or other soil-building crops was also recommended.

News Articles Published

The local press gave excellent cooperation to the series of news articles prepared by the county agent. This was the chief method used in placing information before the public. The frequent visits to newspaper plants and personal conversations with editors also aided materially in gaining a clearer understanding of the problems involved and a more sympathetic attitude toward extension work.



The Kent County Planning Committee at work.

The final step in program planning was to call another meeting of the county program-planning committee to cooperate with the county agent in the preparation of a report on a long-time basis with reference to the adjustment of crops and livestock to conform to our rapidly changing agricultural conditions. This

(Continued on p. 175)

Arkansas Farm Women's Market

Does a Thriving Business

ON THE SIDEWALK in front of a market in Fayetteville, Ark., a painted wooden figure of a neatly dressed little woman with a basket on her arm, holds a placard reading Farm Women's Market. She is showing the way into the Washington County Farm Women's Market which has operated every Saturday since its opening in February 1932.

Thirty women, assisted by Home Agent Harriet B. King, organized this market. Most of them still continue to sell. The membership varies from 29 to 35 women. Any woman in Washington County may sell in this market, if space is available, by paying dues and booth rent of 50 cents a week. The booths, chosen by lot, bear the names of the operators and their specialties for sale. All booths must be filled every Saturday. If a member is to be absent she sends her produce to the market and someone else sells it for her at a charge of 15 percent; 10 percent goes to the salesperson and 5 percent to the association. In addition to the usual officers of president, secretary, treasurer, and the board of directors, there is a price-fixing committee consisting of three members, who ascertain the selling prices of the market commodities to compete with other stores. There is also an advertiser who has charge of the advertisements in the daily and weekly newspapers. These advertisements list the different kinds of vegetables, meats, dairy products, canned goods, and baked goodies for sale.

The market itself is its best advertisement. The customers have been as consistently regular as the sellers. Everything is so well kept and attractive that the purchasers buy with complete confidence. Products are always well graded, and all meats and prepared products are kept under glass and wrapped in cellophane. A visitor from California continues to order "Ozark sorghum" and a New York customer reorders hominy.

Many of the women develop specialties. During last Christmas season, one member made a success of selling pine-needle baskets that she had made. A number of the women specialize in fresh, infertile eggs. White eggs are the best sellers, and on good days 85 to 90 dozen are sold. One member sold 80 pounds of sausage in 1 day. Another "specialist's" sale of dairy products ran nearly $350 for a 4-month period. On 4 Saturdays one woman sold $100 worth of fryers. During the spring season this same woman specializes in flowers, bulbs, and shrubs.

The women at the market specialize in certain wares, and cooperate in selling those of their neighbors. After 5 o'clock they have a "swapping hour" trading the unsold articles among themselves. The fresh-dressed chickens, if not swapped, are taken home and canned in pressure cookers.

On an average Saturday the market takes in more than $150. Daily sales for one person sometimes amount to $35 to $40. The total yearly sales have ranged from $8,226, in 1934, to $8,508, in 1935. The women have estimated that their average profit for both years approximated one-third of the gross income.

This money has been expended for the most part on home improvement such as repairing and painting, installation of water and bathrooms, or to pay taxes. Of course some has been used for clothes. This may partly account for the well-dressed, cheerful, happy group of market women.

Appeal to the Heart "H"

WE SEE and hear many stories about the head, hand, and health H's in the 4-H symbol. Very little evidence comes to light of what club members are doing to weave the heart H into their lives. Here is a moving letter which exemplifies the spirit of the heart H. It comes from Frances Hartmann, a 4-H girl from Andover, Mass., and was sent to the REVIEW by George L. Farley, Massachusetts club leader, to whom it was written. The letter is a challenge to those whose heart H may have remained dormant:

"Four years ago when I had just lost my own leg I was naturally interested in a clipping that was sent to me about a girl in Texas who had lost her leg and wanted someone to write to her. I wrote to her as did many other young people. She passed my name and address on to other people all over the United States who in some way or other had lost a limb.

"Soon I was writing to many unfortunates, among whom was a young married woman of Chicago who was born without any right arm. Not long ago she wrote and asked me if by any chance I listened to a program for 'shut-ins' over a New York station. As I couldn't seem to get the station, she gave the announcer my name and address, and soon I had another interesting correspondent.

"Last Thanksgiving, while this man, 'Ken', was putting on a show with a group of actors at a public hospital he met Miss Millicent Andrews, a young woman who, because of diabetic gangrene, had lost, one after the other, both of her arms and legs. She has only the 4-inch stump of her right arm and is absolutely helpless. She cannot even sit up but has to lie flat on her back, unable to move unless a nurse or doctor turns her over. When Ken wrote and told me about Millicent I told him that if he would give me her name and address, I'd gladly try to write to her each week. Ken has been kind enough to write letters for her to me whenever he can find time to run over to the hospital. You see, she is in a public hospital and has no family. She is 26 years old and has been in the hospital helpless for more than 3½ years. Before she was taken sick she was on the stage.

"In one of her letters to me she told me that she had to be kept in flannel all the time and that the regular hospital garments were very uncomfortable, always wrinkled under her back and were miles too big for her. As I had told her that I was a 4-H sewing leader, she asked me if I could give her a suggestion as to how she could have some nighties made that would cover her completely and not be too large, yet still be easy to get into. One of the nurses gave me her measurements, and I got some flannel; and after much scheming and planning I made her a pretty little nightie—more like a little dress—that just fitted her. It buttoned at the bottom like a baby's bunting and was opened a little at the neck, and the rest was sewed up completely so that it encased her like a bag. She was very much pleased with it and wore it for the first time at Easter.

"When Miss Bisbee, our clothing-club leader, heard about Millicent, she very kindly offered to get me some cloth, so the next time she went to Boston she got enough for me to make two more dainty nighties for Millicent.

"Well, Uncle George, that is the story of Millicent Andrews, and I certainly hope you have found it interesting."

The charm of an old Colonial home remodeled in the Better Homes Campaign.

Better-Homes Campaign

Gives New Impetus to Tennessee Home-Improvement Program

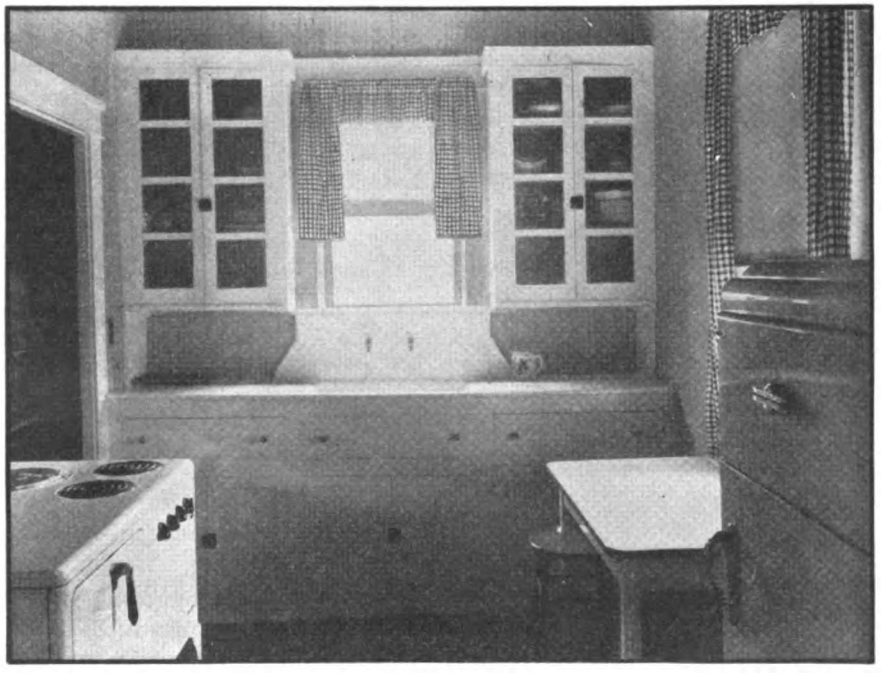
AFTER another successful better-homes campaign, home demonstration agents in Tennessee are of the opinion that the results have amply justified the intensive effort required. The movement has given impetus to the regular work on kitchen improvement, refinishing furniture, and other home-improvement projects. It has brought the work of the Extension Service to the attention of many people who otherwise would not have come in contact with it; and it has given the agents a chance to cooperate with organizations working in the community for the betterment of the home, and thereby accomplished more than could possibly have been done without this cooperation.

Last year 91 county chairman organized their respective counties, and 85 of these chairmen turned in good reports. Working with the chairmen were 1,600 community chairmen. Lillian Keller, home-management specialist, served as chairman for the State, and each of the four district agents served their districts as chairmen of the better-homes campaign. Home demonstration agents and county agents actively supported the work locally.

It is impossible to adequately measure the results of such an effort, for some of the best work was done where no reports were sent in; but it is significant that 63,628 Tennessee homes reported some improvement made during the campaign. These improvements include 2,495 new houses built, 4,260 new rooms added to old houses, 7,733 homes which added a new coat of paint, as well as the other less expensive improvements such as play yards, out-of-door living rooms, walks and drives, shrubbery, gardens, sanitary toilets, and other things which add to the comfort or the beauty of the home.

In addition to the individual homes, the clean-up, fix-up spirit spread to the community, and more than 1,500 school grounds were graded, planted, cleaned up, or improved in some way. More than 1,600 churches were given more beautiful surroundings, as well as 1,072 cemeteries and 571 highways.

Bledsoe County aroused a great deal of enthusiasm for the community improvement. A big May Day festival in Pikeville called attention to the betterment of the home by floats and a pageant showing the development of homes and farms from Indian days to the present.



One of the all-electric kitchens arranged for washing the dishes in comfort. Work from right to left

A community playground was developed from an old junk yard in the middle of the town. The lot was donated; the C. C. C. boys hauled away the junk; the county leveled and graded it; and the Business and Professional Women's Club is getting equipment.

In Franklin County the mayors of the four principal towns, in an official proclamation, set aside a "clean-up and paint-up week." More than 700 yards were cleaned up and 73 houses painted. The county chairman, in reporting the campaign and its goals says: "We tied together gardening, nutrition, and foods, child welfare, landscaping, and home improvement in our campaign. We tried to educate the public to the close correlation between home, health, the farm, and community cooperative enterprises. The features of the work in Franklin County which created the most interest were kitchen improvement, sanitation, and the proper color treatment of walls and ceiling for better light."

During better-homes week 198 demonstration houses were open. Many counties had tours to visit improved homes

and lovely gardens. In some counties this was the first tour of the kind and created more interest than any feature of the campaign because "seeing is believing."

The improving of farm kitchens has been one of the major projects with Tennessee home demonstration agents. Kitchen improvement was discussed at all home-demonstration club meetings during the campaign, the kitchen usually being one feature of the tour. As a result, more than 19,216 kitchens were changed in some way to add to their convenience and comfort, and 3,677 homes provided better storage space for their canned products.

The reconditioning of furniture has been a project with extension workers, and during the past year more than 20,000 pieces have been reconditioned.

Being in the T. V. A. territory, electricity was of great interest, and 4,422 homes reported electricity installed for the first time. In addition, 3,434 put running water in the kitchen, and 2,089 built new bathrooms.

Negro Homes Improved

Negro home demonstration agents and Negro chairmen were very active in the campaign, with 4,452 Negro homes reporting some improvement. The home demonstration agents acted as better-homes chairmen. More than four times as many Negro homes were reached in 1936 than in the 1935 campaign.

Information obtained from the Federal Farm Housing Survey was very useful in planning the work and in the publicity given. Because, as Miss Keller says, "the housing survey found that many rural homes have 'Queen Anne fronts and Mary Ann backs', the first question on the report was 'Have you improved your back yard?' " When the reports came in, 51,541 homes answered this question in the affirmative. The survey showed that about one-third of the homes visited had no kind of clothes closet or storage space. Clothes were hung on the walls, kept in boxes, or in old-fashioned wardrobes. This year 5,316 new clothes closets were built, and last year 2,251 added clothes closets.

The campaign gave a fine opportunity to call attention to home-improvement work through exhibits in store windows, posters, contests, and tours. The press was glad to print articles about better-homes work, for it supplied much good news. More than 11,324 column inches were printed in local newspapers in addition to articles in State and national publications. Civic organizations, the parent-teacher association, retail credit associations, chambers of commerce, and garden clubs all cooperated wholeheartedly. The T. V. A. and Rural Resettlement organizations actively worked with the better-homes workers, and the C. C. C. and N. Y. A. helped with the work, especially on community projects.

Several new features in this year's campaign were a planned community night and stay-at-home night in each community during the better-homes week. Merchants were invited to go on the tours this year and thus became more interested in helping. Each community was also asked to adopt a community flower and to plant it as extensively as possible.

The features of the campaign which created the most interest were the demonstrations of electrical equipment and good lighting in the home and the opportunity of visiting other people's homes where some improvements had been made.

Tennessee has found that intensive cooperation on the better-homes work during the time when other organizations are bending their energies toward the same end produces results in home demonstration work.

Land-Grant Colleges and National Farm Policies

(Continued from p. 161)

cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in conducting research, and still later to participate within the State in a great national program of agricultural education and improvement, these agencies are the logical ones to head up the various State programs for agricultural improvement, and they may be relied upon to maintain cooperation with organizations of farmers. They will, at the same time, keep before the people in the different States the various phases of programs which, taken together, constitute the gradually evolving national agricultural policy.

Former 4–H Club Members Prefer the Farm

Nearly half of a group of boys who have been active 4-H club members are now farming on their own, according to a study of the present-day occupations of 874 men and women in the North Central States who were active in club work during the years 1914 to 1928. The study was made by R. A. Turner, agent in club work for the Central States. Among the boys 44.69 percent are now farming, while the next largest group, 11.54 percent, are extension workers, and 10.80 percent are still in college.

Among the 337 girls whose occupations were checked, much the largest group, 36.79 percent, are homemakers. There is a larger percentage of teachers among the women than the men, with 21.06 percent of the former club girls teaching and 7.63 percent of former club boys teaching. About the same proportion of girls are in extension work, or 11.27 percent of them.

Other groups which rank high among the boys are 5.21 percent in commercial work relating to agriculture, 2.23 percent in the other professions, and 2.79 percent in business positions. Among the girls, 5.04 percent are staying on the home farm, 2.67 percent are nurses, and 4.45 percent have clerical positions.

In compiling the list Mr. Turner used a list of club members who had been particularly active in club work between the years of 1914 and 1928 which he had on file in his office. These were sent to the club leaders in the Central States who reported the occupations, if known, and added any other club members of the period whose present occupation they knew. One thousand one hundred and thirty names were submitted to the States, 756 boys and 374 girls. Club leaders reported on 874 persons—537 boys and 337 girls. The States reporting on the largest number were Nebraska, reporting the occupations of 245 former members; Wisconsin, 121; and Minnesota, 110.

The States taking part in the survey were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Growth and Greater Service

Find the Extension Worker in Need of More Office Space

THE volume of work and the number of contacts made through the county extension agents' offices have been constantly increasing. The increase has been directly proportional to the growth of interest in agricultural activity. It has required more space to carry out the programs of the various cooperating agencies that have leaned heavily upon the experience and trained personnel of the Extension Service.

In 1930 there were approximately 2,750 extension offices in the agricultural counties of the United States. This number increased by 1935 to almost 3,500. The need for more office space is emphasized by the 24,075,194 personal office visits made in 1935 as compared with 4,317,707 made in 1930. The average increase per office, based on the difference between these years, was about 5,650 calls.

Increase in Correspondence

During 1935 office help, which required additional space, prepared 6,802,136 more individual letters than were written in 1930, when the total was 4,501,988. This averages almost 2,000 more letters per office. There was an increase of 100,000 different circular letters prepared in 1935 over the figure of 214,561 for 1930. It required space for equipment to do this job. Telephone calls in county agent offices increased from 3,015,707 in 1930 to 7,402,469 in 1935, an increase of more than 1,250 calls per office. Almost double the number of bulletins were distributed, increasing from 6,657,561 in 1930 to 11,315,149 in 1935.

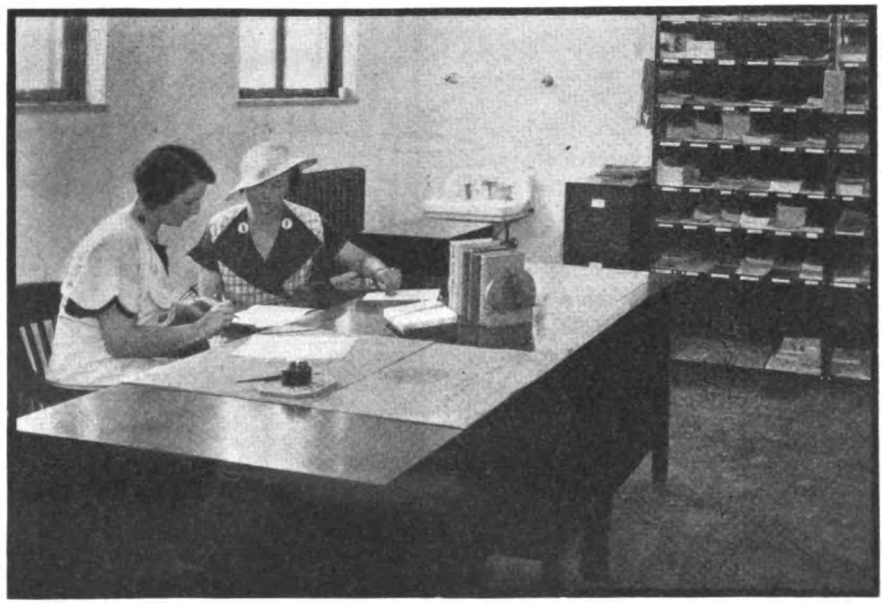
These figures do not include the files and filing operations necessary in handling the agreements made with cooperating farmers under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, nor does it include the meetings of farmer committees working with the agents. All of these functions require space, and the need has become increasingly great. In 1930 the extension office in the county might have one clerk and one to three four-drawer files. In 1935 it was common to see 10 or 15 clerks and dozens of files in the county agent's office, all of them necessary in the efficient management of his office. They moved into hallways, in fact into any place that afforded sufficient space for storage and work.

As extension work has grown it has been necessary to make a continuous search for space to provide more adequate facilities for serving cooperating farmers. As an illustration, take the experience of a county agent and a home demonstration agent in a southern county. In 1932 these extension agents moved into new offices on the second floor of a newly constructed post office. The two rooms seemed ample for the immediate need and apparently provided for some growth. However, the story has been changed during 1934, 1935, and 1936. With the stimulated interest in agricultural programs the offices have been jammed, and at times it has been difficult for folks to make the normal use of the post office building and impossible for the agents to obtain more space.

The allotment of space in Federal buildings is the result of a cooperative agreement between the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture. Extension agents are representatives of the Federal Government and, with more than 16 other groups, are considered in the matter of space allotments in contemplated buildings.

The Extension Service, through the Department of Agriculture, is notified of contemplated Federal buildings. Inquiry is then made of State extension directors as to whether space in these buildings is needed for the regular extension activities of county extension officers. Requests for space are forwarded through the Department to the Procurement Division of the Treasury, where, with the requests of all other groups, they are considered in the light of the funds available which determine the size of the structure, the total space requested by the individual groups, and the needs and service of the group to which the space is to be allotted.

Director Warburton in a recent memorandum recommended that requests be based on 150 square feet for each agent or assistant and 250 square feet for one office clerk, files, and storage. Large rooms are frequently used jointly by two or more Federal agencies, such as the Civil Service Commission and the Extension Service. This arrangement allows for committee meetings, aids in keeping the request for extension space conservative, and makes the most efficient use of large areas. More than 240 extension offices are now located in Federal buildings.



Maxine Turner, home demonstration agent in Stephens County, Okla., has a convenient, up-to-date office in the new Federal building.

A Visit to Four Clubhouses

Built by Women of Caddo Parish, La.

A rejuvenated schoolhouse is the home of the Keithville Club.

WOMEN of the home demonstration clubs of Caddo Parish, La., and their able home demonstration agent, Mattie Mae English, all believe strongly in home demonstration clubhouses where a body can meet others, plan, can, and entertain to her heart's content. In short, they have wanted and acquired permanent homes for many of the clubs of the parish.

These homes are of as many different kinds, and they were obtained in as many different ways as there are clubs. There are big ones and little ones, log houses and old schoolhouses, expensive ones and cheap ones, but all are equipped with kitchen and canning equipment, and all are the pride of their owners.

It was not possible to visit all the clubhouses in Caddo Parish when a member of the REVIEW staff recently spent a day there. Miss English picked out four of them, and the start was made bright and early in the morning for the first visit to Keithville.

The new white paint of the old abandoned schoolhouse fairly gleamed in the morning sunlight as the visitors drove up. The merry sounds of children at play in the yard showed it to be a true community enterprise, for a W. P. A. recreation center was one of the many uses to which the building was put.

Just inside the door the women were lined up to greet the visitor and eagerly tell just how the clubhouse grew. After the idea had occurred to them, it was necessary for cleaning and painting to be done; and affairs for raising money were held before the clubhouse emerged as now into a spacious assembly room painted a cool green, wired for electricity, equipped with a stove and canning equipment, a piano, and uniform, comfortable chairs. The total expenditure was $103.75, and they reported all bills paid and money in the treasury.

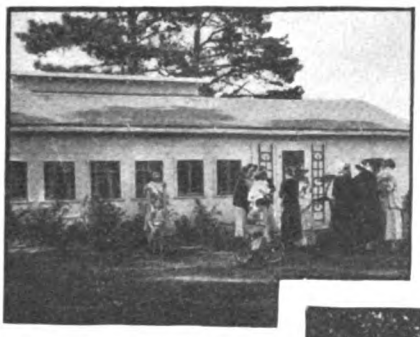
A fact that pleased the women was that the men of the community considered the clubhouse a desirable place in which to hold their agricultural meetings.

The next stop was at Highway 80 Clubhouse, just a little off the road and approached under a big sign which proclaims it to be the right road to the clubhouse. The building was a pretty sight as it came into view, low-lying and white, with a trellis on either side of its inviting door and an attractive round stone doorstep. The up-to-date kitchen was being put to good use, for the aroma of fried chicken and hot biscuits foretold a dinner worthy of the clubhouse.

A tour of the buildings and grounds with a group of proud members developed the story of an amazing metamorphosis from an old deserted dairy barn to a charming clubhouse. Having seen the possibilities in the barn, the members put on their old clothes, overalls, and anything they could lay their hands on and started work. They hammered, sawed, sprayed, painted, and put in windows, then landscaped the outside and emerged with a clubhouse at a cost of about $60, which included the purchase price of a cooker and sealer. Since then they have added more equipment, such as a sink, kitchen cabinet, cookers (one a 40-quart for beef canning and two 25-quart cookers), hot-water tank, deep well water, electricity and gas, and a sanitary toilet.

The assembly room has the row of high windows curtained with gaily dyed burlap and is equipped with chairs and a piano. The club is a live one, with 40 members and a fine record of home demonstration work in a live-at-home program. In addition to their many social activities they canned almost 20,000 quarts of meat, fruits, and vegetables, dried 152 pounds of fruit and vegetables, and corned 120 pounds of beef. In fact, this club was chosen as the outstanding club for 1935 in the fourth district of Federated Women's Clubs. The organization of a choral club is one of their most recent activities.

Waving good-bye to the Highway 80 Club with genuine regret, the home demonstration agent drove the length of the long, narrow parish in a vain effort to arrive at the regular meeting of the Blanchard Club on time. It was just a bit behind the appointed time when the



(Above) Beginning with the abandoned dairy barn shown above, Highway 80 Club built the finished clubhouse shown in the lower picture.

(Right) A true community center is the log clubhouse of Blanchard.

brown log house was sighted. The meeting was on drying vegetables, and after the subject was thoroughly discussed the women consented to tell about their clubhouse.

This clubhouse told a story of cooperation. The husband of one of the women furnished the logs; a local sawmill man became interested and hauled them; a builder saw what was being done and donated the cement; an architect drew the plans free of charge, and many men of the community donated all the labor they could possibly spare for 7 months to build it.

In the front of the building is a library, next an assembly room with a big fireplace of native rock. Each family in the community brought rocks for the fireplace. Behind the assembly room is the well-equipped kitchen. It is truly a community center, used by the Boy Scouts, choral club, orchestra, Sunday schools, and other organizations.

Women Build Clubhouse

The last stop, at about dusk, was to see the smallest clubhouse of all, but perhaps the most interesting. The Hosston Club was small, only about 10 active members, but they wanted a clubhouse. Three old engine houses were located about a quarter of a mile away, and the women obtained permission to use them. They tore them down themselves. The women who did not feel able to do the heavy work straightened the nails. They paid 75 cents to get the lumber hauled, and the men sawed the 16 blocks for the foundation. The women built the house entirely themselves. Inside it was finished with two rolls of salmon building paper. The tables were painted green. They wired the building for electricity, using fixtures the members had on hand. The owner of the land became interested in the enterprise and donated gas and electricity. The pressure cooker was being used by the relief organization and was given to the club.

The whole building cost less than $5. It was started in January and was kept a deep, dark secret from Miss English. In March the clubhouse was ready for the regular meeting, and the energetic members of the Hosston Club sprang a real and efficient little clubhouse on the surprised Miss English, much to their and to her delight.

The sun was too low to get a picture of this last clubhouse, but the picture of the small building with its valiant club members waving good-bye from the door lives in the memory of the visitor.

Crops-Variety Field Day

Holds Interest of South Dakota Farmers

"HUTCHINSON COUNTY, S. Dak., crops-variety field day brought out about 150 interested farmers in spite of dry weather and in spite of the fact that it was held in the midst of harvest", states County Agent Harold E. Rott. The farmers were intensely interested in the demonstration plots of wheat, barley, and oats in each of which from five to seven varieties had been planted. The demonstration plots planted by one of the county's good farmers had done remarkably well in spite of dry weather which put the county on the Federal drought list.

The farm was selected by the county agent for the demonstration, and the farmer agreed to plant the seed furnished by the Extension Service and the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association. The varieties chosen were those which the demonstration plots at the experiment station had proved to be desirable and also some varieties not so recommended but grown locally. Equal portions of each variety were later harvested and the threshing done by the agronomy department at the college. These reports are given wide publicity in the county.

The field-day crowd inspected the plots with interest and discussed crops-improvement work with Ralph E. Johnston, extension agronomist, several directors of the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association, and H. R. Summer, secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association. They also took keen delight in a barley-shocking demonstration. Many of the men present showed how they shocked barley, but the method which attracted the most attention was a cross type used extensively in southern Russia, which was shown by two local farmers.

This year 130 such demonstrations were located on 100 different farms in 40 South Dakota counties. Each demonstration meant the planting of from four to six different varieties of wheat or barley or oats. On a number of farms, as on the one in Hutchinson County, all three kinds of small grain were planted.

"Though we have experienced some very disastrous set-backs on account of severe droughts of recent years", reports Mr. Johnston, "splendid progress has been made toward the goal of crop standardization. I feel that the interest that crop growers have continued to show in such work as this in Hutchinson County is truly remarkable, considering the severe losses that they have been called upon to take during these unfavorable years."

Statistics of Farming in the United States

The statistical summary of the agriculture of the United States, instead of being included in the Yearbook as formerly, is now published separately in a paper-covered book sold for 50 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Lack of funds has made it impossible to print an edition large enough to supply county agents with free copies, but a supply of 5,000 has been printed and placed on sale to meet the demand for these valuable data.

The 1936 Yearbook of Agriculture, containing, in addition to the annual report of the Secretary, the results of a survey of superior germ plasm in plants and animals made in cooperation with State experiment stations, is proving very popular and can be purchased for $1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents.

An Extension Engineer Gives Suggestions on

How to Prepare and Present Subject Matter

J. P. FAIRBANK

Extension Agricultural Engineer, California

THE preparation of subject matter is largely a matter of time. Reservoirs of information on almost any subject are available to everyone. The problem is to find the time to extract from the many sources those portions of information which are desired. As the supply of time is less than the demand, the selection of a subject to work on is of primary importance. The subject must be worth the expenditure of sufficient time to do a good job. The preparation of subject matter for a poor project may require as much effort as for a good one. A good extension project, in my opinion, should meet most of the following requirements: Promote the adoption of practices having real merit and practical application; apply to a large area or to many people; be simple subject matter which can be clearly demonstrated, and be capable of results which can be measured.

The extension worker cannot rely solely on literature for his subject matter. As with everyone else, he has his own experience and observations from which to draw. There are the unpublished findings of research workers which may be used in some cases. Many farmers and mechanics are born experimenters and have a wealth of information gained from experience with their local conditions. The extension worker by cultivating the acquaintance of these men, taps a huge reservoir of information. Because of this fact, a survey in the form of personal interviews may be justified as one of the first steps in preparing the subject matter for a project. Information gleaned from such a survey may also be useful to the experiment station by indicating the importance of some problem, what attempts have been made by local people to solve it, what methods of attack have proved unsuccessful, and what methods show possibilities.

I am fully aware that the extension man may not be a research worker, but he needs sound and practical subject matter to extend. If his field contact will aid the subject-matter department or experiment station in arriving at acceptable solutions of problems, such assistance may well be considered as a part of his job. The extension worker may sometimes help with experimental work on a project which he is to extend. This gives him a familiarity with the subject which begets confidence when he presents it in the field.

Preparation

The extension worker should know more about a subject than he intends to present. It is essential that he know the background of the subject, the findings and opinions of other workers, and minor limitations which, if included in a publication or a speech would serve only to confuse the reader or listener. This background prepares him to answer the unexpected questions.

My practice in preparing subject matter is to gather all the references on the subject that I can find, scan them, and select those which apply. A preliminary study shows the subheads into which the subject is divided. Then I laboriously excerpt the pertinent statements or data, placing together all items covered in a given subhead. This so brings together data and opinions that they may be quickly compared. Under these same subheads is included the information obtained from sources other than that in the literature. Having in mind the purpose for which the final subject matter is to be used, the gaps show up. Now steps can be taken to bridge the gaps by further search of literature, additional experimental work, or surveys.

Presentation

These suggestions on the presentation of extension subject matter are confined to lectures and demonstrations to groups of people.

An uncomfortable audience is a restless one. People do not like to stand through a lengthy speech. A seated audience is not only more attentive, but individuals stay put so that the speaker can spot those to whom he especially needs to address his remarks. The problem of seating at a field meeting in a farmyard requires some ingenuity in using available materials such as lug boxes, planks on sawhorses, or chunks of wood, bales of hay, wagons, and hayracks, also cars lined up in a semicircle so that people can sit in them and on the running boards. This latter method is helpful in a raw wind. If a cold wind must blow, may it be from the north so that the audience can back up against the south side of the barn, out of the wind and in the sun. Let the audience look away from the sun or open doors and windows. White charts exposed to direct sunlight are hard to look at. A warm day, a lawn, and a big shade tree or two make a fine set-up for an outdoor meeting. Noises distract both the audience and the speaker, hence a thought to avoid a meeting beside a busy highway. The county agent must be depended upon to tactfully adjourn conferences on the outskirts of the crowd. Little can be done about dogs except to declare a recess until the fight is over.

What we have to say or to show is a waste of time unless the audience can hear, see, and understand what we are presenting. Obviously, it is of primary importance that we get attention at the outset and hold it. The speaker has the attention of the audience the moment he is introduced because curiosity is a common human trait. To hold attention is merely to keep the group interested in what he is saying or showing. Opening statements and mannerisms are important because first impressions are important. The speaker wants his listeners to relax with the feeling "This is going to be good", not to settle down with a "How long will he talk?" attitude. It is my observation that the first essential is to speak loud enough.

Dry subject matter is made easier to take by the judicious moistening with a little humor. A few chuckles now and then help to hold attention and need not cloud the sincerity of the speaker.

Some kinds of subject matter, such as rural fire prevention, can be effectively

presented by dialog. The audience is then "listening in", not "being told." The conversation and arguments must be natural, not stilted. The leads and replies should seem spontaneous and not memorized.

Illustrative materials aid in holding attention as well as in clarifying the discussion. Agricultural engineering subjects, for instance, lend themselves admirably to the use of illustrative materials; such as slides, film strips, motion pictures, models and actual machines, devices, or materials.

Charts can be very helpful in the presentation of subject matter, or they may be an impediment. They should be used only to clarify or emphasize important points. The use of a few charts often serves a good purpose, but they should be simple, tell a definite story, and be large enough to read. Fifty feet is the maximum distance at which an audience should be expected to read a well-lighted chart having clear-cut letters 1 inch high and strokes one-eighth inch wide.

The use of a blackboard is advantageous, not only to illustrate construction details or to emphasize significant figures, but also to hold or regain the interest of the audience. It is one way to break the monotony of a monologue.

The extension agricultural engineer has many opportunities to use models effectively to show how an object is constructed, how it works, or to illustrate distinct differences in the performance of devices or materials. Models could similarly be useful in other lines of extension endeavor.

The principle of showing contrasts is often a good method to follow in demonstrations. Contrast is an excellent way to demonstrate good lighting. A room is poorly lighted; a switch is thrown and the room is well-lighted. The story is effectively told by the quick contrast between bad and good.

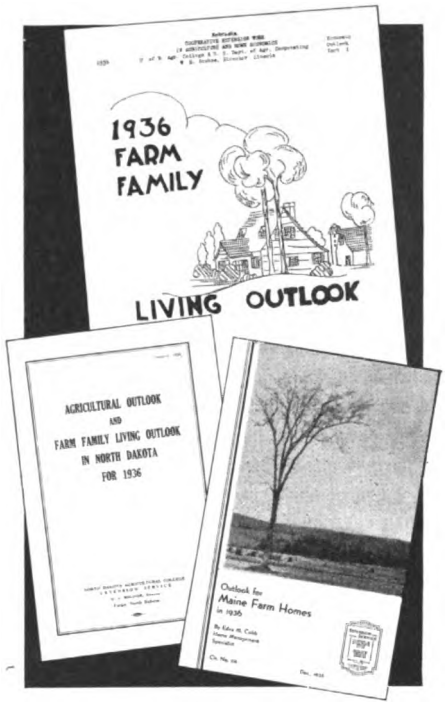
The Demonstration Must "Click"

It is important that the demonstration equipment work properly; a failure is embarrassing to the demonstrator and may raise doubts in the minds of some. Furthermore, it is important that the demonstration be made with dexterity. The extension man should be able to do in a workmanlike manner the operation he is demonstrating.

No matter how well subject matter has been prepared and presented, as the number of presentations increases, the extension man will make changes to improve clarity, emphasize some points which field experience shows to be of major importance, and delete others which prove to be of minor use.

Home Outlook Material

Exhibited at Outlook Meeting



A FINE exhibit of bulletins, charts, slides, and other aids which have proved useful to extension workers in presenting the outlook for the farm-family living was a feature of the recent National Outlook Conference held at Washington.

Some of the bulletins were printed, as the attractive "Outlook for Maine Farm Homes in 1936" which won honorable mention in a recent bulletin contest at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

In other States, as Missouri, Vermont, and Georgia, the outlook for the farm-family living was included in the printed outlook for agriculture. In Nevada the outlook for the farm home was included with the agricultural outlook in the periodical, "Economic Talks with Nevada Farmers." Ohio, Wyoming, and other States followed this plan.

Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico exhibited attractive mimeographed outlook reports. Summaries of home accounts had been mimeographed and were shown as effective aids in outlook meetings in Minnesota, Maine, and Illinois. Kansas exhibited some typed Problem Questions to Use in Outlook Meetings and Virginia showed Highlights to Bring Out in Club Meetings, which had proved helpful. Maine and Illinois showed a number of large charts used in outlook meetings and Connecticut, a series of lantern slides entitled "Family Living and Its Cost in Connecticut."

The increasing interest in this type of information is indicated by the latest statistical report showing that last year, 25,581 families kept home accounts according to a recommended plan, and 18,703 families budgeted expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan. More than 60,000 families reported that they had made use of timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living.

The exhibit which showed the ways in which home-outlook material is being presented in those States which have done the most work in this field aroused a great deal of interest among those attending the conference.

County Agent Turns Turkey Farmer

During the last year, more than 1,000 people have visited County Agent H. L. Gibson's poultry-demonstration farm in Goshen County, Wyo. The annual turkey tour sponsored by the Turkey Marketing Association was held at this farm, which is the largest turkey farm in that vicinity. The 125 interested farmers attending inspected the up-to-date equipment. They were especially impressed by the simple methods of management and feeding practices, home-mixed feeds being used.

The success of these usable methods is indicated somewhat in the farm's 1935 production records which show that out of 2,130 3-day-old turkeys shipped from California 2,060 birds, averaging 16 pounds each, were raised in 6 months.

A TOTAL of 10,526 Arkansas farm families are enrolled in the live-at-home program. In addition, 2,325 have entered the plant-to-prosper program.

A Negro Farm Agent

Studies the Needs of the People

JOHN W. MITCHELL

Negro District Agent, North Carolina

WHEN the opportunity came for me to serve as a county agent, I was assigned two of the largest counties, from the standpoint of Negro farm ownership, in the State of North Carolina. My mode of travel was a bicycle, which necessitated my living with the farmers a considerable part of my time. I experienced their actual living conditions, ate at their tables, slept in their beds, and drank water from their shallow wells and pitcher pumps. After treading a bicycle several miles a day, I walked through the cornfields and across the plowed land looking at growing crops and observing the methods of cultivation and farm practices of the farmers in those two counties.

The first important thing I learned was the meaning of a subsistence program of farming, the "live-at-home" program. The second fact that impressed me was that there were Negro farmers who, by working, saving, and increasing their land holdings, owned 300 or more acres of land. I learned that in 1925 there were 15,325 Negroes owning their farms and 6,736 part owners in the State of North Carolina, but the period between 1925 and 1935 had seen a loss in farm ownership. In 1930 the number had shrunk to 13,198 Negro farm owners and 6,513 part owners; in 1935 there were 14,343 owners and 6,030 part owners.

A third observation that I made among the successful people of the rural regions was the persistence of the people in overcoming handicaps, such as the elements, poverty, and the lack of many comforts. Confronted with semi-isolation, they pressed on in good spirit. In addition, they had great tact in making adjustments; they were able to get along with people. These four things I felt must be encouraged and developed among my people.

In 1935 of the 245,479 Negro men listed in gainful occupation in North Carolina, 139,268 were listed as farm operators. If 130,000 of these 139,268 men represent heads of families, there are more than half a million farm people whose destiny might be influenced by the right kind of teaching.

We agricultural people are careful when we want to grow a ton-litter of pigs in 6 months. In addition to selecting good parent stock and careful breeding, we surround the pigs with comfortable quarters and feed them a balanced diet. When broilers are desired to weigh 1½ pounds at the age of 10 weeks, or layers at the age of 5 or 6 months, a similar program is used.

An educational program intended for the people, young and old, considering the percentage of population that the Negroes constitute in the Southern States, should get equally careful consideration from the educators and public-spirited citizens who are thinking about the future welfare of all the people.

I am of the opinion that the farmers of both races who have suffered the severest in recent years could not qualify when measured by the "Five Essentials in Agriculture"—an ample supply of food and feed, soil conservation, cash income, ownership, and social adjustment in family life and in community life. Training in these five essentials, developing and using the native ability of the Negro farmer, would go a long way toward improving his lot.

Professional Training for County Agents

(Continued from p. 162)

The requirements recommended were:

First, an agent may become eligible when he has served 10 years in the Extension Service.

Secondly, an agent must be a graduate of an agricultural college or must have attained training sufficient to have an equivalent knowledge of scientific agriculture.

Thirdly, an agent must have attained graduate credit either in agricultural economics, agricultural education, rural sociology, or some other specified agricultural subject through group study, correspondence, or university residence study; or the agent shall have made some definite effort to improve his ability to do the job through systematic supervised home study, field study, conferences, or directed readings.

Fourthly, the agent shall have worked out and placed in operation a county agricultural program that includes an agricultural policy for the county and a year's program of activity such as meetings, demonstrations, tours, and other events covering as many projects as are of major importance to his county's agriculture.

It was suggested by Mr. Abbott and his committee that nominations for the distinguished-service certificate may be made by affiliated State organizations, or by one agent for another, or by the N. A. C. A. A. when in regular or executive session.

County agent supervisors will be asked to help analyze reports and other evidence to be used as a basis for awarding distinguished-service certificates.

Directors Favor Advanced Study

When carrying on research relative to professional training in 1934, the committee found the directors of extension in all States agreeing favorably to these questions: "Do you consider the future of county agent work in your State sufficiently important to justify special preparation for the job?" and "Do you believe that graduate study is justified when one chooses to make county agricultural agent work his profession?" Most agents appreciated the importance and value of graduate study and training in their activities, but due to the lack of time or the opportunities for such training with the responsibility of their present program nothing was being done.

The new plan recommended by the committee and the idea of awarding distinguished-service certificates have met with popular approval by agents throughout the Nation, according to Mr. Abbott. After nearly 6 years of searching for a solution to the all-important problem, the present scheme recommended at the last convention of the N. A. C. A. A. by Chairman Abbott and the pioneering committee promises encouraging acceptance by the States and certain progress for the year in attaining the goal of providing such opportunity to all agents.

The committee this year is composed of the following members: Chairman Elmore O. Williams, Toledo, Ohio; D. Z. McCormick, Council Grove, Kans.; C. C. Kellar, Springfield, Mo.; and R. B. Mihalko, New City, N. Y.

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the total food supply will be 97 percent of last year.

Looks Good for the 4-H Clubs

Early Reports from the South Show Encouraging Growth in 4-H Clubs

Final reports are not in as this goes to press, but a preliminary survey brought out interesting facts about the development of club work in some of the Southern States. Enrollment has gone ahead by leaps and bounds during the past year, and the work has tended to supplement the agricultural program in soil conservation. Club leaders from a few typical States tell the following stories:

More Soil-Building Crops

CLUB members in South Carolina are using more soil-building crops, such as lespedeza and soybeans, following small grains and Austrian field peas, vetch, and clover following cotton. Many boys use cowpeas or soybeans in their corn demonstrations.

Many club members are also growing a corn-hog, corn-poultry, or corn-calf demonstration, or a combination of these. This, of course, involves pasture improvement and hay and food production. Each year club work with older members increases its tendency toward a cross section of the farm activities. When boys can sell corn at a premium of 50 to 75 percent above market price through livestock they feed it to the livestock.

For a number of years soil-building practices have enabled 4-H corn club members to average 36 to 40 bushels of corn per acre as against a State average of 14 bushels.—*Dan Lewis, State boys' club agent, South Carolina.*

Dependable Seed Growers

We are very proud of our corn-club members in Rapides Parish, La., who for the past several years produced the most dependable high-grade seed corn in the State. Their product was sold by their own organization for a number of years, but it finally became too large, and in the meantime a State seed-certification specialist was added to the State force. The club members joined the association and are producing certified seed under the State plan.

Some club members are planting velvet beans and cowpeas in their corn, but the majority of them interplant with soybeans. It has not been our idea to try for exceptionally large yields of corn but to obtain a fair yield of good-quality corn and, at the same time, build up the soil. These instructions have been almost universally followed in 4-H club work in Louisiana.

Membership in corn clubs has increased by more than 500, and livestock club enrollment has kept pace with crops enrollment. This year shows 2,844 pig club members as compared to 2,321 members in 1935, and 878 dairy-calf club members as compared to 731 members last year. In addition, a baby-beef project with about 125 members has been started.

More than 1,200 cotton club members were advised to plant vetch in the cotton crop after the cotton was one-half to three-fourths picked or during the month of September.

This year shows a healthy improvement in club work.—*W. C. Abbott, State club leader, Louisiana.*

Standardized Varieties

An accomplishment in crops club work for 1936 is the standardization of corn and cotton varieties among club boys. For a number of years we have tried to get the county 4-H club council to adopt one variety of corn and one variety of cotton to be used by 4-H club members in the county. This year R. M. Lancaster, district club agent for south Mississippi, took this matter up with each of his county councils, and 40 of the 42 counties adopted one variety of corn and one variety of cotton for the use of their members in 1936.

In Leake County, 47 4-H corn-club boys turned under good crops of hairy vetch and, without the use of any additional fertilizer, increased the yield of corn an average of 21.2 bushels per acre.

There are 7,000 more boys enrolled in 4-H clubs this year than last year. Nearly all lines of club work showed an increase, but the largest gains were in corn clubs, forestry, pig clubs, farm accounting, and terracing. The new projects offered, which included soil-erosion control, bird study, entomology, and game management, showed good enrollment.—*James E. Tanner, State boys' club agent, Mississippi.*

Enrollment Doubled

It would be safe to say that the acreage in crops planted by 4-H club boys in Texas was doubled this year, for we have 24,565 boys enrolled in 4-H club work, or nearly twice as many as last year. Many of the boys have planted their corn in alternate rows with field peas, as a soil-conserving practice.—*L. L. Johnson, State boys' club agent, Texas.*

Well-rounded Farm Plan

We urge every livestock club member to grow a feed crop if it is possible. A well-rounded plan for senior club members is to grow one cash crop and to conduct one livestock project. The enrollment in forestry usually includes soil building. Much of the forestry work done by Tennessee boys has been the planting of black locust seedlings on eroded land.

There are 17,551 more boys and girls doing club work in Tennessee this year than last year, with 54,832 members enrolled. 4-H clubs are organized in 1,406 communities, including each of the 95 counties in the State. The most popular clubs are corn, poultry, swine, Irish potatoes, tobacco, and cotton. Among those projects showing the largest increases in enrollment are corn, dairy, bees, and forestry. We are also much gratified over the fact that there is an increased interest in farm accounting since this was included in the program 4 years ago.—*G. L. Herrington, Boys' 4-H club leader, Tennessee.*

Recently Mr. Longsdorf studied the listening habits of 800 Kansans. The results of his study, which was based on personal interviews, throws a new light on the old broadcasting problem of "Who is listening in?"

Is Anyone Listening In?

Radio Passes Acid Test in Kansas

L. L. LONGSDORF

Extension Editor, Kansas

THE farm radio receiver has become a valuable educational instrument for use in the homes of rural America. Radio to the farmer and to the farm homemaker is becoming as indispensable as the tractor, the combine, and the kitchen range. It is finding its niche in a formerly vacant corner of the lives of rural people.

Here is centered the medium that takes away the isolation of homesteading. Here at the turn of the dial, is an endless school of education—the science of farming, the best literature, the news of national and international import, and entertainment in the form of drama, opera, and orchestral renditions. And those fingers that turn the radio dials in our rural homes are guided by the dictates of minds grasping for more education.

Facts Wanted on Farm Programs

Do farmers wish entertainment interspersed with farm topics?

Perhaps the answer may be that of a wheat farmer with whom I recently talked. He had just pulled up to his storage bins with a load of wheat from the combine.

"My time is limited, and when I want markets I want nothing but markets. When I want to hear about Hessian fly control, that's what I want to hear. So give me just the facts", was his comment. "I like entertainment, but I want it when I have my work finished. Radio stations that give farm facts at a time when we can listen are doing us farmers an invaluable service."

Repeated queries as to the time farmers prefer agricultural programs receive this general answer: "Broadcast them during the noon hour when we're in from the field. We get little time to listen much before 12 o'clock noon, and we're usually ready to start work shortly after 1:00 p. m."

Some farmers believe that there would be an appropriate time for farm programs during the evening hours, between 6:30 and 8:30 p. m., after the day's work is finished. Others suggest the breakfast hour. But the midday period is favored by the majority.

News an Important Factor

I would estimate that 95 percent of farm radio owners that I interviewed placed news as of first importance.

In considering radio news with a farmer and his wife, the wife began by discussing the effects that a certain international move would have upon the price of wheat. Her husband was certain that import restrictions of some of our foreign countries would be responsible for a decreased local demand for wheat. Such being the case, it would mean that too much wheat grown in this country would glut the market and put the price far below cost of production.

"Just last night I heard a news flash telling about a foreign country developing a wheat that could produce many times more bushels to the acre than wheat grown in this country", interjected the farmer. "All day, as I was driving my tractor, I kept thinking how that might affect wheat producers here in the United States."

"By the way", again joined in his wife, "do you remember that report given as to exports of lard and other pork products before the World War, and how we're now exporting only a small fraction of that amount? What's that going to do to the price we're going to get for our hogs?"

From farm topics our conversation turned to international affairs, tariffs, floods, and cyclones; and, quite American like, the husband ended with a summary on how the big league baseball players rated.

These news flashes give rural people a stimulus to read their weekly and daily newspapers and their farm magazines.

Here is another case of what radio means to the farmer. I recall a mid-morning visit to an enterprising farmer. I went to the barn where I had expected to find him. One of his boys said, "You'll find dad in the house. I think he's listening to the radio!"

Ten o'clock in the morning and a farmer in the house listening to the radio!

As I knocked at the back door, sure enough, the radio was on, and from it was heard a serious discourse on the national monetary situation. The man came to the door, carrying with him a pencil and paper.

"Good morning", he greeted. "Well, you caught me in the house this morning. Come in and sit down. This speaker will be through shortly."

I took a seat near the radio, and my host again seated himself in an easy chair, pulled out his pipe, and proceeded to listen. Finally the monetary question was settled, and the farmer, without noticing his guest, began figuring on the sheet of paper.

Finally he said, "You know the thing I'm most interested in right now is this monetary situation. I've just been figuring what this dollar business is going to mean to my business.

"I follow these reports in the papers telling when certain nationally known experts are going to talk. I always find time to hear them; I make it a part of my farming business."

This particular farmer had no reason for excusing himself for being in the house in midmorning listening to the radio. His farm was well managed, terraces wound their way over rolling fields, pumps were working to irrigate a cornfield below the farmstead, and a tractor was purring its way across fertile fields.

What Program is Most Popular?

The recent Kansas survey of about 800 listeners showed that 78 percent of the farm men and 85 percent of the farm women preferred news broadcasts above all other educational programs listed. "Important Events" stands second as the program preferred by 56 percent of the men and 49 percent of the women.

Market reports stood high among the men, with 85 percent of them placing it high in preferred programs. Talks on farm problems were listed by 69 percent of the men, debates on timely questions 34 percent, talks on economic problems 31 percent, talks on current events 45 percent, and housewives' information was listed as preferred by 14 percent of the men.

Talks on current events were placed high by 47 percent of the women, with market reports claiming 46 percent, housewives' information 68 percent, talks by important people 40 percent, physical-culture programs 44 percent, classical music 27 percent, and talks on economic problems were preferred by 20 percent of the women.

A summary of the survey shows that, when applied to the entire set-owning population of the State, it is estimated that about 13,700 set owners on farms and 14,100 set owners in towns listen regularly to KSAC programs. Current estimates of the radio population indicate that there are approximately 300,000 sets in working condition in the State.

Appeal to Rural Youth

One group to whom good radio music makes it appeal is the rural youth group. It is to them that many educational broadcasting stations are turning in acquainting them with the history of music, the intimate and fascinating stories of composers, by music appreciation hours.

Radio station KSAC has given to this phase of broadcasting from ½ to 1½ hours each week for the past 6 years. These programs are in charge of music faculty members and junior and senior students in music.

Included in the category of music selections to be studied run such compositions as: Indian music by McDowell and Cadman. Here may be mentioned From an Indian Lodge and From the Land of the Sky Blue Water.

A study is made of Negro music, as Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen, Goin' Home, by Fisher-Dvorak; and Deep River by Fisher. Country dances comprise another list. Here may be named Old Dan Tucker and Money Musk No. 1.

Literature Enters the Listening Scene

Many literary programs are broadcast for farm and urban dwellers. Station KSAC is radiocasting a series of weekly half-hour literature programs.

In the selections made by the head of the staff of reviewers are included such literary works as: The Canterbury Tales, by Chaucer; The Oregon Trail, by Parkman; Stories of Vanished Frontiers, by Cooper, Harte, and Mark Twain; and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.

Radio has brought into the formerly isolated farm homes the happenings from the outside world. It has brought the farm and city into closer harmony. It is acquainting the rural folk with many of the educational features that formerly only the city dweller enjoyed, for they are listening in on the good educational broadcasts.

THE Mobile (Ala.) Agricultural Club brings together farmers, businessmen, and agricultural workers once each month.

Coordinating County Resources

(Continued from p. 163)

committee met in an all-day session and drafted a program calling for a reduction of about 9 percent of the land which has been in grain, vegetable, and fruit crops and the seeding of this acreage to legumes and pasture crops for feed and soil-improvement purposes.

When the soil-conservation program was released through the United States Department of Agriculture last spring, its objects and purposes were so closely allied with the recommendations of the program-planning committee in this county that there resulted a coordination of efforts and accomplishments along the line of soil improvement and the adjustment of crop acreages. Fortunately, many of the same farmers who constituted the program-planning committee in this county were elected committeemen in this soil-conservation program. These men possessed a much clearer understanding of the objectives involved in this new agricultural project and have been of great value to the county agent in conducting the educational features of this soil-conservation program. It is through this coordination of plans and purposes that the new agricultural program in this county has progressed.

More Lime

Nearly 750,000 tons of agricultural limestone will be used on Illinois farms during 1936. The drought, emphasizing the importance of clovers and alfalfa, made farmers realize the importance of obtaining successful stands of these legumes through the use of limestone. Almost a half million acres of Illinois land will be tested for lime requirements during the year. In Madison County, the leader in this project, 11,000 acres have been tested for 406 farmers. During the period 1923 to 1934 more than 230,000 tons of limestone were applied. In 1934 the county had 11,000 acres in sweetclover and 17,800 acres in alfalfa. There was 1 acre of alfalfa for every 15 acres of farm land in the county.

HOME demonstration agents from 44 counties in Iowa recently attended a 4-day training school on electrical equipment. Rural electrification projects have been started in these counties.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

County Agricultural Building

The first of several county agricultural buildings to be completed in South Carolina was dedicated October 2 in Saluda County. This building and others under construction or contemplated are being constructed with W. P. A. funds and will be used for the offices of the county extension workers, for farmers' meetings, and for other county farm activities. The assembly hall in the Saluda County building will seat approximately 150 persons. Similar structures are under way in Barnwell and Lexington Counties, and several other counties have applications before the State Works Progress Administration.

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Recreational Center

A recreational center that will house farm delegations, 4–H club groups, vocational agricultural students, and others attending short courses at Alabama Polytechnic Institute is nearly completed. Each of the 30 cottages will accommodate 24 people, and 600 people may eat at one time in the dining hall. This building also may be used as an assembly room for 1,000 persons. The buildings are being erected by the P. W. A. on the college campus and were designed by the college school of architecture and allied arts.

This fine equipment represents the realization of a vision which President Duncan has had for many years.

• • •

Hold That Soil

That is what the soil-conservation practices did in New Jersey during a 3-inch rain. Every terrace, diversion ditch, gully-control dam, and other conservation devices functioned satisfactorily. Uncontrolled fields were badly washed during the 1-day storm.

• • •

Old Yet New

Soybeans have been known for at least 4,800 years. They were introduced into the United States about 1804. However, it has not been until recent years that any considerable planting of this crop has been made. In 1935 more than 35 million bushels were produced. Last year 91 million pounds of high-grade soybean oil were pressed, and at least half of this total production in the United States came from Illinois, where more than 35 mills are crushing the beans. More than 60 factories are turning out industrial products from this increasingly popular farm product. The rapid development in recent years has in part been due to variety demonstrations, seed-selection activities, and production campaigns conducted by county agricultural agents and extension specialists.

• • •

Trading Sires

County Agent M. L. Tillery, of Bingham County, Idaho, has an "Encyclopedia Bullanica" in his office. In it is kept a record of all the sires in the county. With this information before them farmers have traded sires without even seeing the animals. "The well-kept record and the careful selection of bulls as to type and breeding has not caused any difficulty, and everybody is happy", reports Mr. Tillery.

• • •

More 4–H Progress

Indian 4–H club members in Montana are making great progress. There are 44 clubs, with a total membership of about 400 members, on the 5 Indian reservations in the State. A team of girls from the Fort Peck Indian Agency won the Roosevelt County livestock judging contest and placed well up in the list of 27 teams competing for State honors.

• • •

4–H Clubhouse

4–H boys and girls of Clinton County, Ind., have a new clubhouse located on the county fair grounds. It was paid for with funds derived from the operation of seed-corn testers by 4–H club members last spring. The club fund was supplemented by a contribution from the county fair association.

• • •

Cotton Seed

A total of 1,001 acres of cotton have been certified in New Mexico for high-quality seed production by the State crop-improvement association. Two varieties make up the total; 686 acres are in College Acala, and 315 acres are planted with Pardue Acala. The outlook for planting seed is good, and 1937 should see an increased acreage submitted for certification.

AMONG OURSELVES

UNCLE HIRAM GARLAND, after 13 years as a county agent in Oklahoma, retired to a 40-acre tract of land in McClain County just 14 years ago. The land was worn out, but, undaunted, ex-County Agent Garland faithfully followed extension methods and now has one of the best extension demonstration farms in the State. In 1935, Mr. Garland displayed oats running 70 bushels to the acre with a perfect stand of sweetclover and lespedeza in the oats.

O. W. UNDERHILL has recently been employed by the North Carolina Extension Service to carry extension programs to approximately 1,500 deaf farmers in the State. The work will be cooperative with the State school for the deaf where Mr. Underhill was formerly employed.

O. R. LE BEAU, associate professor of agricultural education at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., which trains many Negro agricultural extension agents, has recently received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Cornell University. Dr. Le Beau's doctoral thesis deals with "Factors Affecting the Need Among Negroes for Graduate Courses in Agriculture."

MRS. MARGARET H. TULLER has been appointed State home management specialist in the Montana Extension Service. Mrs. Tuller has had 9 years of extension experience as a county home demonstration agent and as State 4–H club agent in Missouri.

W. A. RUFFIN, formerly extension entomologist in Alabama but for the past 3 years county agent in Pike County, has again been appointed to the State staff as extension entomologist.

DR. R. C. BRADLEY, extension poultryman in New Hampshire, gave up a trip to the Sixth World Poultry Congress in Germany offered him by the State Poultry Association in order that a loan fund for worthy students might be established with the money.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1936

My Point of View

News Writing Improves

Published reports of home demonstration and 4–H club work in Washington County have shown a marked improvement which can be traced directly to a reporters' school held at Bartlesville for 26 reporters representing 4–H and home-demonstration clubs.

The school was conducted by Extension Editor Duncan Wall, who gave the six basic factors which are essential in a news story. After discussing these factors each person present wrote a news story. To furnish the news, a demonstration on transplanting tomato plants was given by a team of two boys. Each reporter's story on the demonstration was reviewed and constructive criticism offered on points that might improve the story from the standpoint of news value. —*Leta Moore, home demonstration agent, Washington County, Okla.*

• • •

Club Work Interests Older Youth

My contacts with 19 Passaic County young women over 21 years of age during their 3 years of club work indicate that young people have a real interest in club activities.

Three years ago five girls met with a leader twice a month for 5 months. After several meetings of a social nature, they asked the home demonstration agent to talk to them and suggest some work they could do. For the remainder of the time they followed parts of the 4–H program that were more advanced. The success of their first year's work led them to continue the following autumn with the same leader and a more worth-while program. As a result of this, another group of older girls organized in an adjoining community.

Occasionally both clubs had social evenings. Each one had a publicity chairman who was responsible for sending articles to the newspapers about their meetings. Both groups followed work in clothing, food, and house furnishings. One club made clothes for two families at Christmas.

In 1935 these two clubs organized again for their third full year of work. In one club which met once every 2 weeks the membership consisted of young married women. The other group was composed largely of young women in business who met weekly. One organization carried four projects—namely, dressmaking, fancy work, home beautification, and cooking. The leader of this club attended the institute of rural economics at New Brunswick.—*Evelyn Slye Blake, home demonstration agent, Passaic County, N. J.*

• • •

Inner Satisfactions

The most important things accomplished during the year cannot be expressed in terms of money. Take for example, the figures on canning done over the county. They are interesting, and one immediately feels assured that it was a profitable thing for the women. What really is of more importance, however, than the mere number of cans put up is the fact that the 405 farm homes in which this canning was done are getting better meals because of this food on their winter pantry shelves. Or, to go still deeper into the picture, from these 405 homes with better-planned meals there come 158 individuals with improved health due to wiser eating.

Consider the 70 persons who cleaned up their yards and planted shrubbery to beautify their homes, or the women who rearranged their living rooms that their families might be more comfortable. Their gains can never be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. These inner satisfactions are the true gains of extension work.—*Louise R. Whitcomb, county home demonstration agent, Kent County, Del.*

• • •

Personality, a Factor in Extension Work

The success of an individual in any vocation of life in which he deals directly with the public depends very largely on the personality of that worker and the manner in which he contacts people, either as individuals or groups. This is especially true of the extension worker in his contact with rural folk while attempting to improve and further new agricultural practices on the farm and in the farm home.

The value of a magnet does not depend altogether on its size but rather on the attracting force within itself, that stored-up power that is alert and ever reaching out, unseen and unheard, in all directions to attract certain elements that come within its magnetic field. Without this drawing power the magnet is no more than an ordinary piece of metal. This ability to contact people is one of the greatest, if not the greatest prerequisite of good leadership.

All the accumulated knowledge of the ages on any given subject possessed by the individual will not insure his success unless with that knowledge there is the ability to command attention, instill confidence, and establish right relationships. An old Greek philosopher once said "Know thyself" and set that idea out as the chief requisite of success.

To some folk flattery is a sweet morsel, whereas adverse criticism is a bitter pill to take. The flattery, however, may prove to be an injurious morsel, whereas the pill of bitter criticism may cure a long-standing ailment.

If one's program of work is not going across as it should, it might be well for that individual to adopt the "know thyself" philosophy and, in the introspection, eliminate the undesirable traits and in their stead adopt those practices that will insure a greater degree of success in contacting people in the effort to put over a given program.

Successful leadership implies not only a knowledge of what is needed but also a clear understanding of the best way to accomplish the desired result. The leader must be able to inspire, attract, direct, and control the actions of the group if he is to succeed. Confucius, an old Chinese philosopher, said many centuries ago, "I do not seek to be well known; I only seek to be worthy of being well known." A leader is not great for what he does; he is great for the personality within that enables him to contact and lead people, furnishing them the inspiration to work and attain the desired results.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what you are and do;
So, give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—*M. A. Sams, assistant agricultural agent, Nebraska.*

Now Available < < < <

Discussion Series 1936-37

Illustrated pamphlets of sixteen pages each, presenting pros and cons on the following eight questions:

What Should be the Farmers' Share in the National Income? (DS–1)

How Do Farm People Live in Comparison With City People? (DS–2)

Should Farm Ownership be a Goal of Agricultural Policy? (DS–3)

Exports and Imports—How Do They Affect the Farmer? (DS–4)

Is Increased Efficiency in Farming Always a Good Thing? (DS–5)

What Should Farmers Aim to Accomplish Through Organization? (DS–6)

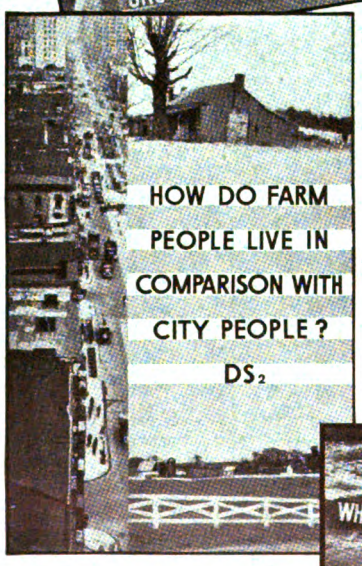
What Kind of Agricultural Policy is Necessary to Save Our Soil? (DS–7)

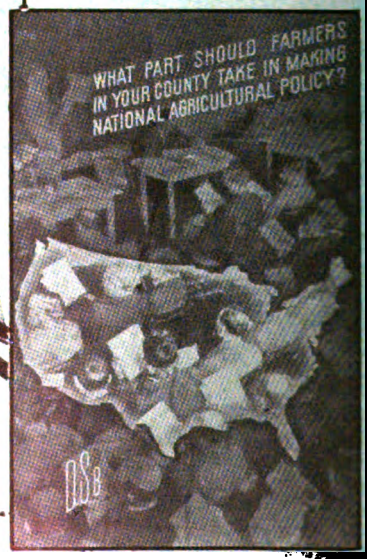
What Part Should Farmers in Your County Take in Making National Agricultural Policy? (DS–8)

Also available are revised reprints of two pamphlets on technique:

Discussion: A Brief Guide to Methods. (D–1)

How to Organize and Conduct County Forums. (D–2)



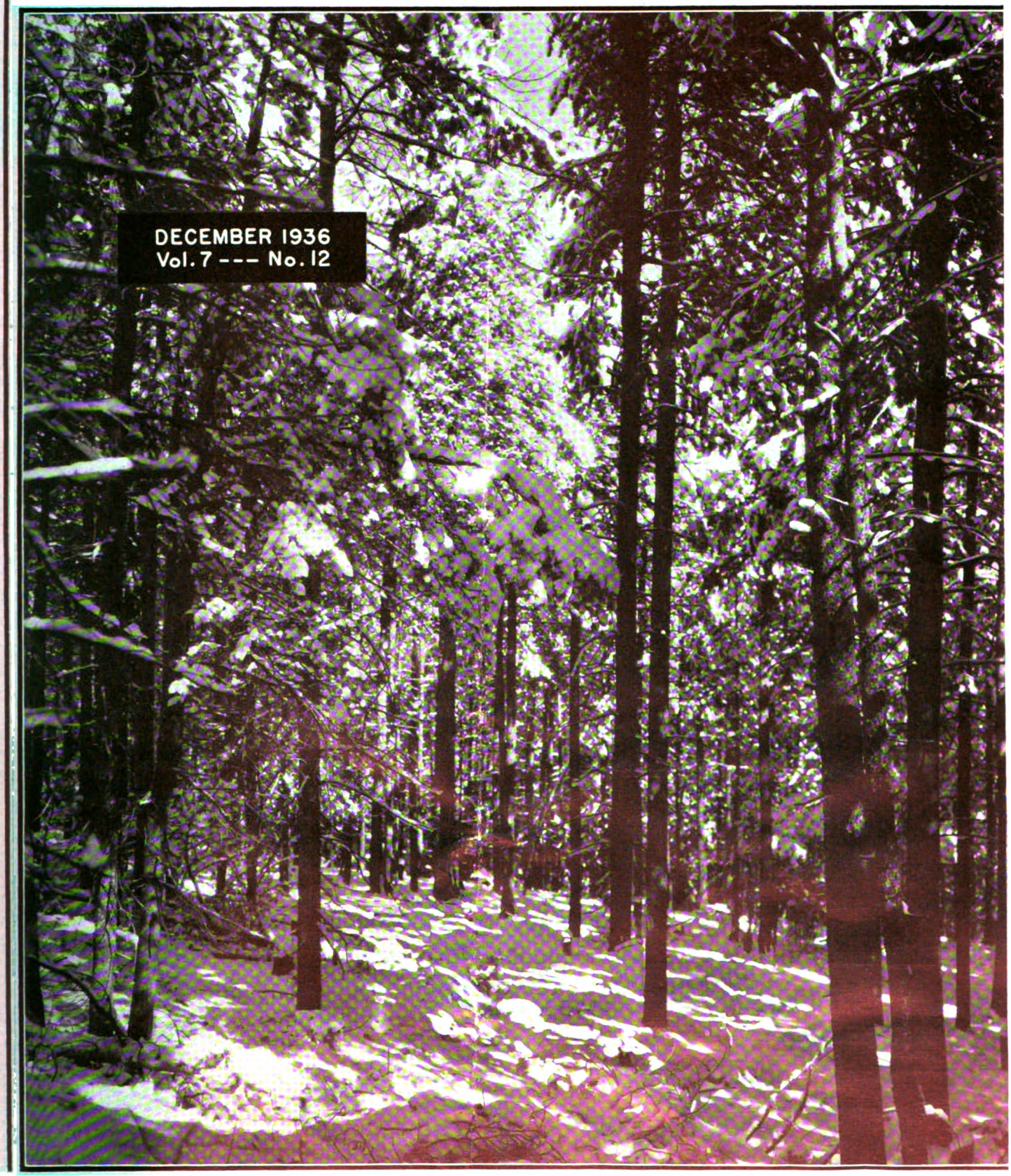


Copies of the publications on both subject matter and technique are being supplied to county extension agents through State extension divisions. Additional copies are obtainable free on application to the State extension director or to the

EXTENSION SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



DECEMBER 1936
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TODAY . .

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW - - - - Published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or by subscription at 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

IMPORTANT it is in a house organ to know if it is fulfilling its mission. As 1936 is now receding into history and 1937 looms large before us, we wonder how many opportunities we have missed to be of service to you. Our aim is to make the REVIEW of greatest usefulness. You can help by telling us what you would like to see published in 1937.

Now, just a word to let you know about a few of the stories that will appear in the January number.

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LOOKING AHEAD. Extension Director H. J. Baker, of New Jersey, has given thoughtful consideration to the future development of extension work.

• • •

HIGH LIGHTS. Eight directors look at 1936 and find much that is significant.

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CONSERVATION. A great revival in the use of limestone on Illinois farms is one of the results of the agricultural conservation program, better prices, and better methods.

• • •

CIRCULAR LETTERS. The value of cartoons in circular letters and how to measure the quality of letters are discussed in two articles, one from Indiana and the other from Montana.

• • •

CRICKETS. Some lessons learned by a county agent during 5 years of fighting Mormon crickets in Idaho.

• • •

On the Calendar

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 16–23.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Nashville, Tenn., February 3–5.

Arizona Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz., February 18–22.

National Education Association, Department of Superintendents, New Orleans, La., February 20–25.

American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, La., February 20–25.

Eastern States Regional Conference, New York City, February 25–27.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., February 25–27.

San Angelo Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Tex., March 6–9.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 12–21.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension workers.... L. A. Schlup, Editor

ADMINISTRATOR or EDUCATOR

B. H. CROCHERON
Director of Extension, California

Education Vital for Progress

NO ONE challenges the soundness of the proposition that "education advances human progress." The statement is so trite that it creates no comment. We take the values of education for granted and are likely to pass them unnoted because so well known. Concerning all other means and methods for human progress there is division of opinion and debate. A considerable portion of the human race believes and contends that welfare is advanced by the direction and dictation of certain superior individuals who, risen above their fellows, grasp the reins of power for the benefaction of mankind. Another large group deny this and contend that progress is advanced by means of individual initiative unhampered by direction; that the mass must overcome the inertia of privilege, as it is only by economic urges that society struggles upward. However, these and all other groups admit that education is essential for progress. Whatever the political philosophy, a common meeting ground is in a demand for the "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes."

Colleges Created for Teaching

By chance or design the Morrill Act of 1862 builded upon this topic of common accord. It created a fund for "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college in each State, where the leading object shall be . . . to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes." It is clear that the purpose sought was not administration, direction, or regulation. Teaching was the job to be done. The purpose of the land-grant colleges was further reinforced and extended by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, establishing cooperative extension work which was to consist of the "giving of instruction and practical demonstrations . . . to persons not resident at said colleges . . . and imparting to such persons information." It was clear that the essential job of the Morrill Act colleges, namely, "to teach", was extended to this new department of these colleges.

Regulatory Duties a Hindrance

Although in the early days many of the land-grant institutions were forced to assume certain regulatory duties, it soon became apparent that these were a hindrance rather than a help. It was from education, rather than from regulation, that popular support was gained. Few people love a policeman, but most persons respect a teacher. The larger land-grant colleges have long since shuffled off their minor regulatory duties, which properly have been placed upon some administrative branch of State government. Until recently it has been generally recognized that "the discovery and diffusion of knowledge" was the entire field of a college. Because all mankind was united in support of a "liberal and practical education of the industrial classes", the land-grant colleges and their Extension Services prospered.

Rise of Administrative Functions

Lately, due to the exigencies of the Federal Government, the colleges have been asked to assume, and have assumed, certain other functions which involved administration as well as education. Indeed, up to the present time, the administrative phases of these new tasks have far outweighed their edu-

(Continued on p. 186)

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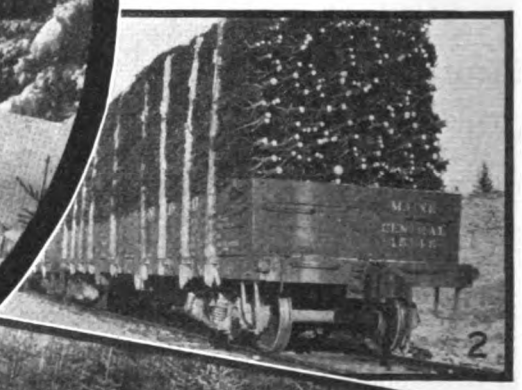
With True Holiday Spirit

Extension Aids in the Celebration



1. Home-made Christmas toys to gladden the hearts of youngsters in Routt County, Colo.

2. New England Christmas trees cooperatively marketed bring profits to the farmer.

3. A New Hampshire farmer ties up his crop of Christmas trees.

4. State fair exhibit shows how resources at hand are used in Cortland County, N. Y., for Christmas decoration.

County Planning Meetings Suggest

Changes in Cropping Practices

O. V. WELLS

Program Planning Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

THE county agricultural adjustment planning project was organized in the fall of 1935 and was carried out by the State Extension Services in more than 2,400 counties during the winter and spring of 1935–36. This project was designed to help farmers develop an effective planning procedure so that agricultural programs might be better adapted to bring about the changes needed from the standpoint of good land use and agricultural conservation. During 1935–36 the county committees were chiefly concerned with the questions: (1) What production of the various farm products would be expected, assuming normal weather and prospective prices but with production- and marketing-control programs discontinued? (2) What production of the various farm products would be expected, assuming normal weather, prospective prices, and farming systems so adjusted as to maintain soil fertility and control erosion?

Answers Summarized

The answers to these questions have been summarized and are presented in the accompanying table which also compares indicated or recommended acreages with those reported for 1929 or 1928–32.

In answer to the first question, the county committees indicated that increases in the acreages of soil-depleting crops and of total cropland back to or above the level which prevailed in the period 1928–32 would be expected without an agricultural control program, assuming that usual farming practices were continued.

Shifts in Cropland Needed

From the standpoint of soil conservation, however, the county committees thought that some very important shifts in the uses of cropland were needed, although only a slight change in the total acreage of cropland itself was indicated. In general, a significant downward adjustment in the acreage of soil-depleting crops was recommended. For corn, the county committees recommended a decrease of almost 8.5 percent from the level which prevailed in 1928–32. For cotton, a downward adjustment of 21 percent was indicated, whereas a reduction of 17 percent was recommended for tobacco and of about 3.5 percent for wheat.

The recommended adjustment in corn acreage is centered in the Corn Belt, where the county committees recommended a 14-percent decrease as compared with 1928–32, whereas the acreage in the Cotton Belt was not materially changed, as it was felt that the needed reduction in soil-depleting crops could better be taken from cotton. Although the net reduction in the acreage of wheat is small, the recommendations call for a 7-percent reduction in the hard winter and hard spring wheat regions as compared with 1928–32, and a 23-percent reduction in the Pacific Northwest. As an offset, however, a 21-percent increase was indicated in the soft winter wheat areas in the Midwest and the East.

Acreage changes indicated in county agricultural adjustment planning project

Item	1929 or 1928–32	Acreages expected without program (thousands of acres)	Acreages recommended for soil conservation
Harvested crop land	359,241	368,762	360,054
Corn	102,768	103,419	94,155
Cotton	40,554	39,306	31,927
Tobacco	1,874	1,759	1,555
Wheat	59,885	64,150	57,942
Soil-depleted crops [1]	284,117	293,192	270,733
Soil-conserving crops [2]	52,029	53,088	66,393

[1] Fruit and some minor crops excluded.
[2] Wild hay, rotation pasture, and some minor crops excluded.

Altogether, the county committees recommend a net reduction of about 10.5 million acres in the acreage of intertilled crops and of more than 13.5 million acres, or 5 percent, in the acreage of all soil-depleting crops as compared with 1929. On the other hand, a marked increase in the acreage of soil-conserving crops was indicated. The acreage of soil-conserving crops was increased slightly more than 15 million acres, or 30 percent, which was made up of a 74-percent increase in the acreage of alfalfa hay and of 14 percent in the acreage of other crops included in the soil-conserving group.

Changes in Livestock Numbers

The estimated changes in livestock numbers associated with the recommended changes in crop acreages are also of considerable interest. A decrease of 13.5 percent in hog numbers, an increase of about 15 percent in the number of all cattle, and an almost unchanged number of sheep and lambs are indicated as compared with the numbers on hand in the period 1928–32.

The results of the county planning project will be useful to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in determining the general direction in which the agricultural conservation program should be pointed, but their usefulness will be increased as the data are improved and as differences which exist between the county planning project and the similar set of recommendations which were submitted by the State college specialists in connection with the regional adjustment project are eliminated.

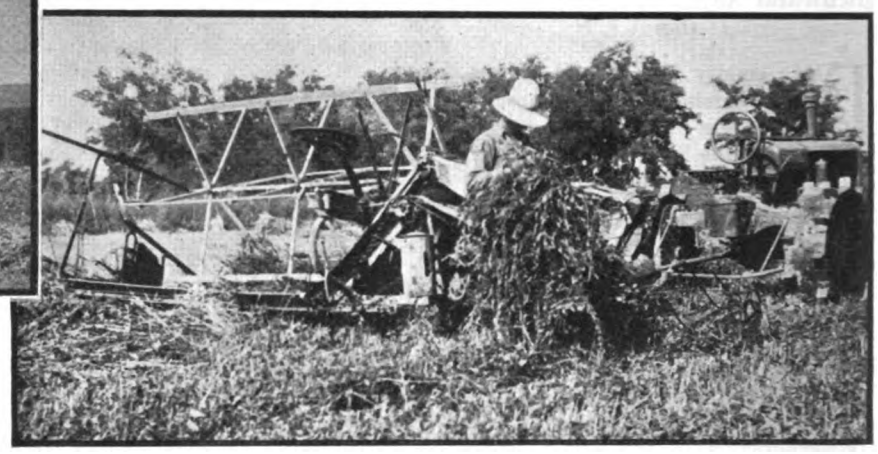
Work To Be Continued

Provision is being made for this work, and the several States all are agreed that it is desirable to continue the county agricultural adjustment planning project through the year 1936–37. The county planning project in 1936–37 is especially designed (1) to obtain estimates of the probable effect upon acreage and production of a sound land-use program which should include the retirement of "submarginal" land and shifts between enterprises which seem clearly desirable and susceptible of practical accomplishment, as well as changes recommended from the standpoint of soil conservation, and (2) to give farmers a means of developing recommendations for an improved agricultural program in 1938.

Extension Service Obtains W. P. A. Cooperation in Putting on

Idaho's Big Weed Program

Treating morning glory with carbon bisulphide.



Morning glory growing so heavily in the wheat that it tangles up the mechanism of the binder.

IDAHO'S weeds have been on the receiving end of some decisive wallops this year in a program which has attracted national attention. The State has just completed a real State-wide weed program. Led by Harry L. Spence, Jr., energetic young extension agronomist and State seed commissioner, Idaho got W. P. A. cooperation in tackling weeds.

When the last weed crews put up their equipment for the winter, Idaho had treated nearly 5,000 acres of noxious weeds in 38 counties. Weed work has been carried on this year in all but 5 of the State's 44 counties, these 5 being primarily lumber or mineral regions with practically no agriculture. Weeds have been tackled on the valuable and highly productive small acreages in the irrigated sectors, on the open range lands, and on the watersheds at the head of irrigation systems where the seeds drop into the streams and float down to infest the farming land many miles below.

Idaho has been campaigning against weeds in an up-and-down sort of way since 1927, explains Spence, who has directed the technical phases of the big 1936 drive. The scope and enthusiasm of the weed work, however, has depended upon the farmer's pocketbook more than upon his attitude toward weeds. In years of good farm income there was much antiweed warfare. During depression years little or nothing was done. The weeds, however, paid no heed to the depression and spread with their customary speed and enthusiasm.

The State long has recognized the threat of weeds, particularly in the irrigated regions. "Weeds are the biggest conservation problem we have under irrigation", says Spence. "Their spread under the canal system is terrific. The increase in mechanical farming, particularly the combining of grain, has been a big factor in contributing toward their rapid spread in the nonirrigated areas. We have come to the point where land values are reduced and loans are refused because of weeds."

Up to 1932 the greatest number of counties doing weed work in a single year was 27, but of this number only a few actually tackled their weeds on a county-wide basis. Although Idaho ranks well up among the States for antiweed work in the past 10 years, the program this year amounts to more than all of the efforts of the past years lumped together.

Research Paves the Way

During recent years the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station has done extensive research in chemical and clean-cultivation methods of weed control, so the stage was all set for the big 1936 program. High cost, rather than lack of scientific knowledge, has been the main check on weed work in Idaho. The agricultural leaders have recognized the need for comprehensive work, but the high cost of chemical control has held them back. Some farmers or groups of farmers have done excellent control work while their neighbors did nothing.

Realizing that the only sound approach to the weed problem was on a big scale covering all the infested land, Spence started early in 1935 working for a State-wide program that would bring Federal cooperation. He met prompt cooperation from J. Leo Hood, State W. P. A. director, and from Idaho's congressional delegation. In January 1936 the good news came from Washington that W. P. A. had approved $1,500,000 for a weed program in Idaho, to be apportioned 40.6 percent for materials and 59.4 percent for labor. Counties quickly matched this big sum with $500,000, which has been used mainly for materials and transportation of workmen.

Weed Law Used

Idaho has a weed law which provided an excellent background for getting the huge program under way speedily. It allows any county to set up all or part of the county as a weed district, to name the weeds that are noxious, to designate the methods of control, and to set a

date at which they are to be controlled. Each county setting up a weed program was given an allotment of the funds available. These county allocations ranged from $5,000 to as high as $125,000. Each county was set up as an individual unit with a supervisor and as many foremen as were needed, the number ranging from 2 to 10. Foremen were picked for qualifications and experience and not from relief rolls. Crew labor was from the regular W. P. A. relief rolls.

Under the program, the landowner bought one-half of the material, and W. P. A. furnished all the labor. This has brought the cost for weed work down to the point where every landowner is vitally interested in curbing weed menace. "The program has far exceeded our expectations, both in support received from citizens and in beneficial results accomplished", says Spence. "By operating our crews at full capacity to December 1 we could not possibly care for more than 20 percent of all the requests received. We have been assured, however, that the program will be continued next year. The interest in weed work is greater than ever before."

Urban Citizens Interested

The program has received the hearty support of urban citizens as well as that of farmers. During the summer Spence scheduled four field tours in six counties to demonstrate what the program is doing. Attendance on these tours totaled 2,200. At one time he sent out a call to farmers for their views and suggestions on the program, and within a week he had received 1,500 letters. If he expected a flood of criticisms he was disappointed, for the only comments in this vein dealt with the shortage of crews. This was something beyond Spence's control, and labor shortage was the main trouble throughout the program. Altogether, 1,500 workmen were employed, but many more could have been used. The letters that Spence received were enthusiastic for the program.

Spence says that the program this year, while only a start insofar as final solution of Idaho's weed problem is concerned, has had three main objectives: (1) To get a complete survey by counties of all noxious weed-infested areas; (2) to treat the smaller and more critical areas with chemicals; and (3) to get a clean-cultivation program going on the larger areas.

Weed Patches Mapped

As a result of the survey Idaho really knows its weeds. Spence says that this part of the program has been particularly valuable. The weed patches have been plotted on maps with legal descriptions. Illustrating the value of this survey, Spence cites the situation involving leafy spurge. Up to this year Idaho agronomists have been talking in terms of two patches of leafy spurge in the State. They were surprised to learn that the survey revealed this pest thriving in 16 counties, although none of these other patches were more than 25 rods square. These other patches have been cleaned out with chemicals, and clean cultivation is curbing the larger ones. Left undiscovered, these small patches of leafy spurge would have become a serious problem within comparatively few years.

When the program ends, Idaho will have purchased about 2,500,000 pounds of chlorates and 230,000 gallons of carbon bisulphide. The weed workers will have treated 2,000 acres with chlorates, 800 acres with carbon bisulphide, and have 2,000 acres under cultivation. Excellent results are being obtained with all methods of control. Particularly are the weed crews demonstrating that clean cultivation can be effective if properly handled. The difficulty with the average farmer is that he will faithfully tackle the weeds for about 4 or 5 months and then will let things slide. It is different with the weed crews paid to go after the weeds at regular intervals.

Idahoans are thinking in terms of a future program for weeds, says Spence. Spence says that public opinion in the State reflects the conviction that weed control has grown beyond the limitations of a local problem and that it is a conservation problem deserving public concern and support.

The people are aroused to the need for a consistent and active campaign which will keep this problem under control. Because of the educational value of work done this year with the cooperation of W. P. A. workers, farmers are ready and willing to go ahead consolidating their gains and making new headway against the menace of weeds. Using data gathered this year, efforts will be more effective in combating this enemy to farm profits.

How Fast Should We Drive?

The Zeta Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi Extension Fraternity, in a recent communication to its members, makes suggestions regarding automobile driving of extension agents in Colorado that might well be taken to heart by all extension workers. We quote:

Even though the personnel of the Colorado extension force have been very free from accidents of all kinds, yet it is an opportune moment to reflect upon what it all means. We never seem to realize that the chances of a good soldier in battle are minor as compared to the chances every Colorado extension worker faces every time he or she takes the highway in an automobile.

You will do the Service nor the people for whom you are working no good if you meet with an accident on the way. The fact is there is no meeting, there is no single or combined project of an extension nature that is so important as to risk the life of even one person, to say nothing of the lives of others. The time does come when the life of an individual hangs in the balance and when speed is permissible. There is a time in the life of a nation when the life of an individual or the lives of several individuals are as nothing compared to the preservation of that one great and vital issue. But it is simply folly for extension people to take the unnecessary risks that are run every day, and apparently the actors in the show are proud of their part.

Speed in excess of 50 miles per hour on the average highway is excessive. Extension workers should bear in mind that they are at all times setting an example, to be followed or to be ridiculed by the people for whom they work. The loss of life today from the recklessly driven automobile far exceeds casualties of any war in which this country has ever engaged. The annual toll of the frozen throttle exceeds the total losses of our A. E. F. in the World War. Almost every minute someone, somewhere, is killed or injured by an automobile in the United States. You have seen the compiled figures and know for yourself. And yet we continue to take these foolish chances.

Zeta Chapter wishes to appeal to every worker in extension in Colorado to allow more time for road trips, to drive at reasonable rates of speed, and in every way possible assist in promoting courtesy and safety on the Colorado highways.

Office of Education • • • •

Serves the Nation's Schools

J. C. Wright.

J. W. Studebaker.

Bess Goodykoontz.

THROUGH State departments of education and other sources the Office of Education continuously gathers information regarding education from one-room rural schools to city school systems and from small colleges to large universities. Such information is carefully analyzed and is made available by the Office through its many channels of service.

Next year, 1937, the division of the Federal Government having the responsibility of promoting "the cause of education throughout the country" will reach its seventieth year since establishment by act of the 39th Congress of the United States. During that period there have been 10 different commissioners of education. The present commissioner is J. W. Studebaker, with Bess Goodykoontz, assistant commissioner; and J. C. Wright, assistant commissioner for vocational education.

Extensive Activities

It gives some idea of the extent of activities of the Office of Education today when we point out that during the past year nearly 500,000 publications based upon research of the Office were distributed; more than 5,800 persons visited the Office of Education library; 75 new publications were completed as results of research; 585 credentials from 64 different countries were evaluated in assisting foreign students; and five special projects were administered by the Office. These were the forum, radio, university research, local school units, and a survey of vocational education and guidance of Negroes.

The Office of Education also carries the responsibility of certification and supervision of funds for the 69 land-grant colleges which for the past year had enrollments totaling 174,817 students. The Office of Education serves in the capacity of educational adviser for the C. C. C. camps which now enroll more than 355,000 young men.

Statistics of the Office of Education show that approximately 33,000,000 children and adults attend schools or educational classes; kindergartens and elementary schools enroll 23,000,000 pupils; high schools, 6,000,000; colleges and universities, 1,000,000. There are more than 1,000,000 teachers in the Nation's public and private institutions of learning.

Divisions of Service

All this may emphasize somewhat the wide range of services carried on by the Federal Office of Education which, including all divisions and special projects, has a total of about 200 staff members.

Each division of the Office is under the immediate direction of a division chief. The different divisions and services are as follows:

The Higher Education Division devotes itself to activities and research in connection with colleges, universities, and professional schools.

The American School Systems Division deals with State, county, and local school systems of elementary and secondary grade.

The Comparative Education Division studies and reports upon education in other countries and evaluates credentials of foreign students.

The Special Problems Division functions in fields of rural education, education of Negroes, education of native and minority groups, and education for exceptional children.

The Statistical, Library, and Editorial Divisions need no description, as they carry on the services described by their titles.

In 1933 the long-established functions of the Federal Board for Vocational Education were assigned to the Office of Education. The Vocational Education Division has the following subdivisions designated as services: Agricultural education, trade and industrial education, home-economics education, commercial education, vocational rehabilitation, and research and statistics.

New Quarters Soon

For the past few years the Office of Education has been located in temporary quarters in the Hurley-Wright Building in Washington, but early in 1937 it will be located permanently in the new United States Department of the Interior building, near the old Interior building.

Conducts Surveys

Upon request from State and local education officials, the Office of Education conducts educational surveys with a view to assisting schools in bringing about improved and more progressive conditions. Many extensive surveys of this type have been carried out, a few of the more recent ones being: A comprehensive survey of the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rockland County, N. Y.; and of the southern Appalachian Mountain region.

Invitation Extended

The Office of Education extends a very cordial invitation to school officials throughout the Nation to communicate with the Office in regard to any matters upon which the Office may be of service. Its publications, including bulletins, pamphlets, leaflets, and its official monthly magazine, School Life, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Double Business

Farmers' cooperatives purchasing oil, gasoline, insurance, irrigation, electricity, and other farm supplies are the fastest-growing organizations among the 20,000 or more farmers' business cooperatives.

Develop Community Activities

North Carolina women clean up the entrance to their recreation park. This park was originally cleared and equipped by home demonstration club women.

NEARLY every State has unique stories of how home demonstration clubs have influenced the civic and social life of rural communities. Not only have families been aroused to action in problems of their own homes, but many whole communities have joined together in building clubhouses and sponsoring other community enterprises.

Extension agents have reported nearly 1,200 community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established in 1935 for adults and young people as the results of extension activities.

Of even greater significance is the wide scope of community activities emanating from these community centers, activities which have focused the spotlight on the extension objective, "to promote the mental, social, cultural, recreational, and community life of rural people."

As a result, 1935 statistical reports of extension agents throughout the United States indicate that more than 15,000 communities developed recreational activities, with 74,000 families following extension recommendations as to home recreation. More than 4,600 school or other community grounds were improved in accordance with plans furnished by the Extension Service; nearly 3,000 rural communities have been directly assisted in providing library facilities, and 9,300 community or county-wide pageants and plays have been presented by rural people. Four thousand communities were assisted in establishing work centers for such activities as canning, seed treatment, and meat curing. Approximately 7,000 communities were assisted in improving hygienic or public welfare practices.

Community Kitchens

Community kitchens established in many parts of the country for relief canning have utilized home demonstration trained women as supervisors. These canning kitchens not only took care of the vegetables from the relief gardens but were available to any family in the community who brought in their surplus homegrown products to can. As toll for the use of the kitchen, some of the canned products were contributed to families on relief.

In Kleburg County, Tex., the home agent assisted in making plans for the arrangement of the equipment in the canning plant and for the selection of the equipment. She helped in training the initial workers and made subsequent visits to the plant regularly to advise with the supervisor and to check the work. The agent cooperated in and directed some experimental work in the canning of fish at the plant.

Providing a center for community activities was a problem in many places. However, in Missouri during 1935, despite the depression, 710 women's home demonstration clubs reported that they made definite efforts to improve public property. Among the results are 14 new buildings for community use, 29 old buildings remodeled, 7 rest rooms furnished, 15 canning centers established, 5 campgrounds organized, 64 playgrounds equipped, 34 parks beautified, and 293 school or community grounds improved.

During 1935, nearly 1,800 adult home-demonstration clubs in Oklahoma were encouraged and assisted by home demonstration agents to undertake a definite community activity that would bring all the people of a community together in a constructive way. These community activities included the improvement of school and church grounds, the purchase

A cooperative meat curing plant is a successful activity in St. Francis County, Ark.

of books for a community library, the testing of home and school water supplies, the building of community houses, canning for school lunches, community clean-up days, and community entertainments, plays, and pageants.

Club Achievements Vary

The achievements of the Providence Club in Smith County, Tex., are typical of the community-improvement activities of a number of the home demonstration clubs in the country. In this club the women have built and furnished a large clubhouse that serves as a recreation center for the community. They helped to install a light plant for the school and clubhouse; they bought seats for the school auditorium and organized the first Sunday school that the community ever had. The Sunday school has a regular attendance now of 75 members. The clubwomen cooperated with the sanitation program and installed 35 pit-type toilets in their rural homes.

Home demonstration clubs in some sections sponsor philanthropic projects. Clubs in Chautauqua, N. Y., gave canned-goods showers for several families who lost their homes by fire. They presented baskets of flowers and fruit to sick people, toys to crippled children, made layettes, and donated Christmas gifts to needy children.

In Obion County, Tenn., one community club made available a loan chest for the use of the sick in the home, with equipment consisting of ice caps, hot-water bottles, sheets, and pillow cases.

The town of Chesterfield, S. C., is proud of one of the prettiest parks in the State, a direct outgrowth of the first community-center project launched 5 years ago by Kerby Tyler, home demonstration agent of Chesterfield County. The park boasts of a lily pool, children's playgrounds, a garden theater, a community hut, varied picnic shelters, all in a setting of native blooming plants.

Interest in Recreation Grows

There is a growing interest in recreational projects throughout the country. Very definite progress has been made through recreation-training schools held in cooperation with the National Recreation Association.

"The Federal Extension Service never did anything of greater benefit to the rural families of this State than the cooperation that they made possible with the National Recreation Association", said Mrs. Mary Buol, home demonstration leader for Nevada.

The development of recreation areas is a project of very great importance to the people of rural areas near metropolitan centers. In California, 17 counties have been working on a program for the development of rural recreation reserves. In many of the counties there are no places for the traveling public to picnic or rest without trespassing on private property. These counties have been making progress on projects to improve picnic and camping facilities, to build community halls, and to develop surrounding parks and playgrounds. Even swimming pools have been built with C. C. C. aid.

In Georgia, the 1935 community program included a health program with a paid worker under the direction of the F. E. R. A. A separate building known as the health center was erected. In addition, to facilitate and encourage play and healthy recreation more widely among rural people, permanent camps, playgrounds, and a swimming pool have been provided.

Drama Fills Need

Drama fills a very important part in the extension programs of rural communities, both for juniors and adults. Dramatics in north St. Louis County, Minn., is one of the more popular forms of rural leisure-time activity. The county schools have organized little theaters, and one-act play contests are conducted by the E. R. A. recreation workers and farm bureau clubs.

In Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Dramatic Guild, the writing of original one-act plays by rural people has been encouraged. Nine such plays were submitted in the 1935 annual contest. Two of these plays, judged to be the best and considered true presentations of rural life, were presented in the spring drama guild festival.

The possibility of taking a play to the county seat, or perhaps to the State capital, furnishes an incentive for greater effort and finer productions. Through the stimulus of these tournaments, many fine plays have been written, and a second collection of them was recently issued by a Chicago publisher under the title, Wisconsin Community Plays.

It is being more generally recognized that there are many factors in the community that influence the quality of living in the home. The rural people are becoming more community minded. As farm women everywhere are organizing and maintaining home demonstration clubs, they are thinking and working in the interest of community welfare as well as that of their own families.

Constitution Signed 150 Years Ago

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States will begin September 17, 1937 the anniversary date of the signing, and will continue until April 30, 1939, the anniversary of Washington's inauguration. A special committee has been established with Congressman Sol Bloom as director general of the activity.

The purpose of the celebration will be to create a quickening of interest in the Constitution and its essential relation to the history of the Nation. Material will be available for the study of the historical background and origin of the Constitution, its ratification, the organization of the National Government. and the constitutional phases of its later development.

Every State, city, town, and community is invited to participate. Institutions and organizations have been asked, and many have accepted the opportunity, to join in this Nation-wide celebration. No restrictions or limitations are suggested regarding group activity, all being free to arrange their own program and observance.

Information and certain supplies, such as copies of the Constitution, may be obtained from the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Director General Sol Bloom, Washington, D. C.

Pointers on Soil Texture For Conservation Campers

Some of the 50 Missouri 4-H club members attending a conservation camp in the Ozarks heard Prof. H. H. Krusekopf explain soil texture. The campers were chosen because of their outstanding work in conservation during the year.

Occupying an old C. C. C. Camp, they spent the four days in a first-hand study of conservation in its various phases.

Soils and ways of conserving the soil, forestry, wildlife of the region and how it might be restored were among the subjects studied.

They Planted Lespedeza

When County Agent McConnell Organized a Legume Campaign

T. T. McConnell, County Agent, Barry County, Mo.

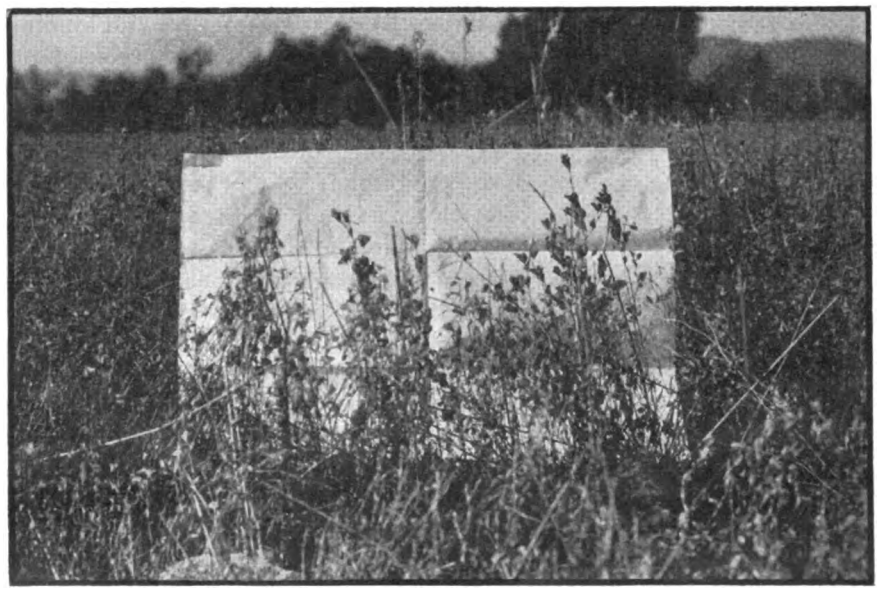
ONE of the most effective extension campaigns in Missouri during 1936, in the opinion of State leaders, was the legume-seeding campaign in Barry County, as a result of which 38,927 acres were seeded to legumes last spring. Furthermore, the work was so well timed that farmers obtained their seed at less than half the prices that became current before the end of the seeding season.

The central figure in this campaign, County Agent T. T. McConnell, gives a large share of the credit for its success to school-district and township leaders and to State extension specialists in soils, crops, and agricultural economics. The campaign was built around the county organization of school-district leaders known as "clover and prosperity" delegates under a plan developed about 10 years ago by the extension specialists in soils and crops.

Conference Considers Plans

The campaign opened with the annual conference of Barry County clover and prosperity delegates at Cassville, the county seat, on December 17, 1935. The central idea of the conference was how to obtain wider adoption of the standard practices of soil improvement through erosion control, soil treatment, and the use of legumes. It was decided to place emphasis on plans that would also build up feed supplies and reduce the cost of soil treatments in legume growing.

In suiting his plan of action to the needs of his farmers, McConnell, immediately after the December conference, circularized his entire county mailing list, urging wide use of the thin-land legumes, Korean lespedeza and soybeans, in combination with existing stands of fall-sown grains, in order to provide summer pasture, high protein forage, and low-cost protection against erosion. Specifically, the double cropping plans included lespedeza to be seeded on winter barley and winter wheat, lespedeza to be sown with oats intended for hay, and soybeans to be planted immediately after barley harvest to be cut for hay late in August, so that the same ground could again be sown to barley for early fall pasture.



Good growth of lespedeza at the height of the 1936 drought. The highway map in the background is 14 inches high.

During the first half of January, carrying out plans announced in his circular letter, McConnell conducted a series of 12 meetings so distributed as to serve the 24 townships in his county. In these meetings he explained in detail the advantages of the double cropping plans, their timely service in supplying pasture and hay, and their importance in soil improvement and erosion control. The importance of good seed was emphasized, and all farmers in attendance were asked to estimate the amount of each kind of seed they would buy if favorable arrangements could be made for its purchase.

Obtaining the Seed

At the close of this series of meetings McConnell had accumulated the signed requests of 315 men for a total of 63,000 pounds of lespedeza, red clover, sweetclover, and alfalfa seed—most of the requests being for lespedeza. Armed with this information and with supplementary estimates of the probable demand, the county agent visited 16 seed dealers in the 11 towns serving the population of Barry County and urged them to provide stocks of seed of the quality recommended by the college and in quantity adequate to meet the needs of the county.

This was done about the middle of January with such effectiveness that these dealers sold more than 200,000 pounds of

seed by the third week in February. One dealer was so impressed by McConnell's statement that he bought a full carload of lespedeza seed—43,000 pounds—and had the satisfaction of selling it all within 4 weeks after its arrival at his place of business. So early was the seed stocked by the dealers and advertised to the trade throughout Barry County that these farmers got all their lespedeza seed at 6½ cents a pound though the price rose to 15 cents before the end of March.

Outlook Meetings Used

Having set his dealers to buying lespedeza seed in mid-January, McConnell launched another series of meetings for the last half of the month, again holding 12 meetings for the 24 townships. This series was held in cooperation with the agricultural economics specialists and was announced as a series of outlook and farm-planning meetings. Quite naturally, however, they developed into pasture meetings, as shortage of feed and the inducements offered by the soil-conservation program indicated a twofold reason for seeding legumes for pasture and for soil building. By this time, also, McConnell could assure his farmers that good seed would be available at low cost.

The first check made on results was a questionnaire sent to seed dealers, but this seemed incomplete to McConnell, so he arranged to get first-hand information from the farmers themselves. When the work sheets were made out on the new farm program each man was asked what soil-conserving crop he had seeded last spring and how many acres. The totals were as follows: Lespedeza on crop land, 24,524 acres; on noncrop land, 4,066 acres; total lespedeza, 28,590 acres; red clover, 3,987 acres; alfalfa, 2,071 acres; sweetclover, 42 acres; and other qualifying crops, 4,236 acres.

Tabulating his results by townships, McConnell found that the campaign had reached every part of his county. Flat Creek farmers led with 2,263 acres, and 11 townships ranged from 1,031 to 1,618 acres each.

Legumes Survive Drought

But the supreme test of the campaign was exacted by the terrific drought and heat of midsummer, following these seedings. August found the lespedeza stands somewhat thinned but still holding on. Later reports showed that fully three-fourths of these stands survived and made rapid growth following the September rains. With no frost in October the crop matured sufficient seed to make sure of good stands on these fields by volunteer growth in 1937.

Administrator or Educator

(Continued from p. 177)

cational opportunities. The details of administrative procedure have been so numerous and the necessary regulations with which the job is surrounded so involved that little time has remained with which to grasp the educational possibilities presented by the new program. Meanwhile, the Extension Services of the land-grant colleges may endanger their original charter by neglecting "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes", their sole reason for existence and only claim to greatness.

Dilemma of Conflicting Duties

It is difficult to be an administrator and an educator at one and the same time. It will probably be difficult for the colleges to be teachers and administrators at the same time. Administration breeds domination. It tends toward the attitude of mind that culminates in the policeman. It is usually clothed with an invisible uniform arising from a position of power. The attitude of the educator is wholly different. He is a friend, a counselor, and a guide. He proceeds from the simple to the complex at the pleasure of the student. He is interested in progress rather than compliance. If the land-grant colleges must serve as administrative agencies, it is to be hoped that this duty will be in addition to and not in place of the teaching which has been their function in the past. If the colleges are to continue their work of education unabated, the staff of teachers at the college and in the field must have their whole time free for teaching. A new group of persons must be added whose job it is to follow the needs of Federal and State administration. The old staff cannot do both the old job and the new. One or the other must suffer.

As education was once the sole duty of a college and as by exercise of that function the colleges prospered, they may do well to safeguard that duty from the intrusion of other tasks. Such commendation as they may receive and such support as they may continue to derive will probably be the result of success achieved in "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes."

Measuring 4–H Club Work

Ways and means of measuring the educational outcomes of 4–H club work was the conference theme of the meeting of national educators and members of the Federal Extension Service staff held in Washington, D. C., on November 5 and 6. The conference grew out of recommendations adopted at the June meeting of the special land-grant college committee appointed to study the influence of extension teaching upon the boys and girls who participate in 4–H club work.

The conference analyzed the objectives as outlined in the 1935 report of the land-grant college committee from the standpoint of measurement possibilities and gave attention to testing procedures applicable to 4–H club work. The importance of adequate measurements of the educational outcomes of 4–H club work was particularly emphasized. It was pointed out that these units of measurement will be useful not only in determining the results of the current 4–H program but will be a guide in studying the efficiency of new approaches, procedures, and teaching methods of future club work.

It was realized that the practical value of any psychological measure is established only through prolonged use in practice.

Among those attedning, in addition to the Washington staff, were: Wallace W. Charters, chairman, director, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University; E. L. Austin, professor of education, Michigan State College; William E. Garnett, professor of rural sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Theo. W. H. Irion, dean of bureau of education, University of Missouri; D. E. Lindstrom, specialist in rural sociology, University of Illinois; Barton Morgan, professor of vocational education, Iowa State College; J. L. O'Rourke, director of scientific research, U. S. Civil Service Commission; David Segal, specialist in tests and measurements, Office of Education, Department of the Interior.

Marketing Feeder Livestock

L. E. CLINE

Extension Agricultural Economist
Nevada Extension Service

THE livestock industry of Nevada is devoted, principally, to the production of feeder cattle and sheep. Some finishing operations are carried on in the irrigated valleys.

The successful operation of this feeder livestock production and marketing program is based on the active cooperation of public agencies and others actively interested in promoting the livestock industry of Nevada.

Any group of cooperating agencies must be properly directed by some one person or organization, always on the job, if favorable results are to be expected. In this particular program the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service furnishes the motive power, although it does no actual buying or selling.

Through the cooperation of such logical agencies as the Nevada State Farm Bureau, the range-livestock producers of the State and the Nevada Extension Service, working through its county agents, a very efficient advisory selling service for Nevada feeder livestock has been provided.

Such cooperative sales agencies as the Pacific Coast Livestock Marketing Association with headquarters in San Francisco, the Producers' Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake and Ogden, and a large array of individual buyers of Nevada feeder livestock, furnish the market outlets.

Assembling Information in Counties

The marketing division of the Nevada Extension Service, which is in close contact with the production side of the picture, uses the facilities of the various county agents' offices in the State to assemble each fall the inventory of all feeder cattle and sheep that will be offered for sale in each county. This inventory, covering information as to the various kinds and classes of cattle and sheep to be offered for sale by each party, the approximate date on which they will be ready, where they may be seen, and the shipping point, is assembled for each county separately on forms provided and kept on file in each county. A duplicate of this detailed inventory for each county is sent to the State office where the composite information for the State is assembled.

State Summaries Made

The county listings filed in the State office are composed into summaries for each county. The county summaries are then assembled into a State summary in which individual ownerships are not shown. State summaries are prepared at intervals as listings are changed with additions or with sales so as to keep the State summaries up to date.

As current State summaries are prepared, copies are immediately placed in the hands of each Nevada county agent, and a copy is also sent to a State mailing list of interested persons and agencies.

With this information and the detailed inventory of listings in his own county at hand, the county agent is enabled to be of great value in making contacts between prospective purchasers looking for feeder livestock in his own county, as well as in other counties, when inventories in his own county are not sufficient to meet the needs of such prospective buyers.

By the above means the whole Extension Service of Nevada, as well as the other cooperating groups and persons, are enabled to serve as a large-scale agency of information for the livestock industry of the State when marketing time comes.

An important link in this marketing program is the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association and the Producers' Livestock Marketing Association, which list among their members many range-livestock producers of Nevada. These cooperatives are provided with current summaries of all livestock listings, including complete inventories for their use in supplying their members who make a business of finishing cattle for market.

Additional contacts are made directly from the county agents' offices with past purchasers who have made a practice of stocking their feed yards from particular counties.

While the livestock marketing program is in full operation in the State, the State extension office and the various county agents devote special attention to current prices of feeder and fat cattle on the nearest primary markets, as well as for sales made locally, and are thus able to be of valuable assistance in helping producers to determine the actual value of their livestock.

The efficiency of the Nevada livestock marketing program has gained materially with time and experience, and is becoming more and more popular with the livestock producers and more essential to the purchasers of Nevada feeder livestock in this land of wide-open spaces, large individual operations, and limited communication facilities.

Transactions between the producer and purchaser are direct except when the services of the cooperative livestock associations are required and the part played by the Extension Service is purely educational.

Fingerprints of Progress

Last Ten Years Show Increasing Activities and Results

	ITEMS	1935 FIGURES	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OVER 1925
	Number of extension workers	8,539	75
	Farm and home visits made	2,210,729	25
	Voluntary local leaders, adult	318,548	98
	Voluntary local leaders, junior	106,403	122
	Telephone calls	7,402,469	255
	Home demonstration groups	41,504	175
	Enrollment in home demonstration groups	950,927	98
	4–H clubs	60,720	47
	Enrollment in 4–H clubs	997,744	77
	Events featuring extension exhibits	26,496	220
	Individual letters written	11,304,124	200
	Camps	2,592	26
	Office calls	24,075,194	700
	Training meetings for local leaders	90,114	223
	All meetings held	981,401	79
	Total attendance	33,898,959	82

Dark Horse Wins Second

In Kansas Model Club Meeting Contest

HASKELL County Model 4–H Club, with less than 2 years of 4–H club experience, can well be considered the dark horse of the 1935 Kansas State-wide model club meeting contest, winning second to Shawnee County, a veteran county with an 18-year 4–H program to its credit. The event marked the debut of both counties into this annual model-club contest designed by the State 4–H department to stimulate interest in club work and to raise the quality of the performance of meetings. Each county must hold a contest to be eligible for district competition, the high-ranking contestants of each district competing for State championship at the annual 4–H club Kansas round-up.

The winning of this contest award didn't just happen but was very definitely the result of careful planning by C. L. King, formerly county agricultural agent of Haskell County, and now county club agent of Shawnee County. He planned to get the seven clubs in Haskell County interested in the contest in order that they would learn more about planning for their regular meetings and have the opportunity to become acquainted with club members in other counties.

In order to get the clubs interested in the model meeting, Mr. King met with each club and presented to them a model meeting form for them to revise and use according to their needs. He outlined a demonstration on seed germination and gave this to clubs unfamiliar with demonstrations.

These ideas met with quick response. Club members who had failed to attend meetings regularly began to attend regularly because of their interest in the contest. All clubs immediately selected characters for the parts and scheduled rehearsals.

Amateurs in experience but pioneers in spirit, the members of the county model-meeting team were finally selected from six of the seven clubs competing in the county contest, which previously had been postponed because of dust storms. The seventh club was forced to give up its plans because of an epidemic of measles.

Immediately following the county contest, Agent King, with the assistance of two club leaders, wrote the model-meeting outline for the county. A meeting was held, the parts given out, and the whole manuscript gone through. Dust storms interfered with subsequent rehearsals, and the club entered and won the district contest without practicing the designed meeting completely.

Profiting by criticisms of the various judges, they made the corrections suggested; members of the cast exchanged parts for those to which they were better suited, and some much-needed rehearsals got under way.

After their eligibility to the State contest was clearly established, they left by truck for Manhattan, 430 miles away. Coping with a new experience after struggling through measles and dust storms, they returned home happy to have won second place.

Home-Made Recreation In Home-Talent Plays

A one-act play contest was the major activity of the Stillwater County, Mont., recreation council during 1935–36. This contest was sponsored by the home demonstration council and was open to home demonstration clubs.

Thirteen clubs in the county participated in the contest which was divided into four districts for preliminary contests. The clubs in each district made arrangements for the time, place, and other details. The recreation leaders were responsible for the play but were allowed to draw on any help available. In many instances rural teachers helped with the coaching. Inasmuch as possible the casts were composed of home demonstration club members or members of their families, but other people in the community were used when necessary or advisable.

The contest rules were drawn up and approved by the recreation council at two meetings of that group. A demonstration on make-up was given at one county meeting for the benefit of the play directors. A make-up kit was assembled by the home demonstration agent and loaned to the clubs a day or two before the plays. A charge of 5 cents per member of each cast using the make-up was made to defray expenses.

The admission charged at the preliminary contests was sufficient to defray all expenses. In the Nye district a dance was given after the plays, and each of the three clubs cleared $16.50 from the plays and the dance.

The final contest was held in June at the annual home-demonstration achievement day, as that had been one of the goals of the contest.

Some of the benefits derived from the contest in Stillwater County, as related by Orpha Brown, county extension agent, were: The plays developed a community consciousness in several places, as the people had never really worked together on anything. It was great fun for those producing the play. One elderly lady said, "I really don't care if we don't win, because I have had more fun practicing than I've had for years." The contest created an opportunity for a good community entertainment at which a little money could be made, and it created county-wide interest in plays and gave people a chance to express themselves. People who had never attended an Extension Service function came out to see their neighbors in a play.

Three judges were selected to judge all the preliminary contests, and a score card recommended by the National Recreation Association was used in placing the plays. The play directors had copies of this score card so that they knew how the play would be scored.

Clubs that were unable to produce plays this year are beginning to talk about repeating the contest next year.

Better by $75,000,000

Higher livestock price levels were primarily responsible for the $75,000,000 increase in business of farmers' cooperative livestock marketing associations during the 1935–36 marketing season as compared with the 1934–35 season. More than 600,000 farmers and stockmen marketed livestock cooperatively during 1935–36. More than 1,000,000 animals were handled by the largest association with gross sales in excess of $26,000,000.

Spreading Christmas Cheer

from

Estes Park,

Colorado

A SEASONAL home industry has developed from a Yuletide project undertaken each year by the Women's Extension Club of Estes Park, in Larimer County, Colo. For a number of years these clubwomen have made the Christmas decorations for the streets of the little village of Estes Park.

In addition to making decorations for their home town, the women of this progressive extension club are now taking orders for wreaths and delivering them to nearby towns. For the last 2 years, the home demonstration agent of the county, Mrs. Carmen Johnson, has furthered the activity, and the fame of these wreaths has spread to far-distant points.

This year the women sent entries for an exhibit and sale held in Chicago. One woman entered wreaths consisting of more than 20 varieties of native evergreens. Two other women entered pieces of pine-needle work.

The huge masses of greens which are used to make these Christmas decorations do not represent any wholesale slaughter of trees but, instead, a much-needed thinning out of branches usually done by rangers from the national forest or by private owners.

There is always a spirit of festivity and Christmas cheer apparent when this work of preparing Christmas cheer is under way. The annual meeting in the basement of the church for this purpose has come to be a popular event. The community dinner served at noon is a pleasant feature of the day and, no doubt, the bait which lures many a husband to the scene; for husbands and hatchets are important adjuncts to the art of making artistic wreaths in which these Colorado women have become so skilled.

Bang's Disease Control

The national campaign to control Bang's disease in cattle is making steady progress. This work, which is being conducted in all States, is primarily on a voluntary basis so far as the Federal Government is concerned. The cattle owners are required to sign an agreement requiring certain procedures on their part that are considered necessary in proper handling of herds to eliminate or control the disease.

In some States the testing for Bang's disease is being conducted on an area basis, the area usually being a county. In Virginia the work is making exceptionally rapid progress. During October 55 counties in that State were testing cattle under the provisions of a State law bearing on this work. In Washington and Oregon, State regulations require owners of cattle to have them tested for Bang's disease under specific conditions. Area testing is also under way in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Maryland.

The total number of cattle tested for Bang's disease since the work was begun in 1934 to October 1, 1936, is 11,858,859. These cattle were in 833,004 herds. There were 6,608,408 cattle under supervision on October 1, 1936.

New Cooperative Idea

A new cooperative enterprise is being organized in Livingston County, Mich., under the guidance of the Extension Service and the Resettlement Administration. Through this organization, clients and other eligible farmers will obtain necessary veterinary service at a minimum cost. It is believed to be the first cooperative of its kind.

The plan calls for the formation of an association which will contact one veterinarian or more in the county to perform these services. He will call at the farm of each member once each month to render ordinary services, such as dehorning, docking, vaccinating, giving feeding advice, and arresting incipient diseases before they reach an acute stage. He will also make two emergency calls per year and additional emergency calls at reduced cost. He will furnish all medicine except vaccines, serums, and other expensive pharmaceutical preparations, which he will furnish at cost.

Tentatively, the services could be furnished to 70 cooperators for a $5 membership and an additional fee of 80 cents per productive animal unit, such unit to consist of 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 young cattle, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, or 100 poultry.

4–H Sheep Raisers Have Own Insurance

Forty-two members of a 4–H sheep project in Mitchell County, Kans., learned the value of cooperative insurance last year.

Club members placed in an insurance fund 50 cents for every western ewe obtained. The program was financed through local club leaders and the local production credit association. There were 374 ewes insured by the 42 members, and only 9 members finished the year without losses.

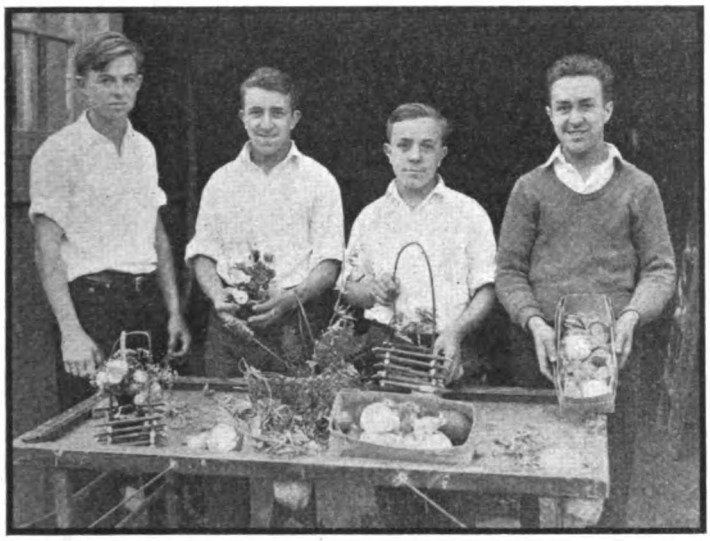
Altogether, 47 ewes were lost during the year ending August 1, 1936. Twelve, or more than a fourth, of the ewes were killed by dogs. Eight were lambing-time losses, four were from bloat, and nine from unknown causes. One stray was never recovered. Other causes of death included colds, poisoning, maggots, broken leg, and getting run over by a train.

Adjustments were made according to the time of year when the losses occurred. Losses before February were adjusted at the rate of $4 a head; February, March, and April losses at $3; and those after that at $2. The largest adjustment, $46, went to four brothers, Joe, Jr., Max, Robert, and Ernest Ludwig, who lost 12 of their 40 ewes. Ten of these were killed by dogs.

After all adjustments had been made, $38 remained in the fund. This was returned to the members on the basis of the number of ewes each had insured. The project was commended highly by B. W. Wright, extension specialist in farm management at Kansas State College.

Massachusetts Club Learns Facts of Conservation While . . .

Selling Christmas Greens



It is often a question in 4–H club work what to do with young people who live in urban areas and who have an interest in the farm or at least wish to be 4–H club members. This problem confronted Willard Patton, recently resigned county club agent in Hampden County, Mass., and here is his story as told to G. O. Oleson, extension editor.

I EXPERIMENTED considerably along this line. I wanted a project that would not be far afield from the recognized 4–H projects and yet one that would utilize farm products which make salable goods. The first attempt made in 1934 was to get forestry clubs interested in making twig baskets, wreaths, chemically dipped cones for the fireplace, and other articles.

Barbara Whitman, a girl who for 2 years won the medal offered by the American Forestry Association, took orders for such things at florists' shops and other places, but the plan was difficult to handle, as the various clubs sending in material didn't supply the material regularly or in sufficient amounts, and when the Christmas rush was over they had much unsold produce on hand.

In 1935 we started on a little different basis. Arnold M. Davis, extension horticulturist at the State college, trained leaders in methods of making attractive baskets, bouquets, and the like. Robert Parmenter, extension forester, gave the leaders principles in wood-lot management and obtained from the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs tags bearing a legend indicating that no forests had been despoiled in gathering materials used.

4-H club members who lived on the farm were sought out for the supply of these raw materials, and of course they were gathered without harm to the forest. A real flourishing business was set up. City clubs organized for purchasing, manufacturing, and selling, and the rural boys gathered and sold the raw material.

Starting before Thanksgiving, an Agawam club led by my son worked many extra hours and produced about $75 worth of wreaths, decorated twig baskets, and centerpieces. This club hired a boy on a commission basis to sell the products.

The project designated was conservation, and you will probably say that conservation isn't selling Christmas greens. Yet, in the making of these articles, the members learned much about good forestry management as well as learning to work. They learned that there are certain definite practices in cutting Christmas greens so that the trees and forests will not be depleted. They refused to buy without having definite assurance that such practices were carried out.

They learned what berries the birds feed on during the winter, and they refrained from using such plants as swamp alders, purchasing artificial salvia instead. The club also learned to erect and maintain game-bird feeding shelters, and the members supplied these shelters with feed regularly during the months of heavy snow.

The five boys of this little club in Agawam have carried their work into new fields. For example, the boys have been making buttons from butternuts and black walnuts and have been selling a goodly number of dried flower bouquets and painted gourds. Here again they have used the information taught them by Mr. Davis. In making the buttons they used a band saw or jig saw and cut crosswise of the nut. Then the cross sections were scraped and polished or lacquered. They made very attractive buttons.

In making their dried flower bouquets, baskets of gourds, twig baskets, and other articles, the boys have worked out a regular system. One boy trims, another cuts, one or two do the nailing, and another puts in the handles. All of this work is done in the garage where there is no heat and where the material keeps much better.

A 4-foot centerpiece was made by one of the boys for the head table at the annual dinner of the Hampden County Improvement League.

Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, and Hampden clubs carried out somewhat similar programs but on a smaller scale. Besides conservation, these clubs have taught cooperation, business organization, craftsmanship, and good fellowship.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Completion

Bingham County, Idaho, is proud of the 17 boys' and girls' 4–H clubs that finished 100 percent of their project work. The 246 club members in the county carried 252 projects and were members of 27 clubs. The percentage completion for the county was 88.8 percent, the highest in the southeastern district of the State.

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Progress

Home demonstration agents from 44 counties in Iowa recently attended a 4-day training school on electrical equipment. Rural electrification projects have been started in these counties, and the school was held to give the agents information on electrical equipment for household use.

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Must Be Interested

Between 600 and 800 club boys in Georgia will fatten beef calves this year. Two hundred and sixty-two calves have been shipped in, 250 are on the way, and 150 have been ordered. Most of the calves have been purchased with the financial aid of the bankers in the State.

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Farmers' Exchange

"The Etowah County, Ala., Exchange, which is the farmers' service organization, has shown marked growth during the past 5 years", says County Agent L. L. Self. Aside from handling cotton and supplying seed and fertilizer at substantial savings to the farmers, it has served as a means of exchange among the farmers for better seed, hay, poultry, and many other products. As an example, one farmer purchased all his legume seed with hay. Another farmer purchased all his supplementary poultry feed with corn, and still another bought his O-Too-Tan seed for hay with surplus hay.

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Community Canneries

Ten community canneries were operated in Mecklenburg County, N. C., this fall. The county furnished the cans and provided a supervisor, an assistant, and one other helper. The people in the community brought their own fruits and vegetables to the cannery, prepared them for canning, and put them into the cans. The supervisor and assistants did the actual processing. The county took a third of the cans filled as a toll to pay for the cans. The plan proved very satisfactory, and, as there was a shortage of produce in Mecklenburg County this year, farm families were glad to can everything they could.

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T. B. Accredited

Only five States were left, early in December, to be put on the accredited list of States practically free of bovine tuberculosis. In the accredited counties where the original T. B. infection was heavy, cattle are being retested to detect any possible new infection that may appear.

In the three Eastern States not yet on the cattle T. B.-free list, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, only a few counties are not yet accredited. California and South Dakota remain to be accredited, but the testing is progressing.

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Junior Farmers

Twenty young farmers between the ages of 18 and 25 who are living in Obion County, Tenn., have organized a "junior farmers' club" as a means of continuing their interest in rural life. They believe that they have outgrown 4–H club work and are yet too young to make affiliations with adult organizations in the county.

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4–H Cook Book

Three thousand copies of a 4–H club cook book compiled by the leaders and older girls in Rock County, Wis., 4–H clubs were printed and most of them sold, reports County Agent R. T. Glassco.

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More Small Farms

Two-thirds of the 523,702 increase in the number of farms in the United States between 1930 and 1935 were from 3 to 19 acres in size, reports the Federal Census of Agriculture. Farms ranging from 3 to 9 acres increased in numbers in all States and gained 70 percent during the 5-year peribd. Farms of 10 to 19 acres showed an increase of 22 percent over the same period. Of the 6,812,350 farms in the country, as of January 1, 1936 approximately 4 out of every 5 contained less than 175 acres. Farms decreased in average size in 36 States and increased in 12 States.

AMONG OURSELVES

JOHN B. DANIELS, for 13 years county agent in Miller County, Ark., has recently been appointed extension economist in farm management. Mr. Daniels will carry on a program to help farmers analyze and balance their farming operations to fit Arkansas conditions. He will also work with farmers in marketing farm products, using outlook information, and keeping farm records.

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ALMOST one-half or, to be exact, 23 of the present State extension directors are serving the States in which they were born.

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MISS SADIE HATFIELD, formerly district agent, has been appointed extension specialist in landscape gardening in Texas, following a year's leave of absence. Miss Onah Jacks, who has held this latter position, has been transferred to the position of State girls' club agent.

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LOUIS JOHN FRANKE, formerly county agent in Brooks County, Tex., has been appointed assistant extension editor in that State.

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MASSACHUSETTS has made the following new appointments: Beatrice E. Billings, home demonstration agent at large; James W. Dayton, agricultural agent at large; and Lawrence V. Loy, specialist in community organization and recreation.

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OTIS EARLE HALL, for the past 16 years connected with the Hampden County (Mass.) Improvement League and since 1929 its managing director, died suddenly the latter part of September. In 1914 Mr. Hall became 4–H club leader for the State of Kansas and in 1920 took over the 4–H club work in Hampden County, Mass.

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THE 93 members of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, in Pennsylvania have an average of 17 years' employment in extension work. There are 12 members who have served 20 years or more; and 1 member, Edward B. Fitts, has a record of 30 years.

My Point of View

Harnett County Sign-up

Harnett County, N. C., farmers have signed up a total of 273,704.4 acres of farm land out of a total area in the county of 376,000 acres, including towns, rivers, and other nonfarm land.

The work sheet signers represent on this signed acreage that they have 102,327.6 acres of crop land. In 1932 the total acreage planted to soil-conserving and soil-building crops in Harnett County was 5,833 acres. In 1935 the total soil-conserving acres in Harnett County was 15,600.6, and in 1936 there will be at least 20,000 acres, showing that we have increased the soil-conserving acreage in Harnett County 343 percent in 4 years.

In 1932 the tobacco crop in Harnett County was 11,200 acres and brought $1,187,781, or $79 per acre. The 1935 tobacco crop had 15,724 acres and brought $3,190,000, or $202 per acre. The cotton crop in 1932 of 30,174 acres brought a total amount of $584,470.38, or $19.37 per acre; on 24,503 acres in 1935 farmers received $960,000, or $39.17 per acre. The above prices for cotton do not include the seed in 1932 or 1935. The seed in 1932 was bringing 16 to 18 cents per bushel, whereas in 1935 it was bringing 45 to 55 cents per bushel.

The tobacco and cotton crop, plus the corn, wheat, and all other crops with their increased valuation from 1932 to 1935, jumped from an income of slightly more than a total in 1932 of $2,265,683 to slightly less than $6,000,000 in 1935.—*J. O. Anthony, county agricultural agent, Harnett County, N. C.*

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Home Visits

Home visits are interesting and valuable, even though they consume a lot of time. I have made annual visits to homes in the northern part of my county, and now they seem like calling on old friends. There are 15 or more nationalities in this county, and in many homes Italian, Russian, or German is spoken more fluently than English. Sometimes the children or husband interpret.

Most of the contacts are made through girls and boys in 4–H club work, and this year I have included more visits to homes of active 4–H club members. I find that I do not know the mothers of many of the girls—either we meet at the school or some other home, or I do not attend the meetings held at their homes. These contacts proved most interesting and profitable. Some homemakers accepted help with canning; some are good prospects for members of homemakers' clubs; and one woman was glad to have help with her new house. The closet material from the Federal office delighted her. I always carry a few bulletins on food preservation and try to interest the women in canning. Sometimes there is opportunity to show them how to do some phase of homemaking more skillfully.

These home visits, with the friendliness and the 4–H mother-daughter contact, make it seem that something is really accomplished.—*Bessie M. Spafford, county home demonstration agent, Caroline County, Md.*

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It Can Be Done

The greatest need on the farms of today is a more satisfying and contented atmosphere in the farm home reflected in the attitude of the farm family. This condition may be brought about by making it possible for farm people to own their farms and homes and to have the things which make living enjoyable. A power washer instead of an old-fashioned washboard, running water instead of the old oaken bucket, electric lights instead of a coal-oil lamp, refrigeration, bathroom facilities, piano, radio, library, shorter working hours, a chance for a vacation in the mountains, and college opportunities for the children!

The shortest route for realization of these advantages and opportunities is to increase the net farm income. This can be brought about by reducing the cost of production and obtaining a better price for what the farmer has to sell.

The county extension agent occupies a pivotal position to help bring such a condition to pass. He is accustomed to promoting the extension program for increasing efficiency, as well as assisting with the educational features for the agricultural conservation program which is intended to bring about conservation of our soil and water resources and give to farmers larger net incomes and better conditions.

This offers the greatest challenge that ever faced the Extension Service. Can we meet the challenge and put it over? I believe the county extension agents will do their part.—*T. F. Yost, county agricultural agent, Cowley County, Kans.*

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Making the Most of Experience

In Chemung County new types of meetings, known as discussion meetings, have been developed during the past few years. These discussion meetings are something of the nature of the old cracker-barrel discussions that were held at the cross-road grocery store—some come mainly to listen; others come to contribute toward the solution of the problem by their experience and by their ability to reason.

One of the contributions which this type of meeting makes in our extension program is that it teaches people to think. Problems that arise in connection with any farm business must be solved by the farmer himself in the last analysis. The county agent and specialists can help the farmer to think straight on these problems by giving him the latest scientific information about the problems and by contributing the experiences of other farmers who have had similar problems. When the decision has to be made about a new method of doing farm work, however, this decision has to be made by the farmer himself.

Our ability to use the experiences of other men in solving farm problems depends a great deal on how effectively these experiences of other farmers are presented to us. It seems likely that there is no way quite so convincing as to hear the farmer tell his own experience in his own words. This is the thing which discussion meetings have contributed to extension work. Discussion meetings are an organized method of accumulating the experiences of many farmers in the solution of farm problems.

Have you ever stopped to think of the vast amount of experience we have in a meeting of 40 poultrymen who have had an average of 10 years' experience in the poultry business? This would make a total of 400 years' experience with poultry. Certainly, if we are going to learn from the experience of others, then an effective presentation of the experiences of others is by means of these discussion meetings.—*L. H. Woodward, county agricultural agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

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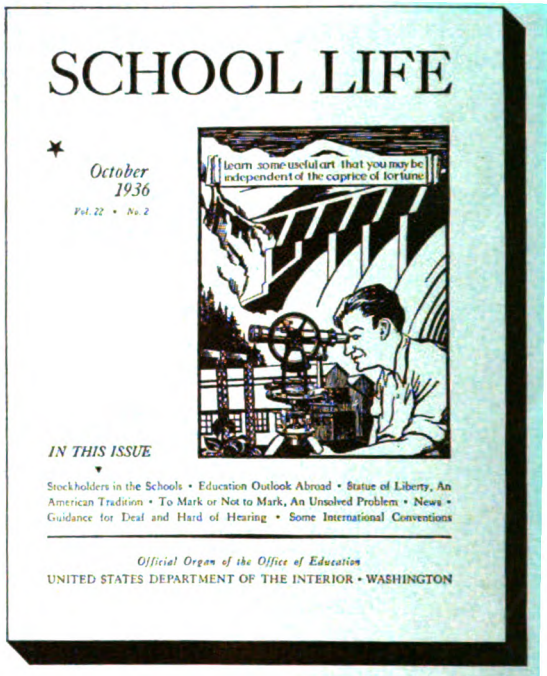

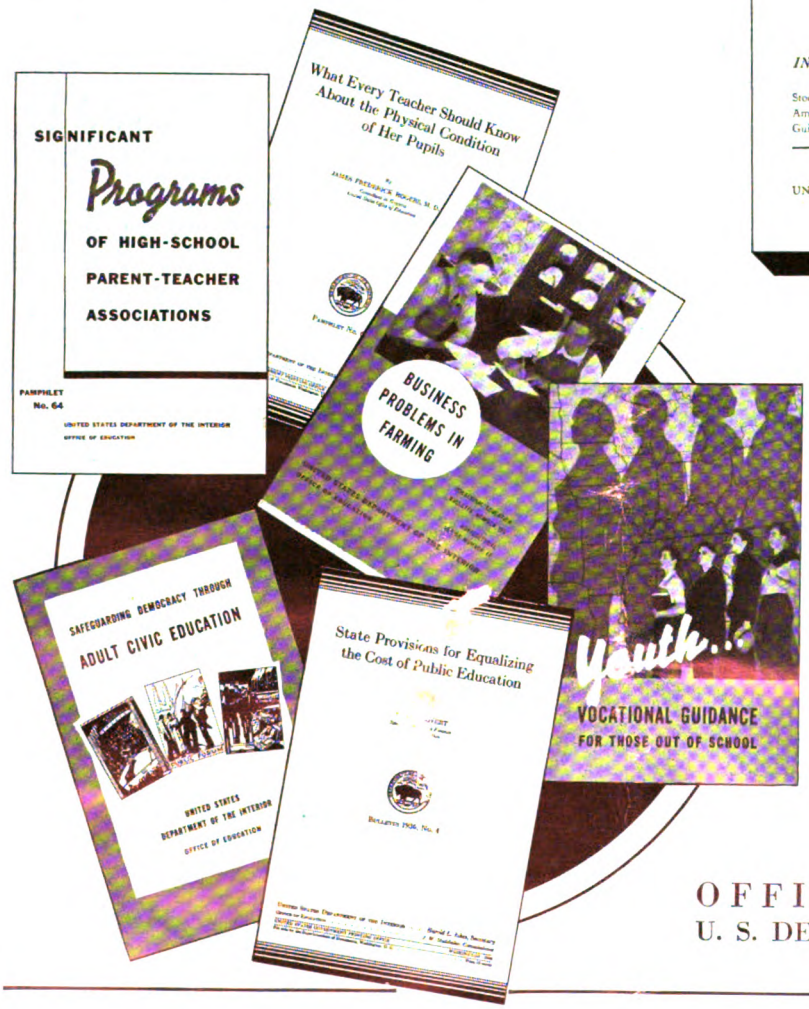

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