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# Extension Service Review

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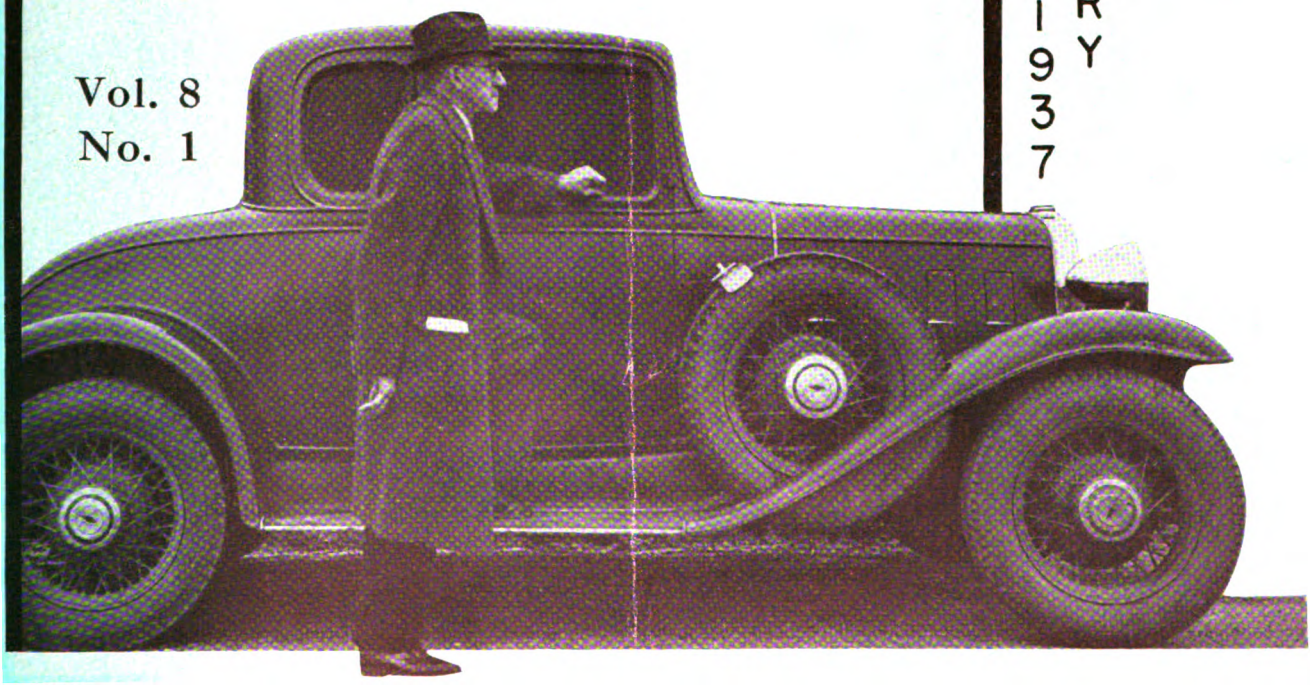

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**A GLANCE** at the manuscript of the February REVIEW brings to notice a number of stories that we believe will be timely, interesting, and helpful. Here is a preview of some of them.

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**PERSONAL CONTACTS.** The chief reason for the existence of extension agents is the direct contact thus established between the Department and State agricultural colleges on one side and farm people on the other. Director Brehm of Tennessee points out the danger of forgetting the significance of personal contacts.

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**USING THE PLANS.** When the plans are made how can they be used? Stewart Leaming, county agent, Porter County, Ind., has some ideas on this question.

• • •

**FIRST THE FACTS.** A need for more and better facts about rural homes in Mississippi led to a survey which simplified home demonstration program planning for 1937.

• • •

**DEAR MR. EDITOR.** C. B. Dibble, Extension Entomologist in Michigan (alias Bill Bugs) tells how he happened to start his widely read Bill Bugs column.

• • •

**THE OFFICE.** County Agent J. H. Putnam of Franklin County, Mass., describes an office arrangement which he has found very satisfactory.

## On the Calendar

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, N. Y., 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, Forth Worth, Tex., March 12–21.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L.A.Schlup.. Editor

# Let Us Look Ahead

**EARLY PHILOSOPHY FAR-SIGHTED** The Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics as an organized division of the land-grant colleges has an experience of a quarter of a century. The men who championed this type of educational program for our State agricultural colleges in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture were men of vision and broad understanding of problems related to human welfare. Their objective was higher living standards and a richer life for rural people.

Those who had the privilege of knowing A. C. True, Seaman A. Knapp, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Liberty Hyde Bailey—all of whom were outstanding leaders in promoting legislation to establish the Extension Service—can appreciate the point of view that motivated them in their efforts. They saw the need of rural people for such an educational program and looked upon it as an opportunity and a responsibility of the land-grant college system to expand its usefulness in the interest of national welfare. They saw the necessity of conserving our natural resources for future generations. Their philosophy envisioned the need for maintaining a virile, broad-minded, constructive rural citizenship.

**WEIGHING THE PRESENT** The Extension Service during the past 25 years has pioneered in a new type of education. Its program has been aimed at the solution of important economic problems. As examples, note the growth of farmer cooperative marketing and buying organizations, introduction of important strains and varieties of crops of higher yielding ability, the growth in the use of commercial fertilizers and other soil-improvement practices, improvement in dairy cattle and other forms of livestock due to scientific feeding and breeding practices, healthier and happier farm people as result of the work of home demonstration agents, and the 4-H club movement which has brought to rural boys and girls a new vision of opportunity in country life.

H. J. BAKER

Director of Extension, New Jersey

**DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP** Growing out of the Extension Service also, and as a result of utilizing volunteer local leaders of rural men and women in assisting with the educational program of the Extension Service, there has developed a leadership among rural people which has built stronger and more effective farm organizations. This progress in a better agriculture and more effective rural leadership can be largely attributed to the educational activities of the Extension Service.

**THE FUTURE BECKONS** Significant as these developments are, however, they now serve as background and foundation on which to build for further progress. The philosophy which dominates the Extension Service is a forward-looking philosophy. The task of the Extension Service is to tackle unsolved problems.

**FORWARD-LOOKING POLICY** Proper land use, soil conservation, farm taxation, rural government, better systems of distribution, rural electrification, improvement and beautification of rural homes, further development of 4-H club work, an educational program to meet the needs of young men and young women who have not yet become homemakers or farm operators, are unsolved problems affecting the welfare of agriculture and rural life; and these problems are logically in the field of the Extension Service of the

(*Continued on page 15*)



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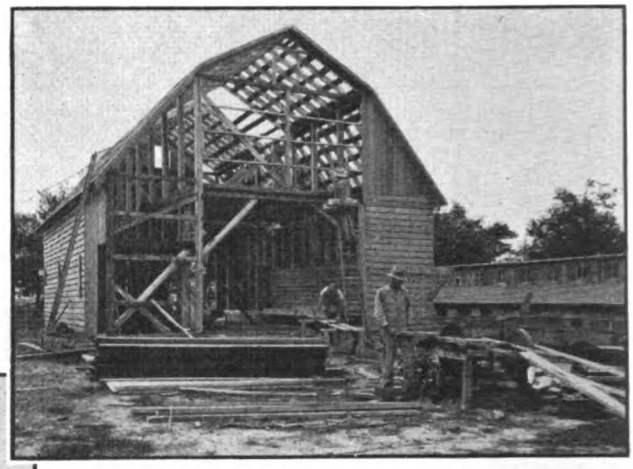
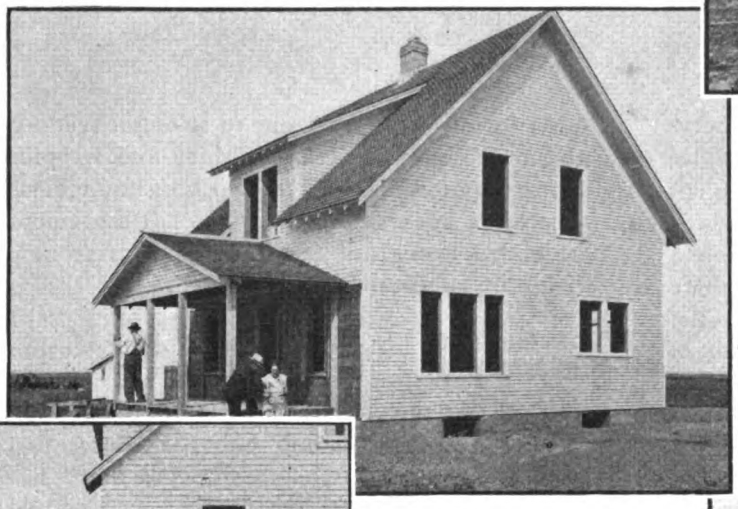
# Building for Tomorrow

Reports from every part of the country indicate that farmers are building, repairing, and generally sprucing up the place. Never before has the Extension Service had so many calls for plans and for advice on building problems.

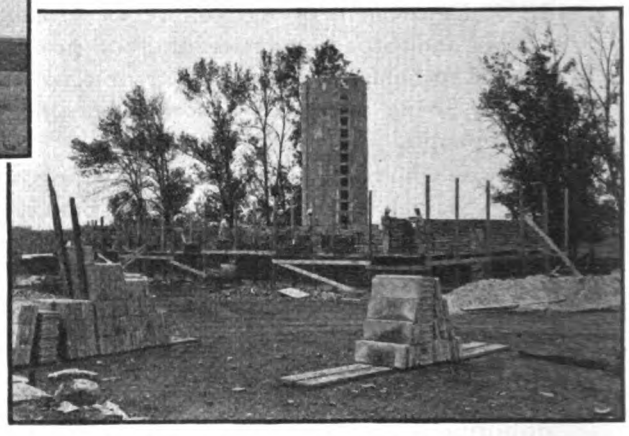


This Iowa farmer is building his new granary of native lumber.



Left: Extension Service plans are being used in this North Dakota farm home.

A Kansas farmer constructs a septic tank.



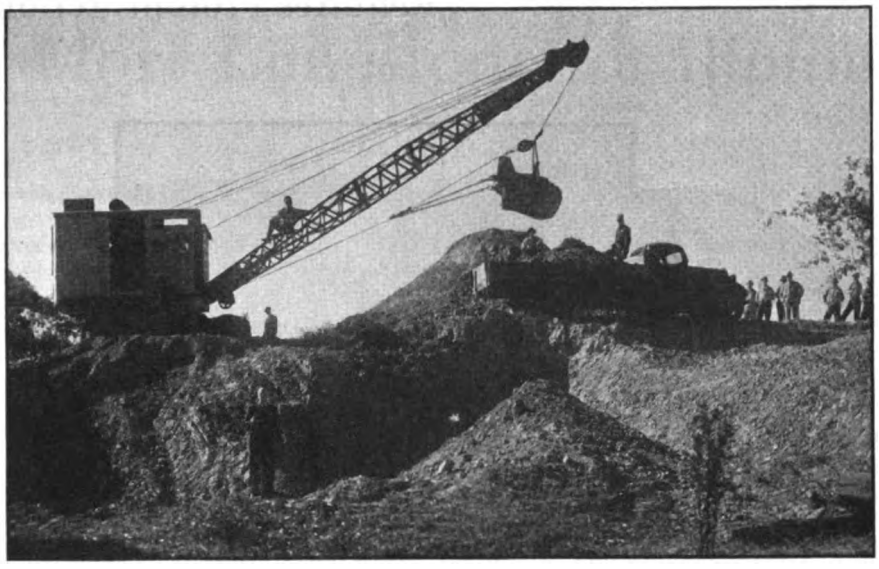
After his buildings were burned this Iowa farmer builds a fireproof barn and silo.

Left: An agricultural building in Barnwell County, S. C., first in the State. It is a W. P. A. project and has 6 offices and a conference room seating 125 people.

New poultry house built from Extension plans. The owner built the first demonstration poultry house in Delta County, Mich., 10 years ago and found it so satisfactory that his new one is just like it. During the last 9 years more than 300 people have visited the original house.

# Our Farmers are $40,000 to the Good

H. R. JACKSON
County Agent, Henderson County, Ky.



## Development of Local Marl Beds Met Soil-Building Requirements

METHUSELAH lived a long time, but he died too soon. There were marl beds in his time, but erosion, soil depletion, and the scarcity of lime at low rates had not become acute problems. If the old fellow were alive now and could see a dragline mining hundreds of tons of marl in a day, he probably would rub his ancient eyes and remark, "How the world does move."

The Henderson County Farm Bureau organized a cooperative and bought terracing and drainage machinery, such as graders, tractors, and dragline, to develop the agricultural industry to a higher state of perfection, and it has been meeting emergencies as they arose ever since.

The dragline was first assigned to restoring faulty public drainage ditches, and, next, to digging ponds and lakes for water storage. Sufficient excavation and construction have been done to impound approximately 26,000,000 gallons of water.

### *Farmers About to Lose $50,000*

The next problem was to help our farmers meet an emergency of earning $40,000 to $50,000 of unearned soil-building payments. The lime shortage became acute because of the widespread demand throughout the State due to the limited time farmers had in which to earn payments before October 31.

The Farm Bureau Cooperative tried in vain last May to contract with lime quarries for 100 carloads of lime to be delivered on order prior to October 31, but they all turned us down. The county and assistant county agents tried to get farmers to place their orders early and avoid the rush, but both plans failed.

On October 1 the farmers were notified that they were about to lose $50,000 in payments for soil-building practices if they did not act at once and sow grass seed which was high and scarce, spread phosphate fertilizer for which payments would amount to 60 percent of purchase price, spread agricultural lime which was unavailable, turn under green manures which did not exist because of the drought, or spread marl as a lime substitute.

Marl was discovered in Henderson County in 1924 and was widely advertised and demonstrated in 1935–36, but in 12 years' time our farmers had used only 1,100 tons, according to the extension agents' reports.

Marl—what is marl? Why marl is a soft lime-bearing clay which never formed rock. It was laid down in beds of ancient sea life as oyster beds, mussel shells, clam shells, or other similar sea animals. These beds exist in layers from 2 to 15 feet deep in Henderson County and test 26 to 40 percent calcium carbonate. Some beds in the State are 50 feet deep and test 80 percent. Marl is found in 80 counties in Kentucky. Because of the rush of orders on lime quarries, they have said that beginning with January 1, 1937, the price of lime will advance materially, and some quarries have already advanced the price.

### *Something Had to be Done*

When the lime-shortage emergency arose, marl was pressed into the lead, because it was plain to be seen that if most of these soil-building payments were to be earned, something had to be done. At the request of the extension agents the cooperative voted to send the dragline to open a good marl bed and dig marl for the farmers. The plan was to dig marl and load it on the truck for 15 cents per ton—5 cents to go to the farmer for material and trouble and 10 cents to pay for digging and loading. The plan was well advertised in the newspapers and every other way available. One editor wrote a splendid editorial on the subject.

The first day 300 tons were trucked away and 500 tons put into the stock pile for future use. The second day 600 tons were trucked away, and 200 tons went into the stock pile, and on the third day the trucks came so fast that the machine could not dig it from the bed and remove the overburden fast enough. We were obliged to load from the stock pile, and by 4 p. m. only 100 tons of the stock pile remained, and 850 tons of marl left the bed in trucks that day.

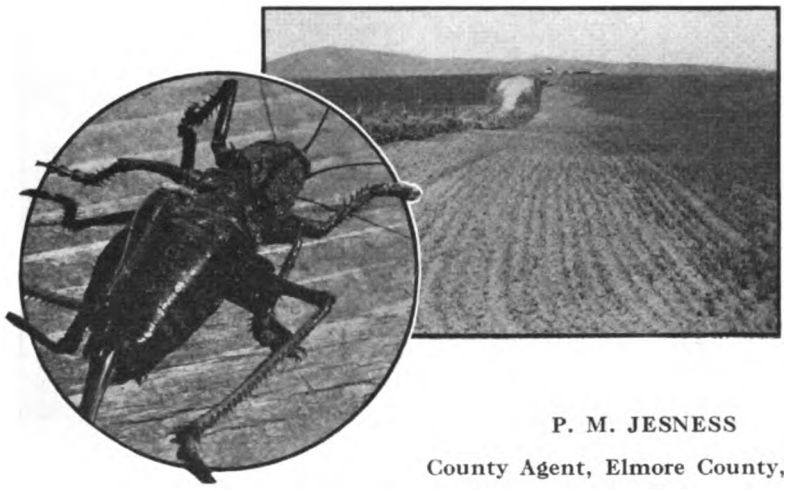
### *A Mountain of Marl*

To date the dragline has been digging, loading, and piling marl for 7 days, and 4,000 tons have been moved away, and about 800 tons are to be found in the stock pile, such as the young mountain to be seen in the picture. Yes, that is the

(*Continued on p. 6*)

# Fighting Mormon Crickets

## Requires Prompt Action



P. M. JESNESS

County Agent, Elmore County, **Idaho**

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-six was the fifth year of control work on Mormon crickets in Idaho. During the season many counties in Idaho, under the supervision of the University of Idaho Extension Division, using W. P. A. labor, dusted 38,000 acres of cricket-infested area, using hand dusters and applying sodium-arsenite dust mixed with lime directly on the crickets.

The outbreak of Mormon crickets was brought to our attention during the summer of 1932 when a band moved into the peach orchard of a farmer near Mountain Home, and several large bands reached irrigation canals at Fort Hall.

### *The Crickets Arrive*

A fruit grower on Canyon Creek was astonished one day to find numerous full-grown crickets roosting all over his peach trees, gnawing holes in the peaches. He lost no time in appearing at the office of the county agent at Mountain Home looking for help. As no control work had been carried on in this area previously, very little was known about control methods, but, after investigating the situation, it was found that there was only one small band in the vicinity and that the crickets could be driven out and many killed by using brooms and sticks.

In the spring of 1933, three ranchers living on Canyon Creek purchased hand dusters upon recommendation of the extension entomologist, and a few other dusters were borrowed from other sources. The board of county commissioners authorized a small fund for purchase of sodium-arsenite dust and hydrated lime, and the battle really started.

By this time the crickets were becoming numerous, and ranchers at Mayfield, Canyon Creek, Adams Ranch, and Smith's Prairie took part in the 1933 control work. The crickets appeared shortly after the snow was gone, and, although these young growing insects were covered with snow by early spring storms, farmers and stockmen were much surprised to see them emerge as lively as ever when the snow disappeared and the sun came out.

### *Control Methods Effective*

The use of sodium-arsenite mixture on bands of small crickets proved very effective. At first many farmers were skeptical about its use owing to the difficulty, in some cases, of finding numerous dead crickets where dusting operations had been carried on. When the crickets are really small, application of sodium-arsenite dust causes them to crawl into cracks in the ground and to hide in every way possible. Larger crickets migrate when dust is applied, and the band may have moved a mile or more before crickets begin dying. However, enough good kills were observed by people actively engaged in the control work to build up confidence in the method. Later, when control measures were inaugurated on a larger scale, remarkably good kills were observed in all districts and all doubts as to effectiveness of the method were removed.

The crickets are heavy feeders and eat range weeds and grasses during their early life, later migrating onto cultivated land located near the foothills or mountainous sections. No definite records were available to show exact amount of damage done, but, without question, the damage was great.

Stockmen reported that cattle would not feed on heavily infested range. One farmer on Canyon Creek lost grain and alfalfa, although he dusted many bands and saved part of his crop through several years of control work with the sodium arsenite dust. Some farmers in the mountainous parts of Elmore County lost all crops, and establishing a new seeding of alfalfa was out of the question during 1934 and 1935. These years saw control work extended to cover five areas in Elmore County. Dusters were borrowed from the Indian Service, and farmers bought dusters for their own places. The county appropriated a small sum for purchasing poison, and control work was carried on as vigorously as possible.

The infested area was estimated to cover 78 square miles, or 300,000 acres.

Through this period, the burden of getting this work started fell upon the extension agent and the extension entomologists from the University of Idaho Entomology Department. The observations and recommendations submitted by the extension entomologists were invaluable in carrying on this work.

### *Recommendations*

Early experience indicated that for satisfactory control the following must be observed:

1. The work must be started immediately after the crickets start hatching in the spring so as to take advantage of concentration of crickets in small areas.

2. There must be enough manpower to cover a large area in a comparatively short time, inasmuch as crickets grow rapidly and the most ideal conditions exist for only a short time.

3. In an area like Elmore County, Idaho, the men should be located within the infested area to eliminate wasteful travel.

4. The supervision must be sufficient to insure efficient work and to prevent livestock poisoning.

(*Continued on page 12*)

## Agricultural Conservation Plus

## Higher Prices and Better Methods Mean

# More Limestone for Illinois

IT'S REVIVAL time in Illinois—not one of those old-fashioned camp-meeting varieties but a revival of interest in the spreading of limestone.

C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, estimates that farmers of the State applied more than 750,000 tons of limestone last year.

This revival of interest has been brought about by farmers having more money for the purchase of limestone, by the importance placed on soil treatment and legumes by the agricultural conservation program, and by improved methods of spreading limestone which have taken much of the backache out of the job.

Increased prices for farm products have put money into the farmer's bank account, and he in turn is using some of this money to improve his land, an activity which was more or less neglected during the period of low prices.

### *Payments Encourage Liming*

The new farm program, keeping closely in line with local needs and in harmony with practices which successful farmers and the agricultural college experiment stations have found to be best, has encouraged the spreading of limestone, applied in connection with soil-conserving crops, as one of the practices for earning soil-building payments.

While the farmer has long recognized the value of limestone applications in making soil-building legume crops possible, he has at times, especially in years of low prices for farm products, hesitated to invest in limestone as, in most instances, he has to wait 2 years or more for the soil-improvement practice to show returns in higher yields and higher-quality products. Recognizing the importance of a sound soil-conservation program to the consumer as well as to the farmer, the agricultural conservation program meets the farmer half way by standing part of the expense of spreading the limestone.

Liming fields is not the task it once was. Endgate and trailer spreaders, which spread the limestone direct from the trucks, have proved a boon to the soil-sweetening program. As a result of the increased demand for limestone, commercial truckers are now quoting prices on lime scattered on the field.

Still another factor in the revival of interest has been the droughts of 1936 and 1934 which convinced farmers that limestone puts the soil in shape to grow drought-resistant crops such as alfalfa and sweetclover. They have seen also how legume crops, grown on limestone-sweetened soil and plowed under, or fed and the manure returned, increase the water-holding capacity of the soil through the added organic matter.

Since the College of Agriculture began experimenting with limestone shortly after the turn of the century and pointed out its value as an adjunct to legumes in soil conservation and improvement, Illinois farmers have not strayed far from the limestone-legume program. During the past 15 years more than 7 million tons of limestone have been put to work sweetening the soil so that soil-building legumes can be grown. But there is still so much acid land in the State that 55 million tons would be required to sweeten it all, and it would take 2 million tons a year to keep it sweet.

In connection with the limestone project, the Extension Service of the college has pushed soil-testing meetings for a number of years. It is estimated that this year more than 12,000 farmers have attended regularly scheduled soil-testing meetings where they have tested more than 150,000 acres of their land.

### *Farmers Test Soil*

Farmers and not farm advisers do the testing at the meetings. The farm adviser explains the importance of limestone and legumes in a soil-improvement program and shows the farmers assembled how to use the Comber test for acidity on the soil samples which they collected from their fields before attending the meeting. By using a simple test developed by the college, any who desire may also test their soil for phosphate needs.

Providing a means of obtaining an invoice of the soil, the first step in planning a sound soil-conservation and soil-improvement program, the soil-testing meetings are proving to be one of the best methods of reaching farmers who have never come into direct contact with the Extension Service.

"During August and September we were able to reach more than 700 farmers who had the privilege for the first time of testing their own soils", said Farm Adviser H. C. Neville, Saline County. "We did not do any of this testing but taught them to test just as though they were plowing corn or carrying on any other farming operation.

"This has been one of the most profitable projects we have had since I have been in extension work. There was as much interest in this, a fundamental agricultural activity, as any other project carried on. Results have been surprising. More limestone has been bought and spread in the last 2 months than in the past 6 years. Businessmen owning farms have become interested through their service organizations and are now missionaries in the cause of soil improvement."

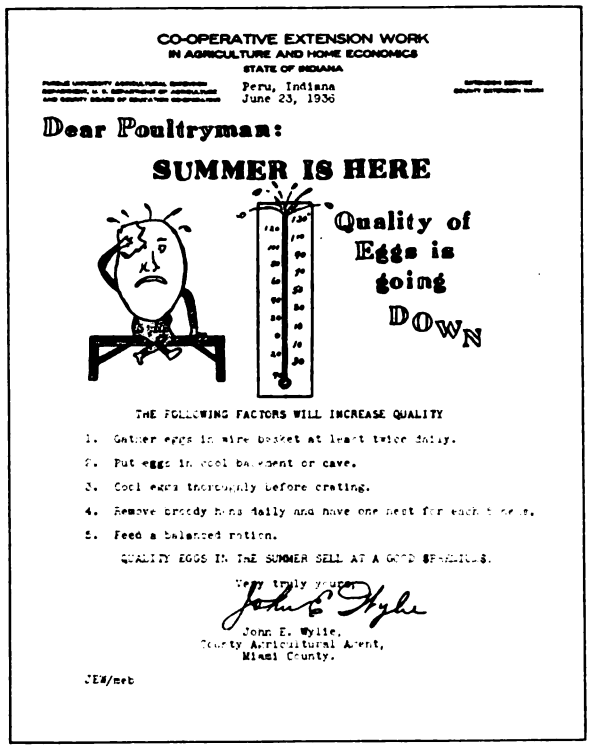
Realizing that the agricultural conservation program would place added emphasis upon the limestone project, the College of Agriculture sent to nearly every farmer in the State an illustrated letter from Dean H. W. Mumford calling attention to the value of the use of limestone in making possible the growing of legumes as soil-conserving and soil-improving crops. (A reproduction of this letter appeared on p. 159 of the October issue of the Review.)

The interest in limestone goes deeper than just spreading the lime on the ground. Farm Adviser E. O. Johnston, Piatt County, reports that farmers are concerned with the quality of the stone they buy, the length of time it takes to sweeten the soil, methods and time of spreading, and changes in cropping systems made possible by the soil-sweetening process.

Several farm advisers report that more limestone is being spread this year than any previous year, which would indicate that 1936 may be a bigger limestone year for Illinois than 1929 when a record of 925,000 tons were applied.

# Cartoons Help Circular Letters

**J. E. WYLIE**
**County Agent,**
**Miami County, Ind.**



CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF INDIANA

Peru, Indiana
June 23, 1936

**Dear Poultryman:**

**SUMMER IS HERE**

**Quality of Eggs is going DOWN**

THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WILL INCREASE QUALITY

1. Gather eggs in wire basket at least twice daily.
2. Put eggs in cool basement or cave.
3. Cool eggs thoroughly before crating.
4. Remove cracked eggs daily and have one meal for each [illegible].
5. Feed a balanced ration.

QUALITY EGGS IN THE SUMMER SELL AT A GOOD PREMIUM.

Very truly yours,

John E. Wylie,
County Agricultural Agent,
Miami County.

JEW/mcb

A SHORT, snappy, properly cartooned circular letter is one of the most effective means of contacting rural people, I have found during years in extension work.

We, as extension workers, today are competing with other agencies in getting the attention of rural folk. Therefore, we are obliged to use salesmanship in our letters which embodies the principles of attention and interest.

Proper cartooning is a very efficient means of attracting the attention of rural people, I learned early in the extension field. In most rural homes the women go to the mail box for their mail or send some of the children to get it. When the letters are opened the children are eager to find out what is in the envelope. They look at it especially eagerly if the letter is cartooned.

A cartoon will always arouse the curiosity of the children, and mother usually will read about it to them. Later, I have often observed, when the farmer comes in, the children will show him the letter, and they also want him to read it for them. Thus both the farmer and his wife will read the letter which otherwise might have been hurriedly read by the wife and laid aside and probably forgotten or destroyed before the farmer got a chance to see it.

The interest of the rural folk in circular letters can be obtained most efficiently by a neat, short, simply worded letter. This has been my experience as it has been that of many extension workers. Often the main points of a letter can be emphasized more clearly in the cartoon than by lengthy discussion. Many a good, long letter, especially if mimeographed, reaches the "vertical file" before being read, because the American people will not take time to read such letters. This is true of us in extension work, and it is true of farmers as well.

The type of letter that is being used in Miami County and shown with this article is the kind that has brought me best results.

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## Optimists

"Kansas farm women are optimistic, according to Smith County Farm Bureau women speaking on their annual KSAC radio broadcast", states Ellen Batchelor, acting State home demonstration leader.

Mrs. Don Hardesty, Kensington, gave a résumé of conditions during the past year in her home county. She said: "The optimism of the Kansas farm family is one of the seven wonders of the world. No sooner do we have a sprinkle of rain than we take our spades and hoes and put seed in our shabby gardens, while the beetles are thick on the tomatoes and the grasshoppers are finishing the last of the beans.

"There is one crop in Smith County that has grown and flourished this year. That is the membership in both 4–H clubs and women's farm bureau units. We have eight 4–H clubs with a membership of 147 and 14 women's units with 211 members. Figures cannot tell what that means in a fuller life for the farm wife and child. I do not know the exact number of pounds of cheese made or bread and rolls baked, soap made, garments made or remodeled, pieces of furniture refinished, kitchens and living rooms remodeled, and all the practical things that were accomplished under the trained leadership of the extension workers, but I do know that it has meant a large financial saving in our homes.

"We cannot measure by pounds or dollars the value received in character development through the cooperation of farm bureau units and 4–H clubs."

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## Our Farmers are $40,000 to the Good

*(Continued from page 5)*

mountain in the picture, but a mountain of marl made by man.

In the past it has been hard for some farmers to believe in this lime material, because it looks so much like dirt, but this prejudice has been broken down. Some men, who have beds of it on their own farms, are hauling it 10 miles. Their problem has been one of getting it dug. Now that marl has been popularized, the county agent's office has been flooded with marl samples. Some samples are so large that we ask the farmer why he did not bring us the deed instead of his farm.

Marl exists so widely in Henderson County that no farm lies farther than 5 miles from a good bed, and fully 25 beds have been opened and more than 1,000 tons dug by individuals. It is spread with endgate spreaders, rear wagon attachment spreaders, manure spreaders, with lime and marl attachments, and also by shovels. It may be loaded into vehicles by using the incline table with team and scraper drawn by a rope. It need not be touched by a shovel. We predict, now that marl has been made popular, that Henderson County will have 15,000 acres of alfalfa within the next 5 years; and oh, what a county this will be then. That much alfalfa means 45,000 tons of the finest hay known to man, then fine, fat, contented livestock and more fertile land. What next? Oh yes, better homes, churches, schools, and all of them electrified with rural electrification.

## Bay State Club Members . . .

# Demonstrate the Heart-H

**The hold of the Heart–H on Massachusetts club members is here described by one who ought to know, Charles E. Eshbach, a former 4–H club boy with a fine record and now president of the Massachusetts State College 4–H Club.**

IN THE past 6 months Massachusetts club members have demonstrated that 4–H work in this State truly represents all four H's. Repeatedly, incidents have brought out a faith in the ideal of the Heart–H, the H that some club officials felt was being left out.

The biggest source of such examples was the destructive flood of last March when many cities and towns in the State were seriously affected by rising waters and fast-moving, ice-laden currents. When State Club Leader George L. Farley dictated a special flood message to members and leaders on the afternoon of March 23, little did he realize the response he was to receive.

### *4-H Flood Message*

"Those of you", he said, "who have read stories of the circus know that there is a saying among those people that, no matter what happens, the show must go on.

"In the recent disaster some have suffered not at all; others have had everything they possessed swept away. At the present time, those who have suffered are receiving the attention needed in food, clothing, and shelter, and willing hands are giving the aid necessary to meet the situation. But, as the water subsides and people return to their homes, the real losses which they have suffered will come home to them with increased realization.

"It will be the long months ahead that will be hard for these people to bear up under. Then is the time when clubs and club members who have not suffered in any way can lend a helping hand and do many worth-while deeds of kindness to individuals and clubs that have suffered. I look forward to the time when we can bring personal information of needs to those who can best help, and I believe that a generous response will be forthcoming at that time."

And State Leader Farley went on to relate how toys, sewing kits, day-old chicks, and hatching eggs might all be given where needed.

Immediately, club members began to respond in a way that left no doubt as to the existence of the Heart–H in the Massachusetts 4–H clover leaf. Money, toys, workboxes, and material for dresses began to arrive at Massachusetts State College.

In the town of Hadley a number of club boys are carrying on work in the poultry project. The flood waters of the Connecticut River seriously hit this small town, and much of the low land was under water for several miles each side of the river. The poultry efforts of many of the Hadley club members were dealt a serious blow. Hen houses were swept away and the chickens drowned.

Through the response of the 4–H club members to Mr. Farley's appeal, all these Hadley club members received new flocks of hens and were enabled to continue their project work.

In the town of Agawam, in Hampden County, the flood carried away the sewing kits of a number of club members. Club members from other sections of the State "chipped in" and replaced every kit. In addition, they provided enough material so that three Agawam girls were able to enter the county dress revue.

In Chicopee the floodwaters destroyed the canned fruits and vegetables of a large number of club members. These people received 6 gross of glass jars to enable them to do their regular canning this summer. Another group of young people in the neighboring city of Holyoke were set up with seed and fertilizer for their spring garden work. And, Mr. Farley reports that more than 1,000 toys were given away to young people who lost theirs in the flood-swept area. As far as is known, every 4–H club member in Massachusetts who suffered from the flood received some help.

But the examples of Heart-H work are not confined to the flood period. The regular everyday contacts of the club agents with young people in the State yield excellent stories of a real fulfillment of the ideals of the Heart–H.

In North Reading, Middlesex County, there is a food club under the leadership of two women in the town. This club, in addition to carrying on regular food-project work, has been engaged in a special program to develop the Heart–H. The group found 50 youngsters in a hospital, and it wasn't long before the club members had distributed games and scrapbooks to the entire 50. Persons in the neighborhood who are sick receive "sunshine baskets", plants, or some similar token of cheer. At Christmas and Thanksgiving time this North Reading food club distributed baskets of food to needy families. Most of the money which goes to defray the expenses of this Heart–H work is raised through food sales sponsored by the club.

### *Cheer Hospital Patient*

Another incident concerns a boy who was involved in an automobile accident. He was confined to a hospital for a considerable period of time. He wanted to hear from some other young people of his own age and requested Mr. Farley to announce the fact at the regular meeting of the WBZ radio 4–H club meeting. The announcement was made, and club members in all parts of the State immediately responded. Between four and five hundred letters, post cards, books, and magazines helped to cheer the young man during the rest of his stay at the hospital.

In the town of Burlington, a club boy had saved some money to enable him to attend the Middlesex County 4–H camp. A few weeks before the camp was to open, the boy met with an accident. He was confined to a wheel chair and, of course, could not attend the camp. So, before the camp started, he sent the money to another boy in the same club so that he might attend.

A club girl was presented with $10 to use in any way she wished on a trip she was about to take. The young lady went on her trip, but she did not spend the money. When she returned she used the $10 to send her mother to the Massachusetts adult leaders' camp.

Such are the examples which show that in Massachusetts 4–H club work the Heart–H is on a par with the H's of Head, Health, and Hands.

H. H. Williamson.

L. R. Simons.

L. N. Duncan.

Thomas P. Cooper.

F. E. Balmer.

# High Lights of 1936

**Looking over the year's work, certain high lights appear significant in retrospect. Some of these, as reported by directors of extension from various sections of the country, are given here.**

## Correlation of Activities

The past year has seen definite progress in practically every phase of the extension program—in technique employed, scope of the program, and the numbers of people reached with extension information.

One of the difficult problems which has confronted and continues to confront the Extension Service is the coordination and unification of its own forces and programs. The Extension Service the past year continued the policy of holding monthly conferences of all specialists and supervisors. A committee of county agents and a committee of home demonstration agents attend this conference of the State staff. The agents' committees are made up of a representative from each district in the State. Following the conference of the staff, the committee members meet with other agents in their respective districts. In this way a contact is made either directly or indirectly with each member of the staff each month.

The past year also shows an increase in the work of joint committees of field agents and specialists. These committees include those on professional improvement, a 4–H club committee, farm crops and soils committee, and numerous others.

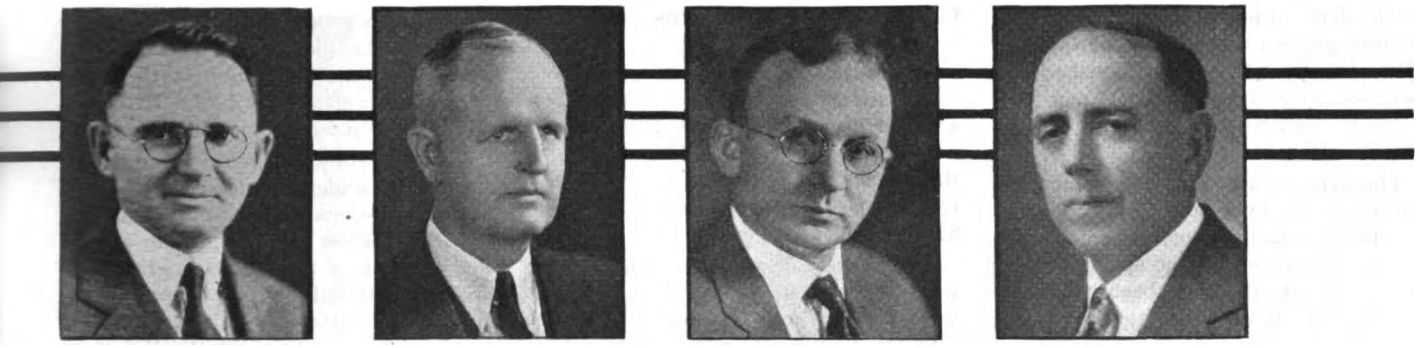
To assist in coordinating the work within the college, extension workers are urged to hold conferences with members of the teaching and research staff of their respective lines of work each month. Progress also has been made in the development of interdepartmental conferences. For example, the county agricultural planning work last winter required the joint efforts of the economics, soils, and farm crops departments and the extension supervisory staff. The soil conservation work required joint action on the part of soils, economics, and agricultural engineering departments. Joint committees, including both extension and research men, worked on these projects. A campus committee on Smith-Hughes relationships also has been in operation.

The conference idea also is being developed in counties where there is more than one agent. Regardless of the fact that the agents work together all the time, many of them have found that a conference at least once a month at a stated time to discuss the whole county program has a definite value.—*Director R. K. Bliss, Iowa.*

## Rural Leadership

Soundness and fundamental strength of the general policies and type of organization developed by the New York State Extension Service have been well demonstrated during the past few years. All three branches of the service have strong and active local leadership. No doubt we are especially fortunate in having on the farms and in the rural homes of New York a large number of individuals with educational training and background well above the average for the industry as a whole. Many are college graduates. The Extension Service has always relied upon the judgment of this able volunteer leadership, but especially in dealing with the many important questions of policy and procedure growing out of new and emergency programs. This rural leadership is conservative. It has been insistent upon maintenance of purely educational objectives and continuation of our long-term regular programs with as little interruption as possible.

While the detailed operation and administration of the agricultural conservation program have been handled by a separate organization, the Extension Service had the responsibility for the educational features and played a vital role in shaping State policies. The director of extension nominated the State committee of leading farmers who directed the State program and regularly met with them in an advisory capacity. The extension director also organized a technical committee of college experts who advised the State committee on sound practices that came within the purview of the act and was in many other ways



R. K. Bliss. C. C. Randall. H. C. Ramsower. E. J. Iddings.

largely instrumental in keeping the Agricultural Conservation Service in New York on a sound basis. The director and his assistants, several members of the experiment station and teaching staffs, and extension specialists, as well as the county agent leaders and the county agents, have carried a heavy extra burden growing out of this new Federal program.—*Director L. R. Simons, New York.*

## Major Problems

The Arkansas Extension Service gave special attention this year to five major problems. These were (1) the economic use of land; (2) establishment and improvement of a program designed to fit the needs of the older young farm people; (3) reaching a larger number of farm people through "mass" approach rather than through individuals; (4) increasing the use of available economic information; and (5) maintenance of a complete extension program in addition to various emergency activities which have been assumed by extension agents.—*Assistant Director C. C. Randall, Arkansas.*

## Broad Participation

The base of extension activity and results is undoubtedly growing larger and better. The services of recent years have greatly increased the number of friends and cooperators in the extension enterprise. In many counties examples may be cited where nearly all farm families are cooperating in one or more extension projects or, if not, are influenced by information furnished or made available. In essence, this broad participation is a new development in extension work.

All counties of the State of Washington, except Jefferson, employ county agents. Nine counties employ home demonstration agents, and two more are being added January 1, 1937. Two counties employ county club agents, and more than half the counties employ one or more assistant agents in agriculture relative to dairy, poultry, weed control, agricultural conservation, and other special needs. Seven assistant agents in agriculture were added in June 1936. All assistant agents aid in 4–H club work. The plan is being continued whereby assistant agents at large are employed in training.

The special or emergency activities which occupied such a prominent place in the recent year's work have now tended to become quite largely absorbed in regular programs of work of both State and county extension workers.—*Director F. E. Balmer, Washington.*

## Encouraging Signs

The most important features of our work have been renewed interest and even increased demand for information on what might be described as traditional lines and the initiation of the agricultural conservation program.

For a period of a few years, especially from 1931 to 1934, the farmers felt rather hopeless about their industry. Upkeep of the premises was neglected. There was a materially lessened interest in pursuing good farming methods and a lack of much interest in cooperation with the agricultural experiment station and the extension service of the college.

Especially during the past year, this situation has been entirely changed. Farmers and homemakers are showing concern in improving the home and farm site. Those things that mean increased returns from farming and in efficient farming are again popular. Our extension agents and extension specialists have many demands made upon them for information and assistance with what seem to the farmers to be their pressing problems, namely, better farming methods and more comfort in living on the farm, together with preservation of soil resources.—*E. J. Iddings, dean and director, Idaho.*

## Rural Backing

In all the years of its existence in Ohio, the Agricultural Extension Service has had no better support than in 1936. This support, coming from the rural people as a whole, as well as from the farm organizations in the State, has strengthened because of the realization that the Extension Service has not only had the responsibility for carrying its regular program but, in addition, has been called upon to do a considerable amount of educational work in connection with the emergency projects. These projects would include the agricultural adjustment program, the rural rehabilitation program, and the increased attention given to soil conservation and to the emergency caused by the drought.

This fine backing on the part of the rural people has also encouraged the entire extension staff to work hard on all phases of the regular extension program. It has seemed to us that farm people are manifesting greater interest in adult education activities, realizing that, after all, many of their more important problems can be solved only through the educational process.

It would be difficult to set forth in a brief statement the many accomplishments in the various divisions of the Extension Service for the year. However, we give the following as some of the high lights.

Cooperation in the agricultural adjustment program.

Farmer interest in planning farm programs that will more effectively conserve soil productivity than present plans have made possible.

Continued widespread interest of boys and girls and their families in the 4–H club program.

Participation by farm people in discussion groups where current economic and social problems are the subjects for discussion.

The demand for technical help on production problems which has continued in spite of the fact that many have believed that we have overproduction and that the only need was for more information on marketing.

The expansion of home economics extension work evidenced principally by the desire of farm women in counties for more home demonstration agents. More new home agents have been placed in counties during the year than in any one year for 10 years.

The growth of the cooperative idea. While this growth has not been sensational, there are many evidences of renewed interest on the part of people in the cooperative marketing and purchasing groups.—*Director H. C. Ramsower, Ohio.*

## A Respite

The change from the A. A. A. program to the agricultural conservation program provided a few weeks that gave opportunity for the development of extension activities. Advantage was taken in this period to build up the 4-H club enrollment, perfect county plans for extension work, hold leaders' training meetings, and in other ways revitalize the projects essential to a well-conceived agricultural and home economics program.

A considerable amount of dissatisfaction was becoming apparent because of the neglect of a well-planned program, a situation brought about by the demands of the A. A. A. program upon the time of the extension workers. The agricultural conservation program, in its execution, involves the peformance of many practices that have long been advocated by the Extension Service. The results of the soil-building and soil-conserving practices will, in most cases, be so easily visible as to add potency to the recommendations of extension workers in the future.

One of the most encouraging features of the agricultural conservation program has been the great stimulus it has given to carrying out soil-building practices formerly recommended by extension workers. The most noticeable result has been the increased use of limestone on the soil. One agent who reported 20,000 tons used in his county last year said this year it probably would exceed 50,000 tons.

Other agents report that the limestone crushers are being operated 24 hours per day. The State as a whole probably will use about 85 percent of the soil-building allowances and increase the use of limestone about 300 percent over last year.—*Thomas P. Cooper, dean and director, Kentucky.*

## Conservation Keynotes

To readjust agriculture, to reconstruct the country home, to place rural life upon a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power, is the purpose of the Texas Extension Service. Teaching by doing—the demonstration—is the method which it pursues.

"What a man hears he may doubt; what he sees he may possibly doubt; but what he does himself he cannot doubt", said Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who established the first such demonstration on the farm of Walter C. Porter in Kaufman County, Tex., in 1903.

Dr. Knapp supervised that first demonstration himself. From that small beginning the work in Texas has spread throughout the State and now includes more than a quarter of a million adults and 50,000 4-H club members. To supervise this work, 264 county agents, 187 home demonstration agents, and 67 specialists and administrative officers carry on Dr. Knapp's job.

During the last 3 years, as a part of the original great commission to "readjust agriculture", the Extension Service has taken to the farmers and ranchmen of the State the programs organized under the A. A. A. and on the farms and ranches of the State was to be found the leadership of trained demonstrators available to carry on the work of administering these programs locally. And, because of the habit of being demonstrators and so making effective use of opportunity, these leaders were wise enough to see in these new agricultural programs opportunities to develop more fully the ideas which experience as demonstrators had implanted.—*Director H. H. Williamson, Texas.*

## Soil Building and Planning

It is encouraging that a great majority of the farmers in Alabama have carried out on their farms the soil-conserving and soil-building practices constituting performance in the 1936 agricultural conservation program and are making applications for payment. Approximately 85 percent of the cropland in Alabama is covered by these applications, and approximately 275,000 Alabama farmers are participating in the program. This number includes landlords, tenants, and croppers.

It is especially encouraging that the 1936 agricultural conservation program has enabled the county agents to make great progress along many lines of endeavor in which they have always engaged. An example of this is in terracing. The program has greatly stimulated terracing and also the planting of summer and winter legumes, and many of the other important projects which the Extension Service has sponsored for a long time.

Through State and county committees of farmers under the leadership of extension workers and county agents, definite progress has been made toward the planning of a long-time agricultural program. County committees, community committees, and other groups of farmers have met in practically every community in Alabama to study local, State, national, and world economic conditions as they affect agriculture, and also to set down their own ideas about an agricultural program for their county and for the Nation. This work has great educational value and will also, we believe, be very beneficial in planning a wise farm program.—*Director L. N. Duncan, Alabama.*

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Claude R. Wickard

## New A. A. A. Regional Director

CLAUDE R. WICKARD has been appointed as the new director of the north central division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, comprising 10 States. Mr. Wickard, formerly the assistant director of the division, succeeds Gerald B. Thorne who has resigned to enter private business.

After graduating from Purdue University, Mr. Wickard returned to the 380-acre farm near Camden, Carroll County, Ind., on which he was born. He continued farming until 1933 when he came to Washington as assistant chief of the corn-hog section of the A. A. A. In 1927, the Prairie Farmer placed him on its list of master farmers. Mr. Wickard was an Indiana delegate to the National Corn-Hog Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1933 and was chosen a member of the National Corn-Hog Committee of 25 which was delegated by the conference to advise with the Secretary of Agriculture and the A. A. A. on means for carrying out the wishes of the producer representatives.

# Starting a Negro Curb Market

## In Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

THE project of a Negro curb market for Tuscaloosa, Ala., had for a long time been a subject of much discussion among the leading Negro businessmen and farmers of the county. The project became a reality on Saturday, May 23, 1936. Prior to the opening of the market, Blanche C. Gee, home demonstration agent, and C. E. Trout, county agricultural agent, made necessary contacts to obtain proper authority and to promote a feeling of general good will with all concerned.

Privilege was granted to operate the market on the sidewalk in front of three Negro business establishments which gave their consent. The market began with four sellers but soon grew too large to be accommodated by the sidewalk location. A larger and more suitable site was found and the market continued to grow.

The products offered for sale represented the surplus products of the farm this season, due to the fact that no previous notice concerning the opening of a market had been given out in time for extra preparation. Eggs, poultry, vegetables, watermelons, meal, sirup, and native fruits, berries, and nuts represented the bulk of the products sold.

### *Efficient Service*

Interest of customers was stimulated by announcement at public gatherings, news articles, and circular letters. At present the market has established a sizable number of regular and steady customers through courteous, sanitary, and efficient service. General supervision of the market is carried on by the agents. A monthly meeting by a curb-market committee, consisting of interested businessmen and one seller from each community, plays a large part in promoting the general welfare of the project.

The market is operated on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The volume of business has steadily increased; in May $34 worth of business was done and in September $311.05 worth.

A monthly report by the sellers, who are mostly women, shows that the money made on the market is being used to furnish the rural homes with the many things needed for comfort and convenience which the women are learning about in their home demonstration work, such as stoves or screens for the house.

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# Programs on the Air During the Coming Year

The radio programs sponsored and scheduled by the Extension Service in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges as a part of N. B. C.'s National Farm and Home Hour will be continued during 1937.

The 4–H club program, the oldest of a trio, will continue on the first Saturday of each month. Four of the programs, those for January, April, November, and December, will follow the type of former years. The January program included two talks by club members from different States and two by extension workers; the April program will feature Negro club work with speakers from Negro clubs; the annual Radio 4–H Achievement Program will be in November as in former years, and the December program will be reserved for the customary featuring of the leadership phase of 4–H club activities.

The remaining eight programs will be presented by eight States to be selected from the four regional divisions of the Extension Service. Each program will be devoted to club work in the selected State, with the club representatives in charge. About 20 minutes of the period will be given to club messages developing the national theme of "New Frontiers for Farm Youth." The music for the year will be furnished by the Marine Band and will feature the works of American composers.

The success of the individual State programs as carried by the land-grant colleges during 1936 has encouraged the National Broadcasting Co. and the Association of Land-grant Colleges and Universities to continue the programs. Eleven broadcasts were made directly from as many land-Grant colleges and varied in type from music and talks to a full 1-hour dramatization of the State's agricultural history. These programs have given the radio audience of the Nation a better understanding of the national program for scientific and economic assistance to agriculture and of the parts of the program in which the colleges give assistance. Each program was organized and prepared by the staff of the college presenting it. The third Wednesday of each month in 1937 will find some land-grant college telling of its part in agricultural education with the general theme of "How Land-Grant Colleges Aid in Meeting Changing Conditions."

The home demonstration program will continue on the first Wednesday of each month, presenting the theme of "Rural Women Keep on Learning Through Home Demonstration Work." A new theme will be announced when the program year ends in June.

*1937 Extension Farm and Home Hour Radio Programs*

| | 4-H clubs (Saturday) | Land-grant colleges (third Wednesday) | Home demonstration (first Wednesday) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 2 (Regular) | | 6 |
| Feb. | 6 (Central) | 17 (New Jersey) | 3 |
| Mar. | 6 (Eastern) | 17 (Washington) | 3 |
| Apr. | 3 (Negro) | 21 (North Carolina) | 7 |
| May | 1 (Western) | 19 (Iowa) | 5 |
| June | 5 (Southern) | 16 (Pennsylvania) | 2 |
| July | 3 (Central) | 21 (New Mexico) | 7 |
| Aug. | 7 (Eastern) | 18 (Alabama) | 4 |
| Sept. | 4 (Southern) | 15 (Montana) | 1 |
| Oct. | 2 (Western) | 20 (Texas) | 6 |
| Nov. | 6 (Achievement). | 17 (Ohio) | 3 |
| Dec. | 4 (Leadership) | 15 (Wisconsin) | 1 |

# The County's Best Citizen

WHEN a home demonstration agent finishes her first year's work in a county and wakes up one morning to find that its residents have named her the "best citizen for 1936" that's news.

It happened recently to Elizabeth Atchley, home demonstration agent of Rutherford County, Tenn., and to prove that they meant it, men, women, and children gathered at Murfreesboro, the county seat, for a banquet which included, as a high light, award of a cup to the slightly amazed Miss Atchley.

Now behind all this is the story of how Miss Atchley, sent to Rutherford County on trial, organized within 12 months 14 home demonstration and 18 4–H clubs, these organizations totaling 600 members.

"Miss Atchley's work has had great influence for good", said the Rutherford Courier, sponsor of the "best citizen" election. "The farmers are the foundation and backbone of our county. The farmers' wives make the farmers. And the farmers' wives elected Miss Atchley. Her election was not only an endorsement of her individual work but of all work of the Agricultural Extension Service."

In October 1935, Miss Atchley, resident of Sevierville, Tenn., came to Rutherford County on trial. In April 1936, the county court voted an appropriation for a home agent. Before that April meeting, the new home agent had gone along at her job of organizing farm women and 4–H clubs. Folks began talking about the large attendances of these home demonstration and 4–H clubs. Businessmen saw their streets filled on rally days in Murfreesboro. They became interested, as individuals and through luncheon clubs, when these same home demonstration and 4–H clubs came to the county fair in droves with their exhibits. It had been a good many years since such spirit was shown, and folks began to ask how it had come about.

About this time the Courier started its annual ballot for the best citizen of the year. Subscribers followed the usual procedure of clipping out a blank form and mailing in their votes. There were no published nominations, in accordance with the usual custom.

But when the ballots were counted, the name of Miss Atchley was far ahead of all other nominees. In fact, the election was as near a unanimous proposition as the Courier had ever experienced. And so, late in October, they had some 600 farm women and 4–H club girls in Murfreesboro, flanked by local citizens. And on the honor roll of citizens chosen in preceding years they added the name of Miss Atchley, an extension worker, who celebrated by going back out into the field and carrying on, as her duties prescribe.

"Creation of the enthusiasm that exists among home demonstration and 4–H clubs for their work and for their leaders was no small accomplishment", observed the Courier. "One visit to any club meeting or to any rally or demonstration held by the clubs is sufficient to illustrate the spot which Miss Atchley has won in the hearts of her club members."

To which observation little more can be said. The point is not that Miss Atchley won such an honor in her county, but that she achieved it as a home demonstration agent and was not, as many an agent is—just another unsung worker.

This note of appreciation from a county previously indifferent to extension work was so spontaneous and surprising that the whole extension force in Tennessee has felt the reaction.

## New Officers Elected in N. A. C. A. A.

Bright McConnell, who has been county agricultural agent in Richmond County, Ga., for the past 17 years, was elected president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for 1937. G. W. Boyd of Wheatland, Wyo., was elected vice president; J. E. Whonsetler of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and H. E. Abbott of Indianapolis, Ind., the retiring president, was made a member of the executive committee, which is made up of the association's elected officers.

The executive committee will meet with the officials of the A. A. A. and other agencies early in the spring to confer regarding the development of the new Federal farm programs. Problems of land utilization will be strongly stressed during the conference.

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## Fighting Mormon Crickets

*(Continued from page 4)*

5. Transportation must be provided to haul men and supplies.

The generally inaccessible character of the natural hatching ground of the Mormon crickets creates numerous difficulties in carrying out control work. Sparsely settled mountainous areas are generally the heavily infested areas. Storms and windy weather in early spring interfere with the work.

Many men do not like the work of carrying dust guns over the rugged country; others object to the dust, and great care has to be observed in protecting the health of the worker. In spite of the difficulties, however, successful campaigns are entirely possible, and the method mentioned, outside of labor, is a very inexpensive one.

Under large-scale control programs, the cost of materials per acre should be under $2, with labor the largest factor in areas where resident farmers are unable to cover sufficient area.

With close check on cricket population, and with proper organization, future outbreaks of Mormon crickets could be nipped in the bud at a very slight cost, as compared to the tremendous loss of crops and range feed, as well as the considerable outlay of money necessary for carrying on a campaign such as was necessary in Idaho and other Western States during the last few years.

# Slants on Program Planning

## Records

In connection with the county agricultural adjustment program planning project in Massachusetts, basic information concerning practically every farm in each county was tabulated on specially prepared farm-information cards. The information was obtained primarily from the assessors' offices in each town. Committeemen and local leaders in the towns and communities assisted in the preparation of the cards, in supplying the information contained on them, and in analyzing the information when the cards were completed. In all, some 40,000 cards were filled out. These represented nearly 30,000 actively operated farms, and the remaining 10,000 represented small enterprises and part-time farmers. In all, 325 towns cooperated.

As one result of this project, the mailing lists in each county extension office are far more complete and up to date than ever before. It has been possible to subdivide mailing lists accurately by enterprises and in many cases by size of enterprise as well. In each county now a permanent record of each farm is available. It is hoped to keep these records up to date through the use of local leaders and committeemen. In several counties maps have been prepared showing the location and type of each farm in operation. Use has already been made of much of this basic information. It was of considerable value in developing and carrying on the agricultural conservation program. It has been used as the basis for analyzing the agricultural situation in towns and communities and in program planning. It has supplied information never before available for the development of extension programs that meet actual conditions in communities, towns, and counties.

## Farm-Business Planning

"Perhaps the major achievement of the year in Minnesota was the progress made in farm-business planning and the accompanying emphasis upon adopted programs of extension activities by local county groups", says Director F. W. Peck. With the background of research material obtained in this project during the previous 2 years, it was possible to bring to the counties a summary of applied economic information which, coupled with a technique of planning methods, resulted in the adoption of well-planned programs through the assistance of interested local individuals and groups.

The importance of local planning with its requirement for thinking out basic facts and implications cannot be overemphasized. As a matter of fact, it has been this development that has made possible the return to subject-matter emphasis that had been somewhat curtailed by the emergency nature of previous Federal programs. The training received by local groups to depend upon their own planning and upon their own initiative is an important byproduct of the planning work. The "proof" of the planning work, however, lies in the follow-up methods that are adopted to actually put over in a county a constructive, permanent farm program that will be helpful in meeting the general objective of improved standards of living by rural people.

## Better Living Program

One of the most outstanding pieces of work with rural women in Maryland was the planning in January 1936 for a long-time program on better family living, starting in 1937. County-wide committees on projects were appointed in each county. These committees, with the specialist and home demonstration agent, made a survey of the needs in clothing, foods and nutrition, and home furnishing; and the program for 1937 is planned on what the survey shows the needs to be.

## Community Survey

An experimental community survey to assemble local facts to be used in the preparation of community programs was conducted last year in Susquehanna County, Pa. The summary of this survey and an analysis of the material assembled were presented before the entire group of extension workers and the results taken back to the county. From this preliminary work a key questionnaire has been developed to cover all lines of extension work, which will be used for reference in making project surveys.

## Farm Record Books

In connection with the county program-planning work in New Mexico, the need for more adequate records was apparent. Temporary program-planning assistants were employed in several counties to aid in farm record work. As a result of this work, 745 farm record books were started and carried up to date July 1. Since July 1, these record keepers have been contacted and aided in getting records up to date, so that it is hoped that a large number of the record cooperators will complete their account books at the end of the year. With the assistance of these temporary program-planning assistants, the poultry-record cooperators were increased from 37 to 242, and the dairy-record cooperators from 64 to 342.

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## Pictures Tell Story

This is one of the pictures being used by E. R. Duke, county agricultural agent of Potter County, Tex., in telling the story of the emergency listing program early in the spring of 1936.

"This picture was taken in midsummer, but the sorghums went on growing and produced good grain from the moisture stored in the soil", wrote Mr. Duke to the REVIEW. "The field was planted immediately after the heavy May rains, when 9 inches of rain fell. After that less than one-fourth inch of rain fell on the crop from the time it was seeded until the grain was practically mature. A sample of milo selected from this contoured field was good enough to place fourth in a class of 33 entries which came from widely scattered points over the Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma. Although most of the feed crops in this section were a failure from the standpoint of grain production, this farm produced enough grain to feed the livestock, consisting of 6 brood sows and litters, 200 chickens, 10 milk cows, and 6 work horses."

These results are not exceptional, as many farmers who had their land contoured, so as to store May rains, have produced sufficient grain for their livestock.

## Montana Rates Circular Letters

A rating system of county agents' circular news letters instituted by R. E. Cameron, State 4–H club leader at Montana State College, has resulted in definite improvement, has encouraged more regularity of issue, and has increased interest in club work.

Mr. Cameron uses a simple method of measuring quality of agents' letters. Five stars are used for those rated "excellent"; four stars mean "very good"; three, "good"; two, "fair"; and one star, "poor."

The letter-improvement program started with instructions on writing good "sales" letters, the category into which most extension letters fall. These instructions were prepared by the publications department. Before they were sent out, Mr. Cameron worked out the 10 points upon which to criticize.

These 10 points, listed in order of importance, are: Subject matter, illustrations, cartoons, stencil cutting, mimeograph reproduction, use of leaders' and members' names, conciseness, heads for various items, and the cover page.

While this order represents in a general way the weight given to each point in relation to the others, Mr. Cameron prefers to regard all 10 collectively. He considers regularity of letters to measure results of a campaign and also improvement as shown by successive letters.

In discussing his method of rating, Mr. Cameron says he regards subject matter as most important because it provides the "meat" of the letter, without which perfection in the other points would be valueless.

He is critical of illustrations, cartoons, excellence of stencil cutting and its reproduction, because "attractiveness and readability" appear to be the most important factors in determining whether or not the letter will be read. An attractive letter which also is a good letter turns the "frank" obstacle into an attraction.

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## 4–H Poultry Flocks

Nearly 1½ million eggs were laid by poultry flocks owned or managed by Connecticut 4–H poultry club members during the period, October 1, 1935, to September 30, 1936. On a per bird basis this means that each hen has laid an average of 182 eggs for the year, which is higher by 10 eggs than any record made since the 4–H home-egg-laying contest started 12 years ago. The first year of the contest, 1924–25, the hens laid 150 eggs per bird. Club members, through better stock and better management practices, have increased their production 32 eggs per bird in 12 years.

Financial figures are available on about one-third of the hens in 4–H poultry flocks in the State. These figures show that Connecticut 4–H poultry club members had returns above expenses of $14,700, or about $2.60 per bird. Three other interesting figures brought out by this study are: (1) The hens each consumed 97½ pounds of feed in the year; (2) it cost 14.9 cents per dozen to produce the eggs; (3) the expense per bird was $2.20.

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## Learning About Insects

What is considered to be a forward step in acquainting the South Carolina farmers of tomorrow with insect pests was begun this year by the South Carolina Extension Service in promoting an insect-pest-collection contest among 4–H club boys and girls of two counties. Through the cooperation of the Columbia Junior Chamber of Commerce, $20 in prizes was offered, $15 for the best collections, and $5 for the 4–H boy or girl having the best knowledge of insects. In addition, a price of $7.50 was given for the best collection of insects, $5 as second prize, and $2.50 for third prize.

It is estimated that field-crop insect pests cost the State of South Carolina approximately 10 million dollars per year. The Extension Service believes that through stimulating interest in prize contests among the younger generation they will accomplish untold benefits, insofar as pest control is concerned, in the years to come.

Of course, the 1936 contest, which was conducted during the State fair, is only the beginning. The insect collections of the two counties, Richland and Lexington, created considerable interest, and already other county and assistant county agents are planning to stress insect collections during the coming year.

The pest collections were judged on neatness, accuracy, the knowledge contestants had of the identity of various insects, and of the control of the various pests.

Much credit for the interest manifested in the insect collections should go to O. Romaine Smith, assistant county agent of Richland and Lexington Counties. The club members were also given demonstrations by W. C. Nettles, extension entomologist of the South Carolina Extension Service, and, through his instructions, learned a great deal as to how to go about their assignment.

## First Extension Agreement Has Silver Anniversary

Just 25 years ago this month, on January 24, 1912, another milestone in the evolution of agricultural extension work was passed, when a memorandum of understanding between the farmers' cooperative demonstration work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina was signed at Clemson College. This was the first college in the country to enter into a formal cooperative arrangement with the United States Department of Agriculture to carry on all extension work in the State. Similar agreements were entered into in 1912 by Georgia and Texas, and in 1913 by Florida, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

The intent and purpose of this understanding, as stated in the South Carolina document, is "to correlate the work of the college and the demonstration work in the State of South Carolina, to mutually support the work of getting practical and beneficial information to the farmer who is in need of such instruction, to carry to the farmer, through the system created by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp and known as the demonstration work, all information possible in such a way as to assist him in maintaining fertility of the soil and conducting his farming operations as nearly as possible on the basis of continuing and substantial prosperity. It is intended to connect the college and the farmer—to connect the Department of Agriculture and the farmer, and, through personal contact between the agents of the college and the Department and the farmer, to endeavor to be as helpful in building up the agriculture of the State of South Carolina on a permanent and substantial basis as it is possible to be. This combination of forces is entered into in order better to serve the agricultural interests of South Carolina."

After the Smith-Lever Act was passed in 1914, a general memorandum of understanding was drawn up between the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, with a view to securing economy and efficiency in the organization of extension work. Upon acceptance by the States, the memorandums of understanding were signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the presidents of the State colleges. The memorandum of understanding has been the basis upon which cooperative extension work of the land-grant colleges and the Department has since been conducted.

# Big 4-H Achievement Day

## Despite Weather Handicaps

B. P. GORDER

Agricultural Conservation Agent, Adams County, N. Dak.

ALTHOUGH in the siege of the greatest catastrophe in the history of this area, Adams County 4–H folks rallied despite the numerous set-backs caused by heat and draught.

Receiving the necessary cooperation to institute the 4–H program in the winter and spring of 1935 of communities, parents, local leaders, and members, 20 clubs were organized with unusual success in their first year's work. Boys' clubs were largely swine and corn projects.

Twenty purebred Duroc gilts were purchased at Breckenridge, Minn. All were sired by the Giant and Wave Ace boars, National Swine Show winners in 1934. From this nucleus 128 pigs were farrowed in the spring of 1936. Because of the severe drought it became necessary to dispose of the gilts and boars through county agents located in counties of the State more favorably situated as to feed. W. H. Gray, county extension agent of Dickey County, bought 10 gilts for club purposes, and the remainder were disposed of in Pembina County, N. Dak. Prices received were in advance of market prices, giving the boys a very favorable price despite drought.

Beginning the club year of 1936, agricultural clubs that had organized sheep clubs in 1935 this year decided that their grade Hampshires and Rambouillets were not the proper foundation stock. As all members were particularly interested in this work of improving their stock, a very satisfactory purchase of bred ewes from the Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co. of Bozeman, Mont., was made with the cooperation of R. L. Olson, State club agent at large. The deal was consummated about January 1. The money was raised for the purchase of these 39 selected purebred Hampshire ewes through the local banks of Reeder and Lemmon. A 105-percent lamb crop through the months of January and February was obtained. Some of the lambs were dropped only a few days after the ewes reached their new homes.

As a result of the importation, renewed interest of members and parents alike was shown in 4–H club work. The fall achievement day exemplified the accomplishments, with all ewes, ewe lambs, and ram lambs being on exhibit. Although drought forced numerous sheep owners to sell their flocks this summer, there were still enough sheepmen who were interested in purchasing rams for the substantial sum of $20 to $25, even though they had sold ewes and lambs for $5 earlier in the summer. The remaining rams were sold in the northeastern part of the State.

With these importations, Adams County 4–H'ers are making a very fine record, and, because of their efforts to pioneer in the sheep and swine enterprises, which are considered the proper species of livestock in this area, they are to be complimented for their valiant stand against the elements.

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## Let Us Look Ahead

(*Continued from page 1*)

**land-grant colleges in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations of the several States. The resident staff of our colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, the county extension agents and extension specialists of our Extension Service, together with leaders of farm organizations who are intimately associated with the Extension Service, understand these problems better than any other groups. They are problems within the scope of the original land-grant college charter.**

**SWEEP OF TASK AHEAD** **Looking ahead to the further development of the Extension Service, I believe that the challenge to the Extension Service is to broaden its scope to include any fundamental economic and social problem affecting the welfare of our rural people and in developing and maintaining the agricultural resources of this country in the interests of national welfare. This is the original philosophy and objective of the Land-Grant College Act and of all the subsequent Federal and State acts under which the agricultural experiment stations and the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics have been established.**

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## Good Will Demonstrations

Last year more than 1,612 people attended 29 home-made ice-cream demonstrations conducted by the Extension Service in Pennsylvania. Dairy Specialist I. E. Parkin, of Pennsylvania, believes that these ice-cream demonstrations are an effective means of creating good will for extension work and have an educational as well as social value.

During the summer, at the request of the people of Penn Valley, County Agent L. F. Rothrock of Perry County, in cooperation with a local committee, arranged for an ice-cream demonstration. The entire community cooperated in supplying materials and labor for this meeting which was attended by 72 people.

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Thirty-eight counties joined together at the Missouri 4–H round-up in giving a musical drama to depict periods of American history and to show the effect of the growth of the country on its songs.

Several weeks before the State meeting, the counties that were to participate received a chart showing the part of the presentation for which they were responsible. In parallel columns the chart showed the progress of the story, the action that was to take place, and the music that was to be used. Each county group then prepared its costumes and practiced its part in the play. At the round-up the united groups held two rehearsals, one of these being a dress rehearsal. The presentation was given much as though one group had practiced together during the entire preparation period.

## AMONG OURSELVES

C. C. RANDALL, who for the past 18 months has been acting assistant extension director in Arkansas, has been appointed assistant extension director, succeeding T. Roy Reid who has resigned to continue with the Resettlement Administration. Mr. Randall is a veteran in the Extension Service, having completed 21 years of service which began as county agent in Drew County in 1916. He served as county agent in Lawrence and Lee Counties, as district agent of the Southeastern district, and as administrative assistant to Mr. Reid before taking up his present duties.

• • •

GRACE E. FRYSINGER of the Federal Extension Service has been elected president of the American Country Life Association for 1937. Miss Frysinger is the first woman to receive this honor.

• • •

JOHN HULL, extension agent in Vanderburgh County, Ind., was recently named "first citizen" by the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. This award is an annual event and is given to the citizen of the county rendering outstanding service during the year.

• • •

MARY K. GREGG, assistant State home demonstration leader for the last 10 years and pioneer home demonstration agent in Iowa, retired on January 1, completing 20 years in the Extension Service. She began her work in 1917 during the colorful war emergency campaigns when she was appointed a State war emergency agent. After 7 years as the first county home demonstration agent in Marshall County, she was appointed as part-time nutrition specialist in Iowa, later going to Minnesota as home demonstration agent in Ramsey County. In 1926 she came back to Iowa to accept the position which she has held until her retirement.

"Although Mrs. Gregg's retirement is well earned, it will mean a distinct loss to the extension program in the State and to the thousands of farm women with whom she has worked during her two decades of service", says Mrs. Sarah Porter Ellis, State leader.

CHARLES A. LEWIS, until May 1934 county extension agent in Hartford County, Conn., has been appointed assistant director of the northeast division of the A. A. A. Mr. Lewis had been county agent for 8 years before coming to the A. A. A. in 1934.

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### By Way of Professional Improvement

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, while county agricultural agent in Athens County, Ohio, made a study of 60 rural youths in that county as part requirement for his master's degree. He gathered data for this study by personal interviews with 50 young men and 10 young women between the ages of 18 and 25 years, all out of school and unmarried.

Mr. Johnson, now agent in Perry County, Ohio, received his M. A. degree at Ohio University.

• • •

CHARLES WILCOX REED, club agent of Jefferson County, N. Y., made a study of present and former 4-H club members in New York State to determine some of the factors affecting membership tenure. He analyzed the data from 267 questionnaires filled out by 173 present and 94 former 4-H club members representing 28 counties in New York State, and wrote up the results in his master's thesis.

Mr. Reed received the degree of M. S. at the Pennsylvania State College.

• • •

W. R. AMICK, assistant State club leader in Indiana, made an analysis of the traits of 252 successful junior leaders, including 158 girls and 94 boys, to gather data that would tend to establish a junior leader profile and be helpful in selecting and training junior 4-H club leaders. The results of five different psychological tests used in rating these young people were compared with existing norms for high-school pupils in general.

Mr. Amick received the degree of M. S. in psychology at Purdue University partly on the thesis describing this study.

• • •

O. G. PRICE, county agent, St. Tammany Parish, La., living close enough to Louisiana State University to drive in for classes, recently completed his work and received a master's degree in agriculture. His thesis was a study of lambs, wethers, and ewes in St. Tammany Parish.

## IN BRIEF • • •

### Reaching Young Mothers

Particular efforts were made during the year to reach young mothers in New Hampshire who could not attend the regular meetings. Letters with information on clothing and nutrition were sent to 5,000 of them. Extension circulars with pertinent information were offered, and more than 8,000 copies were requested. The "children's clothing kit", with samples of small children's clothes from which patterns could be made, was sent to more than 700 young mothers. Personal visits by the home demonstration agent or the specialist were made when individual help was requested.

• • •

### Poultry for College

A go-to-college poultry project has been presented to 60 of the 67 counties in Alabama during the past few months. Ten to thirty boys and girls in each county will start this fall to develop a go-to-college flock. It is estimated that 300 hens properly taken care of will pay the necessary expenses of a boy or girl while in college. One hundred hens with 160-egg production will produce approximately the same gross income as five bales of cotton.

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### Utopia Clubs

About 700 young men and young women are enrolled in the Kentucky Utopia Clubs. In addition to carrying their projects, about 100 of these young people are assisting the county agents in the soil-conservation program. The Utopia Club members are usually the most active members of the rural communities, and a number of them who do not have large enough farms to justify their continuance are getting positions in the cities and elsewhere. Many of them, however, are developing a farm business of their own and will continue on the farm.

• • •

### 4-H Entomology

About 20 collections of insects were made by 4-H club members of Cloud County, Kans., last summer. Five of the collections were excellent, and two of them are being identified at Kansas State College to be used as subject matter for other Cloud County 4-H club insect collectors.

# My Point of View

## Richly Endowed

In the home demonstration work there are "the yesterdays", "the todays", and "the tomorrows." The yesterdays mark the time Dr. Seaman A. Knapp had the vision of a field that would enrich life in the rural home. The work and practices were the best that could be, and then the todays brought great changes in improvements and conveniences that made the best of yesterday better today.

The tomorrows will use the best of today, the tangible things as food, clothing, management, and daily routine; and include with them what now is a real need, such intangibles as recreation, music, reading, and desirable family relations, and make the tomorrows better.

Following such plans, a long stretch of the road will be covered toward Dr. Knapp's goal, "A country home, be it ever so simple, with a father and mother of gentle culture, is nature's university, and more richly endowed for the training of youth than Yale or Harvard."—*Lucy J. Walter, county home demonstration agent, Worcester County, Md.*

• • •

## In the Long Run

Looking back over 24 years of extension work in Chemung County, it is not difficult to pick out the important projects that were started 10 years ago or more. This list certainly would include demonstration work in connection with the use of ground limestone in order that Chemung County farmers might grow better clover and alfalfa. It would include the organized campaign to free the dairy cattle of the county of tuberculosis. It would also include the development of a systematic plan under which Chemung County farmers now market their milk, known as the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, and a cooperative association through which they purchase their feed and farm supplies, known as the Grange League Federation.

It would not be difficult to pick out several other important projects that were started in the early days and that now mean a great deal in the life of every Chemung County farmer.

On the other hand, there are some things which were started in the early days that we now hear or know little about. Among these might be included the reforestation of idle land in the county and the development of cooperative associations to market such commodities as wool, potatoes, tobacco, and eggs. The thing that appeals to me as I am writing this is that at the beginning it was very difficult for us to tell the importance of various projects started; but when we can look back on them over a period of 10 years it is not difficult to pick out the important things that have been accomplished by extension work.—*L. H. Woodward, county agricultural agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

• • •

## Successful Campaign

On coming to Patrick County, Va., in 1930, I found that a very high percentage of the farmers growing wheat had their crops badly damaged by stinking smut. A program was begun to clean the farms of this pest. Demonstrations were given and farmers urged to treat their seed with copper carbonate. By constantly treating their seed, the farmers have eradicated the disease. There was not a case of stinking smut reported this year.

The farmers were urged to use the barrel method; that is, putting the wheat and the dust disinfectant in the barrel and rotating it. Demonstrations were given at the county fair and also at several farms.

In checking up on the smut situation, millers were asked to report any wheat brought in to them that showed the presence of smut. No reports have come from the millers this year.

The farmers have treated their wheat this year, even though they had no smut, to insure against this dreaded pest.—*J. C. C. Price, county agricultural agent, Patrick County, Va.*

• • •

## Stands the Test

A man's willingness to invest money in a project can be taken as a test of his belief in it. That the Watonwan County (Minnesota) Bankers' Association so rated 4–H club work was shown by their purchase of a 4–H baby-beef calf in 1935 and their fully matured plans to repeat in 1936.

The calf was bought at the Junior Livestock Show and donated for use at the bankers' 4–H baby-beef banquet held later. The event brought speaker representatives of the State Bankers' Association who spoke of the State group's interest in boys and girls.

Moral and financial backing for 4–H club work, the fostering of friendly relationships between groups in the community, and offers of financing the purchase of club calves can be counted as a part of the results of the undertaking.—*J. I. Swedberg, county agricultural agent, Watonwan County, Minn.*

• • •

## The Fable of the Rabbits

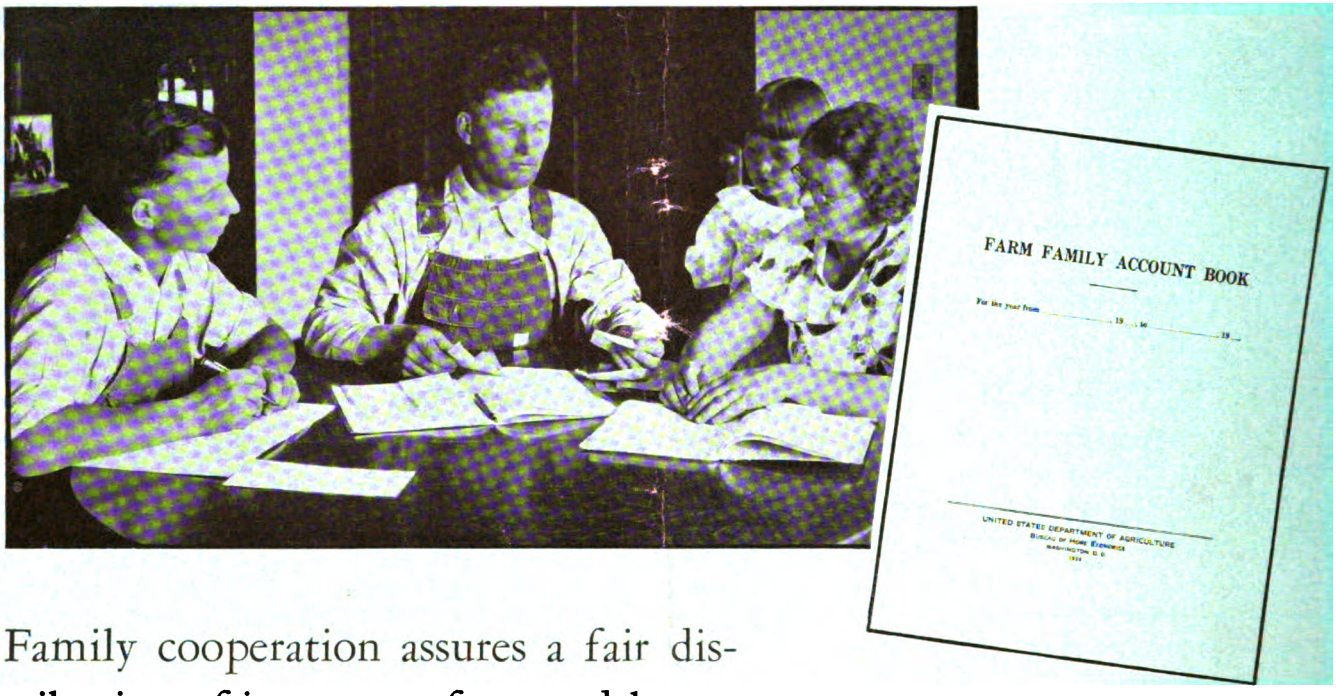
Several years ago, while listening with rapt attention to about the eighth speaker on the fourth day of the county agents' annual conference, the following thoughts entered that part of my mind that wasn't rapt: The rabbits held a convention to protest against the injustice of being harassed by the foxes, caught by the hawks, eaten by the owls, and hunted by hound dogs. They elected a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer and, after a great deal of discussion, passed the following resolution: That under no circumstances from now on will the rabbits tolerate any interference from the foxes, hound dogs, owls, and hawks. With general good feeling the meeting adjourned. On the way home the president was caught by a fox, the vice president by an owl, the secretary by a hawk, and a hound dog ran the treasurer into a hole.—*J. F. Hart, county agricultural agent, Laurens County, Ga.*

## Your Page

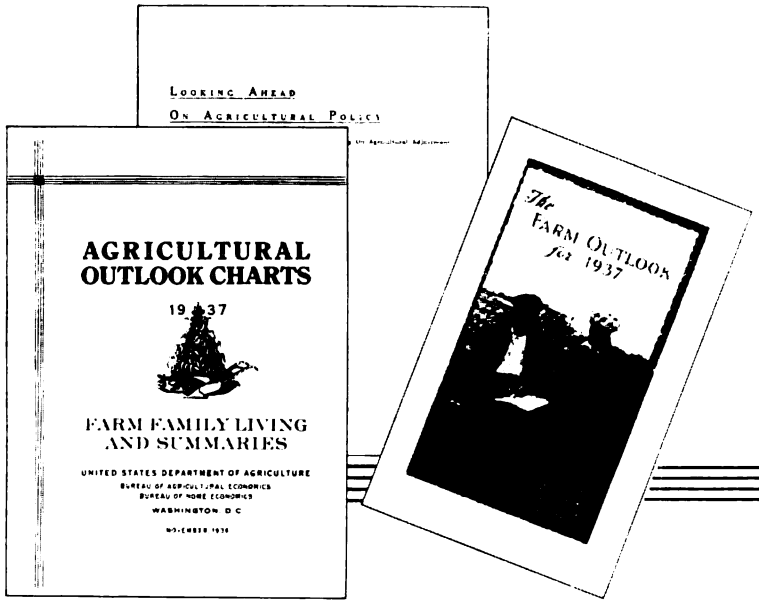
This is your page, a place to set forth your ideas and opinions of your work, economic or social problems, or anything else which moves you strongly. The page is dedicated particularly to county extension agents, but contributions from all extension workers are invited.

*First Aids for*

# FARM FAMILY FINANCES




Family cooperation assures a fair distribution of income to farm and home activities. . . . Planning and budgeting for adequate production for farm and home use contribute to greater satisfaction in rural life. . . . Accurate records stop the leaks in farm family finances.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
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# Extension Service Review

Issued Monthly by the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture

# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director.* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director.*


# TOMORROW . . .

**A LOOK AHEAD** to the March quota of REVIEW stories shows extension agents keeping up with the times and leading off in many progressive movements.

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**CONSULT YOUR AGENT.** Some editorial thoughts on this subject by Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director, Extension Service.

• • •

**REHABILITATION.** Secretary Wallace points out that during the next few years increasing emphasis will be placed on the general rehabilitation of that growing part of our rural population that has been submerged in poverty, and the county agent of Pierce County, Wis., tells how the Extension Service and the Resettlement Administration are working hand-in-hand in that county to rehabilitate underprivileged farmers.

• • •

**ELECTRICITY.** The county agent in Grant County, La., tells how he worked to arouse his county to the opportunity offered by the Rural Electrification Administration.

• • •

**PROGRAM PLANNING.** A home demonstration agent in North Carolina and an agricultural agent in South Carolina tell of their experiences in organizing successful planning meetings

• • •

**SOIL CONSERVATION.** An energetic attack on surface erosion by the county agent of Rusk County, Tex.

## On the Calendar

San Angelo Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Tex. March 6–9.

Midwest Conference of Agriculture, Industry, and Science, Omaha, Nebr., March 9–19.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex., March 12–21.

American Association of University Women, Savannah, Ga., March 15–19.

61st Convention Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Ft. Worth, Tex., March 16–18.

Rural Youth Conference, Manhattan, Kans., March 18–21.

Central States Regional Conference, Ames, Iowa, March 25–27.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSONAL CONTACTS

C. E. BREHM
Director, Tennessee
Extension Service

## The Significant Thing

The significant thing about agricultural extension work which distinguishes it from all other forms of education is that, through agents resident in rural areas, it takes instruction on the best agricultural and home-economics practices to the farm or the farm home. Following an analysis, or study, of the farm or home, and with the counsel and cooperation of the farmer or farm woman, the subject matter to be taught is put into demonstration form and adapted to the specific farm or home.

## Confidence Established Early

Extension work from its beginning was developed on this basis, and the entire time of extension agents was devoted to educational demonstration work. Without doubt, the reason for the success of agricultural extension work, in the face of considerable prejudice against it at the beginning, *was the frequent personal contact with the farmers and farm women,* which afforded opportunity for an analysis of the needs of the farm or the home and the subsequent planning of the demonstrations that would best meet these needs.

These personal contacts with farmers and farm women and the intimate personal knowledge of farm and home conditions established confidence in the agents and extension work and made it possible for extension organizations to function efficiently and rapidly in new activities when they developed. This was true with the A. A. A. program.

## New Agencies Complicate Situation

During recent years there have come into existence quite a number of new agencies created to aid and further develop various phases of rural life. Most of the problems and activities with which these new agencies are concerned have had the attention of extension organizations for a good many years to a certain extent, but extension organizations have never been able to emphasize and intensify work on these individual phases of rural life on account of lack of financial resources to employ personnel, nor to make the financial contributions now being made by these various new agencies. However, the work of each of these new agencies is a contribution to the development of rural life, with which an extension organization is concerned. There should be close cooperation and coordination of the work of all agencies affecting rural life, and their work should be merged into one comprehensive rural program in the State and counties.

Extension organizations have endeavored to cooperate with these agencies, and with some to a greater degree than with others. During recent years agricultural extension workers have concerned themselves with agricultural adjustment, agricultural conservation and domestic allotment, soil conservation, rural resettlement, rural rehabilitation, rural relief, drought relief, rural electrification, T. V. A. land use, marketing agreements, national youth programs, W. P. A. educational programs, group discussion, State planning commission land-use studies, county

*(Continued on page 31)*

# Grist for the Mill

## Facts Uncovered by Planning Committees Can be Used in Extension Program

STEWART LEAMING
County Agent
Porter County, Ind.

IT WOULD appear that the objectives of the county planning committee and the county extension service are closely correlated; that of the committee to find ways and means of making agriculture more prosperous and of developing a more satisfactory rural life, and that of the county extension agents to translate such plans into practices. If the county committee can diagnose the ills of agriculture and prescribe the proper remedies, the county agents can proceed to apply these remedies insofar as they are matters of education.

### *Reports to be More Complete*

The task of the county planning committee may be looked upon as an enlargement of that of the county extension committee which has been called together periodically within the county to develop the extension program. These latter committees have done their work well but have never had the help in gathering and interpreting data that the county planning committees are receiving. It can be expected that the reports of the county planning committees will present a more accurate and complete picture of the conditions within the counties than it was possible for the local extension committees to prepare.

A county planning program can be of little value until its makers have reached some mature and sound conclusions. County extension programs, while possibly piecemeal, have at least been workable and have brought results in the way of improved farm and home practices. It is unlikely that many county planning committees are ready to announce definite conclusions. After such conclusions have been reached they should be incorporated in the extension program.

While awaiting the results of the planning committees, the county agents should be able to anticipate many of the findings.

I happen to work in a thickly settled industrial region near Chicago. We cannot possibly expect to raise the food products that we consume. Locally there is no such thing as a surplus of farm products. It is unlikely that the same emphasis will be placed on production control in our locality that will be given it in less favorably situated areas.

### *Findings of Committees*

It has been recognized for generations that the more level, fertile land should be used for general farming and the more rolling, thinner land for grazing and dairying, the type of dairying depending upon the distance from market. We may expect the findings of the committees to confirm this principle. However, in northwestern Indiana other trends are under way. Much of this rolling land is being taken up for summer homes for city dwellers, subsistence farms, country estates, parks, and game preserves. It would seem advisable to continue a dairy program in such an area, modified, however, with the thought that some day the farmer may be able to sell his farm and get better land for less money elsewhere. The extension program might point out the type of farm desired for a country estate and the fact that a tract of woodland left standing may be of more value as scenery than if converted into rough lumber, fence posts, or firewood. An appreciation of the natural style of landscape architecture may be worth more than some of the "practical information" on crop production.

I feel safe in anticipating another finding of the committees; namely, that in the grain-farming areas of the State soil fertility cannot be maintained without a more rational soil-building program. Here a county agent is on his own ground, and the county agent who knows soils and how they can be handled to insure improvement with the least outlay and expense is going to have his program cut out for him. He may be sure also that water control is going to be given a place in future programs.

Extension work has grown and flourished because it has taught people how to do simple things well. If a planning committee report calls for the growing of any hogs in the county, it is certain that producers will profit most by raising thrifty pigs. If any corn is to be grown in a county, better methods of production are going to continue to be in demand. Teaching sound farming methods will always be an important part of the county agent's work.

### *Agents Consider Facts*

In conclusion, planning committees may bring out some new facts in regard to agriculture in a county which should be given careful consideration by the county agent. On the other hand, he cannot afford to wait in making his program for startling revelations from this or any other source. If he has been on the job any length of time and kept his eyes open, he has found many noncontroversial things to do which can be understood by practical farmers without any flair for economics.

When, and if, practical solutions for farm problems are offered by planning committees, the county agent should be first to recognize them in his extension program. In the meanwhile he had best go along with his eyes open and his mind working, lending his aid in promoting safe and sound practices to his farm people.

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## After the Insects

County agents in Michigan have been aiding farmers in their attack on harmful insects. Carl Hemstreet, county agent in Grand Traverse County estimates that the county-operated mixing station distributed more than 75,000 pounds of moist bran bait for cutworms. Assuming an average of $10 per acre, he says that the project effected a saving of $50,000 for farmers in the county. D. B. Jewell, reporting for two counties, states that a total of 128,000 pounds of mash were distributed at a cost of $300 and $500 in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, respectively. The township supervisors said it was one of the most worth-while expenditures they ever had made. Publicity in the form of newspaper articles and circular letters used by Arthur Glidden in Otsego County aided in the distribution of 15,408 pounds of bran bait for grasshopper control following the work on cutworms.

# Farmers in the Making

NORA MILLER
Home Demonstration Agent
Accomac County, Va.

FIRST-YEAR farmers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia who were able to leave crowded parental households to farm and set up homes for themselves as rural rehabilitation clients in 1936 look to the future with confidence. I interviewed these families in the fall after the State home demonstration agent requested all county workers to visit a few cases with the county rural rehabilitation home economist. These visits began on a rainy day, by chance, and were continued in the rain so that the man of the house would be at home. The point of view of both the young farmer and his wife gave a more complete picture.

### *Depression Marriages*

When these families were approved for loans, their general status differed little from more than a hundred other young people who eloped during the depression. It is customary for the couple to go from the parsonage to the groom's home where the bride is received with tolerance. Her parents get angry and go through a period of sulkiness which may last for a few days or several weeks. At any rate, it is almost as certain to follow the marriage as mourning follows a funeral. The weekly newspaper carries the announcement and statement, "The couple will reside with the groom's parents." This is true of at least nine-tenths of the marriages on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Here the mother-in-law plays a role far different from that of the much-joked-about in-law of a few generations ago. She begins to teach the girl the simple technique of housekeeping, although she may spare her own daughter's hands from the dishpan and dust cloth in so doing. This teacher-student relation helps to minimize friction for a while. Crowded or upset living quarters, money problems, and division of work are conducive to conflicts, and all concerned wish the couple to move to themselves.

Depression marriages were similar in the homes of large landowners and small tenants. All the parents could do was to share their homes, for incomes were too small to help their children start for themselves. Frequently the farm was too small for the large number of workers and the income too meager to divide. From a large number of applicants the cases reviewed here were taken out of homes where parents had once owned land and lost it, or, worse still, were waiting for a foreclosure and were on relief for winter subsistence.

### *Starting a New Venture*

The young man rented land, and the couple entered the business of farming and homemaking in a systematic and enthusiastic manner. After the parting period, the bride's parents did their best to help in equipping the house. Additional furniture was included in the budget and bought under the guidance of the home supervisor. The new farmer and his wife, although unskilled in handling figures, grasped the principles of simple account keeping. The average schooling of the man was 7 years and that of the woman 9 years. Under the guidance of the rehabilitation supervisors they were able to make a spending plan to fit their scheme of living and their anticipated income.

They were proud of their account books and pleased to see how much they could get for a few dollars with wise planning. They had made the required payments on the loans with interest and had something to show for the year's work.

The difference between these homes and others with a similar personnel was striking. These farmsteads include hogs, chickens, and a garden, whereas such products are seldom found around homes of small tenants. And, unlike the empty cupboard of the average young housekeeper, these women proudly display shelves of canned fruits and vegetables which fill their canning budgets worked out in the spring.

Bare tenant houses have been made livable. The helpless girls who had some instructions in housekeeping from the mothers-in-law have developed into clever homemakers under the guidance of the rural rehabilitation home supervisor. Walls have been papered with artistic but inexpensive paper and no cost for labor, and floors painted or varnished. One room was added by boxing in part of a porch with lumber furnished by the landlord. The husband did the building. Then he and the wife covered the inside walls with cardboard boxes from a nearby grocery store. After pasting strips of old cloth over the seams where the cardboard was joined, there was a foundation for the wallpaper. The new room cost them less than $3.

Another woman learned to feed her baby on cow's milk prepared by a special formula. No cash output was necessary, while a neighbor was feeding her baby on commercial milk at a cost of more than $6 per month.

At the beginning of the year, these people were socially almost marooned. Lack of transportation and clothes were the outward excuses, but drifting out of the habit of attending gatherings after the courtship ended was the actual reason. One woman preferred field work to that in the house seemingly, for contact with the laborers. When she was drawn into church activities, she was glad to stay in the house and cook, sew, and can as the home supervisor requested her to do.

The couples were proud of their accomplishments during the year, with the baby rating first place. They respected the job of farming and homemaking and expected to continue in a businesslike way.

### *Help From the Supervisor*

With supervision similar to that which parents gave their children in colonial times, together with scientific methods in

*(Continued on page 27)*

# Broadcasting Local Farm Talent

## Draws Fans in Texas Panhandle

EVERY Saturday morning during the past year, from 7 to 7:30 a. m., local farm people, with the help of their county agricultural or home demonstration agent, broadcast a program of extension doings over Station KGNC, Amarillo, Tex., reports Ruby Mashburn, district home demonstration agent. The Panhandle district is composed of 21 counties. Each county has an agricultural agent, and many of the agents have an assistant. Ten counties have home demonstration agents. The district agents assign a county for each program. One week the broadcast is given by a county agent who is assisted by the men and boys of his county, and the next week a home demonstration agent puts on a program with the women and girls.

As the mighty oak grows from a small acorn, so did these programs have a modest beginning. The idea perhaps originated with W. H. Darrow, when he was editor of the Extension Service in Texas; but it was not until later that a conference was called with the radio sponsors of the station, the county agents of the district, and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, present extension editor. At this meeting a few counties were selected to put on programs as a "trial balloon." These programs met with such approval that not a single week has been missed since then.

Boys especially, and to a lesser degree girls, who participated to the greatest extent in other organizations were attracted in greater numbers to 4-H clubs than were others less active.

Girls' 4-H clubs tended to attract a relatively greater number of girls who were more ascendant than the average. Apparently boys' clubs were not greatly affected by ascendance-submissive characteristics.

A greater appreciation of farm life was evident in 4-H club members, although it was developed, apparently, as a result of experiences previous to or outside their club work.

The 4-H club made a greater appeal to, or at least was more easily available to, children of native-born parents than to children of foreign parentage.

The size of the family was not, to any practical degree, a factor influencing club membership.

Within the scope of this Illinois study there was found no indication that intelligence (I. Q.) was a selective factor in 4-H club membership.

### *Recommendations*

The results of this study suggest that considerable attention might be given to making 4-H club work appeal to many boys and girls not now reached, especially to those families who feel that they cannot afford even the small financial outlay necessary for most club projects; those having fewer or less attractive social opportunities; and those who are not in club work because their parents take little or no part in organization and community affairs.

In March a questionnaire was sent to the extension agents in each county. It came back 100 percent. At this time each county had put on an average of two programs. The number of people appearing on the programs ranged from 2 to 50, the largest group coming from Hutchinson County when 4-H sponsors took 50 girls to broadcast a program which represented the activities of each club in the county and the 4-H county council.

In most instances the people furnished their own transportation and came from 7 to 120 miles to broadcast. In the Loco 4-H Club of Childress County, a community entertainment was given to raise funds for chartering a school bus to take the 17 club members, their sponsor (a former club girl), and the musicians to Amarillo for the Childress County engagement.

It is estimated that from 5 to 75 percent of the people back in the counties listen to these programs. The clearness with which they are received is determined by the location of the county, as there is a variation of some 1,200 feet in altitude in the district.

Program assignments are usually worked out in community meetings. Each county has an average of two rehearsals in order to be "easy" and to keep within the schedule of the radio station.

All programs are planned, prepared, and given by the rural people, with only occasional suggestions from extension agents. At broadcasting time the agent's only responsibility is the introduction of the people who give the programs.

The answers to the question, "What do you consider to be the greatest value derived from rural people broadcasting their own programs?" throws some light on the reason these programs are popular. Some of the comments were:

"It helps to develop leadership. Farm people seem to take more interest in what farmers have done themselves than in data taken from experiment station results."

"This is another form of publicity which develops an appreciation of one's 'blessings'."

"It gives prestige and a happy feeling to tell the public in your own words what you are doing."

"Rural people, as a whole, hear too many of the so-called 'white-collar class' over the radio. They like to hear one of their own group, and personal experiences of a member of this group carry more weight with the average rural farmer or farm woman than all the theories in the world."

"It creates interest in farm programs and gives rural people an active part which makes them take pride in the program. It brings the farmer into closer contact with the city."

"Folks will really listen to programs put on by their own neighbors, and, by helping to work out the program with the participants, we can work in good extension lessons couched in homespun philosophy that will really 'stick' with the listeners. Everyone then takes a keener interest in radio programs and thus an opportunity is given to get fresh information to a large group with minimum effort."

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## Pure-Seed Program

The crop-standardization program in New Mexico, which has been developed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the experiment stations, Federal and State, and the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, is showing results.

This program has resulted in the production of quality cottonseed, broomcorn seed, grain sorghums, wheat, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, corn, alfalfa seed, and barley; and, due to the agricultural conservation program, demand has increased for all high quality pure seeds.

During the present year, it appears that the supply of alfalfa seed will meet a constant demand, thus affording the farmers an opportunity of releasing their seed on a more active market than in previous years.

# "Dear Mr. Editor" . . .

## Bill Writes About the "Bill Bugs Letters"

**A popular character writing in a magazine column teaches practical entomology. "In fact", writes C. B. Dibble, Michigan extension specialist in insect control and author of the Bill Bugs letters, "I almost believe that Bill has accomplished as much in his year and a half of activity as Dibble has in the 10 years he has been going around windjamming to farm people." A Michigan county agent adopted the idea and is successfully writing a series for his local paper from Elmer, the hired man.**

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DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I never was much shucks at writing letters but probably I can keep my wits about me long enough to give you some idea how Bill Bugs kinda got into the writing habit. My business has kept me rambling around Michigan for pretty close to 10 years now, and I have met up with a lot of people with bug troubles that knew they had them and a lot of folks who didn't. After windjamming all this time, I kinda figured out that there were a lot of folks who never had heard of some of the things that the other folks had been doing for years. Or else when they did hear about them they plumb forgot what the prescription was before they got around to use it. My memory is kinda poor, too, so I could sympathize with them. Seems like I can remember what my neighbor Lem Smith tells me better than I can with strangers. So I kinda got it figured out that mebby its because we think a like and use the same words to tell about it.

One day I was supposed to be helping out the county agent down in Cass County by telling some of his farmers how to control cattle lice and some of the other bugs that pester livestock. He was busy on three A. work, so I laid out some things I wanted to show the folks and eased up alongside a steam radiator to wait for my customers. Nobody showed up, and I got to wondering how to tell those folks about cattle lice.

There was a tablet of yellow paper there handy so I started writing down some of the things I liked to tell folks whose cattle had lice. I'd been dosing folks' cows with louse powder in quite a few places and had talked with a lot of people about lice and had kinda got the habit of using the same words that they used. I thought mebby if I could write each one of those folks that couldn't come out that afternoon a letter they might appreciate it. So I started in writing about an incident that had actually happened a few days before. Just putting on enough frills so nobody would know they were getting talked about but trying to make the shoe fit well enough for most anybody to wear that had cows.

Well, to make a long story short, that letter sounded so good to me that I thought mebby I could write some more with that one for a pattern and a few days later I got at it and did five more on things I liked to talk about pretty well. That's all that happened for quite a while. Those papers laid around the secretary and got in the way for about a year. They came pretty close to dying of housecleaning sickness two or three times but weathered through till I got up enough gumption to ask somebody to print them for me.

I kinda looked around some off and on and finally decided one of the best places to get in touch with the most interested people was the Michigan Farmer. I didn't know the folks that run the shebang down there very well and never had written in to get anything printed so I decided I better get acquainted. That wasn't as hard as I thought. The stories and I kinda sidled in the office down at Detroit one Saturday morning and asked to see Mr. Grinnell, the managing editor. That worked and in a few minutes he knew all about the letters and was looking them over. They seemed to look all right to him and he said they could use one every issue, for a while, to see how they fit the collar. Guess they didn't develop any bad shoulders or sprains as they are still in the traces and everybody seems to be happy including your friend.

—*Bill Bugs.*

*Bill Bugs Writes*

### About Lice On Cattle

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I went over to Lem Smith's last week and he asked me to go out to the barn and look at his cows. He said they had been kinda uneasy lately. I guess they had, all right. They were as lousy as pet coons.

They had the little red lice all over their backs from the top of their heads to the tips of their tails, and plenty of blue lice on the backs of their legs, around the base of their tails, under their chins, on their necks, and even on top of their noses. Lem wondered if those on the nose were looking for a drink, but we decided they weren't, because they had their bills tucked into the critters' hide far enough so that they could get a drink any time they wanted to without moving. They were stuck so tight that I could hardly scrape them off with my thumb-nail.

The red lice were busy too. They were not so easy to find, but we could find where they were working by the loose hair. Lem pulled a pinch of it out up by the pin-bones of one cow and we went over to the window where it was light and we could see the lice and the eggs too.

Lem wanted to know what to do and I told him. I had been in about the same fix and got straightened out in a hurry after one of the boys from the College told me what to do. So I told Lem to get some pyrethrum at the drug-store and mix it with about three times as much flour and dust the cows all over with that. He wanted to know how much to buy and I told him I used about one pound of the pyrethrum and three pounds of the flour to dust eight cows. This went over them twice, and I thought er is warm. It takes about a gallon and a half of dip to wet a cow down good with a three-gallon potato sprayer. I used warm water, and the cows didn't seem to mind it a bit. Yours truly,

BILL BUGS.

(Editor's Note: For further information see M. S. C. quarterly bulletin, Vol. XV, No. 4—Published May, 1933.)

# Distinguished Service Ruby

## Awarded Two Veteran Members of National Extension Fraternity

CLYDE W. WARBURTON, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, leader and director of home demonstration work in North Carolina, were awarded the distinguished service ruby, the highest honor conferred by Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, at its November meeting in Houstou, Tex.

### *Director Warburton's Record*

In making the award to Director Warburton, the fraternity cited his broad service to agriculture which began with his association with the office of farm management in the Department in 1903, followed by research work in cereal lines. "In 1917", the statement continues, "he began a line of work which has probably enabled him to contribute more to the national extension system than any other activity. In that year he had charge of the purchase and resale of seed oats, barley, and corn for war emergency purposes. In the following year he administered the war emergency fund for loans to dry-land farmers to purchase seed wheat and rye.

"He was designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, in 1923, as the Director of Extension Work. In addition, he has been a member of the President's Drought Committee, of the Land Policy Committee established upon the recommendation of the land-grant colleges, and of the Tennessee Valley Coordination Committe. He has also given unstintingly of his time, counsel, and advice to such organizations as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration.

"In the intimate relationships between the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Extension Service, Director Warburton's suggestions for cooperation and procedures have helped to advance the program of the administration and at the same time strengthened the educational work of the Extension Service."

### *An Extension Pioneer*

In making the award to Dr. McKimmon, her fine record of 25 years as leader and director of home demonstration work in North Carolina was reviewed. When she entered the demonstration field there were three part-time county workers teaching rural girls to grow and conserve one-tenth acre of tomatoes each. From that small beginning the number of workers and the scope of the program have steadily grown until now there are 75 white county home agents, 12 Negro home agents, 5 supervisors, and 8 subject-matter specialists. The program has broadened to include all phases of home and community life.

One of Dr. McKimmon's outstanding accomplishments is the organization of the rural women and girls into community and county groups and the federation of these into a State-wide organization. Approximately 50,000 women and girls are members of these clubs and carry definite projects individually and by clubs.

"Dr. McKimmon has an outstanding personality. She inspires people to desire a higher standard of living and through her leadership and magnetism has revolutionized rural North Carolina", said Director I. O. Schaub, of North Carolina.

The distinguished service ruby has been awarded in past years to Dr. A. C. True, formerly Director of States Relations Service, and W. D. Bentley, of Oklahoma, one of the first five field agents appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, both now deceased; M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of the Extension Service; W. A. Lloyd, in charge of Western States, Federal Extension Service; J. A. Evans, of Georgia, formerly Associate Chief, Division of Cooperative Extension; and W. B. Mercier, Director Emeritus of Louisiana.

In addition to this highest honor bestowed upon its members, certificates of recognition for meritorious service were given to Directors L. R. Simons, New York; John C. Kendall, New Hampshire; Milton S. McDowell, Pennsylvania; Herbert J. Baker, New Jersey; George R. Quesenberry, New Mexico; Amos E. Lovett, county agent, King County, Wash.; Albert E. Bowman, director in Wyoming; H. W. Mumford, dean, college of agriculture, and director of extension, Illinois; Kemper A. Kirkpatrick, county agent, Hennepin County, Minn.; Grace DeLong, State home demonstration leader, North Dakota; Dr. Eben Mumford, former county agent leader, now head of the department of sociology, Michigan State College; Anna Lee Diehl, district home demonstration agent, Oklahoma; Harry L. Brown, director, Georgia; John R. Hutcheson, director, Virginia; Mary E. Creswell, head, home economics department, University of Georgia; Dr. K. L. Hatch, retired director of extension, Wisconsin; P. H. Ross, director, Arizona.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary extension fraternity, has a membership of 2,340. The requirement for membership is that an extension member must have been in the service 10 or more years. Chapters are organized in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Director Ross, of Arizona, is the grand director of the fraternity, and Madge J. Reese, of the Federal Extension Service, is the grand secretary-treasurer.

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## A Baby-Beef Banquet

A successful 4–H baby-beef club year was celebrated in Racine County, Wis., with a banquet, serving up the champion baby beef to 379 friends of the 4-H club. The county fair association bid in the champion baby beef, and the butchers, the hotel, and the women of the community contributed their services. The club members were guests, and the others paid $1 each for their dinner. The proceeds went to pay for the beef and other food, with some left over for the fair association to use in promoting club work next year. County Agent Polley reports so much enthusiasm that a carload of baby-beef calves has been distributed to club members for 1937.

## Planning the Office to Meet Its Activities Makes

# An Efficient Workroom

J. H. PUTNAM
County Agent
Franklin County, Mass.

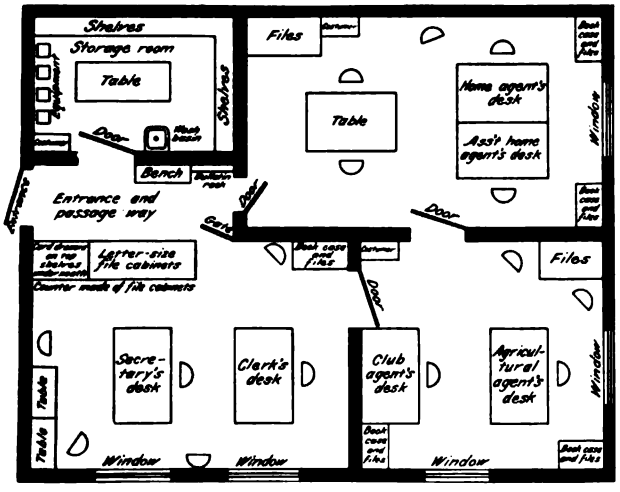
**Every office is a problem in itself. The size of the staff, the equipment on hand, and the amount of space available vary a great deal, but there are offices in which the work runs along smoothly and others where confusion reigns. The best offices are those that provide for the proper arrangement of equipment in relation to the work to be done. No perfect floor plan will fit all offices, but a study of the arrangement in some offices where the work moves along smoothly is often helpful. Such an office is that of Mr. Putnam, described in this story.**

FOR some 15 years, ever since extension work started, we had been housed in inadequate quarters in a business building and had been paying approximately $500 a year rent. Five or 6 years ago the county decided to build a new courthouse, and I suggested to my trustees that we ought to have an office in that new building rather than to pay rent in our present quarters. The county commissioners were approached on the proposition, and the architect found that he had an unassigned space in the basement. So it was appropriated for the county extension service.

### *Planning for Our Needs*

I sat down and talked with the architect and told him what we wanted, that we wanted a general office, an office for the two men, an office for the women, and a washroom and storage space. The architect proceeded to put in partitions so that we would have the three rooms and the storage room.

Then the equipment men started coming. Of course I had nothing to say about buying the equipment, but one man very kindly sat down and sketched plans for the office after I had outlined to him what I wanted. He also recommended good office equipment, and the larger share of the credit for our office equipment goes to him. Some time I'd like to find out who he really is and thank him personally, because his company didn't get the bid. The company which did get the contract for equipping the building was approached, and they provided equipment as near as possible like that which this other gentleman and I had outlined.




**The plan of the Franklin county office and three views of the interior show the convenient arrangement of offices and equipment.**

In addition to this arrangement, we have, across the hall, a good-sized room where we store material and which we also use for our addressograph and mimeograph equipment.

For meeting places, we have available several rooms in the building. The county commissioners' hearing room, which is the one we use most frequently, seats 40 persons, and on a pinch will take 50. The grand jury room, which we also can use, has a seating capacity of approximately 100. And there are one or two other rooms in the building which we have used when these others were occupied.

There is plenty of parking space in the rear of the building. Another convenience is that our offices are on the side with an entrance which is practically a private one. The street at the side of the building has unlimited parking, so everything has worked out to our convenience.

### *Convenience in Arrangement*

Anyone coming into the extension office is more or less barred off from the working

quarters by a high counter which is filled with bank files which open into the office. All of our pertinent information and copies of all our bulletins and mimeographed material which we have for distribution are in these files, so that if a customer comes into the office for information or a bulletin, the secretaries have that information or bulletin at their finger tips. If they wish to see any of the agents, there are plenty of chairs for waiting.

Another excellent feature is that the county agent and the club leader have four letter files and a bookcase on top which are within arm's length of their desks. In one corner of the same room are bank files 4 feet high and 4 feet long, in which they keep their personal material.

The office for the home demonstration agents is not quite so convenient, as it is the wrong shape and has only one window, whereas the men's office and the main office have two windows each.

The home demonstration office has a work table on which are displayed women's periodicals, and it has bank letter files 4 feet high and 6 feet long, with subject-matter books on top.

Extra supplies and extra bulletins are stored in the small storage space connected with the general offices or immediately across the corridor in the duplicating room. There is also an attractive wall rack for the display of timely bulletins.

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### Pay Half

Farmers in Echols County, Ga., are to be financially aided by the board of county commissioners in the purchase of purebred beef bulls. The commissioners will pay half the purchase price provided the farmers agree to eliminate scrub bulls as fast as possible and properly care for the new herd sire.

## Well-Laid Extension Plans Bring

# Power to Missouri Farms

A MILESTONE along the road to progress in Andrew County, Mo., has just been passed with the letting of the construction contract for 165 miles of electric lines early in January. This was no happenstance to the forward-looking citizens of the county who, with Wayne M. Sandage, county agent, have been working early and late for many months systematically evolving a plan to inform and interest every farmer in the advantages of electric power and the possibility of getting it.

It all began some time ago when an interest in the subject was manifested by a number of the farm leaders. The first step was a preliminary survey to determine the extent of general interest and the feasibility of attempting to develop a rural electrification project in Andrew County. This preliminary survey showed that about one-fourth of the 700 miles of road in the county served enough interested farmers to justify the expenditure of building a power line. This would make electric power available in about 700 farm homes.

The survey justified further effort. The first step in the actual development of the project was the selection of a county committee of 10, representing each township in the county. This committee recommended that a questionnaire survey be made to determine the locations where interest was concentrated. Newspaper publicity and township discussion meetings to talk over the rural electrification program paved the way for the questionnaire which was mailed to a county-wide list of farmers. Seven hundred farmers sent in replies. These individuals were located on a large county map as a guide for the location of routes.

Encouraged by the success of their efforts, the county rural electrification committee decided to conduct a more intensive campaign for the diffusion of information and to arouse a more complete expression of interest. A larger committee of approximately 150 persons representing the various school districts in the county was appointed. A big county-wide meeting was called. Representatives of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Extension Service explained the rural electrification program in detail to more than 500 farmers at this meeting.

The field seemed prepared and, following the canvass of school district leaders, 165 miles of proposed lines were mapped out with an average of 4.5 homes and 3.2 signed survey sheets per mile. This was then prepared in proper form and submitted to the Rural Electrification Administration.

While the project was being studied by the Administration in Washington, negotiations were begun with local utility companies for wholesale current. A satisfactory offer was made by the municipal plant at Cameron, Mo. This proposal was accepted by the county organization and forwarded to Washington for consideration. The contract was approved, and a tentative allotment for Andrew County was made, provided the 30-mile extension across De Kalb County to reach the plant at Cameron did not materially weaken the project.

A survey of this territory was made and a satisfactory route located. The project was then enlarged, and a formal allocation of $195,000 to build the line was made and the construction contract let in January.

To carry on, the Andrew County Consumers' Cooperative Association has been incorporated, and legal counsel and engineering services have been retained. The latest accomplishments of the association have been the obtaining of necessary franchises along county and State roads, the making of a final customers' survey, and a civil engineering survey.

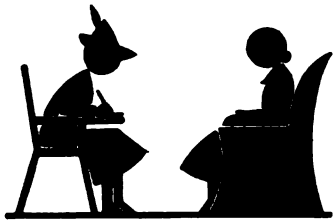
No wonder the citizens of Andrew County look to the future with interest and enthusiasm.

# Louisiana's New Extension Building

THE new agricultural extension building on the Louisiana State University campus at Baton Rouge was dedicated during the county agricultural and home demonstration agents' annual meeting the week of January 18. The two-story brick and reinforced concrete structure with basement was built as a joint project of the Works Progress Administration and the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service at a cost of approximately $164,000.

# 1937 Program Based on Facts

## Obtained in a State-Wide Survey By Mississippi Home Agents



HOME demonstration workers in Mississippi, under the direction of Kate Lee, acting State home demonstration agent, have gone about planning a program for 1937 in a very systematic way. The work was begun last May when a committee from the State force, supervised by the district agents, prepared a survey form to be used in getting adequate information on which to base a program.

### *Ferreting Out the Facts*

The questions concerned all farm families in the county, whether members of home demonstration clubs or not, and included data about both white people and Negroes. Information was needed on the number of tenants and owners, number on relief, girls of club age, average income, housing conditions, food supply, marketing facilities, and other data which would give a better picture of the actual situation. Each agent was given a supply of the blanks for her own county, and each district agent was to be responsible for all the county surveys in her district.

The method most commonly used, and the one found to be the most effective in getting the information, was to call together the county home demonstration council and train the members to make the survey in their own communities. This gave an opportunity to explain how the information would be used and gave the women of the county a better understanding of the need for such data in planning the year's work. Leaders thus trained worked diligently to complete their community surveys in time for the county program-planning meetings.

Good results were obtained in some counties by working through individual clubs, asking committees to be responsible for certain families. In other counties the surveys were mailed to people with a letter explaining the need for the information. Additional economic facts to complete the survey were obtained from the county agents, census data, land records, and other sources.

### *What the Facts Revealed*

The next step was summarizing the data by communities, counties, and districts. The summaries showed that too few people were being helped through extension organizations. A more closely coordinated extension program and more trained leaders willing to assume responsibility for county and community programs were needed. The farm income shown on the questionnaire was low, and there was a need for better systems of farm and home management, including record and account keeping, better housing, more carefully planned food supplies, better marketing facilities, more standard products for marketing, and better-planned home and community recreation.

### *Training Agents to Use Facts*

District meetings of all home demonstration agents and the State home demonstration staff were held in September 1936 with program planning for 1937 as the theme. The agents were given training in analyzing county conditions and in using the survey information. They studied such methods as contests, exhibits, and other special activities used in carrying on the regular extension program. Because of the need shown by the survey, special emphasis was placed on the use of leaders and the way to make extension teaching available to more people in the county.

Agents returned to their counties, analyzed more thoroughly the results of the survey, and held county-wide program-planning meetings in November. The president and secretary of every home demonstration club in the county, representatives of unorganized communities, 4–H club leaders, and major project leaders from each club were present at the meeting. Each county group had selected a major project either in nutrition, home management, poultry, clothing, marketing or food preservation earlier in the year, and these State specialists as well as the district agent attended the county planning meetings. The State 4–H leaders and women's organization specialist attended as many meetings as possible. The results of the surveys, together with other information relative to the major projects and that furnished by leaders, were presented and listed on a blackboard where all present could see them.

### *Planning the Program*

The general situations were discussed and problems named by the members of the group. Specific problems were selected to work on in 1937. Methods for solving these problems were discussed and objectives set for a long-time period and for immediate accomplishment.

There were in 1936 a total of 815 home demonstration clubs in Mississippi with 18,267 members, and 900 4–H clubs with 19,000 members. Home demonstration and 4–H leaders in the State have set as their goal for 1937 an increase in membership which will probably average 25 percent for the State at large. It is their purpose to place an organization within the reach of every community. Leaders are to be trained to hold some meetings without the agent and to sponsor the organization of new clubs.

There are 70 full-time home demonstration agents and 7 assistant agents doing work in unorganized counties in Mississippi. Program-planning meetings were held in all 70 counties with approximately 2,000 leaders attending.

A county committee representing the county council, major and minor project leaders, and 4–H leaders will assist the home demonstration agent in setting up monthly meetings to fit the county problems and objectives as outlined. Other committees will be named from the council to assume various responsibilities throughout the year. The council will also cooperate with the county farm bureau and other organizations to obtain their help in attaining the goals set.

# Using the Outlook as a Background

## Iowa Home Demonstration Agents Weave Economic Facts into Daily Work

Use of home-grown wheat to offset high prices was an Iowa outlook recommendation

NOT a colorful fringe but the warp thread—that is what Iowa home demonstration agents decided that the 1937 economic outlook information should be to the family living design. Woven in and out of the regular home-economics extension course, the warp will, they believe, help to hold securely in place the background of everyday practices which sets off the motif, "a happy family on every farm and the farm paying the bill."

### *New Plan Built on Experience*

Decision that the family outlook information could most effectively be presented by integrating it into home project work the year round grew out of group discussions of home agents and was approved by Mrs. Sarah Porter Ellis, State leader, and her staff. Experimental methods of last year, the first for presenting the farm family living outlook as such to rural women, were analyzed for successes and failures.

Iowa agents met a special barrier for their first outlook material in a severe winter and snow-blocked roads that wreaked havoc with meetings and training-school schedules. Response, however, of 19 county home demonstration agents to a questionnaire sent out in May 1935 indicated that 3,475 women had been reached during that winter with outlook information.

The questionnaire also obtained from agents ideas for improving the next year's State outlook conference. It was largely from suggestions in these reports that the 1937 family outlook conference plan was evolved, says Fannie A. Gannon, extension home management specialist, who was in charge.

In this year's conference home agents attended half-day general sessions with agricultural agents. Such subjects as the business situation, the public debt, new developments in Iowa cooperatives, population trends in Iowa, farm tenancy, agricultural planning, and land values were considered. This provided a background which gave consistency to the outlook from the standpoint of the family.

The other half days of the 4-day session were concentrated on the farm family living outlook, the time being divided between staff and off-the-campus speakers on assigned topics and group round tables, followed by summary discussions. Speakers discussed the following topics of significance to the agent and her homemakers.

Adaptation of the outlook to the home demonstration agent.

What farm women should know about credit.

Value of the home account to the farm business.

Value of household account to the home.

Is price competition to be restricted?

Chart material as a teaching device.

The food, clothing, and housing outlooks for Iowa were presented by specialists. They were adapted to spotted distribution of the increased farm income, due to ravages of drought and grasshoppers in southern and western counties.

### *Discussion Develops Program*

A part of each session was set aside for informal discussion by agents who met in groups of about 12. No pattern was given them except a set of questions designed to stimulate thinking and "to determine the value of the conference to yourself and to the farm people." Development of discussion from desultory, slightly forced conversation in the first round-table session of the conference to active searching for problem solutions was apparent. Among the "stimulation" questions were: What practical problems of the farm home will the outlook information help to solve? Have ways been suggested by which farm families may receive specific help in adjusting themselves to the present-day economic changes?

At the close of the daily 45-minute round table, the entire group reassembled and pooled round-table summaries under the leadership of a home demonstration agent who had circulated from group to group to determine the trend of conversation.

Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, chairman of the State committee of farm bureau women, who is a farm woman acutely concerned with her own family living problems, was asked to sit in on the conference and to suggest what she wanted the outlook to do for her and what help she wanted from the agent.

This method of sifting and searching evolved the plan of integrating economic information in regular home-economics extension courses which will be utilized by agents. Specialists were consulted by agents to determine means for integration. Foods and nutrition courses, for example, will emphasize, in addition to their regular subject matter, the canning of poultry culls to meet low protein supplies in some sections, importance of fruits and vegetables in the diet to counteract anticipated tendency of families in drought areas to buy only staples, increased use of home-produced foods to offset higher prices, and similar practices growing out of the 1937 outlook. Each agent will devise means for interweaving economic information on housing, clothing, and general family welfare outlook into her project.

Integration of outlook information also will be reflected in news and informative home-economics press releases during the year. The weekly home demonstration agent news service will feature desirable practices growing out of outlook information and will include more consumer information.

Another presentation method some agents plan to try out is a panel discussion on outlook subjects in community

*(Continued on page 31)*

# Older 4–H Club Members

## Work in County Service Club

SERVICE through leadership is the motto of the 50 older 4–H club boys and girls who are members of the Jones County (N. C.) Service Club. The club was organized in September 1934 with 38 charter members between the ages of 16 and 26. The purposes of the organization, as decided by the group, were to help themselves and to help others. They wanted to make the most of living, to be of the greatest service to their communities, and to better fit themselves to become leaders in 4–H clubs and farm and home organizations.

The first Wednesday of each month is the regular meeting day of the group. The first part of the evening is taken up with business, which is followed by a discussion of interests common to all the group; and, during the past 2 years, they have discussed good manners at home and abroad, grooming, great paintings, insurance, banking, taxation, A. A. A. soil conservation, and other topics equally educational and beneficial. The county agricultural and home demonstration agents have led some of the discussions, and others have been led by persons especially fitted to discuss the topic. Invariably, the club members enter the discussions with interest and enthusiasm.

Each of the monthly meetings closes with about an hour of good wholesome fun and recreation. "We have a better time than any other group of boys and girls in the county", was the way one member summed it up.

Many of the service club members are conducting regular 4–H demonstrations and have made outstanding records with poultry and corn. A number of the girls will enter the county dress revue.

"Not only are these boys and girls learning to make the most of living, but they also are rapidly learning to be of valuable assistance to the county agent and to me in carrying on the extension programs in the county", says Mary Emma Powell, the county home demonstration agent.

Proof of the club's real service and training is found in the offices of various county organizations that are held by members of the group. The secretary of the county council of home demonstration clubs, two home demonstration club presidents, two club secretaries, a district 4–H club chairman, a Sunday school superintendent, a district service club president, a clothing project leader, and four or five splendid junior 4–H club leaders have all been active members of the county service club.

# A Forestry Tour for Teachers

## Strengthens Conservation Program

UPPER Wisconsin is still somewhat pioneer in its setting and reaction. In 16 counties of this section county extension agents administer county forests from 2,700 to 200,000 acres in extent. The agents depend upon educational forces as the most effective adjunct of constructive administration. The initial set-up and continuing practice of the county agricultural extension administration in Wisconsin have been closely associated with the rural schools and the county normal schools; and the superintendents of schools are members, ex officio, of the county agricultural committees having the local administration of county extension work.

Realizing the importance of obtaining teacher cooperation in the conservation program, County Agent V. H. Quick, of Sawyer County, organized a teachers' forestry tour early in the school year when the autumn colors were at their height. The county superintendent of schools, the 4–H junior forester leader, the district forester, and the county agent accompanied the 68 rural school teachers who reported for the tour. All but nine of the rural teachers took the tour.

Each teacher was given a kit containing an outline of the tour program, bulletins on forestry conservation, the zoning ordinances which have proved so successful in Wisconsin, and other material which would be of use to them in teaching conservation in the schoolroom.

Ten stops were planned, each one bringing out some point in the value of forests to the county and the methods by which they are being conserved. A farmer with 80 acres of white pine explained his reasons for building the timber lot, told of its value as a shock absorber for depression years and of his delight in his work in the woods. From the top of the high fire tower, a vivid picture of the beauties of nature was seen. Other stops showed good and poor methods of forestry management, what was done to protect against fire and such diseases as blister rust, and finally each teacher planted a young pine tree properly. The tour ended at a C. C. C. camp where a meal was served, and the leaders of the tour spoke briefly of what they had seen.

"In this way, the public school system can be utilized to gain substantial public support for an essential feature of the conservation program. Such a long-time project must have the sober common sense of the people back of it. Education and interest can just about assure this", comments E. L. Luther, assistant county agent leader in Wisconsin.

## Farmers in the Making

*(Continued from page 19)*

farm and home practices, these couples are on their way to economic security through farming as a mode of living. The contrast to farming as a means of making money or as speculation was shown in the description of these farmsteads. The colonial father was the credit agency and the mother the home supervisor. In these cases the rehabilitation supervisors played these roles and at the same time brought the inspiration and information such as the United States Department of Agriculture and the home economics Extension Service furnished.

This set-up originated as an emergency measure, and the scope of work is limited by restricted funds for loans and employment of workers, but the methods can be used in all agricultural America through credit agencies, whether they be cooperatives, social-minded landlords, or parents in cooperation with the agricultural and home economics Extension Service. By this approach the prosperous will prosper; the margin can rise, and relief rolls may vanish. Then, surely, a more satisfying rural life can be lived by all.

# Short, Snappy, and Significant

A COLUMN of pithy sayings, bringing home old truths in just a little different way, has been maintained since 1927 as a feature of a Washington County, Tenn., weekly by County Agent Rosson, of Washington County. If has also been carried by one of the county dailies and other papers. County Agent Rosson says: "It has been a great deal of help in our work. Folks like to read something short and snappy, and I try to give them what they want." Following is an example of how he prepares his column.

### Around the Barn and in the Field

**County Agent**
**Raymond Rosson**

Is it true what they say about erosion?

• • •

An egg in November is worth two in May.

• • •

Hens and cows are rainy-day cash registers.

• • •

What kind of cows will the heifers be?

• • •

"My kingdom for a horse"; make it a brood mare.

• • •

If it won't hold water, it isn't very good dirt.

• • •

Do you sell graded eggs for a profit, or do you sell eggs?

• • •

If farms could choose their owners, would your farm choose you?

• • •

If the cows could talk, would they order timothy hay for breakfast?

• • •

"Go to grass" or grow to grass; it doesn't make much difference.

• • •

In the book of Successful Farming there are many clover leaves.

• • •

In the faces of men, women, and children we see good or bad land.

As plant food goes, so goes your profit.

• • •

Pity the farmer who has to buy potatoes this winter.

• • •

Worry is the rent you pay on the crops you do not produce.

• • •

Lime the farms, and grass won't grow in the city streets.

• • •

Was that your corn drill and reaper we saw in the weather the other day?

• • •

The scrub bull makes the best quality beef, when slaughtered under 3 months of age.

• • •

Gullies down a hillside are like the golfer's score—the more you get the less you got.

• • •

Let us endeavor so to farm that when we come to die even the soil will be sorry.

• • •

It takes 12 months and sometimes longer to correct a mistake on the farm. Be careful.

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## A Vote for Extension

In two Central States, Nebraska and North Dakota, the question of whether to make county appropriations for the employment of county extension agents was voted upon in many counties in the November election.

In Nebraska, 24 of the 26 counties voting on the question carried in favor of the appropriation with large majorities in many instances. In North Dakota, of the 28 counties voting, 27 favored county extension appropriations. "The total vote cast on the county-agent issue in North Dakota was large, indicating that practically all the voters in these counties expressed their opinions and that it was not a minority decision", reports Director Walster.

One of the factors which contributed to the favorable results at the polls in Nebraska, according to R. E. Holland, supervisor, programs and information, was the increase in opportunities presented through both the extension program and the agricultural conservation program for the agents to become acquainted with the farmers and farm families and their problems and to assist in their solution. A series of program-building conferences, in which all members of the county agricultural conservation committees took part, was another important factor, according to Mr. Holland.

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## New Extension Specialist

I. T. Bode, formerly conservationist with the Biological Survey, has been appointed the first wildlife specialist under the United States Extension Service. He will cooperate with the Survey and the State extension services in working out ways and means for making available information obtained by the Survey in its work of national wildlife administration.

Mr. Bode has been actively engaged in the organization of the cooperative wildlife research, demonstration, and educational projects under supervision of the Division of Wildlife Research of the Biological Survey at nine land-grant colleges. These research units were established during the past year and are located in widely distributed representative regions.

Mr. Bode holds the B. S. and M. A. degrees from Iowa State College and was extension forester in Iowa from 1921 to 1932. Before becoming conservationist for the survey a year and a half ago, Mr. Bode was chief executive of the Iowa Fish and Game Commission.

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## On Painting

In Knox County, Ind., the farmers have a cooperatively owned paint spray outfit. During 1936 the outfit was used by 37 farmers who painted 159 buildings and used approximately 1,139 gallons of paint.

## New Appointees Are Former County Agents

M. L. Wilson

H. L. Brown

THE new Under Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson, was one of the first two county agents hired in Montana. His territory was Custer County, 150 miles long and 150 miles wide. This area has since been divided into four counties. Later he became county agent leader in Montana and became widely known to farmers and to his fellow extension workers as "M. L."

Mr. Wilson has also been a tenant farmer in Nebraska, a homesteader in Montana, and a professor of agricultural economics at Montana State College. He has done research work on dry-farming practices, spent several months studying the economics of wheat production in Canada and in Europe and the wheat consumption possibilities in the Orient, and served as the head of the division of farm management and costs in the Department of Agriculture.

As the first wheat production administrator under the A. A. A., he was active in developing the early programs. Later he undertook the job of establishing and administering the subsistence homesteads division in the Department of the Interior, and on July 1, 1934, came back to the Department of Agriculture as Assistant Secretary. On January 1 he resigned to accept the appointment as Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown, comes from Georgia, where he has been director of extension work for the last 3½ years. Mr. Brown has just completed 20 years of work in the field of agricultural education, and his service has been continuous except for approximately 16 months during which time he served in the United States Navy. His first agricultural educational work was in the field of extension as scientific assistant in animal husbandry, then State agent in marketing. Later he served Fulton County as county agent for a period of 12½ years.

# Lespedeza Solves Pasture Problem

## in Payne County, Okla.

A REAL emergency existed in Payne County, Okla., in 1935. Facing a shortage of feed and food caused by the devastating drought, County Agent Word Cromwell, in cooperation with Sam B. Durham, specialist in charge of pastures and forage crops in Oklahoma, worked out a program of pasture improvement and greater production of food for home consumption.

Much of the Payne County soil, seriously eroded, was quite thin. Pastures were poor. In 5 years cattle had increased from 20,000 to 35,000 head. With a small quantity of feed available and the poor pastures overstocked, pasture improvement was plainly an immediate problem.

Mr. Cromwell urged the planting of oats as an early feed, with a resulting increase of 25 percent over the preceding year's crop. For later pasture he urged the raising of lespedeza. Through the helpful services of Mr. Durham and the cooperation of the relief organization, he distributed 20,000 pounds of lespedeza seed for demonstration purposes to farmers and club boys, allotting 10 to 100 pounds to each person. The applications far exceeded the supply.

As a second part of the county program, to increase food production for home consumption, Agent Cromwell carried on an intensive drive through 4–H clubs and committee and A. A. A. meetings for the growing of gardens. As a result, more than 90 percent of the farmers had gardens from which they preserved and stored vegetables for winter use.

More than 50 percent of the demonstrating farmers bought lespedeza seed for planting during 1936. So successful were some of the farmers with their lespedeza demonstrations that they bought extra cattle in order to take care of the pasture made by lespedeza. Some farmers made lespedeza hay, reporting that the cattle preferred it to alfalfa or prairie hay.

On many farms the only green pasture following the severe drought of 1935 was lespedeza. Even though it was not green all the time, it lived and furnished some pasture during the summer months. After the fall rains came it made splendid growth, providing more pasture and making an abundance of seed for reseeding. Most of the demonstrators left their lespedeza intact so that it might reseed itself and thereby give it a second trial for 1936.

During 1935, through the excellent work of Mr. Durham great interest was aroused in improvement of the pasture situation in Oklahoma, particularly relative to the tame grasses and legumes.

In cooperation with the Emergency Relief Administration, approximately 2,000,000 pounds of Korean lespedeza seed was distributed to farmers in the State. This made it possible to establish thousands of demonstrations. This project was the means of inducing farmers to purchase large quantities of other pasture seeds. To date, the pasture demonstrations are showing up wonderfully in all the counties.

County agents reported that 6,881 farmers planted legume pasture for the first time in 1935 and that 174,600 pounds of seed was handled through county exchanges. An average of approximately 3,000 acres in tame-grass pasture demonstrations per county was sown during the year. Tours and field meetings were held to publicize the demonstrations. Reports showed Korean lespedeza and yellow hop clover to be almost universally satisfactory.

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## Testing Results

Approximately 35,850 cows were on test in 91 dairy herd-improvement associations of Pennsylvania. The average milk production of cows in the State is slightly more than 5,000 pounds a year as compared with 8,347 pounds for cows belonging to association members.

## Successful Demonstration Wins Honors

A good demonstration, plus complete familiarity with the subject matter and an energetic presentation, won second place at the National Dairy Show for a Kansas pair of twins, 4–H club members of Jewell County.

The girls began their demonstration with a short dramatization in which a 6-foot bottle of milk played the star role. The milk bottle is an apartment house. The top floor is owned by Mr. Butterfat. The most important tenant on this floor is the Honorable Vitamin A and his family, consisting of his wife, Vitamin D, and Baby Vitamin E. (Vitamin A is necessary for rapid growth, prevents ophthalmia, and helps to build up resistance to colds and pneumonia. Vitamin D is needed in the diet of the child to prevent rickets. Vitamin E helps to insure normal reproduction.)

The lower floor, owned by Mr. Skimmed Milk, houses Gentleman Vitamin B, Father Vitamin G, Uncle Vitamin C, Mr. Protein, and the Mineral Brothers, Calcium, Phosphorus, and Iron. The twins explained that Vitamin B stimulates the appetite and promotes proper nerve function. Vitamin G promotes growth and is believed to favor early maturity and to delay the onset of old age. Vitamin C prevents scurvy, a deterioration of blood vessels, bones, and teeth. Protein is important in muscle and tissue building. The Mineral Brothers are specialists. Calcium is a specialist in the bone development of the body, particularly the teeth. He is assisted by his brother, Phosphorus, who aids in the development of good bones and teeth and helps to insure a stable nervous system. Brother Iron is present only in milk in small quantities.

# Why Join a 4–H Club?

### Illinois Studies 4–H Club Work and the Factors Influencing Membership

HAS club work increased the capabilities of members? Has it developed desirable personal qualities? Everyone has his opinion, but a committee of extension workers in Illinois has worked out a series of accurate tests and measurements to throw some new light on the subject. The committee was appointed by Dean Mumford in 1932 and has completed its first report on the selectivity of 4–H club work, which was written by D. E. Lindstrom, associate in rural sociology; and W. M. Dawson, assistant in animal husbandry.

The objects of club work were stated broadly as, first, to increase the capability of the boys and girls with reference partly to farm and home work and partly to citizenship in the farming community; and, secondly, to improve the personal characteristics of the boys and girls by developing or fostering desirable traits of character, social mindedness, honesty, and integrity. It was found impossible to measure all the points involved in this objective, but a system was found or devised to measure with some degree of accuracy the effectiveness of the training in some of them. The measurements given to the boys and girls were : Achievement tests to determine the degree to which boys or girls have acquired a knowledge of better farm and home practices; attitude tests to measure the attitude toward farm life; social-behavior tests to measure tendencies to take part in social functions; ascendance-submission tests, indicating probable ability for leadership and self-confidence; organization index (number of organizations belonged to and offices held); and prize index to indicate the extent to which the individual has won prizes and awards.

The tests and questionnaires were administered to 2,263 boys and girls in 60 communities in 6 counties. Of this group, 1,124 were club members, 277 former club members, and 862 nonclub members. Farm and home advisers of the Extension Service aided in assembling the groups at central points. Each club member who attended was asked to bring a friend, and in this way a nonmember group was available for checking against the influence of 4-H club work.

It appears from these data that young people, especially boys, are drawn into 4-H clubs in relatively greater numbers from homes enjoying the better economic and social advantages. It is suspected that this factor occurs with boys to a greater extent than with girls due to the greater cost of establishing a boys' project.

The size of the farm on which the family lives also affected the enrollment of boys but not that of the girls. Boys from the larger farms joined in relatively greater numbers than did those from small farms.

Boys and girls whose parents approved certain more desirable social activities were drawn in greater numbers than were those whose parents were less discriminating in their choice of social activities. There was some evidence that the clubs failed to hold the membership of this latter class.

Parental activity in organizations and social events seemed to indicate a higher enrollment from this type of environment. The sons and daughters of social and organization-conscious parents enrolled in relatively greater numbers.

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## Soil Blowing Stymied

This road, near Denton, Mont., was built in the fall of 1935 with generous ditches on both sides. On the side where the farm was not stripped, one winter of wind practically filled the ditch with top soil. The opposite side of the same road shown in the picture was next to a field which was strip farmed. The blowing was controlled, for the ditch is still there.

# Youth Administration Lends a Hand

TWO needs brought together by the initiative and vision of North Dakota workers are resulting in a fine opportunity for two groups of rural people according to Clara K. Dugan, extension agent, child development and family relations. In the first place, it was noted that in a number of rural communities there were girls eligible for certification on N. Y. A. projects but who had to remain at home instead of qualifying under the student-aid program. The N. Y. A. supervisors were anxious to work out some projects which would be vocational in nature and inspirational to the girls and which could be carried on in the home community.

At the same time, homemakers' clubs were facing the difficulty of how to adequately take care of the children below school age who had to come to the meetings with their mothers. The children missed their naps, found no suitable play equipment, and were inclined to be irritable. Naturally, the mothers were disturbed and the project leaders distracted in presenting the lessons to the clubs.

Putting their heads together on the problems, the N. Y. A., W. P. A., and extension workers developed a plan which called for the training of these girls to take care of children while the parents attended meetings of homemakers' clubs, the Farmers' Union, community, and P. T. A. meetings. The plan was first tried out in Ward County where 16 girls attended the first institute. Half of the girls had stopped their formal education at the eighth or ninth grade, but the training was made practical so that all could comprehend it.

The school was in session 5 days from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock at night. Each girl had actual experience in working with 40 children enrolled in the Minot W. P. A. nursery school. She made one piece of play equipment with a coping saw, selected and mounted two pictures suitable for story-telling purposes, made a scrapbook, and selected one magazine article for mounting in a scrapbook.

Each girl is required to work 44 hours each month. This time is spent in caring for children attending local community meetings, making a 10-piece kit of play equipment from apple boxes for the homemakers' clubs, and assembling a scrapbook of material pertaining to child development and family relations for use of members of the homemakers' clubs. When possible each girl will spend 1 day each month at the W. P. A. nursery school receiving further training in child care. Books pertaining to child management and child development will be lent from the W. P. A. and Miss Dugan's personal library with the requirement that the girl read one book per month. Each girl is expected to continue the work at least 6 months.

## Significance of Personal Contacts

*(Continued from page 17)*

program planning construed more or less separate and apart from the county program planning that extension organizations have been doing for 20 years or more, and a host of other activities affecting rural people.

### The Other Side of the Picture

The cooperation given some of these activities has been to the extent that the strictly educational extension functions have been sidetracked entirely, submerged, or made secondary to the work of the agency with which the Extension Service has been cooperating in administering. Furthermore, the cooperative contacts with so many of these activities have been so numerous that little or no time has remained for regular educational extension functions. Contacts with representatives of these agencies and conferences and meetings concerning cooperative work with them have confined county extension agents to their offices so that by far the greater proportion of the agents' time is spent in the office rather than in the field in contact with farmers and farm women, as was the case when extension work was beginning. Many extension workers, especially those employed in recent years, either do not know, or are inclined to forget, just what agricultural extension work has been created to do.

All these activities and the agencies created to direct them are distinctly meritorious in aiding rural life, and there is ample opportunity for development in their respective fields. No criticism of their work is intended.

### Keep up the Field Contacts

The strength and great usefulness of extension work have consisted in personal contacts by agents with farmers and farm women on their farms and in their homes in educational work. It has been the knowledge from these personal contacts that has made it possible for the Extension Service to be most helpful to the various agencies with which they are cooperating. Lack of time for these farm and farm-home contacts is going to make the extension worker less useful in extension work and less helpful in the work of the other agencies he is endeavoring to help. In other words, the extension worker or organization that neglects his regular extension functions will be in the position of the fellow who gets out on a limb and saws it off.

The continued usefulness and influence of an extension organization in contributing to the development of rural life is going to depend on maintaining and further developing and perfecting extension demonstration educational methods. This, of course, means that extension workers will find it necessary to better organize themselves and their offices, that they may aid and cooperate with other agencies affecting agriculture but, personally, may look after the regular demonstration work and keep up the field contacts.

## Using the Outlook as a Background

*(Continued from page 26)*

meetings. It was suggested that the older club boy and girl be reached with basic outlook information and that, in drawing of panels, this age group be represented.

Agents were agreed that presentation of a few facts at a time, graphically, simply, and practically, is essential. They also agreed that an increase in farm and household account books will raise the value of economic information to homemakers by giving them a basis from which to make plans for distributing expenditures and savings. A special project was outlined in which each home agent will help five homemakers to keep accounts which will be summarized by the Extension Service.

"The handwriting is on the wall for the home demonstration agent who does not have a broad concept of family living, not only psychologically and physiologically but economically", Dr. Paulena Nickell, resident home management head, told agents. "Your challenge in the next few years is twofold: to understand the necessary adjustment to changing economic and social conditions outside the home and to help the homemaker interpret on her own level the problems which she is facing."

## IN BRIEF • • •

### Added Farm Profits

Iowa has developed a farm-game-management project in which neighboring farmers organize a game-management association, controlling from 600 to 3,000 acres of land. This land is used for cooperative game management, and it is posted. Certain provisions are made for increasing the game, and the farmers sell permits to hunt which allow the hunters to shoot only the surplus. Through this effort a new source of farm income is created, and hunters are provided with more game.

• • •

### A Modern Pied Piper

To exterminate rats, which have been rapidly increasing during the last few years in Wood County, Wis., County Agent H. R. Lathrope, working with the local agricultural committee, waged a successful rat-control campaign. On a designated day, October 15, the county-wide slaughter was staged which resulted in a killing of approximately 75,000 rats. As rats migrate from one farm to another the campaign was conducted on a county-wide basis so that all farm homes and city properties infested with the vermin were treated with poison the same day. City dumps also were poisoned, which tremendously reduced the rat migration into city homes.

• • •

### 4–H Completions

During 1936, 2.4 percent more 4–H club boys and girls of Washington's 9,000 completed their club projects than in 1935, making a State average of 69.3 completions, announces Henry M. Walker State 4–H club agent.

Franklin County finished the year with a 100-percent completion record for the 65 projects started by the 58 club members of the county.

• • •

### Yield Increased

Many farmers of Las Animas County, Colo., will continue to list and plant crops on the contour in the future as a result of their listing of 65,460 acres of land in the county last spring in the emergency wind-erosion control program.

Fifty-eight of the 85 farmers who answered a questionnaire on the subject sent to them by County Agent Floyd E. Brown state they are going to continue to list or plant on the contour in future years.

Each man who took part in the listing work was asked to estimate what he felt the increased yield would be from contour listing and planting. The answers varied from 10 percent to 110 percent increase in yield. The average of all the answers was an increase of 54 percent.

• • •

### Building Survey

At the suggestion of County Agent D. L. McMillan, a rural building survey was made by the Sault Ste. Marie Evening News, showing the improvements made on farms of Chippewa County, Mich., during 1935. The survey indicates the greatest amount of building improvement made since 1926 and includes the building of 21 homes, 16 barns, 8 poultry houses, 13 garages, and 1 milk house; the installation of 6 water systems; the landscaping of 3 farmsteads; and the painting and repairing of 26 houses and 20 barns.

• • •

### Electrifying

The Rural Electrification Administration, during its first year of operation, allotted $35,728,178 for electric-line construction on 171 projects located in 20 States. Contracts were made for the construction of 6,109 miles of line. Nearly 1,500 miles of line have been energized, and more than 4,200 farm families are using electricity for the first time in performing the myriad of tasks which electricity can do for the farmer and the homemaker.

• • •

### Production Credit

The 1936 annual stockholders' meetings of the 552 production credit associations throughout the United States are scheduled through January and February. Local directors of agriculture's 250,000-member production credit system are elected at these meetings, and the farming and credit outlook for 1937 is discussed.

• • •

### Bulletins

Last year the United States Department of Agriculture distributed 4,379,297 printed bulletins. Of this number, 2,634,308 were requested of the Office of Information by the Extension Service to meet the requests of State and county extension workers.

## AMONG OURSELVES

MRS. ZILPHA FOSTER BRUCE, home demonstration agent in Kentucky from 1924 to 1935 and at present doing graduate work at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., was recently selected by the research committee of the extension division of the American Home Economics Association to make a study of "The Contribution of the Extension Housing Program to the Social Needs of Rural Families." The purpose of this study is to find out to what extent the housing program can contribute to the future social needs of rural families.

• • •

VICENTE MEDINA, extension coffee specialist in Puerto Rico, is spending a year on leave studying agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell University.

• • •

THOMAS A. COLEMAN, assistant director and county agent leader in Indiana, will be honored by the Indiana chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension organization, by having his portrait made in oil and placed in the State's agricultural hall of fame. Several other Indiana extension workers have been so honored. Mr. Coleman was in the assembly at the time the act establishing extension work in Indiana was passed, and he has been county agent leader in the State since the formation of the extension office.

• • •

VERNON S. PETERSON has been appointed an extension specialist in agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania State College. A graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, Mr. Peterson served 3 years in the same capacity at Iowa State College and later as State administrator for the Soil Conservation Service in Indiana. He succeeds Arthur W. Clyde, now associate professor of agricultural engineering at the college.

• • •

C. R. CROSBY, one of the oldest extension entomologists in point of service, died on January 11 at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Crosby was a leader in his field and has many fine achievements to his credit, among them the organization of a spray service for fruit growers which has proved of great value to New York State farmers.

# My Point of View

## Leadership Plan

The 1936 club organization in Polk County, Wis., when final check was made, consisted of 41 clubs, well distributed throughout the county, in which were enrolled 885 boys and girls receiving training in 1,122 projects and being guided in their activities by 122 local leaders.

The success of club work is dependent in a very large measure on the local leaders of each club. To lead a club in the activities of its choice, as well as to act as instructor in 8 or 12 different projects ranging from dairy cattle to clothing is a mammoth job for any one leader. We have some who are doing all this and with success. Perhaps a better plan, however, is the one proposed to the clubs at the time they reorganized early in the year, under which each club would have a general leader or adviser, and in addition there would be a leader for each of the various projects. The leader for the dairy project, for example, would be a successful dairyman interested in young people. This plan has been adopted by almost all of the 41 clubs. I am confident that it will not only relieve the overburdened shoulders of the single leader, but it will promote better project work as well. It is anticipated that this plan will be continued and gradually enlarged upon by the clubs.—*L. A. Lamphere, county agricultural agent, Polk County, Wis.*

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## To Be or Not To Be Farmers

I have given the mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Do We Want To Be Farmers?" a try-out in the Johnston County 4-H Service Club of about 35 members. Last week the group met and, after their regular program, without warning or preparation, was divided into two sections. One section represented the boys and girls who wanted to go to the city and the other those who wanted to remain on the farm.

The enthusiasm with which these club boys and girls discussed the subject was rather surprising. There was hardly a point in the subject matter outlined that was not covered in the discussion. To my surprise, every member of the group took an active part.

The question was then put up to them whether or not they thought they would like to continue the discussion as outlined in the pamphlet. The vote was unanimous in favor of doing so for their next five monthly meetings.

As an experiment I took up the question of having these discussions in the 4-H clubs of the county. We have about 1,000 members in 14 clubs. The superintendent of the schools has agreed to have his principals select a teacher in each school to act as discussion leader and have all the older 4-H club members, and probably some of the other young people, take part. We have two 4-H club agents for the boys and one for the girls in the county, who will also give assistance.—*E. W. Gaither, district agent, North Carolina.*

• • •

## All to the Good

Some have raised the question as to what effect the help given by the agricultural agents and Extension Service to the A. A. A. and agricultural conservation and emergency programs has had on the work within the county. Speaking for my county, I believe that it has helped rather than hurt. In a few cases, I know of men who used to cooperate with the agent's office that have been bitterly opposed to the farm programs, and so we do not see so much of them as formerly. However, I believe that on regular extension work they will still help if called upon. On the other hand, the farm programs have brought many farmers into contact with the office whom we never had reached before. These programs gave us an opportunity to present much outlook and economic information and to get on a basis of more county-wide educational and advisory work instead of so much personal-service work. These programs also, through the community committees, have developed leadership all over the county that we can rely upon. They have given us an opportunity to know who the men are in whom the various communities have faith and with whom they will cooperate.

I believe that the general feeling among the businessmen of my county is much more favorable to extension work now. The help given in the emergencies of drought and pests and in other ways has reacted to the benefit of the businessmen.

The efficient handling of railroad drought rate certificates, Government feed and seed loans, A. A. A., resettlement, debt adjustment, pest control, and all the rest by the agent's office has shown that there is a need and a place for an agriculturally trained man in each county to head up these activities and that they can be administered more economically that way.—*H. Paul Cook, county agricultural agent, Hamilton County, Nebr.*

• • •

## Problems to be Solved

The solution of a problem or problems is the secret of good extension. Many times the problem involves years of constant hammering on one or two ideas until the masses see your point of view and do something about it. When the problem is solved, there comes an elation and satisfaction of spirit and mind to the one who constantly and patiently keeps on the job. He also is the one who lives on into immortality.

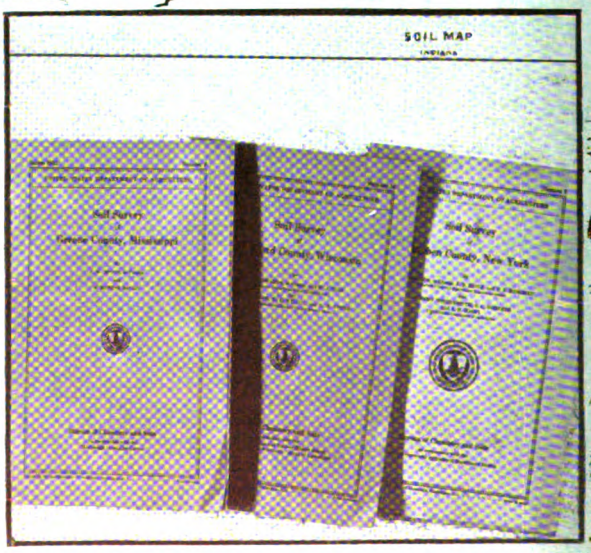
I am convinced that a specialist on the philosophy of rural living, with all its beauty, its wholesome relationships and contacts with life in every phase, should be a part of the Extension Service program. If we neglect this, we are losing some of the most worth-while aspects of the entire program.

There are problems to solve in better farm practices. There are problems in soil erosion. There are problems in economics. But the greatest problem is the *farmer himself.* Let's inspire him to think on community, State, and national problems. Help him to see that by losing himself in the interest of all he saves himself. Teach him that man lives not by feathering his own nest alone but by every word, act, and attitude that he takes toward the things designed to help him. Show him that he cannot live alone in a complicated social structure like ours but must work in groups, that a more abundant life may be had for all. This not only applies to economics, but it is the keynote to the solution of every farm problem.—*George W. Sidwell, county agricultural agent, Edwards County, Kans.*

# SOIL MAPS FOR PLANNING FARM OPERATIONS

*DOES THE SOIL* need drainage? Lime? Can it grow alfalfa? Bright leaf tobacco? Is it likely to wash? . . . Each successful farmer must answer these and hundreds of other questions about his soil. Soil survey maps and reports are to help him do that very thing. They show the soil on each field, its origin, the character of the surface soil and of the subsoil, its fitness for crops, and the best methods of management. . . . Each report contains a description of the climate and other features affecting the agriculture of the region, and a brief history of the development of farming in the area.

The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in cooperation with State organizations, is conducting soil research and detailed soil mapping of millions of acres annually covering many counties. *Has your county been surveyed? Inquire.*




SOIL SURVEY DIVISION
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS
*U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

**IN QUEST OF FARM SECURITY**
*by Secretary Wallace*

**HELPING LOW-INCOME FARMERS**
*by County Agent H. G. Seyforth*

**CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT**
*by C. B. Smith*

**AGENTS SPEED AID IN FLOOD CRISIS**

**Vol. 8 No. 3** **March 1937**

# 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 . . .

**LOOKING TO THE FUTURE,** we find several articles scheduled for April which seem worthy of the extension workers' attention.

• • •

**IN THE LONG RUN.** What does extension work actually accomplish in a county over the years? This is the question County Agent Jesse Wood set himself to study by examining from every possible angle the 14 years of potato-improvement clubs in Martin County, Indiana. He unearthed some interesting facts.

• • •

**BANG'S DISEASE.** Agents in dairy counties will welcome two stories on this current problem. The results of a 5-year demonstration in the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis in Del Norte County, California, will be reported by Kenneth G. McKay, extension veterinarian, and County Agent H. R. Noble will describe an educational campaign which brought in 1,000 applications for the Bang's disease test in 10 days.

• • •

**DISCUSSION.** Testing the popularity of Minnesota discussion meetings with a questionnaire to leaders showed that 98 percent declared them worth while. The opinions of the leaders on various phases of the discussion group activity will be discussed by D. C. Dvoracek, marketing specialist in Minnesota.

• • •

**PROFESSIONAL.** "The Extension Job and What it Requires" is the title of an article by Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of Extension Work. With the expected increase in personnel and work this is a very pertinent subject to all extension workers.

## On the Calendar

American Institute of Nutrition, Memphis, Tenn., April 21–24.

Convention Montana Stock Growers Association, Bozeman, Mont., May 19–20.

National Conference of Social Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., May 23–29.

American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, Mo., June 21–25.

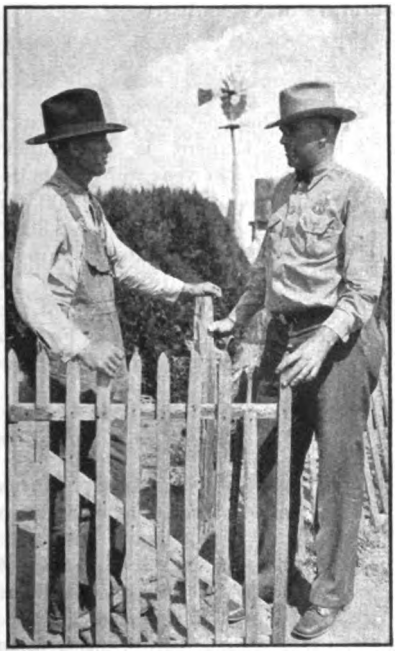
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., June 21–26.

National Education Association, Detroit, Mich., June 27–July 1.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup.. Editor

# CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT



C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

IN TALKING or writing on things agricultural or rural, especially where information or action in these fields is wanted, the appeal, whether from Government or industry or the press, almost invariably closes with the words, "Consult your county agent."

●

WITHIN 25 YEARS, the county agent has risen from an almost unknown factor in rural affairs to a place of commanding importance. Looked upon at the outset as a theorist and impractical, county agents—both men and women—have come to be the trusted counselor and guide to more than four million farm people. County agents have risen to this position, not because they have something to sell or a theory to teach, but because they help farmers increase their incomes and get more out of life.

COUNTY AGENTS have grown strong because they carry honest, unbiased, and, as far as they know, accurate information to the people they serve. They have grown strong because they carry sympathy and hope to rural people and point the better way. They have grown strong because they help rural people to develop themselves through counseling together, through analyzing local, county, State, and national situations, and through cooperating with Government in doing something about them.

●

THEY HAVE GROWN STRONG because, in carrying on their work, they help rural people to see larger, think more deeply, and act in the light of facts which farm people themselves help gather and help interpret. County agents encourage the open mind. That is perhaps their largest accomplishment.

●

THE MAN, who looked askance at county agents 25 years ago, seldom undertakes any large matter affecting either his farming or his home today without consulting his county agent. County agents have become an influence in rural life on a par with the great inventor, the great teacher, or the press. They are comparable to the great statesman. The county agricultural agent or the home demonstration agent is recognized as one who knows what to do about local problems or can find out and then do something about them.

●

MAY THE PHRASE "Consult your county agent" continue to grow in significance.



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# In Quest of Farm Security

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

**To establish security of occupancy and a policy of conservation on our rented farms in the place of instability and waste will be to achieve a national ideal that has impelled the hearts of the American people since the beginning of the Nation. It demands the full and united support of a whole people.—*Secretary Wallace.***

IN THE late afternoon of the last day of the old year, President Roosevelt signed an Executive order putting the Resettlement Administration into the Department of Agriculture. As a part of our Department, it might be well if together we looked a little more closely at an important phase of the work of this organization to discover in a national way what it has done and what it can do.

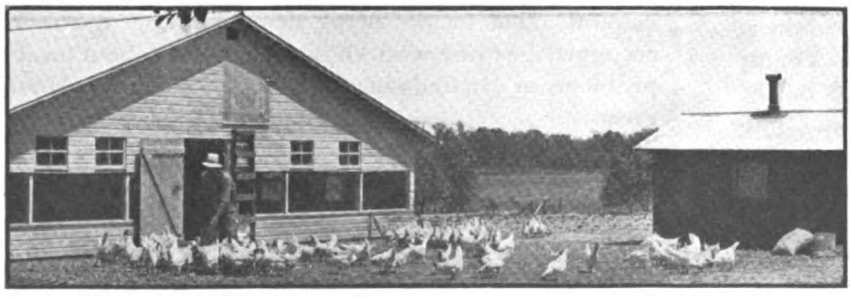
In the first place, it would have been better if this work had been given a name more accurately describing it—Farm Security Administration, or the Tenant Security Administration, or something like that. The title, Resettlement, suggests that families are to be picked up here and moved over there, then moved around some place else. This was never contemplated. The only people moved were those who desired to be moved. The majority of these people are being located on individual farms rather than in organized rural communities.

The most important thing about Rural Resettlement is the supervised loans which last year were made on a 5 percent interest basis to 300,000 farm families. But in addition to these 300,000, another 520,000 farm families are being helped by grants and feed loans. These last are emergency cases, most of them resulting from the drought. From a long-time point of view the 300,000 cases are more important.

### *On the Road Upward*

In the vast majority of these cases, the man rented his farm in the ordinary way from the ordinary landlord. The Government lends him perhaps $300 to buy a mule and enough tools to put in a crop and enough groceries and feed to see him through until the crop is made. Ordinarily in the South in the past, men of this sort at the very bottom of the heap found it necessary, in order to get a start at farming, to pay an interest charge either directly or indirectly of from 20 percent to 35 percent. Now they pay only 5 percent, and they are very grateful. They have been expected to pay back this fall and winter that part of their money which was used to buy feed and groceries, and, in those sections of the

(*Continued on page 36*)



**A long stride toward farm security was taken by this Missouri farmer, pictured with his family at the top of the page, who qualified for a rehabilitation loan. With the borrowed money he built this Missouri type laying house and bought 400 hens. Since then he has sold $600 worth of eggs and bought 500 additional chicks to raise. (Pictures by Rural Resettlement Administration.)**

# Helping Low-Income Farmers

H. G. SEYFORTH

County Agent, Pierce County, Wis.


## Extension and Rural Rehabilitation Develop Joint Program in Pierce County, Wis.

EXTENSION agents have sometimes been reproached for not helping more of the lower-income farmers. Maybe this is because farmers of this class have never been financially able to carry on some of the better farm-management practices. At any rate, since the advent of the rehabilitation loan, we have worked out in Pierce County a joint program which has given many farmers the opportunity of reestablishing themselves.

### *Working Relationship Established*

When the rural rehabilitation program was inaugurated, a memorandum agreement was drawn up between Dr. R. G. Tugwell, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, and Dr. C. W. Warburton, in charge of the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, whereby a working relationship was established between the Resettlement Administration and the Extension Service. In view of this agreement, Edna M. Langseth, the home agent, R. H. Hanson, the rural rehabilitation supervisor, H. L. Shanks, the assistant supervisor, and I worked out a program of cooperation to help low-income farmers to become self-supporting.

Rural rehabilitation loans have been made to 50 farmers in Pierce County who lost their farms on account of the depression and drought and to young farmers who are starting out and need some financial help. To most of these farmers money was loaned for the purpose of purchasing livestock and machinery. Rehabilitation loans are made only to worthy low-income farm families who are unable to obtain the necessary credit elsewhere.

Before the loan was made, the county agent and rural rehabilitation supervisor talked over with the client the possibilities he had in making a reasonable labor income on the farm he was planning to rent or buy. If it looked reasonable, the rural rehabilitation supervisor would make out the farm plan, showing inventory of farm income, expenditures for farm operations, and a budget for family needs.

In order to increase income, livestock units are added, provided sufficient feed can be supplied from this farm for such additional livestock. To make more feed available on the farm, alfalfa, sweetclover, and soybean seeds are sown, and lime is provided to insure proper growing conditions for these crops. These loans are repaid over a period not to exceed 5 years. Repayments are derived from cream-check assignments, cash crops, or sale of livestock.

Through this program, the Extension Service is helping farmers to establish healthy and profitable herds of cattle by having all herds tested for Bang's disease and butterfat production. All clients are keeping farm accounts in order that they may improve the business operations of the farm and household. Suggestions are made regarding a poultry program, as it is a good practice to have a poultry flock on every farm. Effort is being made to have a diversified crop program in order that plenty of feed for all livestock can be raised on the farm. Also, every farm family is being urged to raise a garden. In many cases, the adjustment of debts is essential before a farmer can be loaned money.

The home demonstration agent has worked out a program for the rural rehabilitation women. This program includes personal assistance on food preservation, clothing, and other problems, and participation in regular homemakers' clubs. The desired results are accomplished by demonstrations, home visits, circular letters, and bulletins. Many of these women are members of homemakers' clubs, and more will be members this year. It is the plan to teach all these women to keep home accounts.

In helping these low-income farm families, the following factors are suggested through the 500 farm-management records kept by farmers in the county in the past few years: (1) plenty of crop land; (2) a good dairy herd; (3) flock of poultry; (4) some hogs on every farm; (5) sheep for rough land; (6) 20 percent of cropland in alfalfa.

### *Combined Program is Popular*

The farmer clients and other citizens of the county seem pleased with the combined program. Their attitude is shown by the following comments:

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the wonderful help you have given me and my family. It is now hard for me to realize that only a few short months ago my family and I were facing hunger and cold, but with the splendid start you have given us we can now look to the future full of hope and promise. To me the Resettlement Administration means the difference between

(*Continued on page 36*)

## In Quest of Farm Security

(*Continued from page 34*)

country where the weather was favorable, they have been very conscientious in their repayment.

The outstanding thing about the rehabilitation loan, in my opinion, is not the lending of the money at 5 percent interest, but the guidance and stimulation which are given to the borrowing farmers by the county supervisor and the home supervisor. The Government is definitely going to those at the bottom of the heap and trying by supervision and encouragement to get them started on the road upward.

### *The Need for Action*

I realize, of course, that there are many well-to-do people, both on the farms and in town, who raise the question as to why the Federal Government should do anything for these people. My answer to this is that in proportion to the population, there are just as many farm people unemployed and just as many farm people in the relief category, especially after a year of great drought, as in the towns and cities. Previous to the depression, many of these people who are now stranded out in the country worked in town. Farmers comprising over 23 percent of the population have had to carry more than their fair share of the relief load. Furthermore, it is possible for the Government, by far less expenditure per family than in town, to get these poor people started back on the road to self-respect. This is more economical than relief. A dollar used in making a supervised loan in the country makes this family self-supporting and most of it will finally be repaid to the Federal Treasury.

One of the big reasons why the Government should take a big interest in the farmers at the bottom of the heap is that the Government is responsible to a considerable extent for these farmers being in such unusual trouble. Year after year the State and Federal Governments have spent millions of dollars to discover more scientific methods of producing farm products. Other millions of Federal and State money have been spent to carry to the top one-third of the farmers that which has been learned. As a result the top one-third of the farmers, most of whom were raised in good homes, and who were given a head start in the world with a little capital and who have the good fortune to be on the richer land or larger farms, are able to produce about five times as much per man as the bottom one-third of the farmers, most of whom were raised under poverty-stricken conditions, or who have bad health or who live on small farms or farms with poor land. In the days before scientific farming and county agents, there was not nearly so much difference between the top farmers and the bottom farmers. But today, largely as a result of governmental experimentation and education utilized chiefly by the top one-third of the farmers, the men at the top have a terrific competitive advantage over the men at the bottom.

### *An Important Problem*

The problem is to cultivate in these people the feeling that they really have a chance, but not the feeling that they must lean on the county supervisor or the Government for everything. The supervision is necessary at first, but sooner or later they must be weaned or graduated. It is right that the Government should give these people every proper opportunity to make responsible citizens out of themselves, but it would be a serious mistake for the Government to coddle them into a feeling of dependence. The Resettlement Administration has therefore looked on its loan clients in much the same way as a college looks on students going through school. Some of the students are very bright and can graduate in a couple of years. Others must be sent away for the sake of the morals of the college, but the great majority graduate in about 4 years.

### *Approach to Tenancy Question*

I am wondering if the supervised loan policy of the Resettlement Administration isn't one of the best ways of approaching the tenancy problem over large sections of the United States. Many tenants in the United States do not have the training at the present time to take care of a farm properly if it were given to them tomorrow free of mortgage. Moreover, it isn't likely that at any time in the near future the Government can furnish enough money to enable any large percentage of the tenants to become landowners. But the tenants can be started upward, first toward tenant security, then if they are men of real capacity, toward landownership. From the standpoint of commercial farming, those tenant farmers on the smaller farms and the poorer land will never be an important factor in increasing production for market. But most of these tenants have children who are just as good as anyone else's children, provided they are properly fed, properly trained and given adequate protection against disease. There are many millions of these children, and in all fairness the Government must use some of the power of its scientific research and its educational facilities to make sure that they are given a better chance.

There are many other important features of the Resettlement Administration, such as housing projects, farm-debt adjustment, and retirement of substandard land, but the most important is the effort made through rehabilitation loans to solve the problems of the less fortunate people who have never had a real chance and whose children, if they do not have a chance, will create the gravest problems for our children.

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## Helping Low-Income Farmers

(*Continued from page 35*)

failure and despair and success and happiness. Once again I can be glad to be alive and proud of my country."

"My farming and living conditions have been improved 50 percent through this loan. If it had not been for this loan, I would have had to give up the farm and look for other employment elsewhere."

"I believe that if these people had not got help through the rural rehabilitation, they would have been a burden to the township. We have a few more who need it and hope it will be continued."

The program, up to the present time, has demonstrated that farmers are not seeking direct relief but do appreciate the assistance available through rural rehabilitation and are glad to repay their loans in conformity with the farm plans that are worked out for them.

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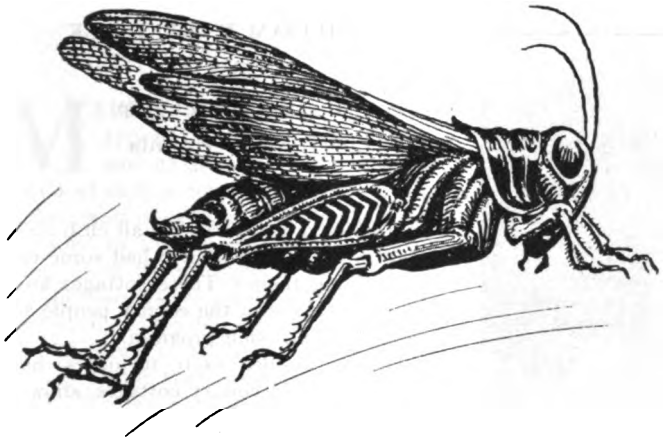
## From Farms and 4–H Clubs

More than four-fifths of all the students coming from farms and enrolling in agriculture or home economics at Iowa State College are former 4–H club members. Of all the students enrolled in the college, 1,021, or approximately 21 percent, are former club members.

# Turkeys Versus Grasshoppers

## Heavy Grasshopper Damage Leads to Profitable Turkey Growing



C. A. HENDERSON
County Agent,
Klamath County, Oreg.

THE USE of turkeys for the control of grasshoppers was first considered in Klamath County about 6 years ago. The Klamath Basin, comprising practically all of Klamath County, Oreg., and the northern portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., had long been subject to heavy grasshopper infestations, particularly on high mountain meadowland and on reclaimed lake bottoms. For many years tremendous infestations took place annually in this district on Tule Lake, Upper Klamath Marsh, Wood River Valley, Lower Klamath Lake, and other smaller valleys.

### *Hoppers Take Their Toll*

The situation was so serious from 1920 to 1930 that many thousands of dollars were spent annually by landowners, the counties involved, and the States of Oregon and California, with some assistance from the Federal Government. In the early years of this decade the annual crop loss was estimated at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Poisoning was the main weapon of defense, and millions of pounds of poison bran mash were mixed and spread over the infested areas. In 1931 a total of more than $48,000 was expended for control operations, with 210,000 acres of land treated that year. By this means grasshoppers were held in check, and crop loss was kept to a minimum.

Under these conditions, the growing of turkeys as a control measure seemed worthy of consideration. The first 2 years, turkeys ranged on grasshopper-infested lands were observed closely, and it seemed possible that if there were enough turkeys, the tremendous cost of controlling these insect pests might be turned to profit. With this in mind, in 1933 two men operating turkeys in Colorado were induced to bring them to Klamath, and 5,800 turkeys were raised on the grasshopper-infested lands that year. While results were not outstanding, this experiment indicated that turkeys were of major importance in grasshopper control and could be handled at a profit.

Several large landowners were called together and the matter thoroughly discussed, resulting in the establishment of a small, cheaply constructed brooder in 1934. A total of approximately 15,000 poults were brooded and ranged that year, with good results. The enterprise carried itself and returned a slight profit to the owners while poisoning operations were decreased that year.

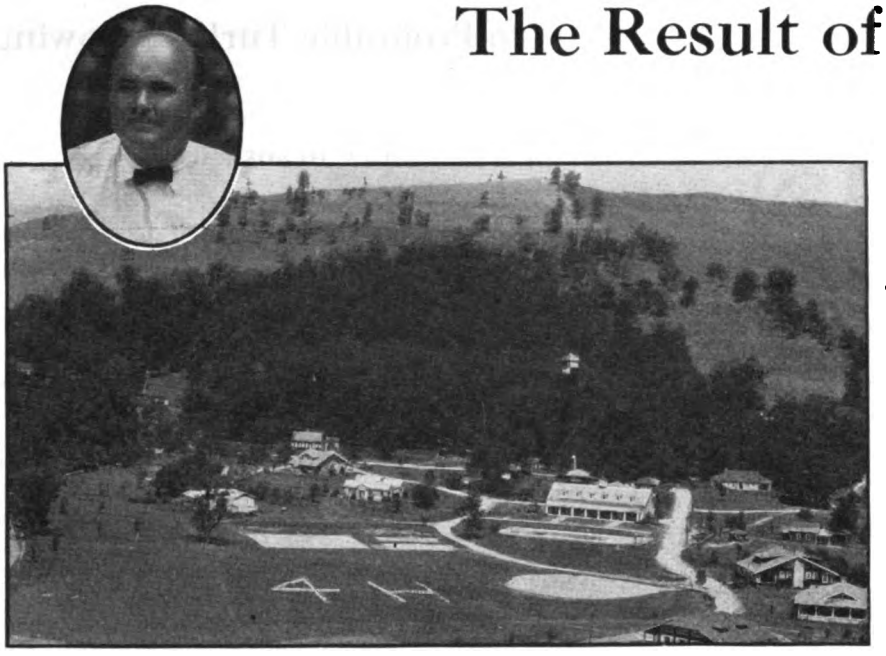
In 1935, these landowners built a large modern brooder and brooded out about 35,000 poults. Other landowners became interested and purchased another 6,000 or 7,000 poults from other brooding establishments outside the county, so that a total of about 45,000 turkeys were ranged on grasshopper lands that year. The original growers formed a marketing organization and pooled their turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas markets, shipping several carloads to the markets of the Atlantic seaboard. The venture was successful, and the brooding plant was practically paid for with the first year's operations.

(*Continued on page 42*)

## A Place in the Extension Program

## For West Virginia's State 4–H Camp Is

# The Result of Larger Service



**WILLIAM H. KENDRICK**
**Director**
**State 4–H Camp**
**West Virginia**

TRAINING approximately 45,000 rural and urban leaders is a job which will contribute much to the success of any Extension Service program. It is a job which may look almost impossible, yet in West Virginia at the State 4–H camp we have accomplished that task during the past 17 years. Many of those attending the first State camps are still actively leading groups in their respective communities. Some are county extension workers better fitted for their work through the leadership training offered at State 4–H camp. Many have been connected with extension groups in other States, and still others have entered widely diversified fields of leadership.

Early in the development of the State 4–H camp, we realized that the support of widely interested groups would prove invaluable in building the camp and in strengthening the interest in agricultural programs. Indeed the interest of extension and other groups was assured before there was any material evidence of the camp itself. I have on my desk a scrapbook of camp pictures. They were of just anybody's camp. It was my "sales" book. If boys and girls who were able to pay large fees could have such opportunities, why should others be denied? If city boys and girls had health camps, recreation camps, and educational camps, country boys and girls should be afforded the same opportunities. That little book traveled all over West Virginia, and men and women, boys and girls in all walks of life saw it and heard our "sales talk." The legislature passed the law establishing the camp without a single dissenting vote.

That first year we had time and facilities for only 4–H club boys and girls. We had a temporary dining hall and three small buildings on 5 acres of ground that had been given to us. It was said by the owner after looking at the "sales" book, "If that is what you want it for, you may have the 5 acres." Then a local business group gave 30 acres of land; the State erected an assembly hall; and two counties built cottages.

### *County Cottages Built*

The 4–H organization of the county in which the camp is located decided that they should have a home at the camp. The 4–H boys and girls raised a part of the money; generous people made donations, and the county court added enough to build the $7,000 Lewis County cottage. It was the first of 12 county cottages that have been constructed to date, ranging in cost from $3,000 to $18,000. A new one has just been finished by Braxton County, and the prospects are bright for the starting of two more. They are truly the State 4–H camp homes of 4–H boys and girls, for all club members in the counties have had some part in building them. These cottages are a direct tie between the county people and the State extension program.

Others besides club members have helped to build county cottages, showing that the diversified interests in the camp have been maintained. In one county the Kiwanis Club gave the roof, a woman's organization gave the chimney and fireplace, the Rotary Club gave the floor, 4–H clubs used many methods of raising money, contractors gave time, labor, and equipment, and the county has a fine permanent camp home as a result of their united efforts.

The State has likewise contributed generously to the camp's equipment with a $45,000 "Mount Vernon" dining hall, an assembly hall, bathhouses, craft shops, sand and gravel for a swimming pool, water and sewage plants, and other necessary camp structures and equipment. A fine new auditorium is being planned.

Commercial concerns have donated materials—crushed limestone for roads, cut limestone for the director's cottage, lumber for the county cottages, farm and camp equipment—and railroads have given free transportation for carloads of donated material.

### *Serves Whole State*

Now the camp stands as a 4–H shrine for West Virginia's boys and girls. After 17 years of effort that has really been cooperative, with a camp site of 523 acres and property, buildings, and equipment valued at almost a million dollars, it is serving all of West Virginia. Started as a 4–H camp, it has grown to encompass groups in many walks of life and is used from May to October.

(*Continued on page 44*)

## Heads Together, Research and Extension Show New York Growers

# How to Treat Potatoes Right

**Research studies at the New York State College of Agriculture showed that mechanical injury was seriously cutting down the profit on potatoes. The facts were given to the growers by extension agents and by specialists, and considerable progress was made in reducing tuber injury, according to this article by E. V. Hardenburg, vegetable gardening extension specialist.**

MECHANICAL injury of various types is not only common but serious in most stocks of potatoes sold in this country. Much of this is the result of careless digging, but more is added in the processes of subsequent handling in the channels of trade. During the harvest season of 1931 and 1932, field studies of tuber defects were made on 238 farms in 15 New York counties. It was found that an average of more than 13 percent of all tubers dug were mechanically injured in the digging process alone. Nine percent of this total was bruising. The survey showed clearly that most of this injury was due to one or more of three factors; namely, (1) too little soil carried on the digger chain, (2) too much speed and agitation of the digger chain, and (3) too much drop from the elevator onto the rear attachment.

Subsequently, a study of consumers' preference in the Cleveland potato market was made by the New York State College of Agriculture in March 1936. Analyses of 143 samples of potatoes from 7 States as purchased by consumers revealed the startling fact that only 11 percent of these samples graded No. 1 or better, whereas more than 40 percent graded culls. Of all the defects contributing to this poor record of market quality, bruising alone was responsible for 42.7 percent. Stimulated by these facts, plans were made to hold potato-digging demonstrations in the field during the fall of 1936. The procedure and results appear to have been very satisfactory.

Circular letters calling attention to the seriousness of the problem, the economy involved in conserving market quality, and the method suggested for staging the demonstrations were prepared. These were sent to the county agricultural agents in all potato counties. In spite of the difficulty of scheduling such demonstrations to fit the growers' harvesting plans, the response was excellent. Demonstrations were held on 10 farms in 5 counties and attended by a total of 287 farmers. In each county the agent publicized the meetings well and arranged to have at least two different makes of diggers available for the demonstration.

The procedure was usually as follows: Results of the field surveys of 1931 and 1932 were reviewed to show the nature of the problem and the importance of doing something to solve it. Secondly, the prevalence of mechanical injury in the potatoes bought by the consumers in Cleveland was pointed out. Then followed a discussion by a representative of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of various ways of adjusting, padding, equipping, and operating the diggers to reduce bruising to a minimum. Each digger was then operated in various ways and counts of mechanical injuries made as a measure of results.

Without exception, injury was reduced as a result of adjustments made. Among the methods observed were the use of continuous apron compared with use of rear attachment; padding of shaker bars compared with those with no padding; high and intermediate speed with slow speed; digger point set deep with same set shallow; rear apron with and without outside rear drive chain; loose chain with tight chain; and digger equipped with and without agitators. The effectiveness of these demonstrations was enhanced by the fact that it was always possible to reduce tuber injury without additional cost to the grower and with whatever make of digger he now operates. It is planned to use these demonstrations on a more extensive scale next year.

This potato-digging demonstration showed that ample horsepower and slow speed reduced the bruising to 1 percent.

# More and More Terraces

The grader and cat in operation.

**Rusk County, Tex., is working on a long-time program to control surface erosion. With the help of the soil conservation program and the county commissioners' court, they are making headway toward their goal, as can be seen from this account of the work by County Agent S. L. Neal.**

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WITH the degree of slope prevalent in the majority of east Texas counties and the rapidity with which water runs off the surface, a considerable amount of surface erosion is going on constantly when rain falls. During the past few years, the necessity for some means to check this erosion has been realized to a greater extent. The American people usually change their methods or improve upon them when necessary. It has been more and more evident during the past 4 or 5 years that some effort must be made to prevent surface erosion.

The idea has been taking hold in Rusk County and, during the past 7 or 8 years, a great deal of terracing has been done, but the agricultural conservation program has done more than anything else to stimulate interest, and the purchase of terracing equipment by the commissioners' court has done more to translate this interest into action.

Two sets of terracing equipment have been purchased by the court and are now in use, making it possible to run a tractor and grader alternately in two commissioner precincts a month. In addition, the county owns 4 Texas terracers, 20 fresnoes, and 16 Kelly terracing plows to be used by farmers who do not feel able to hire the terraces built. Where terraces are built with the caterpillar and the grader, a minimum charge is made of $1.50 per hour. During fair weather an average of 2½ miles of terraces are constructed each day. This is in addition to the terraces being built by individual farm owners and operators.

The county pays two men on each "outfit" $5 per day each for operating the machines and one man $2.50 per day to assist in running lines. The county supplements whatever is needed in the cost of maintaining the machinery and other expense. Close calculation shows that the county is spending approximately $2 to every $1 spent by the farm owners. Terracing is a good investment, not only from the standpoint of the farm owner and operator but from the standpoint of public welfare in road maintenance and the prevention of floods.

From October 1935 to October 1936 more than 100 farms were terraced, with approximately 4,000 acres taken care of by the terraces and 375 miles of terraces built.

Sixty farmers have taken advantage of the agricultural conservation program by terracing idle cropland and land from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested during 1936. This has been of great assistance to farmers, the benefit payments making it possible for many of them to carry on the work.

A still greater expansion of the program is planned. It is hoped that, during the coming year, it will be possible to give the farmers help with terrace building on the approximate date they desire it. At present, with all the terracing equipment in operation, the work is from 1 to 2 months behind. The people are realizing the necessity and are taking advantage of the golden opportunity.

The next 4 or 5 years will begin to show results of this energetic attack on the great problem of preventing surface erosion in Rusk County.

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## Dairymen Go to School

Dairymen in nine Missouri counties are attending schools sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service this winter and early spring. The meetings, called dairy feeding and breeding schools, are held once a month in each county and continue until a series of five is completed. The schools open at 10 o'clock in the morning and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first of the five sessions is concerned with a brief history of dairying and the fundamentals of dairy feeding. The second lesson considers common feeds and their place in an economically balanced ration. Disease control is discussed at the following meeting. Selective breeding for high milk production is considered next. The fifth class takes up dairy farm management.

The schools are conducted by M. J. Regan, Warren Gifford, and Paul Piercy, of the State staff, with the assistance of the county agents in the counties participating. They believe that the regular series of meetings makes possible the progressive presentation of many of the fundamentals of dairying. The farmers know in advance what is to be taken up at each meeting and bring their individual problems on that particular subject. The men get acquainted with their instructors and readily enter into the discussion Such schools also make it possible to present more advanced material in succeeding years to amof eo s tp ɹuƃme.nhc

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## Dollars Saved

The farmers of Calhoun County, Ill., saved thousands of dollars on spray materials last year as a result of an early inspection by W. P. Flint, chief entomologist of the university. Mr. Flint, after examining 30 sample twigs that had been sent to him by Farm Adviser J. H. Allison, discovered that the number of live San Jose scale did not warrant the expense of spraying. In the fall the recommendations were found to have been accurate.

## Union County, North Carolina

## Opens Its 1937 Program With

# A Thoroughly Satisfactory Meeting

**"It was a lively and thoroughly satisfactory meeting", writes Mrs. Pratt C. McSwain, home demonstration agent in Union County, N. C., "and so many other agents have written to me about it that I am sending this account to the Review."**

EARLY in December, in spite of a heavy rainfall all day, approximately 100 home demonstration club officials and leaders came to Monroe, Union County, N. C., to make plans for the 1937 club program.

Instead of the usual procedure in calling the roll, a guessing contest was staged to see if the various clubs would be recognized. The contest began with "Which club started with 9 members and now has 26?" The other clubs followed in a similar fashion.

The outstanding features of the 1937 program were first discussed. These included the federation meeting in May, the educational trip to Magnolia Gardens, the State short course at the State College of Agriculture in July, community picnics in August, club booths and exhibits at the Union Fair in October, program-planning day, and club Christmas trees.

Mary E. Thomas, foods and nutrition specialist of the State College, whose project was under consideration, explained in detail the possible second year's program in foods and nutrition. The council then adopted the program, making suggestions as to changes. The month-to-month program will be: January, meal planning; February, meat cookery; March, meat substitutes; April, salads; May, yeast breads; June, simple desserts; July, food conservation; September, quick breads for the school lunch; October, flower arrangement; November, table setting and service; December, Christmas meeting.

All during the past year the club members have been urged to submit to their leaders lists of subjects which they would like to have incorporated in the program for the coming year. Each leader then made up a list of subjects which her members particularly wanted and brought them to the county meeting on December 7, the day set aside for program planning. Each project was discussed, changes made if the majority so desired, and the program was then adopted. The foods and nutrition specialist of the extension department and the home agent guided each discussion group in order to be sure that requests were fundamentally sound from a home demonstration standpoint and planned to meet the fundamental needs of the farm home.

In addition to the major project, the nine chairmen with their leaders (one from each club) planned the nine minor projects which will be studied during 1937.

At the noon hour the club members had as their guests the members of the board of county commissioners, farm agents, and other invited guests.

Immediately following luncheon, the guests were introduced to the delegation, and prizes amounting to $45 were presented to the club women winning prizes in a recent canning contest.

Promptly at 3 o'clock, Santa Claus came upon the scene, and the 100 officers and leaders joined in singing Jingle Bells while gifts were exchanged. After a number of interesting games, a county chorus was organized with Mrs. O. L. Mangum as leader.

This was a lively meeting and a thoroughly satisfactory one to all concerned.

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# More 4-H Club Members Go to College

ALMOST 34 percent of the total enrollment in agriculture and home economics in 12 of the agricultural colleges of the Central States consists of former 4–H club members. The 12 colleges registered a total of 12,575 students in agriculture and home economics, and of this number 4,250 are former club members. Nebraska ranks first, with 46.02 percent of students in these courses being former 4–H club members; Illinois, with 45.57 percent; Kansas, with 42 percent; and Indiana, with 39.15 percent, follow in that order.

The relative number of former club members has increased 560 percent since 1927–28 when the reports from 12 States showed only 751 former 4–H club members enrolled.

"These data tend to show the effectiveness of 4–H club work in fostering desires for further educational attainment on the part of farm young people and is directing an increasing number toward the State agricultural colleges", says R. A. Turner, field agent in 4–H club work for the Central States, who made the study.

In addition, other former club members are enrolled in special or graduate work in agriculture or home economics. There are 49 at Iowa, 10 at Michigan, and 7 at South Dakota. Iowa leads those States reporting the total number of former club members enrolled in the State Agricultural College with 1,021; Kansas follows with 900; Michigan has 367; and South Dakota reports 181. Wisconsin reports 70.3 percent and Michigan 38.2 percent of their short-course students as former 4–H club members.

College 4–H clubs report the following memberships: Iowa, 450; Kansas, 350; Illinois, 250; Kentucky, 96, and South Dakota, 30.

## Turkeys versus Grasshoppers

(*Continued from page 37*)

The plant was extended to a capacity of 100,000 turkeys in 1936. Cold and wet weather during June decreased this number, causing severe losses. Notwithstanding this, the number of turkeys turned out was greater than the year before and, in addition, numerous turkeys were brought in from other points, making a total of about 45,000 birds to be marketed in 1936. It is planned at the present time to continue this operation and improve the brooding facilities to prevent a recurrence of last year's experience.

The general procedure in using turkeys for grasshopper control is to haul them from the brooder to the infested area at from 7 to 10 weeks of age, ranging them in bands of approximately 2,500 each. Temporary roosts are built with a tent covering, as storms frequently occur in the mountain areas during that period. Two men with good dogs are usually required to herd each band during the summer months. When one area is cleaned out, the turkeys may be moved several miles to another infested spot. The turkeys are kept in the grasshopper area until the 'hoppers start dying, usually in September, and from there they are moved into stubble fields and fattening pens for the finishing process.

### *Hopper Casualties*

On several occasions turkeys have been closely examined and observed as to the number of grasshoppers that each will destroy daily. During the early part of the season, before grasshoppers have attained their full size, we have found that, on the average, a turkey will consume around 1,000 grasshoppers per day. Later in the fall, when adult hoppers are congregating on egg-laying grounds, the turkeys are moved to these areas and catch a tremendous number of hoppers, averaging 500 to 800 per day. This is particularly important as the adult female hoppers are attempting to deposit eggs for next year's crop. In several places, egg beds have been completely wiped out by turkeys.

No ill effects have been noticed due to the heavy grasshopper diet, although a grain mash is always fed along with the grasshoppers. In heavily infested territory we find that turkeys will average about 500 grasshoppers per day and that the season will last about 120 days. It is hoped that the turkey population will be developed to the point where 100,000 turkeys will be used for this purpose. In a season this number of turkeys will consume approximately 6,000,000,000 grasshoppers, and we believe this will take care of our future grasshopper problem.

It is interesting to note that, as turkey operations have increased, the amount of money expended for grasshopper control by landowners and public bodies has decreased. In the year 1936 Klamath County spent only $500 in combating this pest, as compared to an annual county appropriation of $7,000 to $8,000 a few years ago. No funds have been budgeted by public bodies for control work in 1937, as we anticipate that the turkeys can and will handle the situation. Along with this, a nice profit was returned to turkey operators during the years 1934 and 1935. The price, of course, was somewhat lower in 1936, and the margin of profit, if any, will be rather small, which might tend to slow up operations for the coming year.

We believe this method of control to be very practical and feasible, although it requires considerable educational work for the first few years. Without question, turkeys can be produced cheaply under this system, and if there is any money to be made in turkeys, this type of operator should do better than the average. He also can render a community service as well as limit or entirely remove crop loss by insect pests.

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## Community Come-back

Just as it is an ill wind that bloweth no man good, here and there in Arkansas may be found a rural community that has actually benefited by the enforced back-to-the-farm movement caused by the economic depression of 1929. Prairie Grove in Washington County, Ark., is such a community, says O. L. McMurray, county agent.

In the early days this valley, bounded on the northwest and south by mountains and on the east by the Illinois River, was famous for its livestock and prosperous homesteads. About 1912, however, there began a migration of many of the more prosperous inhabitants to the city, leaving the farms largely in the hands of tenants. Then the high grain prices of 1917–20 caused intensive cultivation of the land, resulting in depletion until the valley was badly scarred by erosion. By 1934 the valley was showing results of careless farming.

With the return of owners to the farms during the depression, they began to rebuild the valley. The first step was to establish meadows, terrace plowable land to check erosion, and add lime to enable the growing of alfalfa and red clover. The farmers bought a lime crusher and terracing machine, and many expect to plant alfalfa and clovers next year.

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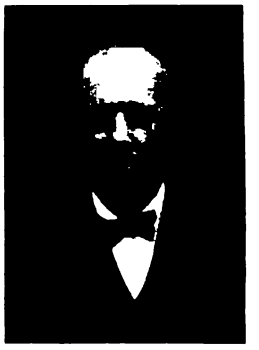
## Massachusetts Honors A Beloved Leader



A gold medal was awarded by the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture to George L. Farley who, since 1916 has been State leader of 4–H club work. President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Massachusetts Senators David I. Walsh and Henry C. Lodge, Jr., and ex-Governors and present Governors of New England States were among those who sent letters of congratulation to be included in a bound volume presented with the medal. This volume also contained the signatures of most of the 20,000 4–H club members and leaders in Massachusetts.

The award was made at the union banquet featured by the 19 organizations interested in agriculture and farm life holding their nineteenth annual meeting at Worcester, Mass., January 6, 7, and 8, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. More than 3,500 persons attended the meeting.

Under Mr. Farley, the 4–H work in Massachusetts has grown from 1 assistant State leader and 1 county leader to 5 assistant State leaders and 26 county club agents. Mr. Farley, who has been blind since 1933, considers the building of the first 4–H clubhouse on the campus his greatest accomplishment. This clubhouse was the first ever built on a State college campus and was not only built by money contributed by 4–H club members and friends but practically the entire structure was put up by 4–H club members under the supervision of older men who donated their time. A second 4–H clubhouse is now under construction on the campus.

## New Agricultural Buildings

## Provide North Carolina Agents with

# Adequate Equipment and Offices

**The need for more office room and more equipment has increased rapidly in all States in the last few years. In some places this additional space can be obtained in a new Federal building, or in the county courthouse, whereas elsewhere, as in North Carolina, special buildings for extension agents are being erected with P. W. A. and county funds.**

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THE CONSTRUCTION of 34 new buildings for county extension agents during the past year indicates the growing appreciation of agricultural extension work in North Carolina.

Lee County Agricultural Building at Sanford, N. C.

In these counties people saw that the agents were handicapped by lack of room and office equipment, and, as a result, farmers felt that they could not receive the full benefits of the extension program.

In response to public demand, and through a desire to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension work, Dean I. O. Schaub, director of extension at State College, and John W. Goodman, assistant director, began working out plans for erecting new extension buildings.

Plans for a standard type of building, with quarters for both the farm and home agents and their assistants, were drawn up by the extension agricultural engineering department, and estimates were made on the cost of materials and labor.

Union County Agricultural Building at Monroe, N. C.

The A. A. A. and other enlarged aspects of the extension program had increased the duties of the farm and home agents to such an extent that in a number of counties the old offices did not provide adequate facilities for carrying on the work.

Blueprints and estimates were submitted to 60 counties.

In 34 counties arrangements were made for constructing these buildings with the aid of W. P. A. funds, the counties to pay approximately 30 percent and the W. P. A. 70 percent of the cost. The counties furnished the necessary lots.

In addition, eight other counties are planning to build new extension offices in the near future, and a number of others have provided extension office space in post-office buildings and in additions to courthouses.

The total cost of erecting the 34 new buildings and the 8 now contemplated will run close to $500,000, not including the value of the lots on which they stand. The lots are valued at $2,000 to $5,000 for the most part, with a few in the larger cities running considerably higher.

Besides the offices for the agricultural agents, home agents, and assistants, the buildings contain office room for clerks, home demonstration laboratories, conference rooms, and assembly halls large enough to seat 150 people comfortably. In some of the counties, quarters were also added for Negro extension work and for storage purposes. Each building has a strong vault for preserving important papers, checks, and such cash as may be kept on hand from time to time. The sturdy brick construction and pleasing architecture of these buildings make them valuable assets to the communities in which they are located.

In each of the 34 counties the buildings have been completed, with the job well done. It is expected that these buildings will provide adequate quarters for extension work for years to come. When the other eight counties erect their buildings, almost every county in the State will have enough space to take care of all the extension and A. A. A. work now under way.

The counties supplied chairs, desks, and much of the other equipment needed for the new buildings and for agents elsewhere who were provided with larger office space.

Through extension headquarters at North Carolina State College, calculating machines, adding machines, one or two typewriters, and two or three filing cases were supplied to the agents in most of the counties. These were purchased with extension and A. A. A. funds. In 60 or 70 counties mimeograph machines were supplied so that the agents could prepare their many form letters and statements in their own offices.

Some $60,000 was spent through the State office in purchasing the equipment distributed to the various counties. The office also made arrangements for the counties to get State-contract prices on equipment purchased directly with county money. This effected a saving of several thousand dollars to the counties.

## New and Revised Film Strips of

# Outlook Charts for 1937

THE following 26 series, showing selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 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 film strips are as follows:

Series 368. *Demand Outlook Charts, 1937.*—41 frames, 50 cents.

Series 385. *Wheat Outlook Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 386. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1937.*—39 frames, 50 cents.

Series 389. *Hogs Outlook Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 390. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 391. *Cotton Outlook Charts, 1937.*—46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 392. *Potato Outlook Charts, 1937.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 394. *Dairy Outlook Charts, 1937.*—40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 395. *Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, 1937.*—20 frames, 50 cents.

Series 437. *Vegetable Crops for Fresh Market Outlook Charts, 1937.*—47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 397. *Sheep and Lamb Outlook Charts, 1937.*—36 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 398. *Other Fruits Outlook Charts, 1937.*—Pears, grapes, strawberries, and cherries. 26 frames, 50 cents.

Series 400. *Apple Outlook Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 402. *Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 403. *Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, 1937.*—36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 422. *Turkey Outlook Charts, 1937.*—19 frames, 50 cents.

Series 423. *Feed Crops and Livestock Outlook Charts, 1937.*—40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 424. *Outlook Charts for Tree Nuts, 1937.—Walnuts, pecans, and almonds.*—23 frames, 50 cents.

Series 428. *Wool Outlook Charts, 1937.*—31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 429. *Meat Animals and Meats Outlook Charts, 1937.*—40 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 430. *Foreign Cotton Situation Charts, 1937.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 431. *Cotton Grade and Staple Charts, 1937.*—38 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 432. *Peach Outlook Charts, 1937.*—32 frames, 50 cents.

Series 433. *Fruits Summary Outlook Charts, 1937.*—39 frames, 50 cents.

Series 434. *Dry Bean Outlook Charts, 1937.*—24 frames, 50 cents (pending).

Series 436. *Vegetable Crops for Manufacture Outlook Charts, 1937.*—24 frames, 50 cents.

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## The Result of Larger Service

(*Continued from page 38*)

Early in May come the meetings of the livestock association and the State minister's conference. In June the volunteer 4-H club leaders, the younger 4-H club girls, and the older club girls hold their State camps. Then, in July, four groups of young people from as many church denominations meet with their leaders. During August, farm homemakers, 4-H boys, and the State farm bureau come to camp, and in September the leisure-time camp, the commercial photographers, and finally the Country Life Jubilee and the State 4-H Fair. The enrollments for these groups range from 150 to more than 400 each, with visitors at the jubilee and fair reaching 25,000 a day.

4-H club boys and girls, seeking to be of the greatest service have been generous, in lending their camp facilities and equipment to other groups. In so doing they have served to strengthen the 4-H program and extension work as a whole, for every person who attends the camp or who may make a short visit learns of its connection and the services of the agricultural extension work. In approving the program of the camp, they likewise approve, in varying degrees, all extension activities.

It has been this sustained and universal support that has made progress possible. There has been no single group opposed to the camp, its ideals, its program, or its operation. It has been estimated that more than a million people have visited or participated in some activity at the camp. From West Virginia, from other States, and from lands beyond the seas have come our visitors.

Ours has not been an impossible task. With the enthusiastic help of thousands of 4-H club boys and girls, the continued and increasing support of men and women with vision, and the varied groups served by the camp, improvement and growth have been made possible. Seeking out new and better ways of service, adapting our facilities to the greatest need, and building a program on life situations have brought about universal approval of West Virginia's State 4-H camp.

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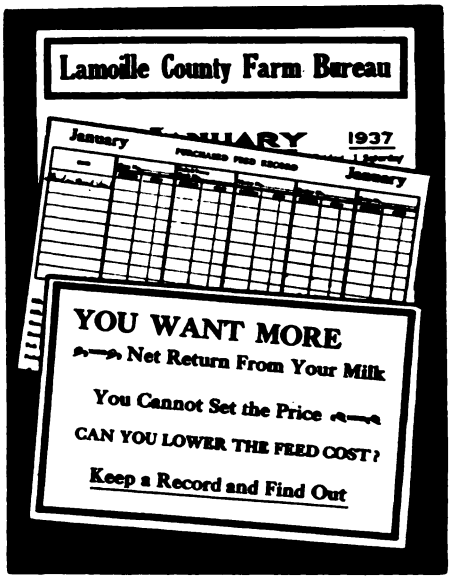
## Calendar Records




A calendar is used by Frank Jones, county agricultural agent in Lamoille County, Vt., to get records for his farm-management project. He gets records on about 250 farms every year, has these records tabulated, and sends the results to farmers. Some of these farm records have been kept continuously for 5 years. The calendar record book, recording purchased feed and sales, makes it easy to keep records.

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## Shorten

Long winter evenings are shortened for farm girls and others enrolling in Illinois 4-H projects known as the leisure-time and party-a-month activities.

## South Carolina County

## Bases Its 1937 Program on

# Community Organizations

**South Carolina has developed a plan of county program building and a community organization for carrying it out which is operating successfully in many counties. How it worked in Horry County, S. C., is here described by J. C. McComb, assistant county agent.**

IN THE early fall of 1936, a county agricultural advisory and planning committee was selected in Horry County, S. C., for the purpose of working up a county agricultural program. This committee was composed of 10 men and 3 women representing every section of the county.

In order to work out an agricultural program for the county, the committee members were supplied with all the data available on farming in the county, the State, and the Nation. From a study of these facts and from their knowledge of the people and of agriculture of the county they formulated the recommendations as to acreages of crops and numbers of livestock that the county should be producing at the end of a long-time period of 10 years.

Using these recommendations as the ground work, a plan of organization for the county was developed; and out of these plans came a scheme of community organization to be used as the basis for achieving the county goals. The committee suggested that the county agricultural and home agents organize these communities with the idea of gradual rural betterment, to materialize into the definite set goals by the end of the long-time period of 10 years.

In setting up community programs, it was decided that a series of three meetings should be held in each community for organizing and lining up demonstrations. The time was spent at the first meeting in trying to interest the community in its local agricultural problems of production and marketing. The people discussed the problems from a local angle and selected a committee to meet at a later date with the farm and home agents to draw up a community program.

After the program had been drawn up by the committee at the second meeting, another general meeting was called. No effort was spared to obtain a good representative attendance at this meeting which adopted a program for the community and planned how it should be put into effect. The various demonstrations required in the program were explained, and local farmers and farm women volunteered to undertake them. A permanent chairman was also elected to call meetings during the year whenever needed to further the community program.

Fifteen communities in Horry County organized in this way for program planning in 1937. Homewood, one of these communities, has adopted a program which is typical of many of them. Homewood states as the object of its program: "To put into practice a community farm program, that agriculture might be more self-sustaining and profitable, and to center efforts toward carrying out this program with everyone pulling together, making use of farm and home agents and community agricultural organizations and workers."

The methods by which the program is to be achieved are: First, live-at-home demonstrations; and second, demonstrations in the profitable raising of cash crops and livestock. In regard to tobacco, the main cash crop of the community, there are to be two tobacco-plant-bed demonstrations, two tobacco-fertilization and cultivation demonstrations, and six tobacco-enterprise-record demonstrations. Demonstrations are also planned in cotton, the secondary money crop, and sweetpotatoes, which seem to offer a good opportunity for an individual cash crop for the community. The live-at-home program will be promoted with demonstrations in growing corn, hogs, and poultry, and in dairy pastures and gardening.

Each of these farm and home demonstrations is planned to obtain the facts about different crops or farm and home practices on certain size, type, and tenure of farm. The analysis of this information will contribute to the available data on what income can be expected on definite types of farms and what comforts in home equipment, such as electric lights or water systems, can be supported.

Members of Homewood community pledged themselves to support club work and also, in order to improve the management of the farm business, to keep one joint farm cost-account record, made by both the farmer and his wife.

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## New Jersey Farmers Tour Federal Research Center

One of the most interesting things we have done this season was to make a tour to Washington, D. C., to visit the research center maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. It came about because a number of our people were expressing a desire to get away and see something of particular interest. This was probably due to the number of county tours from Pennsylvania which passed through Mercer County the past summer. The farm folks in these parties seemed to be getting a lot out of the tours, and our folks were anxious to try one.

As the season was late, it was decided to go just to Washington and Beltsville. All arrangements for the trip were made by the railroad and proved very satisfactory. After sightseeing in Washington, a meeting was held at the hotel in the evening to become acquainted with some of the Federal extension staff and a representative of the National Milk Producers' Association.

The next day was spent in Beltsville touring the greenhouses, laboratories, and experimental plots and hearing about the research work under way and the plans for the future. The time was limited, but the day had been well planned, and the party got a bird's-eye view of the work under way at the center.

On the way home the Mercer County folks expressed great satisfaction in the trip and voted to conduct a similar one each year. The comments of some of the farmers were interesting. One man claimed that the entire cost of the trip was well repaid by a 10-minute inverview he had with Dr. George M. Darrow at the berry fields. As E. L. Cubberley, president of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture, stated: "It opened their eyes and gave them a picture of just what the Federal Department was doing for farmers. After this they would feel free to visit Washington and make use of the facilities of the Department of Agriculture more than they had in the past."—*A. C. McLean, County Agricultural Agent, Mercer County, N. J.*

# Agents Speed Aid in Flood Crisis

## Courage and Hard Work

WHAT does the home demonstration agent do when her county is hit by disaster? Reports from inundated counties up and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers tell of planning and preparing food for refugees, taking care of the sick, and keeping down panic, and they give dramatic accounts of heroic efforts to relieve suffering. The following excerpts from a letter written by Bertha Cochran Hahn, home demonstration agent in Clark County, Ind., just across the river from Louisville, Ky., tell something of her experiences during the recent flood:

"As soon as a skeleton plan of organization could be started by the few people working behind the line of water, a new area had to be evacuated and new hundreds taken care of. There simply wasn't time, those first days, to get farther than bringing people in to dry out and trying to provide two warm meals a day.

"The metal shop in the quadrangle had live steam from the army depot's own plant, so the army buildings continued to have heat and light after the city's supply failed. They also had their own water plant. Army field kitchens were set up in the metal plant, and C. C. C. cooks from Henryville came in to operate them for us. Long trestle tables were set up and three-legged stools used so that a group of about 200 could file through, picking up steam-sterilized metal army kits and receiving hot coffee or milk, a stew of mixed canned vegetables and a suggestion of meat, and a slice or two of fresh bread.

"For the hospital cases and little children we had potato soup and vegetable stew, and finally we had some medical supplies and doctors. We were unable to get nurses, and women refugees were pressed into service. For a while we had no medical supplies, and then things looked serious; but soon we had help from everywhere, and there was very little illness.

"When, on Sunday, the water began to come up to the depot, the officers saw that maps of expected water levels would have to include even that territory. Refugees could believe it without being told because the water was within a couple of blocks on three sides. There weren't enough extra people in charge to keep down a panic, and, before it was possible to arrange for the first train to take out refugees, we almost had one. You can't blame them. Some had moved out of their homes to stay with friends, moved with those friends to some other refuge, and again and again until finally nothing was left but the depot, and then water was surrounding that.

"The last of them went out at midnight on the third train, and I went to bed on the third floor of the main building. I was too tired to sleep but did. When I was weighed later I found that I had lost 7 pounds.

"The next morning I was sent out by boat to Port Fulton where a few blocks of houses were out of water. Quickly to have some form of authority, a mayor was selected and other officers, such as chief of police. I served in the health division. Crammed in this little section (we took a census) were 5,600 people."

## All in the Day's Work

County Agent John F. Hull, in one of the worst flooded areas of Evansville, Ind., suffering from nervous exhaustion after 11 continuous days and nights of ceaseless effort in trying to rescue the farm people of the county, takes time to write of the achievements of his assistant and of the home demonstration agent because he feels that other agents will take great pride in them.

"On the 20th of January, it was determined that evacuation of the people already cut off in Union Township was necessary. H. B. Fulford, assistant county agent, was assigned the task of carrying on the front-line activities.

"The unreasonable and wild clamor for boats made it imperative that we should have an official representative right on the job to keep boats and barges on their assignments and to keep them from wasting time running up and down the river responding to individual calls for help. The weather conditions were terrible. Heavy rains, heavy snow, freezing weather, dense fogs, and later floating houses and barns, all contributed to make this work very hazardous.

"There was no one else who knew the local conditions so well and had the personality and the capability to meet the ever-increasing demand for boats from other areas. It was absolutely necessary to keep Mr. Fulford constantly on the job and in that position. We did, however, manage to get him two nights of shore leave between January 21 and January 29. When this difficult work was practically finished on January 29 at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Fulford collapsed, but after a few days' rest came back again in fine shape.

"If you had seen those boats and barges all covered with ice like something that had come from the Arctic Circle; if you had seen the size of speed boats we were forced to use as scout craft ahead of the barges, you could begin to appreciate the kind of mettle which made it possible for our assistant county agent to give such distinguished service.

"Marjorie McCutchan, the home demonstration agent, stayed with us right straight through and gave all that she had to give."

## Food Rushed to Flood Area

County agents in New York State felt very keenly the plight of those in the flooded counties. On Thursday, January 28, a plea for food for flood sufferers went out to all county agents from Director L. R. Simons. Two days later meetings were held in 50 counties, outlining plans for sending carloads of food westward. One week later, 69 carloads of food had started on their way to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys with 7 or 8 carloads yet to be loaded, reports Earl A. Flansburgh, county agent leader, in charge of this work.

The assembling and loading were in the hands of a committee appointed by the county agent and representing various farm organizations in the county. All farm organizations cooperated, and the response from farmers and their wives was speedy and generous. The first car to get under way was loaded with onions from Oswego County. Potatoes, carrots, cabbages, and canned foods were among the food products sent. One carload was valued at $3,000, at local market prices.

Some counties that grew few vegetables decided to help in other ways. From Delaware County comes a report that at a meeting of farm people each pledged the cash equivalent of a can of milk. At the shipping station the producer may sign a card authorizing the milk company or cooperative to withdraw the price of a can of milk to give to the Red Cross.

The extension office force in Chautauqua County worked Sunday afternoon getting out 2,000 letters to farm and home bureaus, 4-H club members, grange

masters and secretaries, dairymen's league officers, farm bureau committeemen, home bureau chairmen, agricultural teachers, and others. They designated February 3 as assembly day and obtained county highway department trucks to pick up the goods.

More than 700 local leaders and representatives of farm organizations meeting in Steuben County selected 22 concentration points, assembled the food Wednesday to Friday, and shipped it Friday afternoon.

It was a busy week for extension forces, but they are proud of the way the rural people in New York came to the aid of their fellow citizens in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, assembling, loading, and shipping 69 carloads of food produce in 1 week.

## Flood Corn Salvaged

In Mississippi County, Mo., farms in the spillway, an area of 130,000 acres, had to be abandoned. County Agent R. Q. Brown discovered that a large quantity of corn had been left in cribs, and after investigation estimated that more than 200,000 bushels of corn was submerged by the flood waters.

The best information available indicated that this corn probably could not be shelled and handled in the ordinary elevator machinery after being under water. It seemed best to arrange for the transfer of this corn to hill counties where it could be fed at once to livestock as soon as it could be removed.

Having decided upon a course of action, Mr. Brown communicated with county agents in upland counties, and an outlet for corn, which was so badly water-soaked that it could not be salvaged in any other manner, was established.

Mr. Brown was not entirely satisfied with the plan, so had a bargeload of submerged corn recovered from the cribs while the farms were still flooded and transported to the elevator of the Scott County Milling Co. at Sikeston. Though this corn had been under water 2 or 3 days, it handled readily through the shellers and dryers and was accepted at market price by the milling company.

## Fig Trees

More than 100 farm families in Union County, Ark., have planted one or more fig trees this year as a result of a fig-tree-planting campaign sponsored by the home demonstration council, says Myrtle Watson, home demonstration agent.

## A Plan for Extending Power Lines

## Finds Rural Louisiana Citizens

# Eager for Electricity

G. C. SMITH
County Agricultural Agent
Grant Parish, Louisiana

RURAL electrification for Grant Parish, La., was started during the month of May 1936, just after the Rural Electrification Act became a law. A circular letter setting forth the nature of the law and the conditions by which rural people could avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain electricity by Federal aid was the first step. It looked then as if a lapse of a year or two might be necessary to allow a plan like this to mature in the minds of the farm people of Grant Parish, La., but there was a quick response by leading citizens, urging that this enterprise be pushed with all vigor and speed.

Meetings were called immediately in various communities to discuss the matter, and an organization was set up to contact farmers and get signatures on applications for electricity whenever it could be supplied at reasonable rates. After 400 signatures had been obtained throughout the parish, a committee of 24 leading citizens of Grant Parish interviewed our United States Senator John H. Overton, and requested his aid and advice. Senator Overton seemed to be greatly impressed by the interest of the people of Grant Parish in this matter and helped them to get in touch with the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington.

On November 9, C. O. Falkenwald, of the Rural Electrification Administration, came into our office at Colfax and looked over the maps and applications. He said that the project had been well prepared and that it was ready to be submitted for approval. However, it was decided to hold the project a few more weeks so that Mr. Falkenwald could line up surrounding parishes, combining them into a larger unit with greater economy and efficiency.

In one day county agents in surrounding parishes were contacted and meetings were called the following week to appoint committees and to obtain signers for similar projects in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, and La Salle. These meetings were held according to schedule, and projects were developed and submitted.

It was thought advisable by the committee that a mass meeting should be held to obtain, if possible, additional signers for the project. A committee went before the parish school board and suggested that a half holiday for all schools throughout Grant Parish be called on the day of the meeting. The school board readily consented to do this, as it was not hard to show the members of the board that this was a movement of great moment to the parish and one in which all people and organizations should join and support. Businessmen of Colfax raised $40 to pay for the gasoline for school busses and other expenses incident to holding the meeting. So interested was everybody in the success of this venture that the committee which raised the money for this expense did not meet with a single person who did not contribute liberally when asked to do so.

Our project was completed with 200 additional signers as a result of this meeting. So eager are the citizens for the success of this movement that farmers at this time are writing letters to the Washington office in their own handwriting, asking that this project be speedily approved and completed. The rural people of Grant Parish have every reason to believe that the stringing of high-tension lines will be started early next spring. It will mark a new life and a new era for rural people of Louisiana, and for Grant Parish in particular.

## New REA Film Strips

The Rural Electrification Administration has three film strips available for distribution: REA 2, "Electric Power Serves the Farm", which shows some of the important uses of labor-saving and income-producing electrical farm equipment; REA 3, "A Visit to Rosedale", which takes its audience on a sightseeing tour of the REA electrified farm near Washington, D. C., and REA 4, "How to Develop an REA Project."

These three film strips, with prepared lectures, may be ordered direct from L. E. Davidson Picture Service, 438 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. The price, including postage, is 55 cents each.

# IN BRIEF

### 4–H Broadcasts

A series of talks by former 4–H club members is a feature of the regular Saturday afternoon WBZ (Boston, Mass.) 4–H radio program. The series is called "4–H Personalities" and has included a talk by a missionary to India, a home economics teacher, a former extension worker who is now a homemaker, a county club agent, and a young business man who is about to take charge of a manufacturing plant in England. Each told of his work and what the training in 4–H club work had contributed to his success.

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### Circular-Letter Exchange

Indiana agents send several copies of their circular letters in to the State office. Once each month H. S. Heckard, assistant county agent leader, sends these out in packets, circulating them to the agents who have contributed to the exchange. Six packages of letters have gone out, and the agents are finding many good ideas for forceful-effective circular letters among those sent out by their fellow agents.

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### Lime

County agents' annual reports in Kentucky for 1936 show that 32,002 men in 117 counties used 786,206 tons of ground limestone on their land, and 34,891 farmers used 869,218 tons of all-lime materials including marl and burned lime.

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### Ton Litters

During the past 13 years, 785 ton litters have been produced in 57 counties of Pennsylvania. Twenty-six ton litters were grown this year. York County leads with 62 for the 13 years.

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### Census Facts

According to figures released by the Bureau of the Census, the number of acres used for the production of home food and feed supplies increased in importance during the period 1929 to 1934.

Although the number of acres in crops harvested was reduced from 362,000,000 in 1929 to 298,600,000 in 1934, the acreage taken from cash crops was still further decreased by the greater number of acres supplying farm food and feed. Legumes also showed a marked increase during the 5-year period, taking up almost 6,000,000 acres released from cash crops. Soybeans showed the greatest increase.

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### Whole Farm Demonstrations

Definitely planned 5-year demonstrations on a farm scale, making the most complete use possible of legumes, have been organized in 29 counties in Alabama. These farms are representative as to soil type, system of farming, and size.

## AMONG OURSELVES

FRANCIS R. WILCOX, extension marketing specialist of the University of California and former associate director, has been appointed Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the A. A. A. Mr. Wilcox has been engaged in cooperative-marketing activities and in marketing extension work for the University of California during most of the time since he was graduated from Utah State University in 1925. For 2 years he continued his studies at the University of California. He was appointed associate director of the A. A. A. Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements in November 1935. After a year's service he returned last fall to the University of California as extension marketing specialist.

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TWO FORMER extension specialists have been appointed as poultry husbandmen in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. J. E. Humphrey has been engaged in poultry educational work in Kentucky for the past 12 years. Melvin W. Buster was formerly with the Extension Service in California. Both men will assist with the development of the national poultry-improvement plan.

### Farmers on the Move

More than one of every six farmer operators in the United States had operated the farms on which they lived less than 1 year, according to the census data compiled January 1, 1935. Fifteen percent of the farm owners had been operating their farms 10 to 14 years, and 44 percent of the owners reported operating the same farm 15 years or more. Fifty percent or more of the farm owners in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin have operated their farms for more than 15 years.

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### One-Variety Income

The 13,330 farmers who are members of Georgia's 133 one-variety cotton community organizations received, during 1936, $1,500,000, or 20 percent, more for their cotton than did those farmers growing individually selected varieties. They received approximately 1 cent more per pound for the longer staple varieties grown in the one-variety communities. In addition, there was a marked increase in the number of pounds of cotton produced per acre by members.

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### 4–H Income

From the gross income of $306,081, members of 4–H clubs in California derived a net profit of $108,367, according to reports from the 11,322 club members in the State. Approximately 50 percent of the members are girls. Summer camps attracted 4,221 boys and girls when 45 such camps were held in 37 counties.

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### Work Stock

Through the efforts of Webb Tatum, county agricultural agent, the 4–H club boys in Elbert County, Ga., ordered a carload of 24 brood mares from South Dakota. The boys will raise the colts as a club project, using them for work stock. They have 3 years in which to pay for the mares.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 193

# they say today ...

## A CALL FOR ACTION

We are accustomed to think of our farm population as the stable backbone of our Nation. But while we have been indulging in romantic thinking about the beauties of a farm background, the actual picture of our farm life has acquired some grimly unpleasant aspects. The rural civilization, which we imagined existed, has been undermined by waste and mismanagement. * * *

As we look back, we see that, instead of a growing community of farm owner-operators, we have produced a growing community of tenants. Today less than half of our farmers own all the land they operate. Almost 42 percent of our farmers own no land at all. * * *

The problem of increased security of farm tenure and better land use is national. But because the problem is national does not mean that it is not also a matter for local and State concern. If the program is to succeed, it will require the closest cooperation between the States and the Federal Government. * * *

We cannot hope for a stable civilization in town or country unless by cooperative action the problems of the submerged element in our rural population are solved. The goal is threefold—security, conservation, and higher living standards. It is a goal that is worthy of our united efforts.—*Secretary Wallace at the third general assembly of the Council of State Governments, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1937.*

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## ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATION

In passing, let me offer my opinion that the broad social significance of the impact of technology on agriculture and old-line industry must increasingly find its expression in recreation. New England, home of the Puritans, now finds that recreation has passed beyond cotton textiles as her leading industry. California does not need to be told the economic significance of recreation to her. Because recreation will be continually expanding and because many of its finest aspects can only be realized in connection with the land on which farmers live, it is important that organized farmers recognize the significance of recreation, not only as a source of demand for farm products but also as something which they themselves can increasingly enjoy.—*Secretary Wallace, at the American Farm Bureau Federation, Pasadena, Calif., December 9, 1936.*

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## HOPE OF THE FUTURE

The message I wish the extension workers could carry to the boys and girls in the country is that the prospect for becoming rich through farming is not bright but the opportunity to serve their Nation and civilization is greater than it has ever been. Their opportunity is to inspire the hosts of young people on the farms and in the villages with an old yet very new ideal and lead them toward a more substantial civilization. This ideal, which I believe is the foundation of our civilization, is that of the integrity and continuity of the family. A civilization which does not provide for the reproduction of the race will fade away.—*O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist, U. S. D. A., at the annual extension conference, Fort Collins, Colo., February 2, 1937.*

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## INDUSTRIAL USES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Summing up, it is clear when viewed realistically, the effort to develop new industrial outlets for farm products is not the panacea that is claimed. It is one legitimate line of endeavor in behalf of agriculture and presents opportunities of which the most should be made * * *.

Of course we need all the help that science and industry can give in providing new outlets for farm products, too. But there is no justification for telling farmers that this one thing alone is a panacea that will make the other vital measures unnecessary. That, I hope, agriculture will not believe.—*Alfred D. Stedman, Assistant Administrator of A. A. A., at the plant-to-prosper meeting of farmers at Memphis, Tenn., December 16, 1936.*

## A BOOST TOWARD THE GOAL

I do not believe we need to think of the agricultural conservation program as something separate and apart from the extension program, or going toward different objectives, nor even as going toward the same objective in a different way. I think we can take the agricultural conservation program as a boost toward the extension program goals. —*D. C. Mooring, horticulture specialist, Oklahoma, at the Southern States regional extension conference at Houston, Tex., November 11, 1936.*

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## REDEDICATION TO SERVICE

Those of us who are looking for a return to earlier forms of extension probably will never see those days again. We have moved on and are doing things in a larger and more aggressive way, and will continue to do so. Our original objectives, however—efficiency in agriculture, increased net income, the making of satisfying homes, the development of men and women, abundant living—all are likely to remain our objectives for a long time to come.—*C. B. Smith, Assistant Director, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.*

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## AS OTHERS SEE US

In its Extension Service the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State colleges, does a fine constructive job among young people. The 4-H clubs have done more than any one thing to improve living conditions of a social and cultural nature tending to make country life more satisfying than any other single effort. * * * The Department of Agriculture's services to rural young people are so numerous and so valuable that we can only pay them tribute here and pass on.—*Maxine Davis in The Lost Generation: A Portrait of American Youth Today, published by the Macmillan Co., 1936.*

# FREE

## Pamphlets for Distribution

THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION now has available a number of printed leaflets, folders, and pamphlets describing its various activities and services to farmers.

These publications may be obtained free upon request.

Write for any of the following pamphlets: Helping the Farmer Adjust His Debts . . . The Work of Resettlement . . . Greenbelt . . . Restoring Poor Land to Good Use . . . Better Land for Better Living . . . Greenbelt Towns . . . Rural Resettlement . . . Helping the Farmer Help Himself . . . Greenhills . . . The [illegible] That Broke the Plains . . . Resettlement Administration . . . Greendale . . . [illegible] the Resettlement Administration Has [illegible] . . . America's Land . . . Rammed-[illegible] Construction

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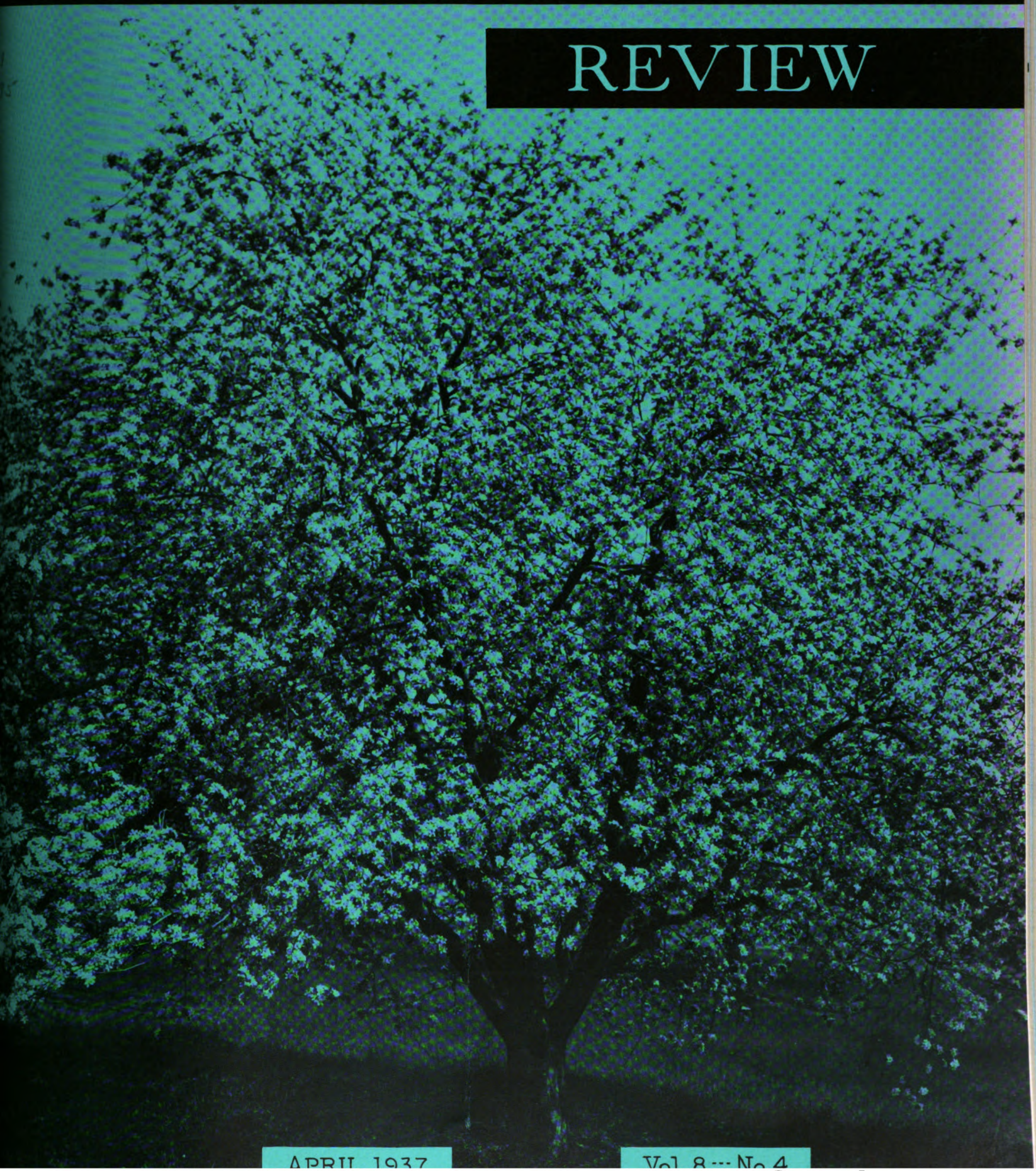
# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



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# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director.* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director.*


# TOMORROW . . .

**ON THE WAY** to early publication in the REVIEW are several articles of timely interest.

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**DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.** The Department of Agriculture has its seventy-fifth birthday in May. Milton S. Eisenhower, Director of Information for the Department, will outline briefly some of the achievements, ambitions, and problems of 75 years of service to agriculture.

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**FOR THE CHILD.** The Social Securities Act has made funds available for the welfare of children and mothers. Home demonstration agents especially will be interested in an article by Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, describing the activities being carried on under the Act.

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**STILL THE DROUGHT.** North Dakota families cleaned out by the drought last year are getting special help from six emergency agents in making the best use of the food available.

## On the Calendar

Annual Convention American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York, N. Y., April 21-23.

American Institute of Nutrition, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-24.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Richmond, Va., May 2-9.

American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 7-8.

Convention Montana Stockgrowers Association, Bozeman, Mont., May 19-21.

National Conference of Social Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29.

Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio, May 30-Sept. 6.

Convention of Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon, Prineville, Oreg., June 4-5.

State Short Course for Home Demonstration Women and Girls, Rock Hill, S. C., June 7-11.

Second National Cooperative Recreation School, Des Moines, Iowa, June 7-18.

Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 12 to Oct. 31.

American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, Mo., June 21-25.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., June 21-26.

American Institute of Cooperation, Ames, Iowa, June 21-26.

National Education Association, Detroit, Mich., June 27-July 1.

Youth Institute for 4-H Youth Club Leaders, Durham, N. H., June 27-July 2.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

F. W. PECK
Director
Minnesota
Extension Service

## ONLY YESTERDAY

My first contact with the extension work of my institution was in 1913 as a temporary member of the farmers' institute staff. In those early days the Extension Service was in the trial-and-error stage of its experience. The emphasis was largely upon the art of farm practice rather than upon the science of farming. Standards had not been fixed as to required training of workers, and successful methods of organization had not been developed. The training of local leaders and the planning of county programs of work had not yet even been explored.

The land-grant colleges were training scientists to pursue research fields of work and to become resident teachers in schools and colleges, and opportunities in extension had not been definitely included as a field of activity requiring special preparation and emphasis upon special courses of study. Then there was little thought of the philosophy of extension education, but it was "get out and get busy", doing something practical that could be readily measured and immediately appreciated by the recipients of the service undertaken.

A great deal of progress has been made in the development of high standards of performance in the extension field of education during the past 20 years. High standards of training have been set for those who would pursue the opportunities in this field of work.

## THE PICTURE TODAY

Today the emphasis is upon planned programs of work, assigned duties of individuals, and group activities of people within the community. There has been a notable improvement in the organization of programs, of time, and of people, as well as marked progress in developing superior extension methods and procedure. Likewise, there has been significant development in the use of publicity as an aid in furthering the influence of the Extension Service. In many counties the work is being as firmly established as the school system in the county. The extension agent's office is becoming the busiest center in the county. Large numbers of people who looked upon the county extension agent with prejudice and disfavor a few short years ago are today availing themselves of the opportunity for information and service.

There was a time when politics played an important part in the placing of extension agents in counties. In some States the people were required to vote on the issue as to whether or not the Extension Service would be permitted in the county. Farm organizations took sides as to whether or not they would support the county agent in a given locality. We were then all cutting our eye teeth on the hard bone of public relations. In most instances today this is a minor factor in the development of the Extension Service. It has proved its case in most instances with a quality of performance that has brought it into much better standing than in any previous time in our history. This has been

*(Continued on page 63)*



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## Social Security Act Not a Panacea but an

# Orderly Approach to an Old Problem

LAVINIA ENGLE

Educational Division, Social Security Board

**Safeguards against insecurity are rapidly being erected by cooperative action of Federal and State Governments. You will get from this article an understanding of what these safeguards mean to rural people. Of most interest to you in your extension work are the services designed to protect the public health and to safeguard the lives and health of all children in rural areas and of mothers when their children are born. These two phases of the social security program will be discussed in more detail in later numbers of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.**

SECURITY for the farmer is directly related to security and purchasing power for the mass of the population, and the farmer of today is acutely aware of his place in the national and international economic system and thinks of agricultural prosperity in terms of a sound industrial and commercial system coordinated with the old and basic farm economy. Consequently, farm and rural interest in the social security program is not limited to any one specific title of the act but is concerned with its philosophy and effect upon our whole national life.

### *Covers Major Insecurities of Life*

The Social Security Act was an "omnibus bill" and includes several approaches to major insecurities in our life. Its specific projects may be grouped in three major divisions—grants in aid which furnish a sounder financial base for assistance to the needy aged, to dependent children, to crippled children, and to the blind, establish rural child welfare and maternal and child health services, and strengthen the State and local public health and vocational education services; title III which encourages the development of State unemployment compensation laws; and title II which is a plan for old-age benefits.

Governmental responsibility for assistance to the needy aged, to dependent children, as well as to the physically handicapped, is no new philosophy but is as old as our national life and was the social philosophy of our English and European forebears. Hardly had colonial governments been established when some of those who sought security in the New World suffered accidents or illness which rendered them incapable of self-support or deprived children of the protection of a parent. Our forefathers dealt with the problem, as we do today, with public grants in aid to the individual, an acceptance of community responsibility in sharing hardships as well as opportunities, here, as in the old country.

### *Replaces Old System of Relief*

The old "county commissioners' pensions" represented a governmental public relief program, and the almshouse the governmental institutional program. These, like education, roads, and other public activities, were supported by a tax against the largest and most stable form of wealth—a tax on general property. In our early agricultural economy, this represented a tax on 90 percent of the wealth of the community. Growth of an industrial civilization and of a machine and power age has brought drastic changes in the form and distribution of wealth, but government moves slowly. Consequently, the financial crash and depression found us still relying on general property taxation for 85 to 90 percent of local governmental expenditures and attempting to meet the problems of a complex industrial catastrophe without realization of the fundamental changes that had been effected in the economy of the communities that local government serves.

To the Extension Service and to those familiar with its history, the technique of the plan adopted to help to effect a readjustment in the field of public assistance is a familiar story. Grants in aid to the States are provided to assist the local communities in making cash allowances to the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind. Aid in financing local services to crippled children, for public health, maternal and child health, rural child welfare, and vocational rehabilitation are included in this part of the security program.

### *Offers Unemployment Insurance*

Recurring periods of unemployment, which are phenomena of our industrial system, are another major insecurity approached. The last depression found us naively unprepared, and for a time local communities tried to feed the long bread lines indicative of a breakdown in our industrial system. The extent and duration of the problem brought home the realization that these were not charges that could be met by local governments from an income derived so largely from general property, and that depressions were not unforeseen emergencies but inevitable in our industrial system. Common sense alone dictated the adoption of a planned approach to meeting them, and the system of unemployment compensation successfully operated in practically every other great industrial country seemed the logical method. The Federal Government grants funds to States to pay the cost of administering their unemployment compensation laws. In addition, employers in States with approved laws are allowed credit against a tax on employees of eight or more levied by the act.

### *Gives Help to Needy Aged*

The third and last approach is to the growing problem of industrial obsolescence, or unemployable old age. With the adoption of machinery which reduced the need for specialized skills and cut down the number of employables came the improvement in medical science which increased the life span. Public assistance provisions for aid to the needy aged meet the emergency aspects of this problem, but its economic implications are too far

*(Continued on p. 61)*

# Cutting Down the Losses

## Results of a 5-Year Demonstration in Controlling Bang's Disease and Tuberculosis

KENNETH G. McKAY

Extension Veterinarian, California

IN ORDER to demonstrate and study the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis in California on a voluntary county basis, Del Norte County was selected. The University of California, through its Division of Veterinary Science and the Extension Service, the State department of agriculture, and the California Dairy Council cooperated in the 5-year effort which was conducted from 1930 to 1935.

### *Choosing the Demonstration County*

In planning the program, this particular county seemed to offer many advantages. The dairymen were suffering enormous calf losses, were anxious to control disease, and had a very active and cohesive dairymen's association. There were a limited number of cattle in the county, about 5,000 in production, and the county was isolated from other dairy sections in California and divided into districts isolated by natural barriers of rivers and hills. There was no railroad in the county, a fact which confined all travel to automobiles, trucks, and shipping vessels, facilitating the controlled movements of infected cattle. The county seat of Del Norte County is 85 miles from the nearest railroad.

During the 5-year demonstration, three county-wide blood-test surveys were made each year by the university. Follow-up suggestions and recommendations for the most efficient procedure in controlling Bang's disease in a particular herd were offered by the extension veterinarian. The State department of agriculture awarded State Bang's disease-free certificates to cattle owners whose herds were without evidence of infection for a minimum period of 1 calendar year.

The first survey in 1930 resulted in the testing of 3,760 head of cattle, of which 16.2 percent were positive and 13 percent were suspects. At the end of the first year, 146 cattle owners were definitely engaged in the elimination of Bang's disease reactors. Only 12 cattle owners were not identified with the program. It was interesting to observe that those not in the program were mostly renters who were confronted with expiring leases or foreigners who had the attitude that they were being forced to submit their herds to unnecessary tests. A few herds were found to be so badly diseased that the owners were not in a position to carry on any kind of disease-eradication program at that time, except to raise calves free from disease.

### *Following up the Survey*

Each farm presented its own problem as to the program to be followed. Determining factors were the desire of the owner, percentage of infection, farm acreage, farm pasturage, source of water, drainage, and size of milking barn. In herds of approximately 50 percent or more infection, the program resolved itself into one of abandoning the old breeding herds and raising the calves and heifers free from infection. In herds of approximately 30 percent infection, programs of segregating the infected from the noninfected cattle were instituted.

A survey of the cooperators revealed the following: Three-fourths of the dairymen owned their own properties; one-fourth were tenants; about one-fifth were of foreign extraction, principally Swiss, Italian, and Portuguese, and about one-tenth were Indians.

State Bang's disease-free certificates were given to 50 cattle owners in 1933, representing 861 head of clean cattle. The next year 66 cattle owners received certificates representing 992 head of clean cattle, of which 617 cattle in 37 herds received a renewal State certificate and 375 cattle in 29 herds received the first certificate. In the spring of 1935, the last year of the demonstration, a most exacting survey, the sixteenth in number was made to contact all cattle owners, including noncooperating dairymen, family cow owners, campground owners, and town cow owners. That year 81 cattle owners received certificates representing 1,304 head of clean cattle, of which 60 herds totaling 984 cattle received a renewal and 21 herds totaling 320 cattle received their first certificate.

Concurrently with the voluntary Bang's disease-control program, the Del Norte dairymen were confronted with a colossal tuberculosis problem. On August 15, 1931, Del Norte County was declared a tuberculosis area. On August 2, 1934, the United States Department of Agriculture designated Del Norte County a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, as the extent of the infection had been reduced to less than one-half of 1 percent of the cattle. A total of 1,417 reactors to the tuberculin test had been removed from the county under the control-area plan, aside from 881 head of cows positive to the agglutination test for Bang's disease. On the other hand, 1,098 cattle, mostly clean Oregon heifers, had been purchased to supplement the cattle removed on account of both diseases. The clean replacement heifers that were introduced on badly infected abortion premises reacted on subsequent Bang's disease tests in high percentage.

Contrasting the tuberculosis and Bang's disease programs, one observes that the tuberculosis program handled under regulation and indemnity was much more successful than the long-time voluntary Bang's disease-control program.

The decline of butterfat prices and other agricultural commodities made it much harder for the dairymen to follow the voluntary program as compared to the existing conditions of 1930 when the program was initiated. Because of economic conditions, 86 of 93 reporting dairymen handled their Bang's disease program without a cash expenditure. Seven dairymen reported having spent only $1,185 on barn improvement or fences is an attempt to better control the spread of Bang's disease. This amounts to less than $170 per reporting dairyman. More dairymen might have succeeded in controlling Bang's disease if they had been in a position to improve their barn facilities for the segregation and sanitation of their cattle. Poor sanitation, caused in part by heavy rainfall, made it impossible for some dairymen to control Bang's disease.

This experience in Del Norte County shows that, to carry on a voluntary county-wide Bang's disease clean-up program and make it effective, several procedures are desirable, First, an edu-

cational program should precede and be carried on with the control program. Second, a preliminary test survey should be made before attempting a county-wide clean-up program. This gives every livestock owner a better opportunity to appreciate his individual problem and responsibility before subscribing to a voluntary program. Third, a future date when compulsory testing becomes mandatory on all livestock owners is highly advantageous. Fourth, control recommendations always should be tempered by consideration for the economic welfare of the owner.

It is gratifying to those who worked in Del Norte County that during the 5-year period of the demonstration the number of Bang's disease-infected cattle in the county decreased from 3,112 in 1930 to 1,683 in 1935 and that in the last year of the program 81 cattle owners were awarded a State Bang's disease-free certificate.

## White Appointed Director

E. H. White recently was elected director of the Mississippi Extension Service. He will succeed J. R. Ricks who was serving in the triple capacity of Director of Extension, Director of Experiment Stations, and Dean of the School of Agriculture at State College.

Mr. White has served as administrator of the State A. A. A. program since its inauguration in June 1933. His record of 21 years of extension work covers many extension activities. He was county agent of Monroe County from March 1917 to July 1918, and extension specialist in farm management from July 1918 to September 1919. After managing an extensive cotton plantation for 3 years he was appointed county agent of Grenada County in April 1922, and in 1926 he was promoted to district agent of the Delta district. In 1931 he was made farm organization specialist and placed in charge of the Memphis Seed Loan Office for Mississippi, and in 1933 he was placed in charge of the huge A. A. A. program.

Director White is a graduate of Mississippi College and received his agricultural training at Mississippi State College and at Michigan Agricultural College. He owns and operates a 150-acre farm in Grenada County.

# Wisconsin Gets Results

# In Bang's Disease Campaign

**A plan of extension organization worked out by H. R. Noble, county agent, Portage County, Wis., brought in more than 1,000 applications for the Bang's disease test within 10 days of the multiple meetings. Agent Noble tells here how the plan developed and worked.**

MORE THAN 1,200 Portage County dairymen signed applications for the Bang's disease testing of their herds as a result of a county-wide sign-up campaign lasting just 10 days. Instead of merely sending applications to farmers and publishing a story or two in the county newspapers, an entirely different plan was inaugurated.

Late in July the county agricultural committee received word that the Federal Government had appropriated funds to pay the cost of testing for Bang's disease, as well as to pay an indemnity for diseased cattle. The committee authorized the county agent to "go ahead."

One good farm leader in each township, whose herds had been tested privately before this, was chosen and named "first lieutenant." Then, in each of the 120 school districts, one local leader was chosen and called "second lieutenant." Most of the men chosen as first lieutenants were men who had had experience with the Bang's disease test.

As the Bang's disease testing program was rather new, the first lieutenants were called to a meeting at the county agent's office where Dr. V. S. Larson, a State veterinarian and an authority on the Bang's test, explained the nature of the disease and the accuracy of the test. The lieutenants were then given instructions as to the general plan of the campaign. The evening of Augnst 13 was chosen for the 120 schoolhouse meetings. The second lieutenants, one in each school district, conducted the school meetings. The duty of the first lieutenant was to select capable second lieutenants, call upon them, and give them detailed instructions as to how to conduct the school meetings and what material to read and analyze.

A circular letter advising all farmers in the county about the school meeting on August 13 and urging them to attend was mailed from the county agent's office. Each of the second lieutenants was supplied with a folder containing a copy of the circular letter to farmers, a general statement of the Federal Bang's disease eradication program and the need for a Bang's disease clean-up in the county (to be read and analyzed at the meeting), testimony by six Portage County farmers who had experience with Bang's disease testing, two pages of questions and answers on Bang's disease prepared by Dr. Wisnicky, State veterinarian, Bang's disease testing application blanks, a listing sheet to record names of farmers present, and a large envelope for the return of all applications and other material.

The second lieutenants were instructed that, wherever possible, school-district committees shonld be appointed at the meeting to canvass all farmers in the school district during the week following the meeting.

As a result of this campaign, more than 1,000 applications were received within 10 days after August 13. These applications were arranged by townships and submitted to the office of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Madison.

Additional applications numbering nearly 200 were received before December 1, 1936.

On December 20, 1936, Portage County had 1,776 herds on test, of which 1,608 are under Federal supervision. Portage County will have approximately 1,000 certified Bang's-free herds before spring 1937.

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A GOOD DEAL of fish is canned in Colfax County, N. Mex. In April and May of every year the mullet (or "suckers", as they are called) are seined out of Eagle Nest and other lakes and irrigation storage reservoirs located in this county. This work is done under the supervision of the State fish and game department as a protective measure to trout and other game fish. In some places the fish are sold for a small sum per pound. The farm women's clubs usually send a truck for the supply for each community, have a meeting, and can their supply of fish for the coming year.

# 14 Years of 4–H Potato-Improvement Clubs

JESSE WOOD
County Agent, Martin County, Ind.

MARTIN COUNTY has been carrying on potato-improvement work for the past 14 years mostly through our 4–H clubs. The county produced 81 bushels of potatoes per acre in 1924, according to the 1925 census, and in 1934 produced 114 bushels per acre. This increase, we believe, came about as the result of our potato-improvement work. In 1923 the first club of 12 boys received 4 bushels of certified Early Ohio potatoes from a railroad company and started to grow more and better potatoes following the advice of Fay Gaylord, then potato specialist, who emphasized the 4 S's: Good seed, good soil, good spray, and good sense.

The potato club enrollment increased from the original 12 members until we had as high as 112 in 1 year, and the average enrollment for the 14 years is 69. The percentage of completion has varied from 100 percent the first year to 59 percent, with an average of 77 percent. Last year we had 88 members with 86 percent completion. We have had a total membership of 966 with 421 different members. All of them have been required to grow at least one-fourth acre, and some have grown 1 acre. All members must use at least 5 bushels of certified seed on one-fourth of an acre and are asked to follow our suggestions regarding production; namely, use of good seed, seed treatment, green sprouting, good soil, good seedbed, manure and fertilizer, clean cultivation, good spray or dust program, selection of show peck, and grading for sale.

### *Yardsticks Used*

Measuring results of extension work is not an easy matter, and yet the results of a good practice, if interpreted correctly, can be used very effectively by the agent. In getting at our results we have used census figures from 1910 to 1935; have taken data from the annual reports for the last 14 years; have made personal canvass of the seed men; fertilizer dealers, farmers, club leaders, and those selling table potatoes in the county; and have sent out circular letters to all former 4–H potato club members asking their cooperation in determining what good had come from our potato-improvement work.

A summary of all the reports gathered show that the amount of certified seed used in the county is about 2,000 bushels greater than it was in 1924, with every seed dealer now handling certified seed and selling more of it than uncertified seed. The amount of table stock imported is only about one-half what it was in 1924. More fertilizer is being sold for potatoes, and more farmers are using improved growing practices. They are producing about one-half more potatoes of better quality and have learned to grade before selling.

One fact brought out by the letters from the former club members was that they are now in about all walks of life, but in all reports received from those off the farm they believed that the home folks were still using the improved methods of growing potatoes, and most all had a good word for the work.

### *Club Records Talk*

In looking back over our potato club records, we find that the average yield of potatoes grown by the club members has been 220 bushels per acre with individual yields as high as 118 bushels on one-fourth acre and six members produced more than 100 bushels each on one-fourth of an acre in 1928. Very few members have ever failed to produce a crop or at least enough to get back their seed.

Last year our yields were cut by the dry weather, but our club members had an average yield of 32 bushels on one-fourth acre, or 128 bushels per acre, where the estimate for the State average is 60 bushels per acre.

Most of the members have been enrolled in the club for more than 1 year Six members have been in the club for 9 consecutive years, and 33 members enrolled last year for the first time. Club members have produced more than 53,000 bushels during the 14 years, or enough to feed the county for 1½ years.

Premiums won by the club members amount to $1,919, all but $180 of that amount coming from the State fair and

the State potato shows. Six scholarships to Purdue University, valued at $240 each, and six achievement trips to the National Club Congress have also been won.

The publicity given the potato club by the local papers following our State fair winnings in the last 7 years has been of much help in molding public sentiment toward extension work in Martin County. No record can be found where any product from Martin County was exhibited at the State fair prior to our potato club entries, and our farmers have been proud of the fact that someone from the county could win an award at the State fair. Our potato club enrollment has come from every township in the county, and this has made it possible for the county agent to contact many persons that he had never seen before the member joined the potato club.

### *From the County Standpoint*

Seed dealers report increased sales of certified seed potatoes each year. In 1923 no certified seed was sold; now we have ordered as high as two carloads in our 4–H club project, with the seed dealers taking over what we did not use in club work. Two cars were used at Shoals last year, and Loogootee reported more seed sold than at Shoals.

Store men selling table stock say that they now have to import less than one-half as many potatoes as was the case 12 years ago. Census figures will bear this out, as in 1924 our production was about 18,000 bushels, and in 1934 it was about 28,000 bushels. Our consumption is about 35,000 bushels per year. That shows that in 1924 it was necessary to import 17,000 bushels, whereas in 1934 it would have been necessary to import only 7.000 bushels. Eating potatoes were formerly shipped in by carload lots; now they come a few bags at a time.

Our census figures show that the 18,721 bushels were produced on 230 acres in 1924 and that the 28,163 bushels were produced on 246 acres in 1934, an increase of only 16 acres, yet an increase in the total yield of 9,444 bushels. The yield per acre was increased from 81 bushels to 114 bushels, or an increase of 33 bushels per acre.

Census figures as far back as 1910 show that the average yield per acre for Martin County has been near the 80-bushel level for the years prior to 1925.

Our potato-improvement work has not done all that we would like for the county. The acreage has not been increased sufficiently to give us enough potatoes for our own consumption, but I believe that the people of the county are on the right track. The county planning board last spring talked over the potato situation and set a goal that is high enough to produce a surplus for the county. With a continuation of good practices and the present yield, we can have enough to supply the county with an increase of only 62 acres of potatoes, and I believe that this will soon come if it is not already here.

In dollars and cents, the potato-improvement program has brought an added revenue of about $5,000 each year to the county, figuring potatoes at only 50 cents a bushel.

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# Rural Sociologist Makes 4–H Club Study

A STUDY of the success of 4–H club work in certain communities has been made by Mary E. Duthie, as a basis for a thesis, 4–H Club Work in the Life of Rural Youth, recently submitted for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. C. B. Smith voices the timely trend of this study in a recent statement: "It is one of several studies made in recent years to discover the influence of 4–H club work in the life of rural youth and one of the most comprehensive of these studies. It is a most encouraging sign of the times when we find studies of the various phases of extension, including club work, being made in many States by extension forces. I note with satisfaction that some of our largest universities are encouraging studies by their graduate students in this field. Every State Extension Service should be making studies of the organization and methods used in 4–H club work, and 4–H club forces should play their full part in these studies."

Miss Duthie has had wide experience for this work, having served continuously as extension rural sociologist in New York State since 1924. During 1918 and 1919 she had an assignment as emergency State club leader.

### *Schools Cooperat*

She confined the area of her research to Rock and Dodge Counties in Wisconsin; Kossuth County, Iowa; and Goodhue County, Minn. Through the cooperation of the school authorities of these four counties data were collected from the rural school children of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. These data were compiled from 2,619 intelligence tests and questionnaires and 2,372 attitude tests. Field work was carried on in Rock, Kossuth, and Goodhue Counties. 4–H club meetings were attended and data obtained from the members; 52 local leaders were interviewed for information concerning the organization and programs of their clubs; and interviews were held with 203 young people between the ages of 18 and 25, of whom 135 were former 4–H club members, and 68 had never been affiliated with the organization.

### *Activities Vary*

The study gives detailed insight into 4–H club work, bringing out the activities of the leaders and sponsors of the clubs in the different counties, the nature of the programs, and the satisfactions and dissatisfactions as registered by the leaders and the members.

Emphasis is given to the varied ways in which 4–H clubs carry on their programs. The study shows that club work is not stereotyped, and, although the project is usually the background for the club, the business, recreational and social features of the clubs vary greatly. This situation is summarized concisely by Miss Duthie as follows.

"One fact is outstanding in the study of these counties, namely, that 4–H is not a standardized and regimented organization. It is known throughout the country as a national movement for rural youth, but close study reveals a minimum of control on the part of the national administration and a maximum of opportunity for State and county administrations to define policies or to allow latitude to the initiative and idealism of committees and local leaders."

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IN MORA COUNTY, N. MEX., recently, the State home agent gave three demonstrations on food buying, two of which had to be given in Spanish, as the Spanish-American groups could not understand English.

The new 4-H clubhouse with the older Farley clubhouse in the background.

# A Second 4–H Clubhouse

## Goes up on the Campus of Massachusetts State College

IN RECENT months 4–H history has been repeating itself at Massachusetts State College. Four years ago the construction of a 4–H club building on the college campus established a precedent. No other State college campus had within its boundaries a building exclusively devoted to 4–H club use. The construction of the Farley 4–H Clubhouse, described in the Extension Service Review for August 1934 as "The House that Faith Built", was a pioneer effort. Now, 4 years later, another 4–H club building is slowly taking form on the college campus. Located close to the Farley Clubhouse, this new structure greatly resembles the older building, and the story of the new building begins with that of the old.

### *Meetings of Groups*

Since 1933 the Farley Clubhouse has seen much service. It has been the center of 4-H club activity at the college. It has been the headquarters building for the State camps. The Massachusetts State College 4–H Club has held its monthly meetings in the structure. Other college organizations, faculty groups, and even groups outside the college community have met there. The Massachusetts State College contribution to the State college broadcasts on the National Farm and Home Hour originated in the Farley Clubhouse. Gradually a need for another club building was realized. Necessity of finding quarters for both boys and girls who make up the visiting club groups was a problem. More storage space was needed for exhibits, demonstration material, and camp equipment. These and other reasons contributed to Mr. Farley's decision to construct another building. This time the task was not so difficult. The task of the pioneer always has been the hardest, and the pioneering work was done a number of years before. Permission of the trustees was requested and granted; arrangements were completed; and work on the second club building started.

The same mason, the same foreman, and some of the same club boys are aiding in this repetition of history. A power-sawing machine has replaced the hand sawing done in the construction of the older building. More money is available for this new structure than was available for the Farley Clubhouse. But, fundamentally, it is the same kind of a job, and the building is being built in the same way.

The structure is much like the Farley Clubhouse, being architecturally the same, although the inside space will be greater in the new building. There will be a large assembly space, a large fireplace, and a storeroom.

### *Realization of Dream*

The noise of the power-sawing machine, the laughter of one of the workers, and the sound of a hammer must be music to George Farley's ears. For here is the realization of a second dream. He sees the new building as the material form of his idea conceived on the drenched campus of Massachusetts State College in the summer of 1928, when the need was first felt and the vision of a club building seen. He sees the building as the second material result of that vision, and to him it marks an advance. Soon the structure will be completed, and another milestone will mark the road of progress of Massachusetts 4–H club work.

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## Better Varieties and More Profit

Elevator managers, farmers, and local organizations are working together in eight Minnesota counties this spring to weed out undesirable wheat and barley varieties. For a major portion of the wheat crop Ceres and Thatcher are being used, and for barley in malting areas two well-known varieties, Velvet and Wisconsin.

The first step in the plan is being taken this spring when the Agricultural Extension Service lends to cooperating farmers 5-peck lots of Thatcher wheat and 2-bushel lots of Velvet barley supplied by the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics. This seed, the best obtainable, is sown on acre-increase plots. For this seed, the farmers agree to seed the fields with clean drills and to keep the plots free of weeds and other classes of grain during the season.

Registration of these fields will be handled by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. With the increase of seed from the first year's crop these farmers will be able to sow from 12 to 20 acres of grain the following year. This crop will be eligible for registration and of higher quality than other varieties now used. The Northwest Crop Improvement Association, the office of Federal Grain Inspection, and the Agricultural Economics Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture are also participating in presenting the plans.

In each county adopting the plan, wheat and barley schools will be conducted at which grain authorities will discuss with the farmers the possibilities of obtaining increased revenue from their grain sales.

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TWELVE homemakers' choruses have been developed in Kentucky. These choruses have done various interesting things in their respective counties. The Fayette County chorus sings carols at different institutions and for shut-ins during the Christmas season. A recent presentation of a Foster program by this chorus was outstanding.

# Tapping Leaders' Sentiment

## Anent Discussion Meetings in Minnesota

MINNESOTA local leaders registered approximately 98 percent approval of a series of county discussion-group meetings held last winter, according to a questionnaire-summary made by D. C. Dvoracek, marketing specialist of that State.

To check the attitude of local leaders regarding a continuation of the 1936 discussion program, Mr. Dvoracek sent questionnaires to the leaders to obtain their reactions to the discussion-group meeting. Two hundred of the three hundred and fifty community leaders who attended at least two meetings replied to the questionnaire. All but four of the leaders declared the meetings worth while, and all but five would like to attend similar meetings this winter. Seventy-nine percent of the replies favored the discussion method, whereas 17 percent preferred a talk followed by discussion, and only 4 percent wanted a talk.

### *Why Leaders Favor Discussion*

Their outstanding reasons for favoring the discussion method were that it brings out a variety of opinions, gives opportunity for self-expression, is more interesting, and presents the subject from a variety of angles. The desire for a brief summary of points, on which there was a common agreement and sound conclusion before the close of the meeting, was practically unanimous. Almost all the leaders (97 percent) would like to have access to books on the topics for more extensive reading if such could be made available.

Of the 75 different topics that the local leaders suggested for further discussion, taxation was the most popular, followed by cooperation, foreign trade, monetary problems, education, and general economic problems. The furnishing of more reading material, including outlines, questions, and factual data, was the most frequent suggestion for helping the leaders. They recommended that the size of the groups for both county and local meetings range from 20 to 30 people, with a maximum of 40.

A similar questionnaire was sent to the county agents. All agents reported the project worth while. In their opinion, the greatest benefit received by the leaders attending the meetings was getting information and new ideas and exchanging points of view. The agents considered the discussion meeting to be of outstanding value to the leaders in relaying this information to local groups and in personal conversation. The county agents agreed that furnishing more reading material would be most helpful to leaders in holding local meetings. Discussions do not fit in well in regular community meetings, as local groups have a complete program and find it difficult to crowd in a discussion successfully. The use of the forum or "panel" method, limited to 30 minutes, might solve this problem.

In launching the discussion project last year, the results of the experimental discussion meetings held the preceding year were presented to the county agents at the regular extension conference in October 1935. Forty-two of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties filed application for the project, with an enrollment of 1,150 local leaders elected by their community groups.

Later, an organization meeting of local leaders was held in each county, and the project and discussion method were thoroughly explained. Topics were presented and opened for brief discussion as a demonstration of the method. Four topics were selected by informal ballot for the four meetings to be held in each county.

### *What to Discuss*

Forty-one of the 42 counties enrolled for discussion chose from the list of topics offered the topic, "Are you satisfied with our present tax system?"; 35 selected "How do imports and exports affect the farmer?"; and 17 counties chose the topics, "What system of agricultural financing (public and private) do farmers want?" and "Will crop adjustment be necessary or desirable in years to come?"

Mr. Dvoracek states: "The holding of community meetings by the local leaders was encouraged but not definitely required, as such requirement might discourage some leaders from attending the leader training meetings or might force some leaders to attempt meetings for which they were not adequately prepared. Attendance at county meetings may train a leader for personal discussion but may not always prepare him for leading a local group. More careful selection of leaders would permit the holding of local meetings as a definite requirement."

More than one-half of the county agents felt that they or local leaders who had been carefully selected could conduct county-leader meetings if district meetings were held to give them special training. They suggested the calling together of 10 or 12 counties for a whole day of intensive discussion and teaching. Mr. Dvoracek believes that the idea is worthy of consideration and trial, inasmuch as a larger number of counties would be served and thus more local leaders would be trained.

The local leaders reported holding 325 local meetings last winter with an average attendance of 30 people. The unusually severe winter limited the number of meetings held as well as the attendance. More than one-half of the county agents reported these local meetings as being 75 to 100 percent successful, and practically all agreed that local meetings were sufficiently successful to warrant holding them in the future.

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## A 4–H Chick Pool

A State-wide chick pool, the first of its kind in New Hampshire, already has 35,000 pullorum-clean or passed baby chicks ready for the April and May demand of the youthful poultrymen enrolled in the 4–H poultry project.

Twenty-one of the State's best hatcherymen have promised to cooperate with the 4–H club office, to aid the several hundred poultry project members in raising high-grade chicks from high-producing, pullorum-clean flocks.

The standard price for all chicks sold through the pool will vary with the time of purchase. Those sold from April 1 to 24 will cost 12 cents apiece, and chicks sold from April 26 until May 21 will be 11 cents per bird. All orders must be in lots or multiples of 25.

In each county of the State "chick weeks" have been set. On these dates a poultry specialist from the university will visit the counties and instruct the club members on the care of their chicks. Although chicks will be delivered from April to May 31, most of the ordered birds will be delivered to club members during the chick weeks.

Last year, New Hampshire 4–H club members started 34,000 chicks, 90 percent of which were raised to maturity. One million and a half eggs were produced, and 60 of the poultrymen had flocks that averaged more than 150 eggs per bird for the year.

## Wyoming Ranchers Rally Forces Against

# Crickets and Grasshoppers

Mixing the cricket poison.

ONE cricket on the hearth may bring good luck, but droves of them in a field bring devastation. For the third successive year, with increasing destruction, an influx of grasshoppers and crickets has laid bare thousands of fertile acres in Sheridan County, Wyo. To combat this infestation, all county forces have joined hands with Federal agencies.

The 1935 egg survey for crickets and grasshoppers showed Sheridan County to be the most infested area in the State. Small spots of Mormon crickets had been found in Sheridan County as far back as 1925 but had continued without much notice until 1934. In 1934 the Forest Service conducted a control project on the forest reserve in the Big Horn Mountains, and a few ranchers protected their crops as much as they could by their own efforts. The Federal Government furnished them with poison material, and the E. R. A. supplied the labor. In 1935, however, the infestation became acute, appearing through all the mountain regions and down through the center of the county.

In April 1935 the State entomologist met with County Agent E. A. Reeves and a committee on grasshopper control to discuss methods. One of the biggest problems was the rancher who did not cooperate, because grasshoppers from these ranches migrated to districts which had exercised this precaution. It was decided at this meeting to have a voluntary rather than compulsory control program, and notices were sent to farmers in the pest-infested districts urging them to petition for grasshopper control on their places.

The grasshopper-control committee, which was composed of officials, ranchmen, stockmen, and farmers, appointed Mr. Reeves pest inspector and county leader for grasshopper control. His office was to keep all records of bait shipped in and out of the county. His duties were to inform the ranchmen, stockmen, and farmers of Sheridan County where to obtain the poison baits, to explain the use and handling of the poison, and also to keep them informed as to the progress of the campaign.

Likewise, Mr. Reeves was chosen leader of the cricket-control program, working directly with the county commissioners. He furnished office space and stenographic service whenever necessary. He sent out circular letters to the ranchers, urging them to notify the county extension office just as soon as the crickets showed up, so that the crews could begin dusting the crickets before they became too large and started to migrate.

A county mixing plant, operated by electricity, was established for the purpose of storing and mixing poison. The W. P. A. furnished the labor to work in the mixing plant which operated 24 hours a day, using three shifts of mixers. A full-time foreman and assistant were employed to keep in constant touch with those using the baits and to check, from time to time, on the results. Materials were furnished by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Sheridan County. With a Federal Government issue of bran and arsenic and a county issue of smaller needs, it was possible to make 50 to 60 tons of poison a day.

Every progressive rancher was feverishly engaged in using the poison bait. Larger ranchers who could not scatter enough by hand built machines with which one man could cover 40 to 50 acres a day. In 1936 alone, 699 of the 1,000 Sheridan County farmers used 1,735,000 pounds of wet bait on 55,000 acres of land, affecting an estimated saving of approximately $165,000.

About July 1, 1936, in the localities where concentrated efforts were made, the ranchers had the upper hand of the local pest species, and a small let-up of efforts was noticed. Then came the reinfestation of insects migrating from the ranges devastated by both drought and insect pests.

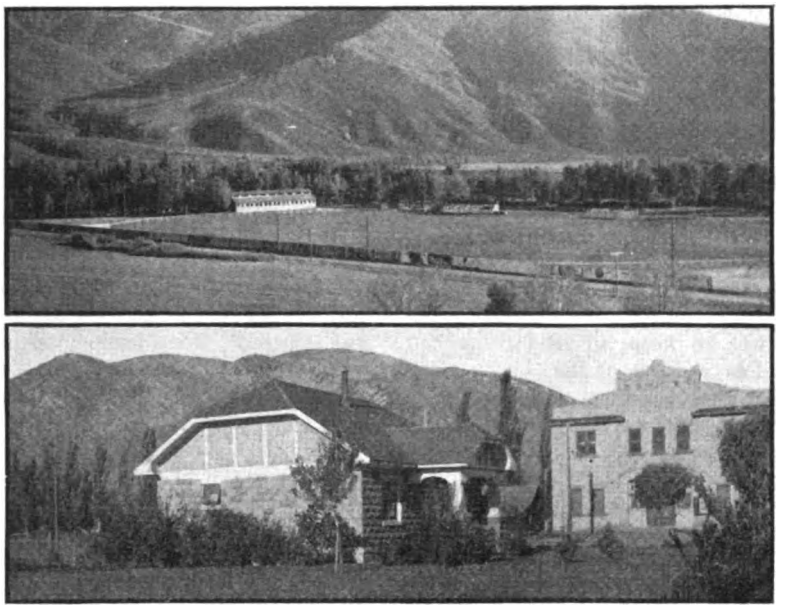
In much of this territory, after the first 4 or 5 weeks the men ceased to use poison, because there was no vegetation to save, and in these areas the hoppers and crickets actually starved to death or migrated to irrigated sections. This condition was accurately checked by making catches at intervals. In some parts of the county trees and brush had a whitish appearance from having the bark eaten off to the naked wood, and sagebrush was eaten to the stump. During all the hazards of the drought, ranchers received their bait at night, scattering it in the morning and working the fields in the daytime.

Cricket dusting crews at work.

Their cooperation during the control work was wonderful. "Without the cooperation of the farmers and the men of this county this campaign would have been impossible, and without a campaign of control Sheridan County would have been practically without feed", stated County Agent Reeves.

A Good Agent Leaves • • •

# Signs of His Work



(Upper) The up-to-date fairground is a source of pride to Morgan County, Utah. (Lower) Combined county jail, sheriff's office, and public rest rooms landscaped and planted. These are some of the evidences of improvement brought to the county by the progressive leadership of County Agent Richards.

"BY THEIR fruits ye shall know them." Thus reads the Scriptures, and so it is with extension workers. The county seat of Morgan County, Utah, furnishes concrete testimony of this truth.

Just outside of the county seat, a most up-to-date fairground served the county of 2,553 population with a surprisingly progressive and successful fair. This project goes back 10 years, when, through negotiations made by the county agent, Clyde R. Richards, who still serves the county, and the county commissioners, a tract of land on the banks of the Weber River was bought. The first 2 years of the fair, farm products and women's handiwork were displayed in large tents which had been rented and erected on the grounds, but in 1929 an exhibit building was constructed and one shed built for the exhibiting of dairy cattle.

Each year since then something has been done to improve the fairground; brush has been cleared from the bank of the river which forms the boundary on two sides; sheds have been built along the bank where they are shaded by large cottonwood trees; the grounds have been entirely leveled, and a race track and baseball diamond have been added recently with the help of W. P. A. labor.

In the middle of the town, and beautifully landscaped, stands a building, the combined county jail, sheriff's office, and public rest rooms. This was a C. W. A. project when County Agent Richards was chairman of the county C. W. A. committee and was largely the result of extension planning and organization. The county commissioners and the city of Morgan paid for the materials, whereas the labor was done by C. W. A. workmen.

The improvement of the courthouse grounds was also found to be an extension project. It seems that the courthouse grounds had been covered with large cottonwood trees, with little attention given to the grass, until the opportunities for a small city park were recognized in the extension program. The commissioners provided for the construction of an iron fence around part of the courthouse grounds; soil was hauled to level the area around the building; lawns and shrubs were planted in 1928; and today the little park is a delight to all the citizens of the county who helped to create it and also to those who visit the town.

The effective leadership provided through the years by County Agent Richards in Morgan County has left its mark in a more beautiful and progressive town, as well as in many other ways.

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## Helping the New Agent

When a new agent starts his work in a county what can be done, from a supervisory standpoint, to assist him in getting started? In several Iowa counties the question has been answered by helping the agent to make an analysis of work done in the county covering a 10-year period. Large chart forms, originally designed for annual calendars for field agents, were used for this purpose. These charts had one column for each month of the year and an additional column on the left for listing projects. The names of the months at the tops of the columns were changed to years, with one column for each year from 1927 to 1936, and two more columns were provided for remarks.

Projects were listed in the left-hand column. Examples of the headings used are: 4–H club work, home project work, agricultural adjustment activities, marketing, farm management, soils and crops, and livestock production. The annual reports of former county agents were drawn from the files, and information concerning things done on the various projects and activities was listed in the proper columns. An effort was made to abstract from each year's report information of a comparative character. For instance, under 4–H club work, the enrollment in club work, the number of club groups, the number of leaders assisting, and some of the outstanding accomplishments were listed.

This gives the new agent who prepares an analysis of this kind with the aid of the supervisor a clear-cut picture of what has gone on before him. Preparation of this analysis probably takes a day's time, and it provides a better understanding of what has gone on in the past than could be acquired in twice the time by reading the annual reports of previous agents.

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MORE than 10,000 Negro 4–H club members in Alabama are in school and paying part or all of their school expenses with the money they earn on their club projects.

# Rewards in Cooperation

**County Agent J. K. Luck of Sumter County, Ga., tells how the cotton-improvement association which he helped to organize benefited both members and nonmembers.**

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SUMTER COUNTY (Ga.) Cotton Improvement Association was organized in February 1936 with 30 of its leading farmers as members. E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist from the College of Agriculture, discussed with these farmers the value of obtaining and keeping pure well-bred seed of a variety that is adapted to the county and that will yield well and produce staple of around 1 inch.

The variety selected was Cokers-Cleve-Wilt, and 2,400 bushels of seed was bought direct from breeders. Only 2,100 acres were saved from this seed because of drought. Eleven hundred and fifty bales were produced. An average of 130 points, or $6.50 per bale, above average price of Middling ⅞ cotton, was received for this cotton. One lot of 300 bales sold for a premium of 170 points, or $8.50 per bale. A Georgia mill bought 98 percent of this cotton, and it was spun 75 miles from where produced.

In obtaining these results, the gin equipment installed played a big part, the growers having leased a three-stand gin with three of the latest cleaning attachments on the market. This was the latest in gin equipment, and the quality of cotton was improved by at least one grade. A cotton dryer, the first in Georgia, was installed. A seed-grading and cleaning machine which they had installed made it possible for members to save seed recleaned and graded and sacked in special sacks. Seven thousand bushels of this seed was sold by members at a good profit.

Other farmers profited from this movement, for they were able to sell their staple cotton for a premium. Less than 10 percent of cotton sold in 1935 brought a premium, whereas records of sale by warehouses for cotton produced in 1936 show that 30 percent, more than 3,300 bales, had a staple of 1 inch or better and brought growers around $5 per bale premium.

Through the whole-hearted cooperation of local warehouses and cotton buyers, every bale of cotton offered for sale was stapled and graded, and farmers who have been producing staple cotton for 2 or 3 years received a premium for the first time.


**Father and son, enthusiastic members of the Sumter County Cotton Improvement Association, who made a good profit on their pure-bred cottonseed.**

Members of the One-Variety Association are well pleased with results obtained, and indications are that 50 percent of cotton produced in 1937 in Sumter County will be staple cotton.

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## Farm Improvement Cooperative, Inc.

"The newest industry in Posey County, Ind. (The Posey County Farm Improvement Cooperative, Inc.), producing agricultural limestone, has enjoyed a successful business during the first few months of its existence", says O. B. Riggs, county agent.

It grew out of activities in the county agent's office following the establishment of a C. C. C. camp in the county. The first meeting of farmers, businessmen, and camp officials was called by Mr. Riggs in March, and the organization was incorporated June 25, 1936, with a board of 10 directors representing all the townships in Posey County. The first limestone was produced July 17, and by October 17 more than 2,000 tons of agricultural limestone of excellent quality had been produced. At first the pulverizer ran at full capacity 12 hours per day, but it now operates 6 hours per day.

The new incorporated cooperative is the first of its kind in the State of Indiana. A similar organization has since been started in Vanderburgh County, and others are contemplated.

The procedure necessary for farmers to get stone at the quarry is to get in touch with the C. C. C. camp and make an appointment for S. E. Bowman to go over their farms, test the soil, consider the erosion problems, and figure out what to do about them. A program of soil improvement is worked out for the whole farm which will be of mutual benefit to the farmer and the community. After this is done, limestone may be obtained at the quarry by farmers. They have been paying $1 per ton for the limestone at the quarry, though a plan is now being made to deliver the limestone at the farm at a slightly higher cost, depending upon the distance from the quarry. The directors believe that it is advisable to have a delivery price which is more attractive than the price at the quarry in order to keep the stone moving regularly from the pulverizer.

Farmers are now placing their orders for next summer's requirements, as they realize that it otherwise will be impossible for them to get these programs worked out and for the cooperative to produce enough limestone during the rush period next summer.

As soon as the orders by farmers in the present location are taken care of, the pulverizer will be moved to some other area in the county where farmers are anxious to get limestone through the organization.

Leases on limestone have been taken in those parts of the county reasonably convenient for practically all farmers.

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TWELVE former 4–H club girls who are attending the University of Arizona organized a college 4–H club in January with Erna Ruth Wildermuth from Tempe as president. The club holds two meetings a month—one social and one educational. Besides the regular meetings they plan to help with 4–H club fairs and to assist agents and leaders in any way possible.

# Professional Improvement Beckons

## Courses are Offered in Eight States to Meet Needs of Extension Workers

OPPORTUNITY to attend professional improvement courses will be within reach of nearly all extension workers during the coming summer. Special extension courses will be offered in connection with the 1937 summer sessions of eight State colleges or universities.

These graduate courses, scheduled to run from 3 to 8 weeks, are designed especially to meet the needs of county extension agents, subject-matter specialists, and extension supervisors who desire to keep abreast of the times, both as to subject matter and teaching procedures. They reflect the rapidly growing appreciation on the part of the extension personnel that extension teaching is a specialized profession for which good preparatory training and definite opportunity for in-service professional improvement are fully as essential as in college teaching or experiment-station work.

Extension workers interested in the 1937 extension courses can obtain further information by writing to the State institutions offering the work.

### Colorado, June 19 to July 9

The 3-week session at the Colorado State College of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colo., was planned at the request of the associations of extension workers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Three special courses will be offered. The course in methods and philosophy of extension work will be given by H. W. Hochbaum and Mary Rokahr of the Federal Extension Service. G. S. Wehrwein of the University of Wisconsin will teach the course in land use. Bristow Adams of Cornell University will give the course in publicity for extension workers.

### Louisiana, June 7 to 26

At the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., the 3-week summer session for extension workers offered in 1932 and 1933 will be resumed in 1937. In addition to courses in soil classification, landscape art, farm meats, and poultry management to be given by members of the university staff, O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will teach a course in population trends. The course in extension organization, programs, and projects will be given by M. C. Wilson and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service.

### Maryland, June 23 to August 3

The University of Maryland, College Park, Md., believing that the close proximity to the National Capital gives that institution certain added advantages as a regional training center for extension workers, is outlining a series of special graduate courses for extension workers. The first course in this proposed series will be offered at the 1937 summer session. A special feature of this 1937 program will be a national extension forum, arranged by State Director T. B. Symons, in which outstanding leaders from the Department of Agriculture and the extension services of nearby States will participate.

The courses in extension methods and extension administration will be conducted by M. C. Wilson, Florence Hall, and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service. Principles of teaching and adult education will be taught by H. F. Cotterman, of the University of Maryland. Trips to the Federal Extension Office and to other Government bureaus will be arranged as desired.

### Missouri, June 14 to August 6

Four courses designed to meet the special requirements of extension workers will be offered in connection with the regular 8-week summer session of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. A course in extension methods will be taught by C. C. Hearne. E. L. Morgan will give a course in community organization. Agricultural journalism and soil conservation are the two additional courses being scheduled.

### North Carolina, June 14 to July 23

A course in extension methods will be added to the regular list of summer school offerings at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. It is contemplated that John W. Goodman, assistant extension director, and other members of the State extension staff will give the course. It is anticipated that, beginning with the 1937 summer session, approximately one-fourth of the extension workers will take professional-improvement training each year.

### Tennessee, July 21 to August 10

At the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, special 3-week training courses for home demonstration and county agricultural agents will be given. These courses are an outgrowth of the 1936 summer course for home-economics extension workers.

All Tennessee extension workers in attendance will be required to take the course in extension methods being arranged by E. D. Stivers, of the agricultural-education department. Home demonstration agents will be permitted to select two other courses from the work offered in home accounts, crafts, electrical equipment, and landscape art. Mrs. Ruth Freeman, of Illinois, will have charge of the course in home accounts. County agricultural agents may choose two additional courses in soils, farm engineering, or farm management.

### Vermont, July 5 to August 13

Launching upon a long-time program of professional improvement whereby about one-fifth of the extension staff will be expected to attend summer school each year, a 6-week extension course has been arranged at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

The first half of the course in adult education will be devoted to principles and laws of learning. The remaining 3 weeks of the course, which will be conducted by H. W. Hochbaum, of the Federal Extension Service, will deal with the application of these educational principles to the conduct of extension teaching.

### Wisconsin, June 28 to July 17

During the 1937 summer session of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., the special courses for extension workers first offered for graduate credit at this

institution in 1929 will be continued. Special courses for extension workers have been given each summer since 1929, with the exception of one or two of the worst depression years. The 1936 courses were attended by 40 persons from 18 different States.

A 3-week course in current extension problems will be given by Karl Knaus, of the Federal Extension Service. The course in home-economics extension methods which runs for the regular 6-week summer session will be given by a member of the Wisconsin extension staff. Other special 3-week courses to be given by the members of the university staff are rural sociology, cooperation, poultry management, livestock feeding, and economics of agricultural planning.

## An Orderly Approach to an Old Problem.

(*Continued from page 50*)

reaching to rely alone upon a public aid program. The old age benefits program establishes a system which is similar in some respects to the retirement plans of private companies such as railroads.

### *Benefits the Farmer*

To what extent does the farmer benefit from the social security program? Directly, or indirectly, from every part of it. The grants in aid are for State and local activities, benefits of which are for all classes without occupational classification, and they bring immediate relief to one of his most serious problems, local taxation. Moreover, the extension and development of maternal and child welfare services and of public health work are primarily designed to increase these facilities in rural areas and in parts of the country which need them most. Unemployment compensation and old-age benefits are, at present, primarily concerned directly with certain industrial hazards but by stabilizing purchasing power should help to maintain the market for the farmer's products.

The Social Security Act is not a panacea, nor does it attempt to solve all of the insecurities of our economic system. It provides for an orderly, planned approach to certain major hazards and effects a more equitable distribution of their costs to society. Through this, and other governmental programs, the balances between industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests are adjusted, and each shares proportionately in the gains from a more stable and secure national life. (See advertisement on back cover.)

## New Extension Economists.

George T. Hudson. D. Curtis Mumford.

George T. Hudson has recently joined the Federal economics extension staff to work cooperatively with the Farm Credit Administration in educational activities. He will work principally in the 24 States in the northern half of the United States, taking the place of W. Bruce Silcox, who recently resigned.

Mr. Hudson is a graduate of Missouri College of Agriculture and received his master's degree from the University of Idaho. For the last 2 years he has been in the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration and for 4 years before that worked as extension marketing specialist in Idaho. He, therefore, is thoroughly familiar with the extension organization and with the Farm Credit Administration.

D. Curtis Mumford, an agricultural economist, has recently joined the Federal extension staff to help with economic background and planning, farm management, outlook, and other economic activities in the 11 Western States. Mr. Mumford takes the place of Dr. Vaughan who has been transferred to the Eastern States. Mr. Mumford is familiar to many extension workers as regional representative in charge of A. A. A. work in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He has been associated with the wheat-adjustment work almost since the beginning, having been given a leave of absence from the farm management office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1933.

Mr. Mumford received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and his master's degree from Cornell University. He has also taken work at the University of Minnesota and Harvard University.

## Farm Planning

Agricultural agents in Worcester County, Mass., are planning a series of general meetings with which they hope to reach practically every agricultural town in the county. All commodity groups will be included, and the subject of long-time farm planning will be discussed.

Assuming that the next few years will see a period of rising prices and that, following this, another depression is probable, how can the individual farmer make the best use of the coming years? Information concerning the factors "off the farm" that are important in determining farm policy will be discussed. Those present will be encouraged to combine this information with their knowledge of their own affairs and conditions in order that judgments and decisions may be based on all the facts available.

A list of tentative questions for discussion has been drawn up, such as: Is now a good time to refinance farm indebtedness? To what extent should new long-term obligations be undertaken? Should the present opportunity be taken to repair buildings and make improvements? Can we depend on an adequate farm labor supply during the coming few years? With higher prices should farmers produce less of their own food needs?

In discussing the outlook for dairy farmers in Worcester County, such questions will be raised as: Should more dairy replacements be raised? Can more cash crops be grown? Is now a good time to get rid of cull cows and replace with high producers?

Similar aspects of the situation in regard to poultry, fruit, and crops will be worked out.

These are to be discussion meetings with only a brief talk at the start to present the general situation. Charts and economic information will be used only to answer specific questions. The Worcester County staff is planning to have prepared before the meetings all the information available in answer to each question included.

This is the most sweeping effort to assist in answering difficult questions of farm policy which is being undertaken by any county in the State this year. The Worcester County agents realize the difficulty of their task, but they feel that there is much information available on these subjects which the farmer himself does not have, and they feel that now is the time it should be supplied if it is to do the most good.—*James W. Dayton, Massachusetts agricultural agent at large.*

## Help from the Law

Without pay, several Wyoming lawyers are giving their assistance in presenting the legal discussion in connection with a new project known as "business interests of the homemaker." In this project the home demonstration agent handles the discussions on the business center in the home, the homemaker at the bank, and the homemaker at the post office.

K. L. Hatch.
(Above)
Warren W. Clark.
(Left)

## Wisconsin Changes Directors

After a little more than 25 years of service, K. L. Hatch resigned as associate director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service. Throughout his period of service Mr. Hatch maintained pleasant relationships with community leaders throughout the State and enjoyed very greatly the teamwork of rural leaders and extension workers in the advancement of the farming industry and the farming communities of his State. He served several years on the committee on extension organization and policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and on other important committees of the association, always taking a prominent part in the association meetings and in regional extension conferences.

Following the resignation of Director Hatch, Warren W. Clark, who for 13 years has been assistant county agent leader and who from 1933 to 1936 was director of the A. A. A. programs for Wisconsin, was placed by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin in active charge of the work as associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. Clark is a former county agent, having served first in Houston County, Minn., and later in Portage County, Wis. Since 1922 he has been assistant supervisor of county agents of his State.

In recommending the appointment of Mr. Clark, Chris L. Christensen, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin spoke highly of his farm experience, agricultural training, teaching experience, and of his intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions and problems of his State. He brings to his new position a thorough knowledge of the Extension Service.

## Try-out Youth Programs

Almost a year's work with rural youth groups in New York State, heretofore reached only in a limited way, is beginning to show results in the four "try-out" counties of Cortland, Madison, Monroe, and Oswego, according to Mrs. Martha H. Eddy, extension specialist in charge.

The work was started last spring with the Extension Service cooperating with the State department of education.

Groups have been organized in 14 communities among young persons out of school, on farms, and in villages. They are not necessarily unemployed, but they are unmarried and have not yet established their own homes, and many of them have not chosen a life's work. Ages range from 18 to 25, too mature for 4-H clubs and too young for farm and home bureau associations.

In almost every community the young men and women decided to hold joint educational and social meetings once each month and a separate meeting for studies of particular subjects, the range of which is large. Programs, based on interests and needs, are planned entirely by the members.

Difficulties are foreseen in organizing joint groups in some counties. Young women lack means of transportation to attend evening meetings. Fewer young women, generally, than young men remain on farms, and in many communities little opportunity in recreation and education has been offered young people after they have left school.

The work has been aided not only by extension workers but also by teachers, school principals, district superintendents, and interested citizens. Activities in which guidance is offered include both agriculture and homemaking, sport, social events, the trades, home crafts, and discussions on public affairs and economic problems.

## Increases Interest in Pastures

Another year of the annual pasture-improvement contest in Missouri again showed the value of such a program, both to those participating and to the cooperating agencies sponsoring the event.

By using a well-planned pasture system, those entering the contest have found that in many cases they can produce as much feed as they could with intertilled crops. In addition, the amount of labor required is reduced, and the fertility and erosion losses are relatively small.

The Extension Service has received from the contests much assistance in its campaign for pasture improvement. The farms of participants have served as excellent result-demonstration units. Each of these farms has been of interest to the community in which it is located, and many of those in the vicinity have followed the extension recommendations being put into practice on the particular farm.

The cooperating chambers of commerce of the State's two largest cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, believe that they have done much to increase friendly relations with farmers through the contests. They feel that they are assisting in insuring the well-being and permanency of rural life in their trade districts.

These two organizations furnish the prizes for the contest. A total of $470 is distributed among the winners in the seven districts into which the State is divided for the contest. One of the district winners is selected as the State champion, and he receives as an additional award a large silver trophy cup.

### *Committee Supervises Contest*

The contest in each county is supervised by a committee of three members appointed by the State Director of the Extension Service. The county agent acts as adviser to this committee. It is the duty of the committee to supervise the contest in the county, distribute application blanks, enter the contestants, and make personal visits to the farms in order to score them.

A State committee of seven members, five from the Extension Service and one from each chamber of commerce, draws up the pasture crop recommendations and score card. It also makes the final decision on district and State winners.

Factors considered in judging the contest are the pasturage obtained, the conditions of permanent pasture, the soil-erosion control being effected by the pasture crop, the effect of the pasture on soil fertility, and the relation of the pasture system to the entire farm.

Seventy-two entries participated in the 1936 contest. The State winner was J. L. Stone whose 214-acre farm lies in the western part of the Ozark region of Missouri. He has been on this farm for 12 years and gradually has planted most of his land to pasture crops, developing a dairy herd to utilize them. Of the system he says, "It is cheaper to let cows harvest the crops."

MORE THAN 2,000 North Carolina farmers are cooperating in a State-wide experiment to demonstrate the value of triple superphosphate, a product of the T. V. A. hydroelectric activity.

## Disease Among Wyoming Horses Proves Mettle of Agents

"Although the county agent does not pretend to be a veterinarian or to do the work of a veterinarian", says F. P. Lane, county agent leader in Wyoming, "he can often be of great assistance to stockmen in case of disease among farm animals."

Last July there was an outbreak of encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness among horses, in Washakie, Big Horn, Park, and Hot Springs Counties, resulting in the loss of a number of horses within a few days. Veterinarians rushed from farm to farm but could not possibly answer all calls. There was also a lack of serum and reliable information; farmers were almost in a panic. There was some difference of opinion among veterinarians as to how best to treat and to handle sick animals, and much misinformation was circulated from farm to farm by the ill-informed. Agents' offices were besieged by farmers seeking information, serum, help in getting a veterinarian, and personal assistance.

Agents met the situation aggressively. They called the State veterinarian's office and obtained additional veterinarians. They called mass meetings of farmers, affording veterinarians a chance to disseminate needed information. They obtained the information and passed it on to farmers by calls, letters, and in farm meetings. They assisted in getting additional supplies of serum into their counties. In a short time fear and anxiety gave way to a calm, studied effort to control the disease in conformity with the best thought and practice of competent veterinarians. The county agent can always be depended upon in an emergency as well as in normal times.

## Pasco County, Fla., Makes A Record in Club Work

The agent doing the best club work in a State deserves glory, but when a new agent builds up a beginners' club to the champion class during his first year as agent in a county, well, he deserves a story.

Pasco County Agent James A. McClellan, Jr., a former 4–H boy, is credited with doing the best boys' 4–H club work in Florida for 1936, according to club leader R. W. Blacklock. With an estimated 412 boys available for 4-H club work, Mr. McClellan enrolled 263 boys with 319 projects, 82 percent completing, the first year he was agent in Pasco County.

There were no 4–H clubs in Pasco County at the beginning of 1936, and there were only two boys in the county who were familiar with club work. After visiting schools and giving discussion on 4–H club work, Mr. McClellan found that boys throughout the county were hungry for an organization of this nature, and, consequently, 11 clubs were organized in various communities where meetings were held twice a month.

These clubs did everything suggested for a good club program. Considerable interest among the boys was aroused when the judging team competed in the State 4–H club livestock judging contest and won fourth place. Still more interest was manifested when the 10 outstanding boys attended the State short course where they ranked high with other boys of the State. One boy was chosen as outstanding junior leader, and another won a university scholarship of $100 donated by a local banker. Although the State pig club show was held 275 miles away, Pasco County had the largest number of pigs of any county exhibiting.

Stimulated by the desire to go to club camp, 231 boys diligently kept record books, 36 boys winning the coveted goal of going to camp. Two demonstration teams were trained and put on public demonstrations. A club rally was held, and the club contest was made a county-wide affair. At present, club work is a vital force in the lives of Pasco County 4–H club boys.

## Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

(*Continued from page 49*)

due to adherence to accepted principles of education, to high standards of qualifications of personnel, to carefully planned programs of work, to the development of local community leaders, and to strict adherence to high ideals of service.

### *Tomorrow's Problems*

The refining processes that have marked the past decade in Extension Service need to be vigorously pushed during the next decade. More specialized types of training are needed for the improvement of the county extension agent system of education as a permanent career for young men and women. Extension still takes a secondary rating in the minds of many scientists and administrators. Preferred fields are still mentioned in the order of research, resident teaching, and extension. State specialists need to be developed in lines of work other than the so-called arts of agriculture and homemaking. Rural people need aid in developing other interests than those everyday practices largely concerned with the making of a living. Emphasis of tomorrow will be upon making the most of rural opportunities in the fields of the best use of leisure time, training in self-expression, experience with music and dramatics, cooperation in business and social services and in community and civic enterprises.

The county worker of tomorrow will be as much of an engineer as he is today an actual subject-matter adviser. He or she will need to blueprint the work to be done, assign tasks to selected individuals, initiate new methods and procedure, and be able and clever in the field of local publicity. He will be looked upon more as a counselor, an organizer, and a leader of sound agricultural thought and expression in rural communities than as an informational agent as he is known today. This truly indicates an opportunity for a career and a profession with greater degrees of personal satisfaction than we have yet experienced in the field of Extension Service.

## County Planning

Under the direction of the Montana Extension Service, planning committees have been organized in 39 Montana counties to study agricultural problems from a local, regional, and national standpoint and to make definite recommendations for long-time county programs.

## IN BRIEF • • •

### A Canning Budget

More than 15,200 rural women in Arkansas have canned enough food to supply a varied and healthful diet for their families. Babies in 1,189 Arkansas farm homes have a shelf of their own stocked with small containers of canned minerals and vitamins to meet their needs.

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### Home Accounts

More than 1,000 Illinois homemakers started home accounts the first of the year. Groups in 16 counties took up the project for the first time, although in 24 counties there are many families that are "old hands" at the business of keeping accounts and analyzing their family expenditures.

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### Trained in Nutrition

Thirty homemakers were determined to continue a vocational home-economics course interrupted by the illness of the home-economics instructor in the Olin, Iowa, consolidated school. Three farm women, with the help of committees from the group, came to the rescue, outlined a 12-week home-economics course in foods and nutrition, and proceeded to teach the "night school."

Each of the women has as her "professional background" a 5-years' study of nutrition courses presented in the county by Ruth Cessna, extension nutritionist from Iowa State College, in cooperation with the local farm bureau. Each of the three has served from 10 to 15 years as a local leader, presenting extension home-economics information to her neighbors.

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### Community Calendar

A community calendar is published each week in the Hilmar Enterprise for Merced County, Calif., by Dahl K. Shearer, publisher and editor of the paper, who is also chairman of recreation for the Merced County Farm Bureau and State chairman of recreation of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

A small charge is made for scheduling entertainments conducted for profit, but other meetings are listed without cost. In explaining the plan, Mr. Shearer says: "Each week we take out the top row in the calendar and move the rest up a notch, adding at the bottom the dates for the fourth week from date. It is a little bother to keep the thing accurate, but we find it a valuable feature of our paper."

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### Better Sires

More than 1,000 people attended the combination better-sire sale held at Greenwood, S. C., which was sponsored by the Extension Service to encourage the purchase of purebred stock. "The sales were well distributed, and many farmers were able to buy purebred stock at prices within their means." reports R. D. Steer, county agent, Greenwood County, who was in charge of the sale.

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### Still at It

More than 4,000 persons attended the demonstrations on adjusting and repairing machinery conducted in Iowa during 1936. These training schools were described in the Extension Service Review for December 1935.

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### 4-H Enrollment

The enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H club work in Massachusetts has reached a new high of 20,842, an increase of 1,521 over 1935. Clothing is the most popular long-time demonstration with girls and gardening with the boys, whereas handicraft is a popular project with both.

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### Planning a Home

Group-discussion meetings have been held in Jerome and Twin Falls Counties, Idaho, and are planned for Minidoka County, reports Marion M. Hepworth, State home demonstration leader. These discussions are for the planning of the exterior and interior of the home. The farm site, a satisfactory vegetable garden, and convenient interiors in kitchen arrangement have been the topics under discussion. Plans for the meeting were made by the county agents, D. E. Smith, of Jerome County and H. S. Hale, of Twin Falls County, Margaret Hill, district home demonstration agent, and the presidents and lecturers of the grange. E. R. Bennett, extension horticulturist, and Miss Hepworth, State home demonstration leader, presented the topics for the Extension Service.

## AMONG OURSELVES

PENNSYLVANIA has recently added one more county to those employing county agents, leaving but one of the 67 counties in the State without an agent. An agricultural extension association was recently organized in Montour County and a county appropriation made. Evan Paul Fowler, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and for the past 8 years employed as assistant county agent in several Pennsylvania counties, is the new agent.

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THE PUERTO RICAN Government has appointed L. O. Colebank, assistant extension 4-H club leader in Tennessee, to establish boys' club work on the island. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the State organization for this assignment.

• • •

RUTH PECK, home demonstration leader in Alaska, recently visited Washington.

"It is rather surprising that home demonstration work in Alaska is very similar to home demonstration work in Wisconsin", said Miss Peck, "but the territory is so big and the workers so few—just Miss De Armond, district home demonstration agent in the Matanuska Valley, and I—that we don't get around to the various clubs very often. The women are very anxious to form home demonstration clubs, and this last year, my first in Alaska, we had 250 women organized in 13 clubs. The leaders are wonderful, and I cannot give enough credit to these fine Alaskan women who lead the clubs. In addition, 33 4-H clubs were organized, with 338 boys and girls enrolled. We are very proud of our record of 84 percent completions for these club members.

"There is a great future for home demonstration work in Alaska", concluded Miss Peck, with the usual Alaskan enthusiasm for the country.

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THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN of the World, through the honorary secretary, Elsie M. Zimmern, extended to the rural women's organizations and the home demonstration agents in the flood areas the sincere sympathy of the women of other lands, with the hope that they could soon begin to build up their homesteads once more. "Your home extension agents will surely be to the fore in helping those in distress, and once again, in another way, your organization will show its worth", she wrote.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# they say today ...

## Agriculture and Trade Agreements

There has been considerable discussion of figures indicating a substantial increase in the imports of agricultural products and a tendency, at least in some quarters, to attribute this increase to the operation of the trade agreements program. There has been an increase in agricultural imports. It is important in considering this question, however, to differentiate as far as possible between those products which are competitive with American agriculture and those products which are not competitive. Some of the important noncompetitive products which bulk very large in the figures representing agricultural imports are rubber, coffee, cocoa, tea, and silk. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity and in the value of the imports of these items. This increase largely reflects improved economic conditions in the United States. It simply shows that our people have more money to buy such products. With respect to the competitive products, the figures show that the largest increases have occurred in drought-affected products, the duties upon which have not been reduced. In other words, it is unfavorable weather and improved economic conditions that have been chiefly responsible for larger agricultural imports and not the trade agreements program.—*Secretary Wallace before the hearings of the Senate Finance Committee on the bill to extend the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, February 11, 1937.*

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## Farm Sales Increase

In the past 6 months the Federal land banks have sold more farms than they took over, thus decreasing their real estate holdings for the first time since the beginning of the depression. The percentage of farms sold to bona fide farm operators has increased steadily. Last year three out of every four farms disposed of by the Federal land banks were bought by local farmers.

The number of farms owned outright by the Federal land banks reached a peak of 24,355 on August 31, 1936, but declined to 22,505 on February 1, this year. Farm real estate owned was carried on the books of the Federal land banks at $78,200,000 on August 31, 1936. On February 1 the amount was $73,500,000.—*Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, February 8, 1937.*

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## National Plans for Flood Control

What part should soil and water conservation play in a national program of flood prevention and control? Many people have expressed their opinions on the value of complete watershed treatment as a means of flood control. Some have underestimated the potential effectiveness; others have made exaggerated claims. The true value probably lies somewhere in the middle of the conflicting statements; and as we make plans to meet the flood problem, it is necessary to separate the facts and reasonable expectations from the false assumptions.

It should be understood that there is no overnight, patent-medicine remedy to prevent floods. There were floods in this country long before white men introduced the axe and plow, and until there is some radical change in climatic conditions we may expect to have floods in the future. We can, however, reduce the strength and height of floods. By wide-spread application and combination of proper land management and of upstream and downstream engineering work, we can confidently expect not only to reduce substantially the volume and velocity of run-off water from the land but also to control the waters more effectively after they have accumulated in the stream channels. We cannot postpone the job. We cannot afford to delay, because the longer we wait the more difficult and expensive the job will become. Moreover, it will require the best talents and wholehearted cooperation of everyone—the local, State, and Federal governments; our colleges and universities; private organizations; and individuals. With this cooperation, it would be possible to get under way a program that could be applied within 10 or 15 years to all land needing treatment, and the task could be completed, about as effectively as man can hope to complete it, within 30 or 40 years.—*H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, and F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, in a press statement on flood control, February 1, 1937.*

## To Producers

In striving for agricultural welfare, it is always important to remember that agricultural welfare can never be maintained for long if it is brought to pass in violation of the general welfare. But agriculture must not only avoid violating the general welfare; it must do everything possible to promote it. This means that agriculture is enormously interested in the efforts of labor and industry to work out programs which will increase the production of industrial goods and increase the employment and purchasing power of labor.

The fact is that progress in attaining economic democracy in business and industry has lagged behind the progress made by agriculture. There are several reasons for this. The problem in agriculture was somewhat simpler, and the work of the land-grant colleges, the Department of Agriculture, the county agents, and the farm organizations had done much to prepare the way. But there is just as much need to make economic democracy work in industry as in agriculture if democracy is to continue to be workable in this machine age.—*Secretary Wallace at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1937.*

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## To Consumers

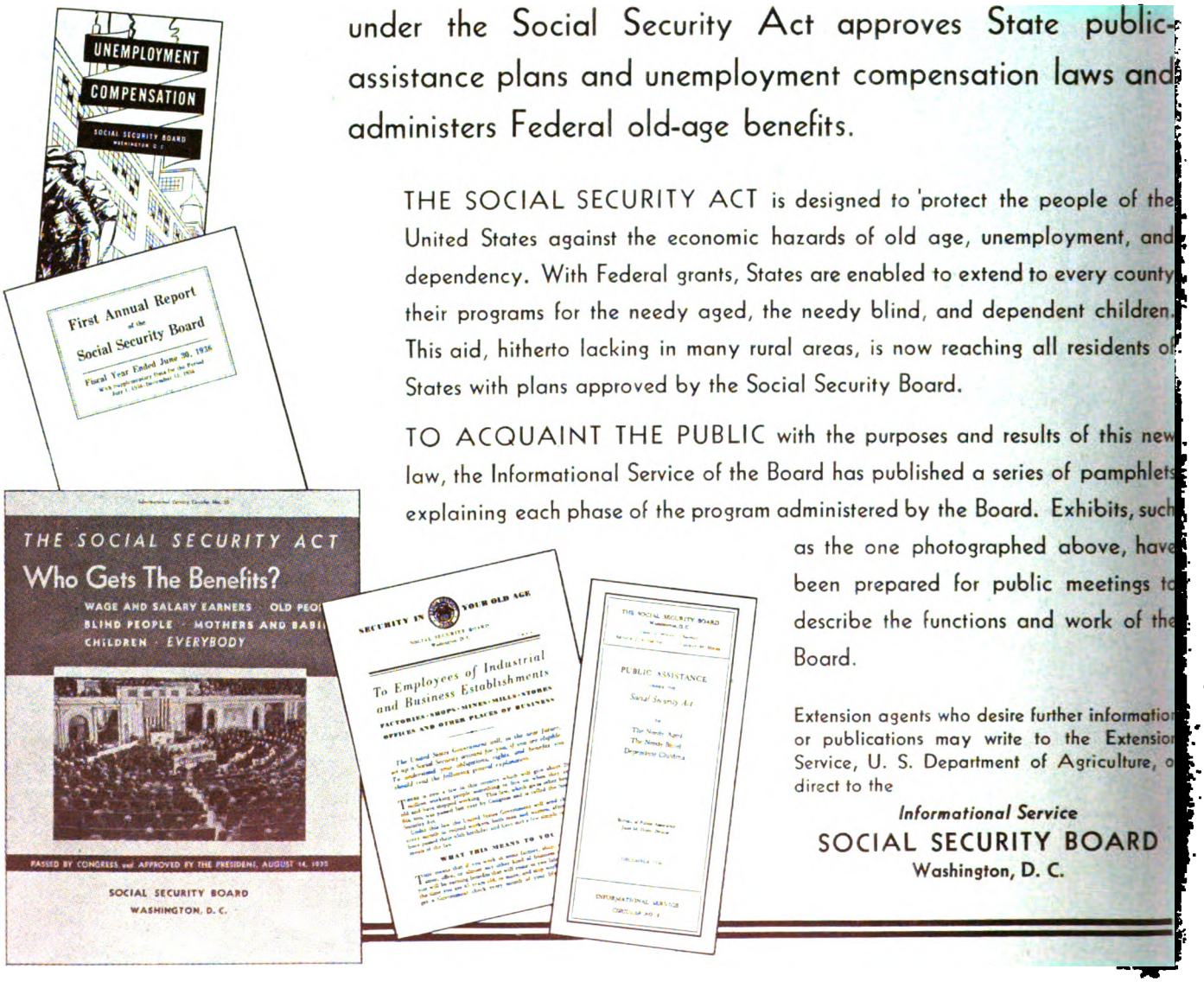
The formula which seems to me best to express the united goal of producers and consumers is as follows:

We want increased balanced production of those goods which we all need and want at prices low enough to pass such increased production into consumption but at prices high enough to keep such production coming without destruction of our natural resources or of our democratic processes.

I am convinced that organized consumers will play a larger and larger part in the national scheme of things. I feel that it is important to impress on the mind of the consumer the necessity of thinking not only about specialized consumer problems but also the desirability, if real long-time welfare for consumers is to be attained, of recognizing at all times the formula for the general welfare.—*Secretary Wallace before the Consumers' Emergency Council, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., March 6, 1937.*


# The SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

under the Social Security Act approves State public-assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws and administers Federal old-age benefits.




THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT is designed to 'protect the people of the United States against the economic hazards of old age, unemployment, and dependency. With Federal grants, States are enabled to extend to every county their programs for the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. This aid, hitherto lacking in many rural areas, is now reaching all residents of States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC with the purposes and results of this new law, the Informational Service of the Board has published a series of pamphlets explaining each phase of the program administered by the Board. Exhibits, such as the one photographed above, have been prepared for public meetings to describe the functions and work of the Board.

Extension agents who desire further information or publications may write to the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or direct to the

*Informational Service*
**SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**
**Washington, D. C.**

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

MAY 1937
Vol. 8 • No. 5

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# TODAY . . .

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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**Insurance on Wheat.** The plan of protecting producers against the hazards of drought, flood, and other disasters has long been urged as an important means of agricultural stability. Recently the matter has been investigated very carefully with the result that a bill which proposes crop insurance for wheat is under consideration in Congress. The case for crop insurance will be presented to Review readers by the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, A. G. Black.

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**Tenancy.** Another urgent problem concerns the relationship of the farmer to the land. No rural problem is creating more widespread interest than this. A brief review of what is being said on this important subject will be provided for the information of extension workers.

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**A. A. A. Looks Ahead.** How 10 counties in 8 States are experimenting to adapt national and regional programs more closely to local soil-conservation needs will be explained by Ralph H. Rogers, Division of Program Planning, A. A. A.

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**Folk Worth Knowing.** About a county agent who worked hard at his profession, but still found time to develop a hobby which brought him national recognition.

## On the Calendar

National Conference of Social Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., May 23–29.

Western States Extension Conference, Spokane, Wash., May 24–27.

Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio, May 30–Sept. 6.

National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Washington, D. C., June 8–10.

Second National Cooperative Recreation School, Des Moines, Iowa, June 7–18.

Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 12 to Oct. 31.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 17–23.

American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, Mo., June 21–25.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., June 21–26.

American Institute of Cooperation, Ames, Iowa, June 21–26.

National Education Association, Detroit, Mich., June 27–July 1.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup.. Editor

# FOLKS BEFORE FARMS

**MILDRED HORTON**

**Vice Director and State Home Demonstration Agent Texas**

**IN GLANCING through a book that was laid on my desk recently, my eyes caught the phrase, "human erosion." This startled me. It made me think. Is there really such a thing? Are the finer qualities, the human resources, of some of our people being washed away, being blown away, being used up day after day, with no replacement?**

## Are Human Values Lost?

**If so, do these fine qualities lost by farm families and home life find themselves lodged with other people as the soil which was washed or blown away finds itself on another farmer's place when all is quiet again? Or do they go the way of that soil which is washed down the gullies, into the rivers and eventually into the sea?**

**And, as the much-talked-of "soil erosion" can be prevented, can the human erosion also be prevented?**

## The Soil Will Be Saved

**Wind, water, ignorance, and, should I say, necessity preyed upon our land until the situation became so acute as to demand national attention and assistance. Now that American engineers and scientists have put their shoulders to the wheel, realizing that the soil is fundamental to prosperity in this country of ours, the soil will be saved.**

**Fundamental to the civilization of our country is a happy, prosperous rural population, receiving its share of the national income. This has been only partly recognized. There are yet many so far removed from the problems of the farm that they have not realized the need for making the farm dollar sufficient in purchasing power to bring to the farm many products that cannot be grown there.**

## Will Conservation Apply to People?

**Have we, as engineers and scientists in the extension field, studied the problem until we understand its deepest significance? And can we adapt the agricultural conservation program to the section in which we live so that farm families may have new life and the will to hold up their heads with the best of them? To rebuild the soil requires scientific information and application. To use wisely the soil made fertile will also require scientific information and application.**

**To receive increased farm income is not an end in itself, for human erosion may occur with increased income as well as with a starvation income. Thus it follows that farm families must also be given the knowledge of how to use this increased income so that further human erosion may be prevented and a strong rural family life be developed.**

## Common-Sense Combination

**The land and the people, the agricultural conservation program and the farm family form a circle. The program is with us because of the people; the success of the program depends upon the people, and the future of the people depends upon the program.**

**Although they are inseparable, the education of the people is essentially first. Until the people come first in the consideration of any program, things are not in the right order, or, as expressed by a minister, "Folks before farms and souls before soils."**

## Let Us Be Vigilant

**Let us not forget that in building up the soil our ultimate objective is to build up the lives of farm people. Let us dedicate ourselves first to the larger vision of individual growth. When considering our programs let us not lose sight of this important truth—that, after all, the development of men and women comes first.**



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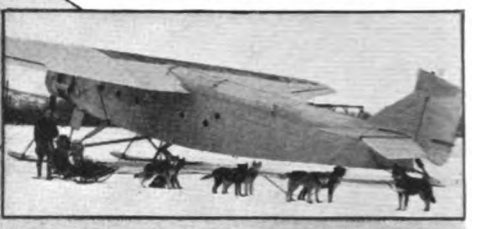
# Travel North to Alaska

Some of the natives.

Transportation is either rapid or slow.





Fur farm.


TAKE a boat at Seattle and travel due north for 4 days and you get to Alaska, a territory of 586,499 square miles with 15,000 families. Extension work was established for rural Alaskans in 1930, and all three lines of work are well under way, though the staff is still small.

About one-half of the families in Alaska are native Indians and Eskimos. "Our hope in improving these native homes lies with native 4-H club girls who show great promise", says Ruth Peck, home demonstration leader.

Alaskans, for the most part, live in small towns and villages widely separated. Extension workers travel by boat, railroad, airplane, and dog team, visiting their widely scattered projects.

Most Alaskans live in small towns.

**The new colonists starting out in the Matanuska Valley under the auspices of the Federal Government welcome the help of the district agricultural and home demonstration agents in developing satisfactory farms in a new land.**

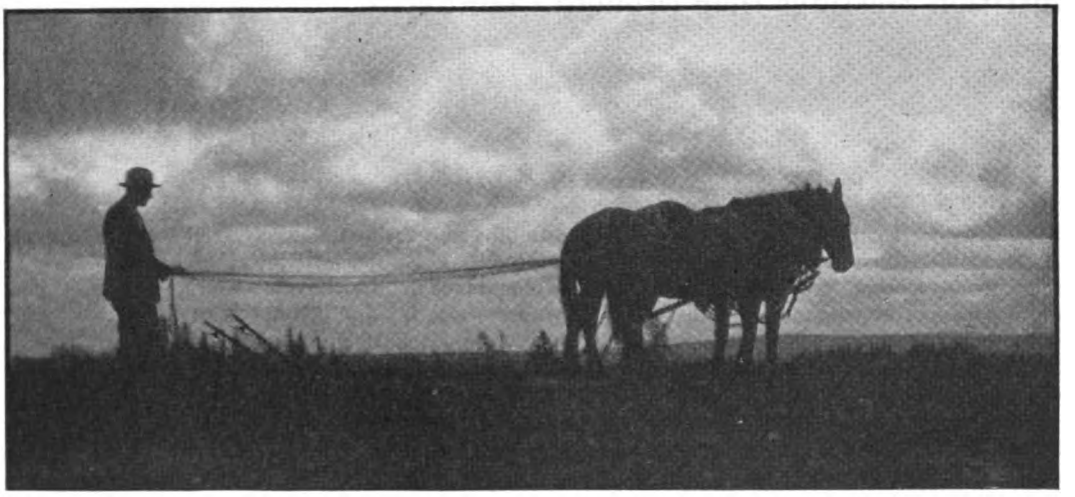
**Last year the colonists, under the leadership of the agents, organized to take advantage of the salmon run in Knik Arm. Between six and seven thousand fish were caught and canned, smoked, salted, and kippered for the long winter. Salmon unfit for human consumption were used for poultry feed.**

**Another extension activity is concerned with feeding and management problems in fur farming, an important Alaskan industry.**

Vegetables from the garden . . .

. . . and fish from the sea . . .

. . . go into cans for the long winter.



# Extension as a Profession

## The Job and What It Requires

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director
Extension Service

**On April 30, 1937, more than 8,900 technically trained men and women were engaged in extension work. Funds are in sight for increasing this number during each of the next 3 years, for the passage of the Bankhead-Jones Act has given most of the States substantial increases in funds. Where are we going to get these new agents? How should they be trained? What have we to offer which will attract the best-qualified persons? This is the first of three articles by Dr. Smith discussing these and other questions which are vital to every member of the extension staff.**

OUR job has been, and is, to help farm men and women increase their scanty incomes and make homes. We know that there is not much money in farming; that nearly 50 percent of farm people of the United States sell a total of less than $1,000 worth of produce from their farms yearly; that only about 3 out of 100 farmers sell as much as $5,000 worth of produce yearly; and that, if we were successful, through all our science and technique, in doubling the income of farmers—a goal much beyond our dreams, there still would not be large money in farming. Farmers still would need to be frugal in their expenditures and ever practice the virtues of thrift and economy.

### *More Than Teacher*

There is a wealth we can bring rural people, however, that does not cost much, and this we should give them. Although helping farmers to increase their income is a fundamental part of our extension goal, our further task is to bring to rural people enrichment of mind and spirit, to bring to them wealth of knowledge whereby men truly live and satisfy the highest aspirations of life; and a man's wealth lies not so much in his land and his goods as in his hopes and his aspirations, his ambitions and dreams. We enrich men when we help them to see and to understand the world in which they live. A man has wealth when he has the love of family, friends, the respect of his neighbors, and the admiration of his colleagues. We enrich men when we give them courage and faith in themselves and the work they are doing; and, if we can help them to sing and play and to have profitable converse with one another, we have brought them wealth and satisfaction and values which money cannot buy.

And this we conceive to be the function of extension agents: To teach the things the law requires and to add to this teaching themselves. Forty years ago we took advanced work in chemistry. We never have used and have completely forgotten the technical chemistry we learned at that time; but the man who taught us still lives in our heart and in the hearts of a thousand other students and will continue to live on down through the ages to come. He knew not only chemistry and teaching but was also a man who stood for something worth while. That is the kind of teachers we want in extension, and that is the kind of teachers we have in an unusual degree in extension—men and women who know their subjects and

*(Continued on page 74)*

## Nutrition Meetings Help Drought Counties to

# Keep Fit on a Low Income

THE western part of North Dakota has suffered so severely from the drought that a large percentage of farm families have been eligible for subsistence grants during the winter and spring of 1936–37. These grants are, of course, very small.

As few counties in this area have been able to afford home demonstration agents, funds were made available in January 1937 for employing three special workers to carry a limited amount of foods and nutrition teaching directly to community groups in the form of a number of open meetings in each county under the direction of Ruth M. Dawson, extension nutritionist in North Dakota.

The organization work was carefully done. The introductory meeting was based on the idea of "Penny Specials" set forth in the Consumers' Guide, volume III, No. 15, August 24, 1936.

"As one of our own homemakers found this information invaluable when planning meals for her family on a very meager income, we reasoned that it would help other women as well", says Miss Dawson.

### *To Tell the Story Simply*

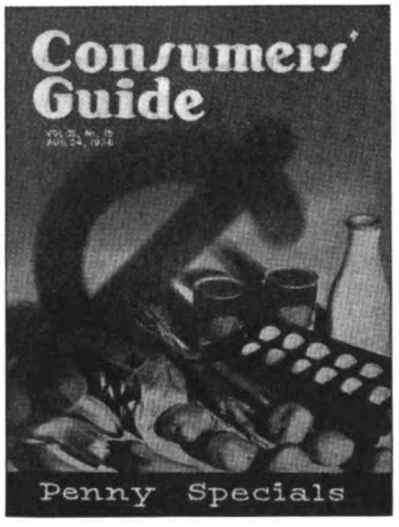
The objective was to tell the story in pictures and exhibits, using as few words as possible and concentrating on nutritional needs, low-cost foods which meet these needs, and the use of such foods. Special emphasis was given to the surplus commodities available in the region.

As this was a big program for a single meeting, a committee consisting of State supervisors of various public agencies met at the State college for suggestions and approval of the demonstration before the special workers began their field work.

First of all, the two State nutritionists made a study of all farm-population surveys for each county in which the three new workers would be scheduled. This information gave a background for the territory in which the meetings were to be held.

The purpose of the project was defined under three heads. Each worker was then trained to present the information under each head, using appropriate material to illustrate each part of the discussion.

The first phase aimed to set up guards against malnutrition in areas where a minimum of money was available for food. The worker opened her demonstration with an illustrated discussion of nutritional needs. Each special worker was given one set each of nutrition charts; child-feeding charts; and "Build Early for Good Growth" charts published by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; and a projector and three film strips. The film strip, "Food Makes a Difference", as recently revised, was especially useful.




Sometimes the workers used the film strips and sometimes the charts to tell their story, whichever they felt would be more effective. However, only one chart was shown at a time. In the short time given to this part of the demonstration, it was impossible to do more than to arouse the interest of the audience in the importance of a correct diet and to point out signs of malnutrition.

### *To Encourage Economic Buying*

The second phase was to prevent extravagance in buying food. The "Penny Specials" illustrated this point. A set of 26 charts made on filing jackets was used, along with an exhibit of what a penny will buy in actual food. The various foods for the exhibit were put into small 4-ounce or 8-ounce jars or cellophane bags and replaced as needed. All food that could be covered with paraffin was so treated. All 26 charts and exhibits were not used at each meeting, but small exhibits based on these charts were set up.

On some occasions it seemed better not to use the charts because of the lack of time to explain the various terms, such as calories, protein, and calcium, so each worker made a set of the ribbon picture cards based on the idea of food shares of Flora Rose, director of the New York College of Home Economics. These pictures show food values, using terms which all can understand, such as bone and teeth building and blood building.

### *To Prepare Inexpensive Foods*

The third phase of the program was the preparation of inexpensive foods and combining them in well-balanced menus. Time would not permit the workers to put on a food demonstration, so a wall chart called "Meals for the Day" was used. This chart illustrated meals planned from foods in the "Penny Specials" and from available surplus commodities. A blue sheet giving menus for 1 day with recipes was supplied in quantities for distribution at the meetings. The meat loaf given on these sheets was prepared before the meeting and served after the women planned "Meals for the Day."

A green sheet called "Dollar Stretchers" was also distributed. Samples of homemade wheat nuts and a coffee extender, the recipes for which appear on the green sheet, were also used. The recent publication, "When Drought Cuts Down Home-Grown Foods", was used at the climax of the demonstration.

The people seemed very eager for this information and have welcomed the help given in this emergency.

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A RETAIL marketing contest has helped to interest Georgia women and girls in effective marketing of surplus products. Emphasis was placed on planned production, careful preparation and standardization, amount of sale, business management, use of the money earned, and service rendered to the community.

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THE Extension Service and the Works Progress Administration in Mississippi cooperated in establishing cold-storage and warehouse plants in 11 towns. The plants, of attractive and durable construction, cost approximately $288,000 and have a meat-curing capacity of 4,700,000 pounds.

## How Home Demonstration Work

## Got Its Start in a County and How

# The Work Keeps Growing

THE INCREASE in scope and effectiveness of home demonstration work in Lake County, Ind., since the organization of the home bureau in 1926, is a story of extension workers and local people working cooperatively in planning and carrying out a definite program. The Lake County Home Bureau has operated on a county-wide basis and has been open to all homemakers who desired to become members. The home-economics extension programs have arisen out of the need and demand for the work. Reports made by home demonstration agents since the appointment of the first home agent in 1929 to the present time record the growth and development of the home-economics extension program in the county.

### *Pioneer Efforts*

The stage was partially set for home demonstration work by the pioneer activities under the direction of County Agent Lloyd E. Cutler in 1925. Girls' sewing clubs were organized with great success. The sewing club exhibit in which 13 clubs were represented attracted much attention at the county fair. The benefits derived from the establishment of hot school lunches in the schools also won genuine approval. Women from various parts of the county were then interested in attending demonstration meetings held by Purdue University specialists in nutrition. The county leaders liked the work but could not carry the information back to their communities as effectively as they wished. Lack of organization made follow-up work indefinite and difficult.

Consequently, at the achievement program in the fall of 1926, plans were made for organizing the Lake County Home Bureau for the purpose of carrying on a home-economics extension program in cooperation with Purdue University. All homemakers in the county were eligible for membership.

The objectives set up for the first year were to take up a first-year clothing project, encourage girls' club work, help with hot school lunches, publish a cook book containing 100 tested recipes, and aid the Lake County Farm Bureau in its various community and social activities.

Before the extension work for women was organized, the local leaders hesitated to call meetings in their own home communities and tell their neighbors what they had learned at the county project meetings. Under the new plan such meetings were called by the township director who explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced the local leaders scheduled to give a demonstration.

The goal of 125 members for 1927 was exceeded by 81 members. Thirty local leaders held 63 meetings with an attendance of 762 persons. An achievement day was attended by 184 women representing all townships except one. The officers and directors soon decided to hold occasional meetings in addition to the regular leaders' meeting. This decision marks the beginning of a development leading to the present monthly board of directors' meetings.

### *First Agent Appointed*

During 1928 the home bureau continued the clothing project with 366 members. Local women worked with the county chairman in an effort to obtain appropriations for a home demonstration agent's traveling expenses. They presented their case to the county council after having seen each councilman personally. The efforts of these leaders of the home bureau resulted in the appointment of the first demonstration agent, Elizabeth Barnard, on January 1, 1929.

During Miss Barnard's first year as home agent in Lake County, home demonstration work was given impetus by the winning of a $1,000 national canning contest prize. A sum of $700 was invested, the interest to be used for such 4–H club activities as trips, junior leadership camps, State fair schools, and the annual 4–H club round-up.

### *Developing Leaders*

In recent years a county tour has been arranged for local leaders to partially reward them for their efforts in carrying on the projects. Last year's tour provided a visit to a china shop and a bakery, with a dinner at noon. Local clubs paid for the dinner, and the treasury of the county home bureau provided the transportation. Local leaders are further rewarded by a trip to the annual farm and home week at Purdue. For the past few years, each local home bureau has raised funds to send two leaders to the conference. All women who attend are expected to give reports and lessons suggested by the conference work. The 1937 home bureau registration at the conference reached 102 women leaders out of the county total of 150 women. These leaders represented 20 home bureau clubs of the county with a total membership of 532 women.

At present 10 of the 11 townships in the county are represented by organized clubs. Each of the 10 organized townships elects a director. The directors and the county officers constitute the county board which meets monthly to transact the business of the home bureau. This board corresponds to county home-economics councils often composed of local presidents. The board considers it less of a problem for a township director, with perhaps two or three clubs in her township, to keep a club active in the face of difficulties than for a president to have to bear down on her own club. Then, too, in this way a director affords a chance for a double check on the local program.

### *Program Planning*

Following the selection of a reliable group of officers, it is necessary to sell the county program to the people. Considerable effort has been spent during the last few years to have the Lake County women see the advantage of program planning. The need for a program was first brought to the attention of the people concerned. Secondly, interest was stimulated in the building of a county program. By a summary of past activities and an analysis of present needs, a desire was created to know more about local conditions and to consider possibilities for future work.

To insure a better understanding between local and county groups and to

increase interest in the county program, emphasis has been given to the active participation of the county board of directors in the extension program. This past year the director's report has been listed in the recommended order of business for local clubs. Now that a director's report is expected by the local home bureaus, directors attend county meetings more regularly.

The establishment of county goals in advance of the year's work has been influential in strengthening the Lake County clubs. Suggestions for this procedure have come largely from the women themselves, an important factor in the accomplishment of the aims of an organization.

At the 1936 program-planning meeting it was decided to have yearbooks printed, each club to fill in their monthly program and names of officers. For the second time goals were set for the county home bureau. The establishment of county home-bureau goals has increased local interest as well as county interest.

### *Club Members Set Goal*

The new goals for 1937 are: (1) That each club have a list of goals, (2) that each club use the song of the month, (3) that each club encourage home accounts, and (4) that each club encourage home improvements.

For the first time in 1936 the 4–H club leaders listed their goals for the coming year. Previously, their goals were set by the home bureau. The interest shown by the 4–H girls in setting up their own objectives indicates that local 4–H clubs may attempt a stronger program.

It is felt that as a result of county program-planning meetings the directors have a clearer picture of the possibilities of the work as to active townships, club membership, cooperation of local groups, and participation in county-wide activities. Moreover, if the local leaders and members have had an active part in developing a program along with the directors, they have a keener interest and greater willingness to carry the burdens that arise in working out the plans.

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## Nebraska Conserves Feed

Nebraska farmers constructed 12,389 new trench silos in 1936 as a means of conserving a winter supply of roughage. These new silos bring the total to 41,398 or a silo on almost every third farm.

The size of the trench silos ranges from 50 tons to 5,000 tons. One commercial lamb feeder constructed three trenches that have a total capacity of 15,000 tons.

# Reuben Brigham Named Assistant Director of Extension Work

AFTER an absence of 3 years, Reuben Brigham returned to the Extension Service on May 1 in the capacity of Assistant Director. During this pericd he was Chief of the Regional Contact Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Information. As Assistant Director of Extension Work, Mr. Brigham will work with Dr. C. B. Smith in aiding Director Warburton to coordinate and administer extension relationships with various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, with other Federal agencies working in the rural field, and with the land-grant colleges in the States and Territories.

Reuben Brigham, who was appointed Assistant Director of Extension Work on May 1.

In making public the announcement of Mr. Brigham's appointment, Director Warburton stated:

"We are particularly fortunate in the return of Mr. Brigham. For many years county agents have been aiding farm people to make practical use of scientific findings in the fields of agriculture and home economics. More recently, agricultural adjustment, soil conservation, and other national programs that involve cooperative action on the part of individual farmers have added responsibilities to the county agent.

"Now, as we turn toward the task of developing out of both these older and newer activities a permanent unified program for American agriculture, the educational responsibility of the Extension Service is increased rather than lessened. Mr. Brigham will assist in coordinating the educational support given to these agricultural programs by extension workers. His intimate association with the development of the agricultural adjustment measures and understanding of the underlying principles, together with his earlier extension experience, will be invaluable to us in dealing with the new educational problems which now face us."

Mr. Brigham assumes his new administrative duties with a background of almost 30 years of active association in rural affairs as farmer, lecturer, organizer, writer, editor, and educator. More than 20 of these years have been devoted to extension work.

After his graduation from the University of Maryland in 1908, he engaged in farming for 5 years. During this period he took an active part in farmers' organization work and in the development of local boys' clubs. He also served as lecturer of the Maryland State Grange.

He returned to the University of Maryland in 1913 as secretary to President H. J. Patterson. In 1915 he was made extension editor and also placed in charge of boys' 4-H club work for the State. In 1917 he was appointed to the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture where he was responsible for the development of visual and editorial materials for the use of extension workers. It was during this time that the Extension Service Review was established and Mr. Brigham became its first editor.

When the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was created, he was invited by its Division of Information to organize the Regional Contact Section. As Chief of the section he had the responsibility for maintaining contacts with educational forces, farm organizations, farm magazines, weekly papers, and field agencies of the Department of Agriculture that kept them constantly informed about the program of agricultural adjustment and conservation.

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REGULAR radio broadcasts are now being given by 23 county farm agents and 11 home demonstration agents in Oklahoma, whereas last year only 4 county agents and 2 home demonstration agents were using the radio regularly.

## Social Security Act Expands

## Children's Bureau to Provide

# A Better Chance for the Country Child

KATHARINE F. LENROOT

**Chief, Children's Bureau**
**U. S. Department of Labor**

TWENTY-FIVE—and a grandmother! That is the somewhat precocious claim made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Children's Bureau was celebrated at an anniversary dinner held in Washington on April 8, 1937. Its vicarious claim to the status of grandmother rests on the fact that some of the first crop of children brought up on the instructions contained in the 1914 edition of Infant Care are now bringing up children of their own with the help of the 1936 edition.

Infant Care, the "best seller" among Children's Bureau publications, has now passed the 9,000,000 mark. Prenatal Care runs a long second with 4,000,000 copies distributed.

### *Expansion Under Social Security Act*

Within the past year or so a new expansion of the program for maternal and child welfare has taken place under the Social Security Act which, in title V, authorized grants to the States for (1) maternal and child-health services, (2) services for crippled children, and (3) child-welfare services. The administration of these three services was placed with the Children's Bureau.

All the States are now participating under the maternal and child-health program; 42 States are receiving grants for services for crippled children; and 42 States are sharing in the program for child-welfare services. The District of Columbia receives grants for all three purposes, and Alaska and Hawaii are receiving aid for the first two. The other States will benefit as difficulties are cleared away.

These new Federal-State-local programs represent a fresh resource for maternal and child-health and welfare services which may be drawn on for the benefit of mothers and children. As these programs are planned to serve "especially in rural areas", State and local extension workers will find it valuable to know how each State plan provides services for local communities. Inquiry should be made of the State agencies administering the programs.

### *Maternal and Child-Health Service*

Maternal and child-health services in each State are administered by the State health department, usually through a bureau or division of maternal and child health. The Federal funds for maternal and child-health services ($3,800,000 annually) must be matched in part from State or local appropriations. The distribution of funds within the State is determined by the State health agency and is included in the State plan presented to the Children's Bureau for approval.

Service is given locally through the district or county health unit or frequently by the county health nurse where complete health departments do not yet exist. The program is primarily educational and is rendered through prenatal, well-baby, and preschool health conferences, health programs for school children, nurses' home visits, distribution of health publications, and postgraduate instruction for physicians and nurses. Maternal welfare programs are featured in many States.

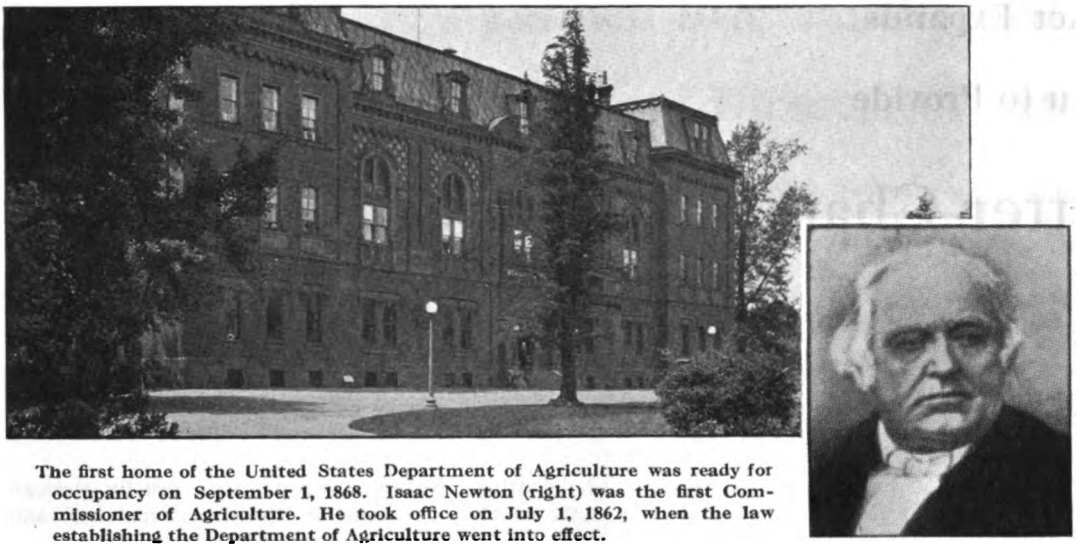
There are a number of ways in which cooperation between the different services can be worked out to the benefit of the community.

Public-health nurses, through their contacts in rural homes, are able to bring to the formal classes held by the Extension Service many of the mothers who need this instruction. Extension workers in turn can often notify the local nurse of families where more detailed health instruction or other nursing service is needed.

Medical and nursing consultants and, in some States, dentists, nutritionists, and other special consultants are placed on the staff to give advisory service to local health agencies. The nutritionist on the staff of the State health department serves as liaison between the health department and the Extension Service and other State agencies carrying on nutrition programs.


**The prenatal clinic in Kentucky held under the maternal and child-health program. In the background, the map shows the five regions having consultants appointed by the Children's Bureau to advise with the State agencies in making and carrying out State plans.**

*(Continued on page 78)*



The first home of the United States Department of Agriculture was ready for occupancy on September 1, 1868. Isaac Newton (right) was the first Commissioner of Agriculture. He took office on July 1, 1862, when the law establishing the Department of Agriculture went into effect.

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# We Reach Our 75th Birthday

M. S. EISENHOWER
Director of Information
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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### *Deep Grow the Roots*

Seventy-five years ago—on May 15, 1862—Abraham Lincoln signed the act creating the United States Department of Agriculture.

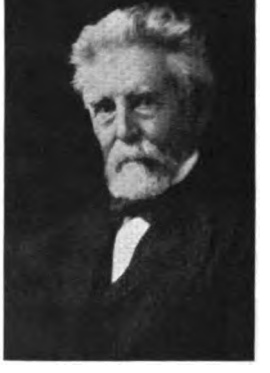
Unfortunately, there is no extended history of this Department in existence. Charles H. Greathouse wrote a sketch of it in 1898. This sketch occupied 74 printed pages. Since then the Department has taken on many new jobs. Actually, it has become a new department. It would take far more space than Greathouse needed to write a "sketch" today. So in this short article I merely want to speculate a little on the nature of the Department and on its place in our economic and social life.

### *Agricultural Nerve Center*

Some people regard it as the more or less arbitrary creation of successive administrations, or as a huge bureaucracy engaged in doing some things that are necessary and many that are not. This misconception rests on a false distinction between the institution itself and the society in which it functions. That notion regards the Department as a mechanical creation superimposed on agriculture and on the country, whereas it is really an organic part of the social life. It is like the center of a complex nerve system, with fibers ramifying in all directions to carry messages and responses. In other words, the Department is an organ in an organism and not simply a structure thrown together from inert materials. It plays a dynamic role in a dynamic society, and its evolution parallels that of the economic and social order.

### *Historical Footnote*

As we glance over the historical record, we can see how the Department developed in structure and functions in response to changing agricultural and national conditions. Even in the embryo, and long before its legal birth in 1862, the institution took a form determined by logic and necessity. Congress first appropriated money for agricultural purposes in 1839. It appropriated $1,000 in that year—for what purpose? For the collection and distribution of seeds, for the prosecution of agricultural investigations, and for the procuring of agricultural statistics. This original appropriation, in other words, was mainly for research; and from that seed developed the research institution which later became the United States Department of Agriculture. Probably without fully understanding the true significance of the principle, national leaders in 1839 laid a permanent foundation for the Department when they treated



The first Secretary of Agriculture was Norman J. Colman, who was also the last Commissioner of Agriculture. He was appointed on February 9, 1889, when the Department was elevated to cabinet rank.

## Highlights

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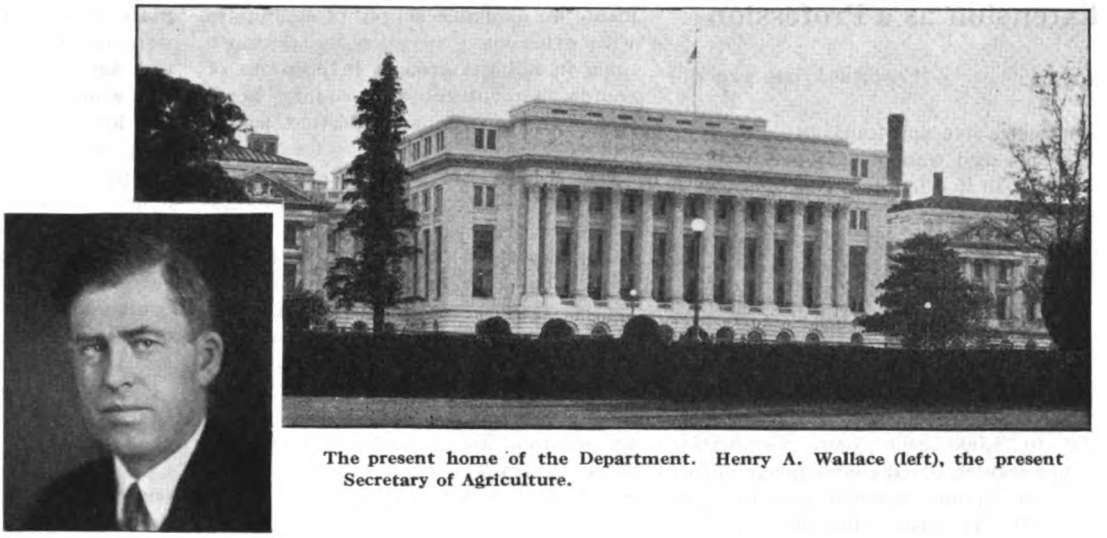

The present home of the Department. Henry A. Wallace (left), the present Secretary of Agriculture.

agricultural research as a public function. Today agricultural research is generally recognized as a public rather than a private function.

### *Keeping Pace with Needs*

After its formal creation in 1862 the Department developed along lines determined by the pressure of agricultural and national needs. It first sought mainly to increase farm-production power. It is significant that Congress authorized the creation of the Department during the stress of the Civil War, though for 70 years previously it had declined to take such action. Sharply felt need for greater production was one reason. When the Congress created the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1884 to fight contagious pleuropneumonia in cattle, the primary object was to facilitate live-stock raising. Subsequent developments in entomology, in plant breeding, in plant introductions, in soil and fertilizer investigations, and even in meteorology, had greater facility in production as the main purpose. And it is noteworthy that Congress enacted the homestead law in the same year that it created the Department.


One of the first and one of the latest farmers' bulletins published. The series was started on June 15, 1889.

Eventually, however, particularly after the turn of the century, the Department had to deal with marketing as well. Production technique was not enough. Mere technical efficiency, indeed, tended to defeat itself or to benefit principally middlemen and consumers. Accordingly the Department established first an Office of Markets and Rural Organization, then a Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, and finally a Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These units concerned themselves fundamentally with marketing.

Now we see that even that was insufficient. Production and marketing must be treated as a single problem and held in a correct balance. Essentially, the task is to establish a good rural-urban balance, with the main branches of production synchronized. The Department is developing organs to accomplish this end along with all its other objectives.

Members of the Department sometimes deplore the fact that marketing studies did not begin earlier; that the agricultural expansion program neglected conservation; that few people foresaw the evils of forest devastation, of overcropping, of overgrazing, and the like. But each period deals with its own problems. The Department met successive emergencies as they arose in a way that left far more to praise than to blame. Each stage in the progress of agriculture, in the growth of science, and in the evolution of our complex social system produced appropriate and efficient responses from this Federal institution.

### *Power for the Long Pull*

Today its problems are more complex than ever before. It will not be easy to match the successes of the past, but the obligation cannot be shirked. Perhaps the greatest problem is that of land use, which is also a human problem. It is a social as well as a physical problem. Action will require a new synthesis of technical, economic, and social thought, and will oblige the Department to enter fields that once seemed quite outside its province.

It was well enough in the pioneer period to spread population thinly over an immense domain and leave everyone free to pursue his own devices. Today, with an increased population, and with wrong land-use practices causing one disaster after another, new principles seem to be necessary. No longer can the different agricultural specialists carry on their work in isolation. There is an imperative need for a combined attack on the land-use problem by economists, agronomists, engineers, soil specialists, and farmers; and these groups will need also the sup-

*(Continued on page 79)*

## Extension as a Profession

(*Continued from page 67*)

themselves live and impart the inspiring life; men and women who live and will continue to live in the hearts and minds of the people they serve through the years to come, because they stand for something in life worth while.

### *What Training*

What is the task before us in continuing to get and train men and women for this great job of extension? We need from 800 to 1,000 each year. Graduation from a regular 4-year course in agriculture or home economics would seem to be an essential. Extension directors know, of course, that only about one out of each six men or women who graduate have the personality and teacher qualifications for an extension agent. With increasing demands made on extension forces for a broader interpretation of extension, especially in the counties, it is most desirable that every prospective extension agent take an extra year or two at the university, fitting himself more fully in the fields of education, economics, sociology, philosophy, science, and letters. Most of us need a far broader background than we have to serve most efficiently in extension.

Beginning, then, first as a graduate, with a year or so extra work as an apprentice in the county, and returning to the university from time to time to take further work in special subjects, you have the beginning of an extension teacher. It takes 6 or 7 years of college training these days to make a doctor or a lawyer. Extension agents who keep pace with future needs will also have to spend 6 or 7 years in preparation. Farmers are growing as we continue to work with them in extension. If we meet their needs, we must give them more than just agriculture. We must be more broadly prepared.

Now that it is thus made possible to employ assistants in counties, definite steps may well be taken to provide a reasonable number of apprenticeship positions to be filled by promising men and women, fresh from their college training, who desire to obtain experience in their chosen career through association for a year or two at a nominal salary with successful extension workers. The providing of such apprenticeship positions, as is now being done in many States with Bankhead-Jones and other extension funds, should result also in stimulating interest in undergraduate courses, relating specifically to extension teaching and will insure an available supply of candidates with extension experience to be drawn upon in filling vacancies in positions of county agricultural and county home demonstration agents. Assistant agents will also make it possible for county workers to get away more readily from time to time for short periods of graduate study at the university.

In addition to a limited number of special undergraduate courses for prospective extension workers offered in all the larger State agricultural colleges, in-service training on a graduate basis should be provided at some six or seven of those institutions best suited by location and teaching facilities to serve as training centers for groups of States.

Some other essentials of extension teachers are that they be in full sympathy with the rural people they serve; the men or women who would not like, themselves, to own a farm and live a rural life cannot hope to make the most successful teachers in extension.

In a North Carolina county, the farm women at one of their regular home demonstration meetings called aside the State supervisor and told her that they were about to let their home demonstration agent go. When asked the reason, the women replied: "Because she does not love us." Farm women and farm men want to work with agents who sympathize with them and their problems and have a love for them and for farm work in their hearts.

The agent, also, who looks upon extension as a job, rather than an opportunity to serve his fellow men, will not get the most out of his life work. He is likely to be just another teacher.

I do not know much about the future life; but I do know that the extension agents who are real men or real women, who love the people they work with, who are patient, human, and competent, are as likely to gain immortality as any human being in the world. And that is one of the great rewards of extension. There is a great craving in every man's heart to live on. That is why men build monuments. They want to be remembered. I know of no surer way to live on than to be a good extension agent. (Another article in this series will be published in a later number.)

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# Extension Administration and Supervision

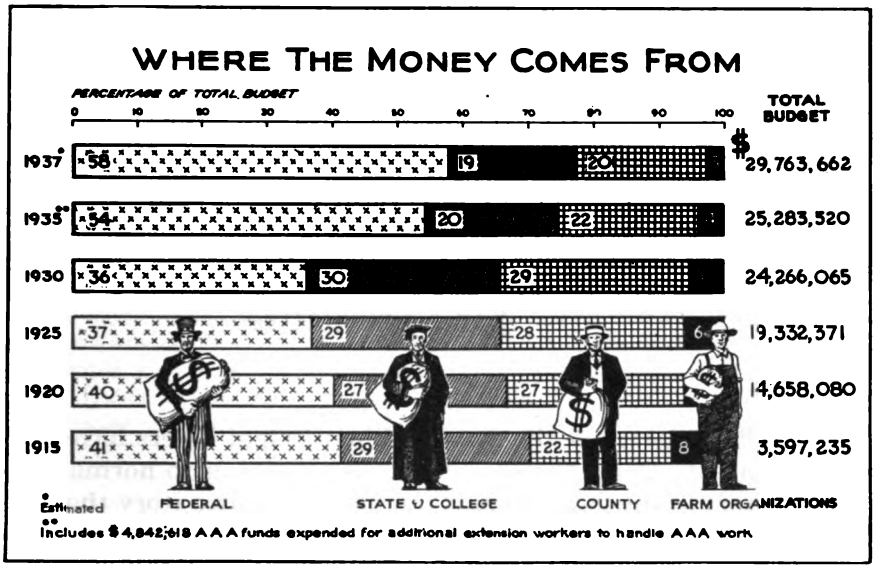
C. W. WARBURTON
**Director of Extension Work**

IT IS NOT ALWAYS easy to separate extension administration and supervision. In many States these functions are performed by the same individuals with no clear-cut idea of where the one ends and the other starts. Although it may make little difference who performs these functions, it is highly important that both types of functions be recognized and properly performed.

*Extension Administration* is primarily concerned with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the extension system as a whole. It involves legal basis, methods of financing, organization of various branches into an effective machine, maintenance of an adequate professional and business staff, determination of policies, cooperative relations with other contributing public and private agencies, and the accounting to the public for extension costs and accomplishments. The extension director is the chief administrative officer.

*Extension Supervision* is concerned with the improvement of extension teaching. It is a creative enterprise in which professionally minded workers attack their problems scientifically, seeking the better way unhampered by traditional bias or fixed ideas. Supervision deals with problem analysis, program determination, work planning, leadership use, and teaching methods. Extension supervisors are usually known as State leaders and assistant State leaders of agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H club agents. In some States supervisors are assigned groups of counties and called district agents. In some States certain supervisors are given administrative duties and are called assistant directors.

Administration is concerned with maintenance of the organization, whereas supervision is concerned with the management of the extension teaching personnel to enable them to grow professionally and, thereby, increase their extension teaching accomplishment.




THIS GRAPH is an eloquent close-up of the shift in financial support of cooperative extension work since 1915. It will be noted that the percentage of Federal funds decreased slightly between 1915 and 1930 and that the percentage of State and county funds increased, most of the increase being in county funds. With the advent of the agricultural adjustment program the trend was changed. The percentage of Federal funds increased sharply, due to funds contributed by the A. A. A., which in 1936 were supplanted by appropriations provided by the Bankhead-Jones Act. For the first time since extension work was established the Federal Government in 1934 assumed more than half of the total extension budget. The percentage of total funds contributed by farm organizations has decreased steadily during the entire period. The shifts in percentages have been due almost entirely to the increases in Federal appropriations.

# Extension Organization Principles

C. B. SMITH

**Assistant Director, Extension Service**

HOW MUCH does the particular plan of organization of the Cooperative Extension Service followed in the various States affect the successful conduct of extension work? Probably very little, if at all, provided certain fundamental principles of administrative organization are closely adhered to. These principles are:

1. *Centralized Executive Responsibility.*—Without such a single, responsible directing head, little progress can be made in any field of endeavor. As the administrative representative in the State of the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as of the State agricultural college, the State extension director has been given full responsibility for the administration of extension work in the State.

2. *Definition of Responsibilities.*—The job of every State and county extension worker should be clearly defined in order that each individual may know just where his or her responsibilities begin and end. A common understanding of the duties of all members of the Extension Service staff promotes good teamwork in handling problems involving cooperative effort.

3. *Delegation of Authority.*—Unless the individual is clothed with the necessary authority to perform properly the duties assigned, efficient functioning of the extension organization machine is made impossible.

4. *Facility for Cooperation and Coordination.*—It is particularly important, where diverse subject-matter problems must eventually be considered in terms of the farm and the family as a unit, that provision be made in the organization set-up to insure the cooperative action of all interested parties and the proper coordination of extension teaching activities, if lost motion and friction are to be prevented.

5. *Democracy of Spirit and Operation.*—Greatest progress is made when all members of the Extension Service staff approach their common problems with a professional attitude of mind. When all groups attack the problems presented for solution in a scientific way, the question of morale becomes of minor importance, and unanticipated developments will not be permitted to interfere seriously with the carrying out of plans agreed upon. The assumption of leadership in the application of scientific methods of study to extension is, of course, the primary responsibility of the administrative and supervisory groups.

## New Federal Specialist

Lydia Ann Lynde was recently appointed extension specialist in child development and parent education for the Federal Extension Service. Mrs. Lynde is the first permanent specialist in this field to be attached to the Washington staff and will work with the State specialists in developing a more adequate program for welfare of the rural child. She will carry on the work begun by Lita Bane, who spent 2 years in cooperation with the National Council of Parent Education and the Extension Service laying the ground work.

Mrs. Lynde is a graduate of Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., receiving both her bachelor's and her master's degrees from that institution. For the past 8 years she has done outstanding work in Michigan as child care and training specialist.

"FROM eastern Wyoming, where farm women have experienced drought and dust-bowl conditions for several years, there came the first request for work in personal grooming in connection with their clothing project. Unless you have 'eaten dust' you don't know how far your hat should come off to these women", writes Mary G. Collopy, State home demonstration leader.

# In the Wake of the Flood

Such homes as this in Scioto County, Ohio, require all the help the home demonstration agent can give.

## County Extension Agents Help to Rebuild for the Future

**The floodwaters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers have subsided and life along the river banks is returning to normal. In the history of the flood there is no more dramatic story than the story of service performed by county extension agents. With the same high courage, determination, and resourcefulness exhibited at the height of the flood, extension agents have now turned to the tremendous job of rebuilding farms and homes. The whole story of service performed by them has not yet been recorded, nor will it be recorded for some time. This article and the article in the March number give a few examples among many which indicate a heroism and devotion to duty of which we can all be proud.**

THE clicking of movie cameras, the radio commentators, and the host of newspapermen have gone from the muddy lowlands. The swirling waters have receded to their channel; the refugees have returned to their homes. There is no longer world news in the Ohio-Mississippi Valley floods. But to the agricultural and home demonstration agent the flood is still a reality. Busy they were during the high water, and busy they still are. As a Tennessee agent said, "The heavy work will last well through the spring and into the summer." The job of rehabilitation throws a long-time burden on the county extension agents in this area.

### *Versatility of Agents*

From the first, the agents were in the thick of things. Being on the spot and familiar with the people and the lay of the land, county agents helped to rescue farm families in isolated localities. The county agent in Shelby County, Tenn., for instance, helped to find high ridges on which to drive 5,000 head of cattle and other livestock and fed about 500 head which could not be fed by owners. An Arkansas county agent, W. A. Owens, traveled 20 miles in a gasoline launch to vaccinate 200 hogs marooned on an Indian mound. Typical of the emergency record of county agents is the following report from County Agent D. L. Weldon of Dyer County, Tenn.

"For 2 days we received people out of the flooded area and cared for them as best we could. As the numbers mounted, it became necessary to set up kitchens and supplies, establish sleeping quarters, and look after the sick. Routine work was forgotten. One nurse was an office clerk. Two other clerks issued clothing. Citizens of Dyersburg began furnishing clothing and food as the need grew. Home Agent Georgia Roberts took charge of the kitchens, and Sarah Patrick, Rehabilitation Administration supervisor, took charge of the feeding at a temporary hospital we set up. These activities lasted for 10 days. More than 1,000 families found refuge in Dyersburg; and 2,000 head of cattle, 3,000 hogs, 1,500 mules, and about 5,000 chickens were driven to higher ground in this one county."

From Arkansas comes the report that county agents and their agricultural conservation committees worked day and night to rush payments earned by farmers in the 1936 agricultural conservation program. Many of them went out in boats and searched through the refugee camps to get the necessary signatures on the applications for payment.

Before the waters subsided, agents began the work of rehabilitation. Women in the refugee camps in Arkansas met regularly with the agents to discuss the problems of restoring flood-damaged homes to a livable condition.

When the waters receded, there were new problems to be faced. County Agent Ben Thomson of Stewart County, Tenn., immediately organized his county into districts and began to check on livestock losses, the condition of the feed, and the damage to buildings. Preventing disease among crowded cattle and trying to prevent unnecessary sacrifices to unscrupulous buyers who took advantage of the situation to offer ridiculously low prices were some of the problems facing Arkansas agents, as well as those in other areas.

Assistant county agents were placed in the flood counties of Indiana. Conferences were held between extension agents and rural rehabilitation supervisors to correlate the work and to reach a common understanding as to policies to be followed in meeting the situation. Farmers lost millions of dollars in property, including livestock, feed, machinery, fences, and buildings. Twenty-five or 30 houses or barns, or both, were washed away in each of Indiana's flood counties.

### *Ohio Agent Lends Helping Hand*

The work of Virginia G. Judy, home demonstration agent in Scioto County, Ohio, a badly flooded area, is typical of that of many agents. After the ruinous flood began to subside and some semblance of order again prevailed, Miss Judy, assisted by the home furnishing specialist, held four meetings to demonstrate methods of renovating houses and furniture submerged by the flood waters.

The meetings were attended by from 30 to 50 persons, including 11 W. P. A. emergency teachers. Practically all these people held other renovating demonstrations and made many home calls to help with the tremendous job of cleaning up.

In 2 weeks, the 11 W. P. A. teachers held 78 classes and relayed to 608 people the information they obtained from Miss Judy. Individual help was perhaps the most appreciated because so many homemakers were too busy to attend meetings but were anxious to learn of anything that would aid in making their homes more livable. Miss Judy distributed 1,500 copies of a mimeographed bulletin entitled "Aid for Homes That Have Been Flooded", which gave detailed information on many flood problems, such as care of cuts and bruises, purifying water, use of soaked electrical equipment, removal of odors, what to do to the piano and sewing machine, and renovation of furniture and clothing.

### *Other Ohio Agencies Cooperate*

The work was carried on in close cooperation with the health commissioners, the Rural Resettlement officials, the American Red Cross, the local radio station (WPAY), the newspapers, and many voluntary groups. "And", says Miss Judy, "it was the best pay a teacher ever received to hear so often from a homemaker in the flooded area, 'Oh, doesn't that look nice? I thought I could never do anything with it.'"

First of the tasks facing the Extension Service representatives and committeemen in Illinois was the practical coordination problem of setting up working relationships with other agencies and services. Conferences were held with the Red Cross, Illinois State Department of Public Health and its sanitary division, county agricultural and home demonstration agents, and with county farm bureau officials. Within the counties themselves, the work of the county extension agents was coordinated with that of these agencies and with such other services as the rural rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration.

As families returned to their homes in Illinois they received copies of leaflets on the problems encountered in reconstruction and rehabilitation, including cleaning of flood-stained walls, planning low-cost diets, repair and construction of buildings, salvaging of feed, and the repair of machinery. H. H. Alp, poultry specialist, visited the stricken area to make a first-hand survey of the needs and possibilities in poultry, one of the first things to which flood sufferers turn as a means of reestablishing themselves. Feed and seed needs and supplies were also surveyed and committees appointed to take care of this work.

Another feature of the Extension Service role in the 1937 flood emergency was the organized aid sent by extension groups outside the flooded area. Final reports show that farm organizations in New York State provided 82 cars of foodstuffs and clothing, as well as $2,529.14 in cash to the Red Cross to be used for flood sufferers. (See March number, p. 46, for preliminary story.) About 500 quarts of canned goods were selected from the pantries of home demonstration club women in Newton County, Ark., to be sent to those who lost their supply in the floods of east Arkansas. Many other instances of organized aid could be cited.

### *Red Cross Supplies Assembled*

Many home demonstration clubrooms became headquarters for assembling and preparing Red Cross supplies for flood relief. In Benton County, Ark., two sewing machines were kept humming, and, among other things, 20 quilts and 8 sets of pillowcases and sheets were made. At the emergency hospital at Brinkley, Ark., nearly 250 mattresses and pillows were made with the assistance of home demonstration club members of Monroe County.

Agents from counties north of the flooded areas in Indiana located supplies of hay which might be purchased or, in some cases, which the owners wished to donate to flood sufferers. The rehabilitation division has been acting as the clearing house for this information, and as the hay and also corn and commercial mixed feeds are needed, they see that it is delivered. On the return journey the trucks carry corn which has been under water but is still fit to be fed to hogs and cattle. At Evansville, the fire hose was used to wash truck loads of mud-covered corn sold by measure rather than by weight.

Hard work, a well-planned program, and coordination of effort are enabling county extension agents to help farmers in the devastated counties to get the necessary credit to put their land in shape for an early planting of food and feed crops, to restore their homes at as low a cost as possible, and to put the farm on a paying basis once more.

A Tennessee tenant family after the flood look to the extension agents for help in starting anew.

## Manitoba Women Send Sympathy

To Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came the following letter from the Women's Institute of Manitoba, Canada, dated April 20, 1937:

"On behalf of the rural women of Manitoba, the advisory board of the Women's Institutes wish to extend sincerest sympathy to the rural women of those districts of the United States who recently suffered so severely in the loss of their homes and loved ones by the flood disaster. Through the associations formed at the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World at Washington last June has arisen a kindred feeling and a desire to express our sorrow for our sisters in distress.—*Ethel E. Johnston, Secretary.*"

## Alabama's New Director

P. O. Davis was recently appointed director of the Alabama Extension Service, succeeding Dr. L. N. Duncan, who retired to devote his entire time to the presidency of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

In becoming director of extension Mr. Davis retired from the triple position of executive secretary, registrar, and director of publicity.

Born and reared on a farm in Limestone County, Ala., Mr. Davis began his educational career as a teacher of rural schools. After completing his high-school work at Athens he went to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, where he graduated in agriculture with honors in 1916 and entered immediately into agricultural work, serving as development agent for the Southern Railway and as feature writer and merchandise investigator for the Progressive Farmer, Birmingham. He joined the Extension Service staff in 1918.

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FIFTY-FIVE persons attended the tenth annual cooperative marketing school sponsored by the Extension Service in Arkansas. Several members of the extension staff took an active part in the educational sessions of the 2-day school.

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MORE than 600,000 acres of farm land in Arkansas have been terraced during the 10-year period, 1927–36. The banner year, 1936, found 2,758 farmers cooperating with the agents of the Extension Service and the extension specialist in agricultural engineering in terracing 78,330 acres.

## A Better Chance for the Country Child

*(Continued from page 71)*

In Massachusetts, where there is a staff of nutritionists in the State health department, the State home demonstration leader serves also on the nutrition advisory committee. In Utah, the State home demonstration leader participated in the nutrition institute for public-health nurses. In Maine, the director of extension, the home demonstration leader, the director of the maternal and child-health division, and the nutritionists of the two agencies have worked out a plan of cooperation for well-child conferences.

Several State departments of health that do not have a full-time nutritionist have made arrangements to obtain nutrition service from another State agency. In Delaware, a nutritionist is employed jointly by the Extension Service and the department of health. In Minnesota, the extension nutritionist is a member of the advisory committee for the maternal and child-health program. In South Dakota, the extension nutritionist gave the State and county nurses intensive instruction in the promotion of adequate school lunches for rural schools.

Another form of cooperative relationship in which the social-security services, public-health service, and the Extension Service have taken part was expressed in two regional conferences held in the drought area during the fall of 1936. Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were represented at the first of these conferences which was held September 28 and 29 at Kansas City, Mo. Those present included specialists in nutrition and home economics and medical and public-health nursing consultants from the State health departments, the United States Public Health Service, the United States Children's Bureau, the Extension Service and Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Extension Services of the State agricultural colleges, the rural rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration, and the Home Economics Education Service of the United States Office of Education.

The second conference, similar in nature to the first, was held at Minneapolis October 1 and 2 with representatives present from Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South Dakota organized a nutrition council on the spot; North Dakota planned a series of 1-day conferences between nutrition specialists and public-health nurses. Both North Dakota and South Dakota reported plans for providing school lunches for rural children throughout the winter. Each State in the group planned to set up a council for the exchange of information on the progress of the programs adopted and for the encouragement of county and local workers.

### *Service to Crippled Children*

The services for crippled children in each State are administered by an agency, designated by the State. State health departments, State welfare departments, or State crippled-children's commissions are the most usual State agencies. Locally, the schools, the social agencies, the public-health nurse, the home demonstration agent, the farm agent, and volunteers from all organizations interested will be called on to find the crippled children and bring them to the diagnostic clinics conducted by the State agency. Both during the period of surgical and hospital care and after the child's return home, local workers will share responsibility in providing services needed to help the child make the best possible physical and social adjustment. All the Federal grants to the States for services for crippled children ($2,850,000 annually) must be matched by State or local funds.

### *Child-Welfare Services*

Child-welfare services are administered by State public-welfare agencies, usually through a division for child-welfare services. The total amount available for Federal grants is $1,500,000 annually. This program also is dependent for its success and for its extension on the cooperation of State and local groups concerned with child welfare. Local child-welfare services include arranging for protection and care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped children; aiding juvenile courts in dealing with children who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent; and promoting the coordination of local agencies dealing with children.

Regional consultants have been appointed by the Children's Bureau to advise with the State agencies on the making and carrying out of State plans. Medical and nursing regional consultants serve the maternal and child-health and crippled-children's divisions, and social-work regional consultants serve the child-welfare division. Roughly, the five regions served by the medical and nursing consultants include (1) Northeastern States, (2) North Central States, (3) Southeastern States, (4) South Central States, and (5) Western States, including Alaska and Hawaii. Two Children's Bureau regional offices have been opened, one in San Francisco and one in New Orleans.

## Cotton Extension Work Shows a 99 Percent Coverage

All but 2 of 369 representative cotton growers interviewed in six parishes of northwest Louisiana had received information on cotton production or marketing from the Extension Service, according to a survey made in 1935 to determine the influence of the cotton extension program.

Practically all of these cotton producers (98.6 percent) reported that they were following one or more of the recommended practices included in the cotton extension program. Participation in acreage adjustment in connection with the A. A. A. program, as had been expected, was reported by nearly all cotton growers (95.7 percent).

According to this study made by F. W. Spencer, assistant extension director for Louisiana, and M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies and teaching in Washington, D. C., the Louisiana farmers had been effectively contacted by means of general meetings, office calls, news stories, circular letters, or result demonstrations. In fact, the number of improved cotton practices adopted by each farmer increased in direct proportion to the number of ways that he had obtained extension information. The indirect passing of extension information from neighbor to neighbor was found to be the most important single influence in bringing about the adoption of improved practices.

This study of cotton growing and the influence of the cotton extension program is reported in Extension Service Circular No. 257, entitled "Influence of Cotton Extension upon Cotton Production in Northwest Louisiana", and is available for distribution from the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

## We Reach Our 75th Birthday

(*Continued from page 73*)

port of an informed public opinion and of highly organized and properly directed public agencies. This Department will need all its capacity for growth and change and all its power for new and efficient response to meet new conditions.

### *Education Vital to Progress*

This task is educational as well as scientific. When the Smith-Lever Act was under discussion in Congress in 1914, speakers declared that the knowledge available in this Department and in the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations was 25 years in advance of the practices commonly followed by the farm people. Agricultural extension and information have accomplished tremendous things since that time. But the intervening period has been one of great scientific as well as of practical advances, of industrialization, of growing interdependence, and of land abuse.

The task of extension and information is greater today than it ever has been, as well as more difficult and complex. There can be no pigeonholing of teaching and research any more. The day of closed compartments has gone. Research and service in the Department depend more and more on actual cooperation with the farmers and on an ever closer daily contact with the practical concerns of production, of marketing, of soil care, of human welfare, and of farm organization. Our conception of the Department must be dynamic. We must think of it constantly as a living part of a living whole, or it will lose touch, fall behind, and fail in its job.

The coming 25 years will unquestionably bring forth greater changes than have the past 25—perhaps even greater than the past 75. That is why the observance this year of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the creation of the United States Department of Agriculture has such unusual significance.

# Extension Pioneer Passes

Pontus Henry Ross, Director of Extension in Arizona, died at his home in Tucson, Ariz., Monday, April 5, after a protracted illness of several months. Mr. Ross had been Director of Extension Service in Arizona since 1923. He entered extension work in 1912 as county agricultural agent in Leavenworth County, Kans., remaining in that capacity until 1916 when he became county agent leader in Missouri. He remained as county agent leader until 1923. During the years 1918 to 1923 he was also Assistant Director of Extension.

In 1928 he made important contributions to education as a member of the National Committee to Survey Land-Grant Colleges conducted by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior. He was in charge of the work in six Southwestern States.

Mr. Ross was born in Jewell County, Kans., June 24, 1879, and was brought up on a farm. He graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1902 with a degree of bachelor of science, and in 1929 was granted the degree of master of science from the University of Arizona. In 1903, shortly after graduation from college, he went to Sitka, Alaska, as agent and expert at the Federal experiment station there. A year later he was made superintendent of the branch experiment station on Kenai Peninsula in Northern Alaska, and did pioneer experimental work in the far North, only a few miles south of the Arctic Circle. Here he remained until 1907. While superintendent, he conducted important investigations in regard to hay production from native grasses. He is the author of Alaska Experiment Station Bulletin No. 3, Hay production at Kenai Experiment Station (1907). Returning to the States, Mr. Ross was agricultural teacher at Jewell, Kans., for a year before beginning his county agent work in Leavenworth County.

Mr. Ross' extension career has been noteworthy. He brought to his position as director an intimate knowledge of the details of county agent work, as well as supervisory problems. This made him sympathetic and understanding, and these qualities endeared him to his associates. His high qualities as administrator were generally recognized. For a while he served as a member of the important committee on organization and policy of the Land-Grant College Association and for one term was its chairman. He was a member of the National Honorary Extension Fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, serving as its first grand secretary-treasurer from 1927 until 1936, when he was made grand director of the National Grand Council. He was a wise leader with a fine personal philosophy. He will be sadly missed in both extension and fraternal circles.

## IN BRIEF • • • • • •

### Around the World

In cooperation with radio stations WGY and W2XAD at Schenectady, N. Y., the New York State College of Agriculture presented a series of 26 international short-wave broadcasts which started February 23. V. B. Hart, extension specialist in agricultural economics and farm management, was the first extension worker to appear on the program. The talks were given in English and Spanish.

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### Quilting Bee

One thousand and twenty-six quilts were made by Greene County, Ark., home demonstration club women during 1936. The quilts were made at the regular meetings of the clubs. One club averaged three quilts at each meeting. The president of the Hooker Home Demonstation Club sold $77.50 worth of quilts and has orders for as many more as she can make.

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### Conservation Prizes

Boys and girls in South Dakota 4–H clubs have an opportunity to participate in a conservation contest sponsored by the State Izaak Walton League. Three requirements for participation are three pictures showing the individual's conservation activity, an essay of not more than 500 words, and a scrapbook of pictures and clippings showing the various phases of conservation.

• • •

### Mail-Box Club

A queer name for a home demonstration club—a mail-box club—is it not? The name originated because the club holds its meetings at the crossroads where the rural-delivery mail boxes are located.

In Colorado there are many women living on isolated ranches who are eager members of home demonstration clubs. Distances and road conditions are sometimes difficult to overcome, and many of the homes are too far distant from other homes to make attendance at club meetings possible. There was a problem to be solved; but, heads together, these women in the San Juan Basin found one common point to which all roads converged and which, therefore, seemed to offer a place of meeting that was centrally located and satisfactory to all. This common point was the mail box.

Club members who attended the leader-training meetings arranged with other members who had mail boxes at the same place to meet there at the same hour so that the trained leader could pass on to the others the instruction received at the leaders' meeting. Where there's a will there's a way.

• • •

### Faithful Member

Mrs. D. E. McClure, a member of the Neodesha home demonstration club of Wagoner County, Okla., is justly proud of the pin she has been awarded for 16 years of perfect attendance at club meetings. Mrs. McClure helped with community enterprises as early as 1906, and the home demonstration club was organized in 1920.

## AMONG OURSELVES • • •

THE TEXAS EXTENSION SERVICE suffers a great loss in the recent death of R. H. Bush, extension economist in rural organization work. Mr. Bush had developed agricultural councils in most of the Texas counties and was a leader in organizing the Texas Agricultural Association. His fine enthusiasm for the ideals of extension work cannot easily be replaced. He served his time as county agent in Morehouse Parish, La., and in Eastland County, Tex., and also did a fine piece of work in building permanent pastures as a pasture specialist. He was a native of Mississippi and a graduate of the Mississippi State College. He leaves his wife, a 16-year-old son, and a brother who is county agent in Waller County, Tex.

• • •

THE LOSS of William Peter Carroll, who died at his home in Chicago on April 2, 1937, will be keenly felt by his coworkers on the Federal Extension staff and in the grain-producing States of the Middle West. Mr. Carroll was born near Genesee, Wis., and graduated from Carroll College, later receiving his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. He came to the Department of Agriculture in 1906 and has had a long and enviable record in the Federal Grain Supervision Service.

In 1933 he began developing educational programs on grain standards with large groups of farmers, grain-elevator associations, and terminal grain merchants.

In 1936 Mr. Carroll took charge of a new project in the Extension Service known as Country Handling and Grading of Grain, assisting grain producers and country dealers with problems of grading grain in accordance with the official standards of the United States and with problems of handling grain so as to obtain the best market returns. He conducted scores of schools for country grain dealers and farmers. Subzero weather, deep snows, or long hours meant nothing to him. The work he has started will go on into the future, a monument to his ability and his devotion to the cause of the grain producers.

• • •

NORTH CAROLINA'S own Dr. Jane McKimmon, who has been largely responsible for the fine home demonstration organization in the State, recently retired from active administrative duty after 25 years of devoted service. Ruth Current who succeeds Dr. McKimmon as State home demonstration agent has been active in extension work in the State for the last 10 years, first as home agent in Iredell County, then as district agent. During the last 5 years she has also acted as extension specialist in girls' club work and directed the farm women's short course each summer. Dr. McKimmon will continue with the North Carolina Extension Service and devote her time to writing for and about home demonstration work.

• • •

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of County Agricultural Agents is planning to meet in Washington, D. C., the week of June 7, according to Bright McConnell, president of the association and county agent in Richmond County, Ga.

The Washington meeting will be devoted entirely to a tour of Government departments and to brief addresses by Department heads. The committee in charge of arrangements are J. E. Whonsetler, Columbus, Ohio; P. Rixey Jones, Chesterfield, Va.; W. L. Bollinger, Pottsville, Pa.; Warren O'Hara, Greenfield, Ind.; George C. Deems, Clay, W. Va.; and D. M. Babbitt, Flemington, N. J. Fred C. Meier, field agent for the Eastern States, Federal Extension Servibe, will represent the Department of Agriculture in working out a program with the committee.

• • •

SIXTEEN STATE extension workers, representing the five regions of the A. A. A. organization, met in Washington, D. C., the week of May 3 to discuss and propose suggestions for the further development of the county agricultural planning activity.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# My Point of View

## A Tribute

To you, rural women of Arizona, I wish to pay a sincere personal tribute based upon my years of experience with you as friends and cooperators.

As I go about from ranch house to ranch house, from one desert home to another, I am constantly and bewilderingly impressed by the versatility, charm, adaptability, and, above all, the good cheer of the rural woman.

A hundred miles from the railroad, I may meet you on your doorstep with the latest copy of "Vogue" in one hand and Wells' "Outline of History" in the other; or you may leave me a note saying that you are sorry not to be at home but that you must "flivver" a mere 80 miles over rough mountain roads to preside at an important meeting of the State welfare board; or you are out "riding fence" or helping to round up cattle when the ranch is short-handed; or driving the school bus, running a hot school lunch, or attending a benefit bridge. Any one of these things you are very probably combining with the "simple" task of running an average American home which in some localities is necessarily devoid of many of the conveniences of the city. You are rearing and educating a houseful of vigorous youngsters; backing and sustaining your husband through cotton or cattle crash; keeping pace with him in his economic and political advancement; and contriving to jolly him into thinking that life is a great, good game if one only knows how to play it.

Regardless of background, you Arizona rural women seem to have developed certain characteristics in common—a fine, high courage to meet financial, economic, and social emergencies, coupled with abundant good cheer, tolerance, hospitality, kindliness, and a saving sense of humor.

As a type, you may be altogether too often old before your time from the grilling tasks of a too-hard new life, but you seem always kind, with the kindness born of vast and leveling experiences; tolerant and softened by buffet-trials and overpowering hardships and disappointments; generous with the generosity begotten of constant contact with many less fortunate in their daily conflicts; and happy, with the happiness that comes to those too busy to flirt with discontent.

To me you are a bit of comfortable reliability—like one's heavy underwear and galoshes in the dead of winter, or a copy of Dickens standing the onslaught of modern fiction, or an old reliable porous plaster in the confusion of new cures for old ailments, or an ancient and smelly Meerschaum, or any of the hundred and one comfortable things which we grow used to and which brand many of us as "old fashioned." Indeed, you are women to tie to—substantial as the unchangeable Arizona mountains in whose mellow shadows you live.—*Grace Ryan, home demonstration agent, Maricopa County, Ariz.*

• • •

## Problem of the Older Girl

The young mothers' group at Cedar Brook (N. J.) is of significance because of its history and its probable program. Between 1929 and 1933, when I was agent in Camden County, these seven young mothers were 4–H club girls between the ages of 13 and 16 years. They made workboxes and dresses and carried the usual 4–H work until they reached high-school age; and then nothing as practical as home economics interested them, and I despaired of holding them in club work.

Soon after that I left the county for 3½ years. Returning, I tried to find these girls, thinking that the interest dormant for about 5 years might be regained. Five of the seven girls had married, and there were six children. They not only welcomed me, but were anxious to form a group studying "anything pertaining to our homes."

A young mothers' group was organized, but I was rather at wit's end to know how to introduce obviously needed subject matter. Starting with what I hoped would interest every mother, namely, children's clothes, I was surprised to find that they all wanted to make snow suits and were much interested in discussing the self-help angle of children's clothing. Parent-education books which I circulated were read avidly by the young mothers; and a long-time program of parent education, nutrition, and home management was set up.

The history of this group is food for thought. What, at times, seemed like energy wasted on 4–H'ers whose willingness to work was not always evident seemed, nevertheless, to have been effective. Apparently, it set the stage for the "psychological moment."

Should we, as agents, feel so discouraged and concerned when the high-school girls scorns practicalities? Can't we offer a practical background at whatever age she will take it and be prepared to help the girl again when she is more settled in life and really wants assistance in homemaking? Can it be that we are overzealous in our attempt to hold all ages at all times?—*Mary M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, Camden County, N. J.*

• • •

## Life Begins at 45

A new phase of our family-life program has to do with women after 40. We call it the "Life Begins at 45 Club." All over New York State there now are women who have been members of the home bureau about 20 years. These women are no longer actively interested in some of the phases of our projects which appeal to the younger women. We felt that it wasn't fair for them to dominate the program; neither was it fair to ask them to step out.

We believed, too, that many of them needed help on growing old happily, gracefully, and joyously. For these women we organized the "45" club. They read about and discussed problems that particularly concern them, such as being a grandmother, their relationship as to daughter or son-in-law and other members of the family. What the woman of 45 should wear to look smart interests them, as well as what kinds of exercise are safe and make for good health. Achievements of women after 40 and biographies of such women as Mme. Curie are studied.

Hobbies are encouraged, especially those that will keep the women out of doors, such as gardening. A philosophy of life is discussed. Ways in which they can be of help to the younger women are listed and discussed. One woman planned to help a group of young mothers with their sewing. Another keeps the children happy while their mothers go to meetings. Seven clubs have been organized in Cortland County.—*Adelaide A. Barts, Home Demonstration Agent, Cortland County N. Y.*

# *Child Care*

*bulletins issued by*

the CHILDREN'S BUREAU

have been distributed by millions to parents and others concerned with the welfare of children. Single copies of these publications are sent free on request. Extension agents will be particularly interested in the following:

PRENATAL CARE—*Publication No. 4* INFANT CARE—*Publication No. 8 (now being revised)*
THE CHILD FROM ONE TO SIX; HIS CARE AND TRAINING—*Publication No. 30*
GUIDING THE ADOLESCENT—*Publication No. 225*

• • •

For information on the social security program for children administered by the Children's Bureau, read:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—*Maternal and Child Welfare Bulletin No. 1, 1935*

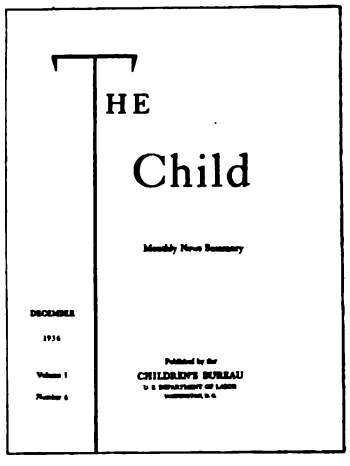
SOCIAL SECURITY SERVICES FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, *December 1936*

• • •

For news in the fields of maternal and infant health and nutrition, child welfare, juvenile delinquency, child labor, and progress in social security services for children, read:

THE CHILD—*Monthly News Summary*

*THE CHILD is sent free to executives and supervisors of official agencies actively engaged in child-health or child-welfare work. Others may subscribe at the rate of $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.45 foreign.*

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**CHILDREN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

JUNE 1937
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UNDER-COVER FEATURES—



ISSUED 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*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**Rural Health.** Provisions of the Social Security Act making possible further development of rural health service will be discussed by Surg. Gen. Thomas Parran, Jr., under whose bureau the funds will be administered.

• • •

**Pests.** This summer grasshoppers in unusually large numbers must be fought to save crops in many areas. The description of an efficient method of mixing and handling poison bait worked out by a Colorado county agent will interest many.

• • •

**Broadcasting.** Agents considering how they can use the radio in developing a better extension program will appreciate the account of extension broadcasting in Texas.

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**Management.** Profits in good management have been successfully demonstrated to farmers in 57 Indiana counties by Extension Economist O. G. Johanningsmeier, who has written an article describing his methods.

• • •

**Tenants.** The South Carolina plantation project, which calls for the cooperation of landlords and tenants in planting adequate food and feed crops, is discussed by Lonny I. Landrum, State home demonstration agent.

## On the Calendar

National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Washington, D. C., June 8–10.

Second National Cooperative Recreation School, Des Moines, Iowa, June 7–18.

Thirty-second Annual Convention of American Dairy Science Association, Lincoln, Nebr., June 22–25.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 17–23.

American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, Mo., June 21–25.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., June 21–26.

American Institute of Cooperation, Ames, Iowa, June 21–26.

National Education Association, Detroit, Mich., June 27–July 1.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19–24.

American Country Life Association, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14–16.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# What Is the Extension Job?

**The starting point for an analysis of any activity must necessarily be an interpretation of the job itself, and this is particularly true of extension work because of the scope of its activity.**

### *As We See It in Colorado*

Extension work, as we see it in Colorado, depends on the development of programs based upon adequate factual information concerning current problems. Such information is obtained through scientific research and through the experiences of farmers and stockmen over a period of time, determined by personal contacts and by surveys to gather data of definite social and economic bearing on the agricultural situation.

### *The Job of Correlation*

Once programs are developed, our next consideration is the integration of related programs through definite and effective correlation on the basis that the Extension Service is the recognized agency through which all educational and demonstrational work affecting the farm and the farm home shall be conducted. In Colorado this has been accomplished very effectively through the organization of a State agricultural clearing committee, the membership of which is composed of administrative members of every State and Federal agency dealing with agriculture in the State.

With an understanding of the kind of activity that needs to be carried on and the correlation of related programs, the objectives of extension work must be established. Economic objectives deal directly with farming as a business and emphasize adjustments in farming operations that will result in more adequate income on the farm. Such adjustments include balancing farm production between crops and livestock; providing necessary reserves in feed, seed, and cash; and the adoption of effective control measures for the preservation and conservation of land and other resources.

F. A. ANDERSON

Director

of Colorado

Extension Service

### *People Versus Projects*

Closely associated with economic objectives and largely dependent upon them are social objectives dealing with farming as a living. Social objectives are dependent upon economic conditions that allow the farm family sufficient home expenditures in addition to the farm expenditures and are, therefore, closely associated with all phases of extension work. We must never overlook the fact that people are more important than projects.

Social objectives include such things as the development of community spirit through creation of loyalty of farm neighbors to each other, community pride, and working toward common community objectives. Advancement of farm living may be effected through the development and use of home and farm improvements such as electricity, water facilities, telephones, and radios; the improvement of rural schools; the establishment of rural health services and the reduction of medical costs; the discovery, development, training, and use of rural leaders; the development of the talents of rural youth; and the provision of recreational facilities in rural districts.

These are some of the things that we are doing to make farm living more attractive by bringing to the farm the conveniences and the educational and recreational advantages of the cities.

(*Continued on page 94*)



143080—37

# Extension Reading Course

## Popular With Maryland Homemakers

VENIA M. KELLAR

State Home Demonstration Agent

Maryland

▲

THE FAMILY reading course has been a most popular activity with Maryland homemakers. Many of the women who had not previously developed the reading habit are now reading books. Others who had been great readers have been encouraged to read more. Older club members who were not enthusiastic about carrying project work have entered into this prescribed reading with new enthusiasm and many have made a real contribution to a club program by giving a fine book review or helping to establish club libraries. Through reading the women have kept abreast of the times and have been able to lead discussions on government. There is every evidence that the family reading course has done much to develop leadership among the women.

Appreciating the busy life of the homemaker and the lack of good library facilities, a list of good books with definite places where they could be obtained, was recommended by the State Extension Service.

The books were classified under the following headings: "For a Higher Spiritual Life", "For a Better Understanding of Children", "People We Should Know", "These United States", "Our State History", "Other Lands and People", and "Fiction."

### *Women Review Books*

From 10 to 20 good books were suggested under each heading. Where county libraries did not have all of the books recommended, they substituted a list of books that they had, classifying them under the seven headings above.

In addition to the reading list, the women were given "Suggested Helps for Reading Course." These helps point out the information to look for in reading a book and how to give interesting book reviews.

The State Library Commission cooperates in this reading course by giving a certificate to each person who reads eight books. A seal is given to be placed on the certificate held by the reader for each eight additional books read. Each homemakers' club has a reading chairman who makes the club report on the number of books read to the county reading chairman and the home demonstration agent. Therefore, a very careful check is kept of all books read. There were 26,393 books reported read in the State last year, and 555 certificates were awarded.

### *Results are Testimonials*

In one county 239 women turned in brief written book reports to the reading chairman. These 239 women read 2,789 books in 6 months. The home demonstration agent said that it was interesting to note that several clubs comprised of very busy farm women came up with some of the best reports. One club of 12, all of them farm women, had 10 members qualify for State library certificates by reviewing the necessary 8 books. One busy farm woman, who said she had never read a book of fiction, earned her library certificate and has developed quite a taste for books of travel. In another group where the women were so weary at night that they fell asleep when they tried to read, plans were made to read some short stories aloud to the family. In some instances, when reviewing books of travel, the club member would bring articles from the country described and display them. This added much to the interest of the book review.

In this same county the reading program serves to recall some of the members who were not interested in a single straight home-economics program. It also encouraged women to take a small part on the program who would never take the responsibility of a project demonstrator. It has opened up a new world to the women who could not take the time to read or had never acquired a taste for reading.

Another county reports: "Many books have been read, reported on, and discussed throughout the county this year. Our members have read not only good fiction but also histories, biographies, books of travel, books on home problems, poems, and classics."

Each club in this particular county is the proud possessor of about 30 good books available to all members. Next year there will be a county drive for more and better books. Libraries will be established in the communities for family reading, and the public will have access to all the books.

Another county reports that 10 clubs have obtained traveling libraries as a source of reading material for their members.

Another county reports: "We are grateful and appreciative of the efforts of the Extension Service whose suggestion and leadership have aroused our interest in good literature. The outstanding result of this project has been that the taste for good literature has increased, and even the readers of good literature have gone farther.

### *History of Churches Studied*

In 1937, as an addition to the reading project, we are making a study of the old churches of Maryland. Each county will write the history of its five oldest churches. The final writing will be in the hands of a small committee, and each county will engage an artist to make drawings of the churches.

The family reading project serves the need for diversion and variety. Many feel at the end of the working day that there is little extra vitality for the give and take of social activities. But through our friends, the books, by our own fireside or under our own reading lamp, we can visit far countries, we can experience all kinds of adventure, we can meet and know all kinds of people. Indeed, the homemakers' club which adds reading to its program is making a distinct contribution to community life.

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ELEVEN counties of Pennsylvania reported 100 percent completion of projects in 4–H club work in 1936.

# Crop Insurance on Wheat

A. G. BLACK

Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE CASE for crop insurance on the farms is much the same as the case for insurance anywhere in the field of business. The principle of insurance is relied upon constantly by businessmen to meet the hazards of trade. Wheat, for example, is covered by insurance at every turn, from the moment it lands in the country elevator until the sack of flour is put into the consumer's hands. In other words, within the field of distribution wheat is amply insured. Now the proposal is to carry the principle back one step and cover the wheat while it is within the field of production.

The droughts and floods of the last few years have driven home this growing necessity for some economic protection against the sudden wreckage of the farmer's income and of his credit.

The Federal Government has been obliged to expend an enormous amount of money for relief in areas stricken by drought, storms, and other disasters. Within the last 10 years some $600,000,000 has been so disbursed. If it is feasible to set up a system of crop insurance which will help to eliminate this heavy burden of relief expenditures, that fact alone will be no small justification for governmental action. Then there is the further possibility of helping to stabilize market supplies of essential foods and fibers—a matter certainly affected with a public interest.

### *Committee Makes Study*

This question of crop insurance has had some attention in Congress and the Department of Agriculture over a period of years. Last fall the President appointed a committee to investigate the practical possibilities of the matter and report as to legislation on it. This committee went into the matter carefully, consulted representatives of the old-line insurance companies, as well as the farm organizations, storage interests, and others concerned, and became convinced that the Federal Government could and should take an experimental step in this field. It so recommended to the President. During the winter a bill was drawn. It has been passed in the Senate and at this writing awaits consideration in the House.

This proposal is to set up an insurance system for wheat. It will, of course, be in a measure experimental. If it succeeds, presumably the system will be expanded later to cover other important crops.

The intent is to insure a certain percentage of average crop yields. For example, if the average yield of wheat on a given farm is 16 bushels to the acre, insurance might be offered to cover 75 percent of this yield, or 12 bushels.

It is not intended to offer insurance that will indemnify farmers against a fixed money loss. That would involve the hazards of the markets as well as of production. Some of the private companies who entered this field made that mistake, and it proved a very costly one. The intent now is to insure yields but not price.

In order to get away from the whole effect of price fluctuations, the proposal is to make payments "in kind." Payment of insurance premiums in wheat at once makes possible the creation of a reserve supply of grain which can take on a significance outside the insurance scheme proper. That is to say, it may be possible to tie up with this program of insurance an ever-normal granary principle which may have an important incidental effect in stabilizing the market and which could in time become a significant item in the national economy.

As to the machinery of operation, when a farmer has taken out insurance on his wheat presumably he will bring in his premium payments to a local elevator designated to receive them. Such wheat might possibly be kept in the local elevators or transferred to central points for storage. Under some conditions a farmer might prefer to make his premium payment in cash rather than in wheat, and this he could readily do, paying the current cash equivalent.

When loss payments are made, undoubtedly these would usually be paid in cash equivalent, as, in the average case, growers probably will not wish to have grain moving backward toward the farm. These loss payments might be made in various ways, either directly in the form of a check or possibly a warehouse receipt, or the farmer might be given a claim against his due amount of wheat in the central reserves which would then become his property to dispose of at his option.

### *Premium Rates to Vary*

In determining premium rates, the intent is to base them quite directly upon the loss experience on each individual farm, though the county or regional figures will also be used as an adjusting factor. This, of course, necessitates collecting a large amount of data on average yields on individual farms. As a result of the A. A. A. operations, such data are now available on a large number of wheat farms covering a period of some 6 years. The lack of such basic data was one of the rocks upon which the private insurance companies stumbled in this field. It will take some time to assemble similar yield figures for individual farms covering other crops, and that is one reason why the present experiment in crop insurance is being limited to wheat.

Under this method of relating the premium directly to the individual farm, the good farmer on good land is not penalized nor is the poor farmer on marginal land subsidized. It is no part of the purpose to put an artificial prop under poor land or bad farming.

*(Continued on page 93)*

# Utah Counties Plot the Course

## for Rural Activities in the Future

MYRTLE DAVIDSON
State Home Demonstration Leader
Utah

EACH county in Utah has organized, since January 1, an agricultural and home-economics planning committee of about an equal number of men and women representing youths and adults.

These committees consist of trained extension rural leaders representing all existing organizations in the county, such as farm bureaus, parent-teacher associations, better-homes clubs, beautification and home-economics clubs, public-health nurses, church organizations; and representatives of such agricultural commodities as sugar beets, wheat, poultry, and dairy.

In counties where travel tends toward one town, usually the county seat, a central committee of 10 to 40 people has been formed. In more inaccessible sections, the county has been districted or community committees called.

### *Duties of Committee*

The purpose of this joint committee is to analyze, to survey, and to inventory all possible agricultural resources; to determine any future means of expansion or need for improved methods and practices; to bring together, as a joint earning and spending organization, the problems of agriculture and home economics; and to discern any opportunities for youth as a result of the analysis and judgment of this committee.

In every county a small working committee of five to seven men and women has been chosen from the larger group. They have been given the responsibility of cooperating with the extension agent and of grouping into long-time and immediate problems the suggestions of the larger committees.

In many instances, local and county problems which do not come within the scope of the Extension Service have been presented, as public safety at railroad crossings, organized marketing associations, and cooperative health insurance. Sub-committees have been recommended by the committee to study and present these problems, with their solutions, to mass or general meetings where final action will be taken.

Following a detailed study with further contacts and comments from the large group, a report of the committee has been presented to the central representatives for acceptance and discussion, after which the problems involved have been incorporated into or have become the extension agents' long-time and 1937 program of work.

Two more central committee meetings will be held during this year to check on program progress and for result reports.

Inasmuch as the committees of men and women have been carefully chosen with the idea of permanence, they will meet near the close of the year to check results and to make recommendations for the future, based on this year's experience and constructive expressions from the country people. The extension economist and State home demonstration leader have been present at one or more of the meetings in every county.

The 1937 home-economics theme of "more satisfied, or better, rural family living by planned earning and spending cooperatively" combines the interests of the family and fits into the program plan.

The women in one county joined the seed identification classes because they recognized the part flower and vegetable gardens played in the noxious weed distribution.

Credit and security were made subjects for joint discussion in 10 counties. Discussions and surveys for availability of an adequate water supply with a conservative use of amounts now obtainable will be major problems with some groups.

Five family councils have begun as a result of joint program planning in another county.

Other interests which have closely correlated the home-economics and agricultural interests through county planning are the opportunities for youth; should mature people continue to farm at the expense of youth; the need for vocational training; 4–H projects as an aid to the family income; maximum use of earning organizations such as canning factories; and more freedom on the part of fathers with facts pertaining to the family income and expenditures.

Program planning has done much to develop a joint attitude in home and community needs, in cooperation and in the presentation of a true picture of resources and the future.

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# Farmers in Dade County, Fla., Organize Wholesale Cooperative Market

Farmers of Dade County, Fla., may well be proud of their wholesale cooperative market which they have operated successfully in Miami since January 6, 1936. Late in 1935 the Dade County Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association, with a membership of 168 farmers, organized this unique market to sell their own produce.

This cooperative marketing association bought 17½ acres of land on two concrete highways and with railroad trackage. The association has rocked and oiled 5 acres of land, and has built a covered shed 550 feet long and 83 feet wide which provides shelter for 110 truck stalls. Space is also provided for 140 open stalls which will be covered later. At a cost of $64,000 the association has constructed a large cement stucco office building with restaurant and toilet facilities, electric lights, telegraph, telephone, and a large radio announcing speaker to contact anyone in the market.

During the first 4 months of this cooperative enterprise, $1,600,000 worth of farm produce was sold at a cost of two-fifths of 1 percent for operating expenses. Ninety percent of the market produce was grown by the farmers of Dade County. Approximately 500 trucks patronized the market during this period. The opening day there were 98 commission trucks and 99 farmers' trucks at the market. By October the marketing association had an enrollment of 183 members, and the market had grown with the increase of 48 additional local farmers' trucks. A warehouse and cold storage and repacking facilities will be added to take care of the surplus produce.

# The National Association of County Agricultural Agents

J. E. WHONSETLER
County Agent, Franklin County, Ohio
and Secretary, N. A. C. A. A.

BACK in 1916 a group of county agents attending the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago decided to federate their local county agents' associations into a national association. They felt that extension workers were poor exponents of their own organization teachings if they could not exemplify them by forming an organization of their own. The chief objectives as provided in the constitution and bylaws of the association were to foster mutual helpfulness among the members and to dedicate the national association to the advancement of agriculture. Annual meetings have been held regularly in Chicago during the week of the International Livestock Exposition.

Officers of the National and member States have endeavored to form county agents' associations in every State in the Union and affiliate these groups with the National. The growth has been steady and consistent. Within the last few years, rapid progress has been made in the organization of new State associations. At present, all States in the Union except Arkansas, Arizona, California, Delaware, Maine, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas have reported that their State organizations have affiliated with the national association or desire to affiliate before the next annual meeting.

The program of work as outlined for 1937 consists of the following activities:

(1) Obtain definite action relative to legislation for obtaining the benefits of Federal retirement for county extension agents.

(2) Cooperate with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in planning a national county agents' tour and a program of professional improvement to be held in Washington in June.

(3) Continue the work of the professional improvement committee which has done much in the past to make available to county extension workers the same opportunities for educational advancement and study that are enjoyed by the members of the resident staff at the agricultural colleges.

(4) The executive committee was authorized to continue its relationship conferences with the national director of the Agricultural Extension Service and the heads of the various agricultural agencies in Washington.

(5) Cooperate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in developing a land-utilization and national agricultural program.

It has been the chief purpose of the national association to make a profession out of county extension work by raising the standards and requirements of those engaged in this work. To accomplish this requires group action. County agents consider that such privileges as leave for advanced study and such benefits as State or Federal retirement for those who devote the best years of their lives to extension work are rewards to which they are justly entitled.

The following men have served as presidents of the association: E. B. Heaton, Illinois; C. N. Kennedy, Iowa; M. L. Moser, Illinois; J. W. Merrill, Iowa; Calvin Purdue, Indiana; K. A. Kirkpatrick, Minnesota; J. C. Hedge, Ohio; A. W. Palm, South Dakota; A. B. Bucholz, New York; R. L. Olds, Michigan; Morgan McKay, Utah; Earl Mayhew, Kentucky; J. E. Whonsetler, Ohio; R. S. Clough, Missouri; Ellwood Douglass, New Jersey; F. R. Kerrigan, Iowa; H. E. Abbott, Indiana; and Bright McConnell, Georgia.

## From the Secretary

I am glad to welcome the group of county agents who are in Washington to study at first hand the Department of Agriculture. For the last 5 years we have worked together toward common goals. We have had some success and some disappointments, but we have pressed on. In working out a national agricultural program, your help and cooperation will continue to be indispensable.

I am interested in your program of work as outlined by the secretary of your association, J. E. Whonsetler, in the article on this page, but it is perhaps on the fifth point that I can be of most assistance to you. I hope that those of you who come to Washington will look around, ask questions, and find out just as much as you can about our organization, our problems, and our policies. The more we know about each other and the circumstances which condition our work, the better we can cooperate in developing an effective land-utilization and national agricultural program. We shall be glad to answer your questions and to hear of the progress you are making in your county.

H. A. WALLACE.

## From the Director of Extension Work

To the county agents assembled in Washington from June 8 to 10 to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents—*Greetings!*

We in Washington frequently visit the counties to learn at first hand how the agents are meeting local problems. It is a privilege and a pleasure when you drop in for a friendly return call.

There is much to be learned by all of us from this visit. You bring to us a fine grasp of local problems, of successes and failures in adapting national and regional programs to conditions in your counties, a sympathetic understanding of the farmer and of rural life.

We hope that in return you will carry back a fresh view of national problems, policies, and objectives for developing agriculture along broad, sound, and basic lines.

We believe that both of us will gain from this meeting a deeper understanding of our mutual problems, that the interchange of ideas will be helpful in charting a better course of action, and that we shall be able to utilize to greater advantage the opportunity that lies ahead for extension work to be of service to the farmers and the national welfare.

C. W. WARBURTON.

## Massachusetts 4-H Clubs Encourage Homecrafts in

# A Venture in Talent

"4-H CLUBS in Massachusetts undertook a new venture this year—the production of homecraft articles. It is an individual sort of project that depends upon finding and encouraging talent among club members. Indications are already pointing to success, and homecraft is making a strong bid for recognition as a permanent phase of 4–H club work," says J. W. Burke, Massachusetts extension editor.

The ground work for this new project was laid many months ago, but it was not until this year's Eastern States Exposition that the public learned of the movement. Visitors to the 4–H building on the exposition grounds came across a new booth filled with colorful gifts made by club members. The booth was tended by girls in cool green uniforms.

### *Gifts Skillfully Made*

Nor were these gifts mere amateur attempts at handkerchief decoration or souvenir making. Anyone with an eye could see that care, skill, and good taste had been combined in their making, and the results were evident in the way this home-made merchandise sold.

Marion E. Forbes, assistant State club leader, was in charge of the booth, and to her goes much of the credit for the initiation of the homecraft project. "For a long time I've had this idea in the back of my mind," she explained. "When Mr. Farley, the State club leader, suggested a Massachusetts gift booth for the exposition, I immediately pictured various boys and girls scattered throughout the State who have ability for doing excellent work with their hands. I have often thought that, if there were some way to give these boys and girls a little encouragement and guidance, many of them would make some very beautiful things. And, of course, many of them need money too. Their chief handicap has been in finding a market for their products. And so this gift-booth idea just grew. From our experience this year we should be able to give advice to other club members who wish to make articles for sale and also to clubs which have 4–H Christmas sales."

About 50 club members sent their handiwork in to start the venture. In looking over the gift booth, one was impressed with three things: the usefulness of the objects, the gay color schemes, and the excellence of the workmanship. Somehow the boys and girls managed to avoid the knickknack and bric-a-brac type of gift and made only articles useful in the home. One suspects that this is a result of their careful training in club work where every project is of the useful sort, like calf raising, homemaking, and gardening. In the whole booth it was hard to find anything that was merely ornamental unless it was the colorful twisted gourds.

That doesn't mean that their work lacked style or color—far from it. The whole place radiated warm colors, from the Russian breakfast sets to the yellow chickens that served as curtain pulls.

A few months before the exposition, Miss Forbes had the 4–H members send in samples of their craft work. Each piece was examined by a committee of judges, and their suggestions for improvement were noted. The material, the workmanship, the color scheme, the decoration and design, in fact everything about the object was freely criticized. Then the judges' suggestions were discussed with the club members, and improved products were made. These revamped samples were kept as working models, and each object that was turned out was made to conform to the original that had met with the approval of the judges. Thus, only the club members' best efforts were accepted for the gift booth.

Miss Forbes was asked what she felt the gift booth would accomplish. "Well, it should do several things", she said. "Having these gifts on display has made a large share of the public conscious of this new phase of 4–H club work. Each gift was accompanied by a tag bearing the 4–H pledge and the member's name and address, and tucked into each wrapper was a statement of the purpose of club work.

"Then too, the booth has helped to encourage some club members to carry on with their craft work. This sort of thing cannot be organized on a group basis in every community, for not every child has the knack of turning out beautiful things. But here and there we find a boy or a girl who has outstanding ability. When we do we want to help that boy or that girl to make the most of this talent. The gift booth has done this by giving them recognition. It has helped them to find interested customers for their products."

According to Miss Forbes, two of the most popular articles were the gourds and the butternut buttons. Fancy pins made of yarn also sold rapidly, and new supplies of all these articles had to be brought in during the week. Another member whose articles sold well was a blind 4–H girl who made leather belts, purses, and key cases.

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## A County Text

"Know Ross County" is the title of a mimeographed booklet by Fred R. Keeler, county agricultural agent of Ross County, Ohio.

"The purpose of 'Know Ross County'", according to Mr. Keeler, "is to provide a background for soil study and soil conservation in the county." He says, "Rural boys and girls should have a fundamental agricultural background, and without such, progress with adults will always be slow. If our young people have more training along this line now, then when they become farmers we can push forward more rapidly."

The booklet consists of 34 illustrated mimeographed pages and a colored cover illustrated with a map of Ross County. It contains a popular discussion of the geology of Ross County and the effect of geology on the county's soil formation, drainage, and productivity.

The author's interest in and knowledge of geology and his enthusiasm for improving the agricultural opportunities of future Ross County farmers were, perhaps, the stimuli necessary to enable Mr. Keeler to find the time necessary to prepare the booklet.

It has been accepted by the Ross County school authorities and is being used in the junior science course in all rural high schools of the county. The work was distributed through the office of the superintendent of county schools to about 600 boys and girls.

## What They Are Saying . . .

# About Farm Tenancy

MANY people are talking about farm tenancy these days. Census figures show an increase; the President appoints a committee to investigate; Congress considers the problem; and discussion groups at the crossroads are talking it over.

### *Report of the President's Committee*

The President's committee included 41 members who represented practically all groups interested in any phase of the tenancy problem. There were landlords, educators, farm-organization men, members of the farm press, missionaries, economists, farm tenants, farm laborers, and others. The land-grant colleges were represented by A. R. Mann, provost, Cornell University; W. H. Brokaw, director of the Nebraska Extension Service; and Lowry Nelson, director of the Utah Experiment Station. The chairman was Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

### *Regional Hearings Held*

To supplement the information available in the group and from printed reports, the committee held five regional hearings on tenancy and heard anyone who had something to contribute to the study of the problem. The findings and recommendations were prepared under the auspices of the National Resources Committee.

### *Farm Security Administration*

The report recommends the establishment of a Farm Security Administration under the United States Department of Agriculture with a Farm Security Corporation affiliated therewith as a legal instrument. This joint agency would be empowered to purchase and improve farms to be sold to farmers who demonstrate their integrity, industry, and capacity for ownership. Purchase of these farms would be financed over a 40-year period, but farmers may pay off their indebtedness in 20 years if able to do so.

### *Additional Financing Needed*

It is estimated that one and one-third million tenant and cropper families urgently require some form of additional financial assistance. "First essentials in extending this type of credit", reads the report, "are that the entire farm enterprise be considered as a unit; that the credit granted fit into a specific farm-management program; and that the farmer and his family be given technical guidance."

In many States special extension work is carried on with tenants with the cooperation of the landlords, and many excellent results have been achieved. The President's committee places special emphasis on the need for education among groups of "disadvantaged farm workers who find themselves in their present situation as much through ignorance as poverty or instability."

**A Tennessee Negro tenant has added many conveniences and improvements to the house since the wife joined a home demonstration club. (Above) A Texas tenant woman learns to build and fill a pantry which gives healthful food to her family every day of the year.**

### *Education Is Necessary*

Special emphasis is given to the need for education among these groups of "disadvantaged farm workers" who find themselves in their present situation as much through ignorance as poverty or instability. The committee feels that they could go far toward improving their lot if they could be taught to improve their homes, schools, and communities by repairing, cleaning, and decorating rooms and buildings; repairing and making furniture and equipment; planting public grounds and home dooryards; and properly selecting, preparing, and serving home-produced food.

The committee "strongly recommends that the rural educational systems of the various States be more definitely aimed at providing the kind of training needed by adult members of disadvantaged farm families as well as children."

### *To Improve Lease Contracts*

The States are urged to introduce security of tenure into present landlord-tenant relationships. Ten suggestions are given for improvement of lease contracts. "It is recommended that State agencies, particularly the Agricultural Extension Service, cooperating with State and local representatives of the Farm

*(Continued on page 93)*

## The National 4-H Camp, Just 10 Years Old, Typifies

# The 4-H Role in Rural Progress

GEORGE E. FARRELL

**Director of the National 4-H Club Camp**

THIS summer, as in every summer since 1927, the National 4-H Club Camp, held annually at Washington, D. C., will be the big thing in the lives of several hundred 4-H club boys and girls brought to the Nation's capital from all sections of the country.

For the boys and girls coming here this month, the week of camp life, sightseeing, recreation, and observation at close hand of our Federal Government at work will be the same thrilling, inspirational, educational event that the 10 previous camps have been to those young folks who attended them. To the State 4-H club leaders who come along with them it will be the beginning of the second decade of a picturesque and vital phase of 4-H club work.

### *1937 Presents New Problems*

In States that have sent delegations of their club boys and girls and their leaders annually since 1927, the 1937 camp is the eleventh annual camp. With some exceptions the same State leaders are in charge. Quite a few of these leaders are graying—in middle age or beyond. And the realization dawns on us that the National 4-H Camp, the healthy youngster fondled and fostered 10 years ago, is entering the adolescent age and presenting new problems for us to solve.

As we look forward to the second 10 years of the National 4-H Club Camp, we cannot appraise its past accomplishments, or make suggestions for charting its course in the years ahead, without some thought about the role 4-H club work has played, now plays, and should continue to play in the progress of rural education and in the onward march of American country life.

More and more we are coming to realize that there is no aristocracy except the aristocracy of achievement. The training we are giving our rural youth in 4-H club work is training in—and for—achievement. The boys and girls in our 4-H clubs have an incentive to fit themselves better into their surroundings and their times. They know that they can accomplish things through learning and practical effort. They are learning painlessly the lesson which all agriculture has had to learn painfully in the last few years, namely, that it is not by outdoing the other fellow but rather by working, or cooperating, with him that the most is accomplished for everyone.

### *Camp Shows Potentialities of Youth*

In accomplishing these ends, the National Club Camp has given a better understanding of the problems of rural youth and has unified the thinking of the State leadership. It has concentrated the attention of agricultural leaders on the potentialities of rural youth in agricultural progress. Relying on the venturesome spirit of youth and on its willingness to tackle new ideas and new slants on the old ones, leaders have turned to 4-H clubs as another group to reach in teaching the new things and better ways to parents and the community.

With the experience of 10 annual camps behind us, we may begin to ask ourselves some questions in regard to them.

### *What do Campers Take Home?*

What do the boys and girls who come to the National 4-H Camp take home from these annual meetings—for themselves and for the thousands of other fellow club workers at home?

So far as the individuals who attend the camps are concerned, there is no doubt that the opportunity to come to the national camp leaves a definite influence.

*(Continued on page 94)*

# Minnesota National 4-H Campers Go Back to the Farm


THERE'S no problem of "keeping them down on the farm" when it comes to Minnesota's 4–H club boys and girls. The extensive 4–H club program, which last year embraced 42,420 Minnesota boys and girls, under the competent guiding hand of the veteran State club leader, T. A. Erickson, has many activities that keep present and former club members interested in agriculture and related fields.

Not the least of these activities by any means has been the National 4–H Club Camp to which, during the past decade, Minnesota has sent 40 of her 4–H club members to carry the State's banner at the club assembly with other boys and girls who have shown outstanding achievement and ability in club work. To discover what these 40 club people are doing at present, to ascertain whether they are drawn to other lines of work or whether they have felt the pull of the National Club Camp and other 4–H influences, one merely has to go through the roll to find that by far the great majority of them are in the business of farming or are occupied in fields which are directly connected with agriculture.

When asked, "Are the 4–H club members who make outstanding records making use of the information and enthusiasm gained in their 4–H project work by staying on the farm, or are they going into other lines of work?" Mr. Erickson clinched his statement that they are remaining on the farm by showing just exactly what these 40 club leaders who attended National Club Camp are doing.

Said Mr. Erickson, "In order to answer this question, with one special group in Minnesota, I have looked up each one of the 40 young people who have represented Minnesota at the 10 annual National 4–H Camps at Washington, D. C. Twenty-two, or 55 percent, are definitely located on farms. Of these 22, 10 are married and have begun ideal rural homes of their own; 7 are working on a partnership basis with their parents in developing fine herds of livestock, in operating good farms, and in making their homes better places in which to live. Of the other five, two are herdsmen on large stock farms, and the other three are still on their home farms.

"Four of the other 18 Minnesota delegates at Washington camp are agricultural extension agents in the State. Two are teaching home economics in high schools; three are teaching rural schools in their home communities; four are in educational commercial work connected with agriculture or home activities; two are attending the College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, and the remaining two are married to businessmen living in their home towns."

With 22 actually engaged in farming, and 16 others occupied in phases of work aimed directly at better farms and farm homes, only 2, or 5 percent of the total, are not connected in some way with agriculture.

Let's look into a few special cases to see what use these people are making of information and inspiration received in club work.

In 1927, Alice Landro, now Mrs. Frank Sherffenberg of Hendrum, Minn., was chosen to go to the national camp. She had been a club leader for 8 years and had much experience in bread and livestock projects. She was president of the Norman County Dairy Club and for several years had practically complete charge of all club work in the county. She was the first Minnesota girl to win a place on a national judging team—a team which represented Minnesota at the National Dairy Show in 1925. Then romance entered her life when she met Frank Sherffenberg, a 4–H club boy from St. Cloud, Stearns County, at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1924, where both were delegates from Minnesota. Both attended school at the University of Minnesota, and in 1929 they were married. Today they are leaders in their community activities. They have built up a fine dairy herd, have purchased a farm, and on it are making an ideal rural home for their four children.

Arvid Sponberg, also of the group that attended the 1927 camp, paid his way through the 3-year course of the Minnesota School of Agriculture with the receipts of his club livestock projects. Then he went into the business of farming with his father. Later, he married a former 4–H club girl and lives on a farm that he purchased near New Richland, Waseca County, in the southern part of the State. He specializes in swine breeding but also raises cattle. Carrying on with his community activities, Arvid was for several years a county 4–H club leader. He is now financial secretary of his home church, directs the annual New Richland dairy

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# A. A. A. Looks Ahead

## Ten Counties Experiment in Fitting National and Regional Programs to Local Conservation Pattern

RALPH H. ROGERS

**Division of Program Planning, A. A. A.**

DURING the summer of 1936 it was proposed that in selected counties agricultural-conservation programs based on results of the county agricultural adjustment planning project be put into operation in 1937, provided that such programs conformed to the general provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. This proposal was designed to give wider latitude to cooperating farmers in fitting the national and regional programs more closely to local conservation needs. It was to provide both experiments and demonstrations in this respect.

At that time about 2,400 county committees of farmers had submitted preliminary recommendations as to what the local agricultural land-use pattern should be in order to control erosion and maintain soil fertility. It was anticipated that a maximum of 25 representative counties could refine their recommendations sufficiently to develop action programs for 1937 by which they could approach their recommendations or "goals" more effectively than would be possible under the regional program.

Although the national program for 1937 was announced much earlier in the season than previously, the time needed to develop special county programs was so short that the idea of working toward county goals had to be modified. As a result, we now have experimental programs designed for 10 counties located in 8 different States. Steps have already been taken, however, to develop programs for 1938 which will be even more closely related to the soil-conservation and land-use goals now being determined by the county planning committees. Counties selected for experimental programs in 1938 will be typical of the more important type-of-farming areas. Because of the detailed work that will be involved, only a limited number of such counties can be selected.

The following is a list of the counties now operating under special programs in 1937:

1. *Kemper County, Miss.*, has erosion problems which are common to much of the hill country of the South. This special program emphasizes terracing as the basis for a soil-conservation plan. Diverted acres must be matched with soil-conserving crops or terracing done in 1937. Soil-building practices and practice payments have been designed to meet local needs.

2. *Pulaski County, Ark.*, has designed a program that is divided into two parts. One combines the class I and class II payments into a cotton-diversion payment where the acreage diverted from cotton must be matched with soil-conserving crops. The other part emphasizes practices designed to control erosion and does not involve diversion.

3. *Guilford County, N. C.*, which is typical of the Piedmont area, has a program which provides for a farm allowance and individual farm plans for establishing crop rotations and encouraging soil-building practices.

4. *Kent County, Md.*, has developed a plan similar to the Guilford County program, in that separate farm plans are to be worked out by the county committeemen and the cooperating farmer. Deductions will be made from the maximum farm allowance for failure to carry out all of the details called for in each farm plan.

5. *White County, Tenn.*, includes in its program the regular cotton- and tobacco-diversion features of the regional program, but growers may elect to earn all of their available payments by carrying out specified practices rather than diverting from soil-depleting bases.

6. *Johnson County, Tenn.*, eliminates diversion from the program, except for a limited acreage that may be diverted from tobacco, and all payments will be made for carrying out soil-building practices. This is a mountainous county, typical of the Appalachian region, where diversion on the usual small farm is not generally desirable.

7. *Tama County, Iowa*, has inaugurated a program that calls for individual farm plans designed to meet the recommendations of local leaders. These recommendations were based to a large extent upon plans developed under the county planning project.

8. *Weber and Davis Counties, Utah.* In these two counties, near Salt Lake City, an additional practice has been approved to control the use of water for irrigation purposes in the interest of both soil and water conservation.

9. *Pondera County, Mont.* This county will combine payments so that soil-building practices will be encouraged. Diversion will be classified as an approved practice. A farmer will be able to earn payments by diverting soil-depleting acreage to soil-conserving crops, but may also earn his entire allowance by following specified soil-building practices if he so desires.

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## Minnesota National 4-H Campers Go Back to the Farm

(*Continued from page 89*)

days, and has been a member of the county agricultural conservation program committee.

Coming to more recent 4-H camp delegates, we find Adrian Ries who attended the camp in 1935. He was 20 years old when he went to camp and lives at Rollingstone in Winona County. During his 11 years of club work he distinguished himself in dairy-cattle projects and dairy-judging work. With his brother, Joseph, he manages the home farm, his father having died several years ago. The two boys have developed an excellent herd of pure-bred Brown Swiss cattle.

If this group of 40 young people who have attended the National 4-H Club Camp during its 10 years of existence can be considered a criterion, it is safe to say that Minnesota 4-H club members are making good use of their club experiences and training in the rural communities.

## *Extension Folk Worth Knowing*

# Bill Baker . . .

# County Agent and Archeologist

**Meet Bill Baker, county agricultural agent of Cimarron County, Okla., whose collection of relics of prehistoric life in America has attracted the interest of eminent archeologists.**

A QUIET, unassuming county agricultural agent from Cimarron County in the west end of the Oklahoma Panhandle came East, and even blasé old Washington outdid itself in paying him homage, for Bill Baker in his off hours is a noted archeologist.

He was on his way home after attending the Symposium of Early Man, held on the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of the American Academy of Science at Philadelphia where he had exhibited 195 rare specimens of antique Indian relics—all picked up in Cimarron County. Dr. E. B. Howard, a noted scientist, calls it the best collection of its kind for study in the United States, but Bill cautiously suggests that it be written "one of the best."

Secretary Wallace, Under Secretary M. L. Wilson (he is something of an authority on Indian lore), scientists from the Smithsonian Institution, Associated Press writers, and others were interviewing the noted archeologist, but he sandwiched in a few minutes to tell his fellow county agents how he happened to get started on his hobby and how he finds it very useful in his work.

First, he wanted to tell about Cimarron County where, evidently, extension work has been no cinch. Hard times have dogged the footsteps of the farmers. Bill keeps the weather records and has the evidence to prove that precipation in the last 3 years has been less than half of normal. Situated in the midst of the dust bowl, the county took advantage of the emergency wind-erosion campaign to list almost 260,000 acres. As if they did not have troubles enough, the grasshoppers arrived and kept the county agent, his assistant, and the rural rehabilitation supervisor busy mixing and distributing 2,535 sacks of poison bran and sawdust. Bill is heart and soul with the conservation program, and he obtained active support from the county on the corn-hog and wheat programs. Emergency feed and seed loans and W. P. A. applications were handled through his office. "All in all", he says proudly, "$910,050 passed through the office for farmers of Cimarron County in the year 1936 alone, and this money has made it possible for our people to stay on their farms."

With all his urgent emergency work, he has still found time to get some irrigation demonstrations under way and to encourage 4–H club work among 130 boys in the county.

"The 4–H club boys will sit spellbound for hours when I talk to them about the relics that they can find on their own farms. I tell them that when I pick up an arrowhead I think of the airplane, for before me I see man's first inventive ability and development of mechanical skill, resulting in all of our machinery of the present age. When I see the picture writing on the stone walls, I see all over the county libraries which are the result of man's first attempt to convey his thoughts in written characters to his fellowmen; and I love that man who first tried to put down a written language." The boys of the county have collected literally thousands of arrowheads, spear heads, and other prehistoric relics which they mount in a professional manner in a frame on cotton covered with a glass and properly documented.

When Bill first came to the county 15 years ago, he used to go out with the farmers to observe the bad wind erosion taking place on some of the fields. Sometimes he noticed arrowheads and such things blown out by the wind. He picked them up and took them home, as they sort of interested him. Then, because he "always was curious", he got some books to find out a little about them and sometimes even went back on Sunday to the places that seemed to show a good many old implements. He has found and now has in his collection more than 10,000 arrow points, spear points, knives, scrapers, drills, and other flint artifacts.

"My greatest interest in my hobby was awakened when the Folsom find was made in Union County, N. Mex., about 100 miles west of us in 1926", he continued. "This proved that there were antique

*(Continued on page 92)*

**"Is anyone less the master of his time than the county agent? Where shall he flee for refuge to compose his soul and to catch some fragment of enthusiasm and originality?" asked an extension agent not long ago. With the many new responsibilities of agents, this is a pertinent inquiry. Yet Bill Baker has solved the problem to his own satisfaction. His story is an inspiration to all of us.**

# Creative Supervision . . .

## Again to the Front

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

DURING the early years of Extension, State leaders and assistant State leaders devoted their efforts largely to arousing interest on the part of the people of a county in employing an extension agent, organizing the county for that purpose, financing the work, selecting the agent, and helping him or her to become established in the county. When the preliminary organization of counties to employ agents was largely completed, the State supervisors of county workers began to devote more attention to those supervisory functions and activities which are more closely related to the improvement of extension teaching.

During the depression it again became necessary in many States for the State leaders to give a large amount of attention to the maintenance of financial cooperation on the part of county governments. Since 1933 many members of the State supervisory staff have also been responsible for the State administration of various Federal emergency programs and of necessity have greatly reduced the proportion of their time spent on the improvement of extension teaching. With special personnel developed to care for the various Federal emergency programs under way in the State, the State leaders and assistant leaders of county workers are again back on the supervisory job. The accumulation of problems needing supervisory attention, together with the increase in size of the county teaching staff makes the job an unusually important one at this time.

It may be well, therefore, to review briefly the functions of supervisors of county extension work and what creative supervision may be expected to accomplish.

Broadly speaking, the functions of supervisors can be grouped under three headings: (1) Inspection, (2) research or study, and (3) training and guidance.

1. Through *inspection* the supervisory agent is able to diagnose conditions and discover problems which press for solution. Careful observation is essential if the supervisor is to thoroughly understand the conditions under which the agent works and the possibilities of improvement. Extension supervision should be definite and purposeful.

2. By extension *research or study* is meant a systematic, critical investigation to ascertain facts or principles underlying the conduct of extension teaching. Educational research is a creative function, as true progress comes through knowledge of facts scientifically obtained. The past 15 years have witnessed a remarkable growth in research departments connected with city school systems. Research in the field of extension education is an even newer development, and it is doubtful if extension supervisors generally fully appreciate the importance of extension research to the growth and development of extension teaching as a truly scientific profession. A professional spirit on the part of those engaged in supervisory activities will do much to encourage a similar spirit on the part of those supervised.

3. *Training and guidance* help to keep the county extension personnel informed and practiced in the best extension procedures and to insure the successful application of the better teaching methods evolved through extension research. Annual extension conferences and other group meetings of county workers, personal visits to counties to confer with agents on individual problems, distribution of outlines, furnishing teaching materials, helping to diagnose difficulties and apply remedies, and appraisal of results are some of the major ways in which extension supervisors discharge this important function.

Expressed in slightly different terms, creative supervision of extension work accomplishes:

1. Proper induction of agents into service, which includes a thorough understanding on the part of agents of the objectives to be reached, the procedures to be followed, and the standards of accomplishment to be attained.

2. Seeking out strong and weak points of agents supervised; building on strong points; and helping to correct weak points, depending on individual capacities of agents.

3. Recognition of good extension procedures and their interpretation as sound teaching principles.

4. Promoting application of results of extension research to practical conduct of county work.

5. Obtaining recognition of extension teaching as a scientific profession.

6. Stimulating some professional growth by all agents and much growth by most capable agents.

Improvement in extension teaching is quite largely a matter of scientific supervision. The extension supervisor is primarily concerned with the improvement of the agents under his charge and, through them, with the improvement of farm, home, and community progress.

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## Bill Baker . . . County Agent and Archeologist

(*Continued from page 91*)

relics in this part of the country which did not belong to the Indians who lived 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, as we had supposed, but, to the best of our knowledge, to Indians who lived here in the late Pleistocene Age, about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. I was interested and in 1928 decided to look for these antique artifacts in my own territory; and, though it was more luck than planning, I found specimens the second time I went looking for them. I now have more than 500 of these antique specimens showing the most wonderful and beautiful flint-working through the ages, including spear heads, scrapers, and other implements."

Many famous archeologists come to see Mr. Baker at Boise City. They come from Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Denver, Los Angeles, and other places, for they have heard of his rare collection. He is a member of the American Anthropological Association and the Oklahoma Academy of Science. The meeting of the National Academy gave him a chance to meet archeologists from every part of the world and to make drawings of the pieces from the different countries which he though might be related to his pieces.

He enjoys the contacts his hobby has given him; he enjoys looking for his artifacts on the wind-swept lands of Cimarron County, but, most of all, he enjoys the confidence which his study of the habits of mankind through the ages has given him in the future of civilization and in the future of Cimarron County. It has given him the certainty that man climbed ever upward and that his efforts to improve his lot are not lost, for, in the long run, humanity is advancing.

# About Farm Tenancy

(Continued from page 87)

Security Administration, inaugurate vigorous programs to inform landlords and tenants concerning methods of improving farm leases; and that the State agricultural experiment stations adequately support research work to adapt leases to various types of farming areas.

"State agricultural research and extension services could be helpful in providing groups of tenants, as well as other farm operators, with the benefit of intensive technical aid on the payment-for-service basis successfully pioneered at the University of Illinois. In many areas, such a program could be set up and paid for by cooperating groups of tenants, but in other areas it might not be within reach of poorer tenants unless the service is subsidized."

The report strongly urges that the States guarantee and enforce the civil rights of groups of tenants and farm laborers who have organized for the purpose of collective bargaining.

### *Census Discloses Some Facts*

A keen public interest in methods of ameliorating social and economic conditions which accompany farm tenancy has prompted the Bureau of the Census to assemble a summary of farm-tenure data from the 1935 census in a special report recently released.

The Census Bureau points out that although tenants operated 42.1 percent of all farms in the United States on January 1, 1935, as compared with 42.4 percent on April 1, 1930, declines in proportion of tenants among the States were registered only in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. In other words, gains in tenancy were recorded in all States outside of the South. Considering the 32 States located outside of the South as a group, the proportion of farms operated by tenants rose from 28.5 percent in 1930 to 30.5 percent in 1935.

Census figures show that farm tenancy is most prevalent in the three geographic divisions comprising the South, though it is also of considerable importance in the west north central division. Among the States, the percentages for 1935 ranged from highs of 69.8 in Mississippi and 65.6 in Georgia to lows of 6.2 in Massachusetts and 6.9 in Maine.

One of the influences which has made farm tenancy a difficult and important problem in so many areas is the insecurity of the tenant. A special report on "Period of Farm Occupancy" makes a comparison between owners and tenants in their length of tenure on the farm they were operating on the census date and brings out the fact that one of every six farmer operators in the United States had operated the farms on which they lived less than 1 year.

### *Michigan Talks It Over*

Farm-tenancy round-table discussion, first of its kind ever held in Michigan, brought together landlords, tenants, county agricultural agents, and organization representatives to the State college at East Lansing on February 23.

Each of the persons attending the conference was given an opportunity to offer suggestions and problems. From these comments C. V. Ballard, county agricultural agent, summarized the Michigan situation, in collaboration with E. L. Anthony, dean of agriculture, E. B. Hill, head of the farm management department, and Lawrence O'Neil, representing the State department of agriculture.

"Independence of ownership is leading many tenants to seek farm ownership.

"Fear of lack of security is keeping many of these same tenants from actual purchase of farms.

"Conservation of fertility on a rented farm depends upon the relationship between tenant and farmer, whether it is a year-to-year basis or whether each seeks a more permanent relationship which will benefit each financially as well as maintain the value of the farm.

"Landlords should select tenants with the ability to manage, because tenants, especially when capable, resent orders from the landlord-manager type of owner.

"Better credit facilities should prevail to encourage and facilitate farm purchases, or at least farm improvements, by capable men now tenants."

Reason for the conference on farm tenancy was the discovery that for 10 years farm tenancy has been on the increase in Michigan. At present nearly one-fifth of the farmers in the State are tenants, although in 1925 there was only one in seven. More than 1 acre of farm land out of 4 acres is tenant operated, whereas in 1925 about 23 acres out of every 100 were tenant farmed.

Tenancy in the State, estimated in the 1935 census at 19 percent, still is far below the percentage prevailing in many States.

# Crop Insurance on Wheat

(Continued from page 83)

As to the present status of the insurance legislation, Senator Pope's bill (S. 1397), after hearings in committee and short debate, was passed by the Senate on March 30.

This measure would create within the Department of Agriculture a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation with a capital of $100,000,000. The management of this corporation will be vested in a board of three directors subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

This corporation is authorized and empowered "commencing with the wheat planted for harvest in 1938 to insure producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes, including drought, flood, hail, wind, winter-kill, lightning, tornado, insect infestation, plant diseases, and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the Board. Such insurance shall not cover losses due to the neglect or malfeasance of the producer.

"Such insurance shall cover a percentage to be determined by the Board of the recorded or appraised average yield of wheat on the insured farm for a representative base period, subject to such adjustments as the Board may prescribe to the end that the average yields fixed for farms in the same area which are subject to the same conditions may be fair and just.

"The Board may condition the issuance of such insurance in any county or area upon a minimum amount of participation in a program of crop insurance formulated pursuant to this act."

In other words, the corporation set up under this law can go ahead with a comprehensive insurance plan on wheat next year, fix premiums, adjust and pay claims for losses either in wheat or its cash equivalent. The administration and overhead expense will be paid by the Government. It is contemplated that in the long run the local expenses will be borne by the insured farmers.

# The 4-H Role in Rural Progress

(*Continued from p. 88*)

Club members coming to the camp are in the most impressionable years of their lives, and the impressions they receive at this age play an important part in shaping their future and the future of their young friends and fellow workers. The individual who makes the trip benefits immensely from all he sees and hears.

But, more important than this, as these boys and girls from many different States and sections come together to spend a week at work and play, they are absorbing a new outlook which is most important from a standpoint of national understanding among the farming population of all sections of the country.

### *Furnishes Common Meeting Ground*

The National Club Camp provides a common meeting ground for rural youth and an exchange of ideas of rural young people from all over the Nation. Boys and girls coming from Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central States find sectional differences are small and not really important, whereas the similarities and common problems are many. As the week progresses there develops a feeling of unity and solidarity in the whole 4–H club movement.

This is the immediate message which they take home to their clubs and to the farm folks of their respective States. This is the foundation upon which they build their future club work and the foundation on which they may build a later appreciation for the need of solidarity in the quest for higher rural standards.

A large number of the young people who have attended the National 4–H Club Camps in the last 10 years have gone into extension work and other work connected with the various new farm programs undertaken in recent years and now in progress. It is my firm belief that the annual 4–H club camps came just in time to make a worth-while contribution to agriculture in its time of greatest need. Back in 1927, when the great national depression had not yet fallen upon us, the national camp helped the 4–H club movement to become more firmly established.

Some of the youths who came to the National 4–H Camp in the late 20's and a few 4–H club members of 10 and 15 years ago had become county agents by 1933. Others became emergency assistants during the wheat, cotton, and corn-hog campaigns. Their experience in leadership had much to do with getting these programs under way almost overnight. Had it not been for the training received by thousands of the 4–H boys and girls who by 1932 had become full-fledged farmers or the chief reliance of their fathers on the farm, many of the agricultural programs of the emergency years would have been slowed down.

### *New Problems More Complex*

As compared to 10 years ago, the present times offer a large number of problems for discussion, whether in community meetings, high schools, State legislatures, or national meetings. As these debates are waged in the little red schoolhouse or before national radio audiences, the question which appears to be fundamental is whether the solution of social and economic problems shall be accomplished through local, State, or national effort, or a combination of all three.

Agriculture is fast giving the answer, namely, that the only solution is through the combination of all three. Leadership and ideas must come from the ground up, but community, State, and national problems are so interwoven that they can be solved only through mutual and general effort. This has been the trend in the national agricultural programs of the last 5 years. And the way in which farm policies and programs have recently been and now are being developed through leadership emanating in the rural community and county and carried through to the State and National Governments, bears a striking resemblance to the method followed in the organization of 4–H club work from the local club meetings to the national camp gatherings.

### *Future Role of 4–H Camp*

And so, as we face the future, always indefinite and uncertain, we want to be sure that the National 4–H Club Camp, together with 4–H club work generally and rural education as a whole, can be adapted constantly to fit the needs and conditions of those folks they are intended to benefit.

In the years ahead, the opportunity to enter extension work or become officially connected with the farm programs may not be so plentiful for the young men and women just emerging from club work, but a greater opportunity awaits them. Agriculture and agricultural communities need leaders. They will be needing them far more than ever before. The 4–H club boy and girl who stays in his or her home community and takes an active part in introducing new and better ideas and practices will be among the outstanding leaders of the future. It is for such leadership that 4–H club members must be trained. It is leadership in a new era—an era of economic democracy in which community, county, State, and Nation will be knit together in the common purpose of solving social and economic problems in a democratic way. That era has been in the making for the last several years.

Evidences of its presence are growing stronger every day. And with its growth is strengthened the vision of the youth who believes in the four H's of health, heart, head, and hand.

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THREE counties in Texas—Angelina, Austin, and Brazoria—recently made appropriations for Negro county agricultural agents. Austin County also put on a Negro home demonstration agent. These counties have had white county agricultural and home demonstration agents for a number of years, but these are the first Negro agents to be appointed in the three counties.

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## What Is the Extension Job?

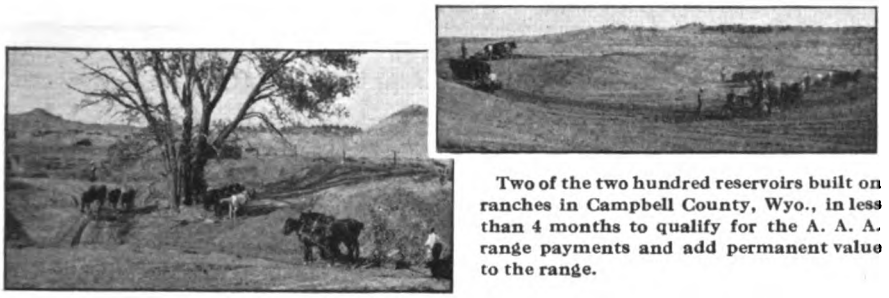
(*Continued from p. 81*)

### *Those Who Do the Job*

**The statement that people are more important than projects applies to extension workers as well as to farm people. Programs cannot be effective unless the right kind of personnel is on hand to put them into effect. Extension workers, perhaps more than those in other fields, must be the right people for the job. We must have extension workers with natural ability supplemented by technical training and experience, and then we must provide opportunities for professional improvement whenever possible.**

**Qualifications of extension workers, because of the nature of their work, presupposes leadership. But leadership is dependent upon a number of things and must be supplemented by integrity, the ability to inspire confidence, enthusiasm, initiative, farsightedness, and, perhaps most important of all, a sympathetic understanding of farm people.**

# Busy on the Range



Two of the two hundred reservoirs built on ranches in Campbell County, Wyo., in less than 4 months to qualify for the A. A. A. range payments and add permanent value to the range.

WHEN the "go" sign was finally given on the range conservation program September 9, Floyd E. Dominy, agricultural agent in Campbell County, Wyo., started an aggressive campaign, not only to get a large number of his stockmen to sign up and qualify for the payments, but to do something that would help to relieve the prevailing urgent drought situation and be of permanent value to their ranges. He held the usual series of educational meetings in the different sections of the county and called in person upon large stockmen here and there to explain to them how they could effect the needed developments about their ranches that they had been unable to make because of a lack of money. Although less than 4 months remained before the dead-line date for qualifying for payment, Mr. Dominy got results. Three hundred of his four hundred and twelve ranchmen, for whom grazing capacities were established, qualified for some payment.

Two hundred and thirty acres of grassland were contoured, 200 springs were developed, 200 reservoirs to provide stock water were constructed, 3,500 rods of fence were built, and 50 wells were drilled.

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## Colorado Chooses the

# Master Home Demonstration Club

A FEELING of pride was evident in the group of 300 women assembled in Denver in January for the sixth annual meeting of the Colorado Association of Home Demonstration Clubs. There was special significance to the meeting this year, for the name of the club winning the honor of State master home demonstration club was to be announced.

For those who do not know just what constitutes a master home demonstration club it may be stated that it is a home demonstration club which has met the work requirements of home demonstration clubs in Colorado and which, in addition, has to its credit other worthwhile accomplishments. In Colorado all regularly organized clubs of rural women sponsored by the Extension Service carry two projects each year in some phase of home economics.

Many of these individual clubs have been extremely active in both home and community work, and it has been felt that some sort of recognition should be given to those clubs whose work has been outstanding.

To further such an idea, a movement was started in Colorado in March 1936 to select a master home demonstration club. The purposes of the movement are: (1) To stimulate greater interest in extension programs and projects, (2) to help club members to become more conscious of their duties and obligations, (3) to create a stronger feeling of unity within the club, (4) to reach more homes in the county, and (5) to increase the number of improved practices adopted.

In order to determine the club which has done the most outstanding work or, in other words, which has accomplished most, a method had to be devised which would evaluate with some degree of accuracy the work done by each club. It was finally decided that all clubs should be rated on a possible score of 2,000 points, the total being divided into a definite number of points offered for each phase of the club's organization, procedure, and work. The time covered by the report is 1 year, or from December 1 of one year to December 1 of the following year.

Clubs scoring 1,800 or more points are named as county master home demonstration clubs, and from the county master clubs the master home demonstration club of the State is chosen. The State winner receives a gavel which is the permanent property of the club.

There are 481 home demonstration clubs in Colorado, and in January 1937 the membership in these clubs totaled 10,102 women, a large number when one considers the many sparsely settled portions of the State. The individual clubs are affiliated in an organization known as the Colorado Association of Home Demonstration Clubs.

Of the 481 clubs belonging to the association, 142 sent in reports to be judged, and 27 of the clubs reporting qualified for the county master home demonstration honor. It was from these 27 clubs that the State master club, this year the Canon Creek Club of Garfield County, was chosen. The name of the winning club is to be announced each year at the annual meeting of the Colorado Association of Home Demonstration Clubs which occurs during the week of the National Western Stock Show held at Denver in January.

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THE problem of satisfactorily recording home demonstration work in the community is being given study in Wyoming. Because the staff did not feel that check sheets submitted by project leaders reflected the complete picture of work done by members of the homemakers' clubs, a new plan is being tried this year which makes possible checking on one sheet the practices adopted by each club member. The names of the members are listed in a lefthand column on a card 22 by 28 inches in size. Across the top of this card, in colored labels, are the goals for the year. At the close of the year's work, these cards are displayed in the club exhibit booth on achievement day.

This plan, known as the Harston plan, is similar to California's ladder plan for encouraging active participation, but its chief purpose is to record practices adopted.

Where this plan has been tried, there has been a substantial increase in practices adopted, and there has developed a greater feeling of what "our whole community is accomplishing."

# IN BRIEF

## Hail the Pioneer

Contributing to the centennial celebration of the arrival of the Whitman missionary party to the Walla Walla Valley, a luncheon sponsored by the Walla Walla County (Wash.) Homemakers' Federation was held on March 31, the one-hundredth anniversary of the departure of the Whitman party from St. Louis. Considerable interest was manifested in this county-wide event which was attended by 188 rural and city women. Much of this interest was due to the homemakers' first reading project carried in 1936 featuring "Northwest history." This subject was chosen because the wives of the missionaries in the Whitman party were the first white women to establish homes in the Walla Walla territory just 100 years before.

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## Farm-Home Sanitation

During the past year the Oklahoma home-management specialists and agricultural engineer have concentrated on improving farm-home sanitation. Homes, yards, and outdoor premises were scored, improved, and rescored after improvements were made.

The improvements recorded were many. To insure plenty of pure water, drainage improvements around wells on more than 1,000 farms were made, and bacteriological examinations of the water supply of 1,400 families were reported. The yards and premises of nearly 8,500 homes were cleaned; 1,800 families provided drainage around their yards; 3,800 homes were furnished with screens at windows and doors; 2,000 homes were equipped with fly traps, and 2,300 farm homes were provided with garbage pails.

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## Sirup Manufacture

The farmers of Coosa County, Ala., together with County Agent E. N. Merriwether and M. D. Harman, assistant agronomy specialist, set up a sorghum-sirup-manufacturing demonstration in the Stewartville community.

The project was set up to manufacture a standardized product of high quality and to package it attractively. The containers used were 5-pound pails and quart glass jugs. A very attractive label was worked out featuring "Farm Maid Brand Sorghum Sirup."

From 100 to 125 gallons were manufactured daily. Twenty-four farmers cooperating in the demonstration manufactured 1,000 quarts and 2,664 five-pound pails of this sirup, totaling 1,582 gallons.

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## Egg Profits

Two and a half times as much was accomplished in Missouri egg-marketing work in 1936 as in 1935. Premiums of from 3 to 10 cents per dozen for first-grade eggs went to producers participating in the quality and marketing-improvement program sponsored by the Extension Service in Southwest Missouri. Cooperating in the work were 61 exchanges in 21 counties as compared with the 21 exchanges in 5 counties of the preceding year.

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## Budgeting Vitamins

"Cooperation with the public welfare office in the food project in Walla Walla County, Wash., has been carried out successfully", states M. Elmina White, assistant director in home economics in Washington.

At the request of the home visitor in the Walla Walla office of the State department of welfare, Home Agent Mary A. Davis prepared food budgets, menus, and order lists for six relief families. Mrs. Davis accompanied the home visitor to the home of each client before making out the budget and order list and again when it had been completed.

The home visitors report that this service has been extremely helpful to three of the six families.

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## 4-H Conservation

Forty thousand boys and girls in 83 Michigan counties, have enrolled in 4-H ranger stations and in fire-prevention, soil-conservation, and 4-H pheasant-propagation projects. In addition, 60 activities in conservation also are available to 4-H club members enrolled primarily in other lines of work.

## Reaping Results

During the past year vetch production in Lawrence County, Ark., increased more than 3,000 acres over the 1935 production. County Agent John L. Faulkner attributes this increase to the successful vetch demonstrations held in each community of the county—24 in all. Another contributing factor consisted of the government payments which enabled the farmers to buy their own seed.

• • •

## Tours

Better-homes tours were especially featured this year in 379 Arkansas communities, where 12,396 people traveled 5,900 miles to view new homes, remodeled homes, year-round gardens, and yard-improvement work. The purpose of the tours was to get new ideas for making homes more attractive, convenient, and comfortable. In addition, 1,461 other better-homes meetings were held in the State with a total attendance of 35,805 persons.

• • •

## Knitting Club

The first 4-H knitting club in Arizona was organized this year at Tempe with an enrollment of 15 girls, all of whom completed the required work.

• • •

## T. V. A. Cooperation

Iowa farmers, cooperating with T. V. A. and the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service in community test demonstrations of phosphate fertilizer, will use 348 tons of phosphate on more than 5,000 acres of land this year.

One hundred and seventy-seven Iowa farmers, representing as many communities in 16 Iowa counties, have agreed to carry out the 5-year phosphate programs. Fertilizer for these projects, designed to test and demonstrate the value of phosphate along with methods of application and its influence on crops, livestock, land, water supply, and farm income, is being furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The project will also demonstrate the importance of good farming and erosion-control practices, as cooperators have agreed to carry out complete soil and water-control programs.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# My Point of View

## Stimulating Enthusiasm

The lack of interest and enthusiasm for home demonstration work is the greatest problem I have in conducting home demonstration work in Mason County, Tex.

The original German settlers came directly from the old country, and many of the present inhabitants retain the mother tongue as well as the modes of living.

Mason County, with 826 farm and ranch families, is primarily interested in stock raising, that is, the growing of sheep, goats, and Hereford cattle. The raising of Herefords has become so specialized as to merit the honor of showing more champion Hereford baby beeves than any other county in the State of Texas.

The interest of the families has for many, many years centered around this great industry; therefore, the men and boys have developed qualities of leadership and initiative to a far greater degree than have the women and girls. This tendency of reserve on the part of the feminine sex has been a big hindrance to the general progressiveness in homemaking in the county.

The home demonstration council and girls' 4–H council, representing 19 clubs in Mason County, are cooperating with the home demonstration agent in developing the home demonstration organization. The committees of the 1937 councils have worked out definite, practical plans. Generally speaking, each group is sponsoring:

(1) Free trips to the annual farmers' short course at College Station, Tex., for several of the council and club members.

(2) Encampments for women and girls where other people may see the work done by club members and where club members meet other club members and enjoy mutual interests.

(3) The holding of second club meetings where a club woman, or club women, takes charge of the demonstration after having attended a training school to get specific information from the home agent or staff specialist.

(4) A 10-minute program put on by club members preceding each demonstration.

(5) Achievement day events in each demonstration.

(6) County-wide tours to see each of the demonstrators' demonstrations in a particular phase of work.

(7) Exhibits in show windows at Mason, the county seat.

(8) County club show to exhibit the work done by club members during the year.

These plans and others carry with them a great deal of responsibility, and if properly shouldered, will certainly develop initiative, leadership, and independence in club women and girls in Mason County.

With keener interest aroused, there will follow more home improvements and happier and more satisfying family relationships.—*Mary Anne Carter, county home demonstration agent, Mason County, Tex.*

• • •

## The Soil-Conservation Program

On checking out performance sheets for the soil-conservation program last year, I was astonished to see the acres of soil-building crops that had been plowed under. The farmers of this county have realized as never before that their soils must be improved.

Programs such as this one heap a tremendous amount of work on the county agent. So much so that we have had to change our method of doing extension work. Although the added duties prove to be disadvantageous in some respects, I for one believe that the advantages much outweigh the disadvantages.

Ten years ago we county agents were continually looking for something to do and for someone who was willing to listen and cooperate. Today we are having more calls than we can attend to. A great many of these calls are not actually extension calls, but the agent who is on the alert can always weave in some form of true extension work. We are now dealing with open minds and working with all classes of farmers, rather than with a few hand-picked individuals.—*L. R. Langley, county agent, Cobb County, Ga.*

• • •

## Changing Attitudes

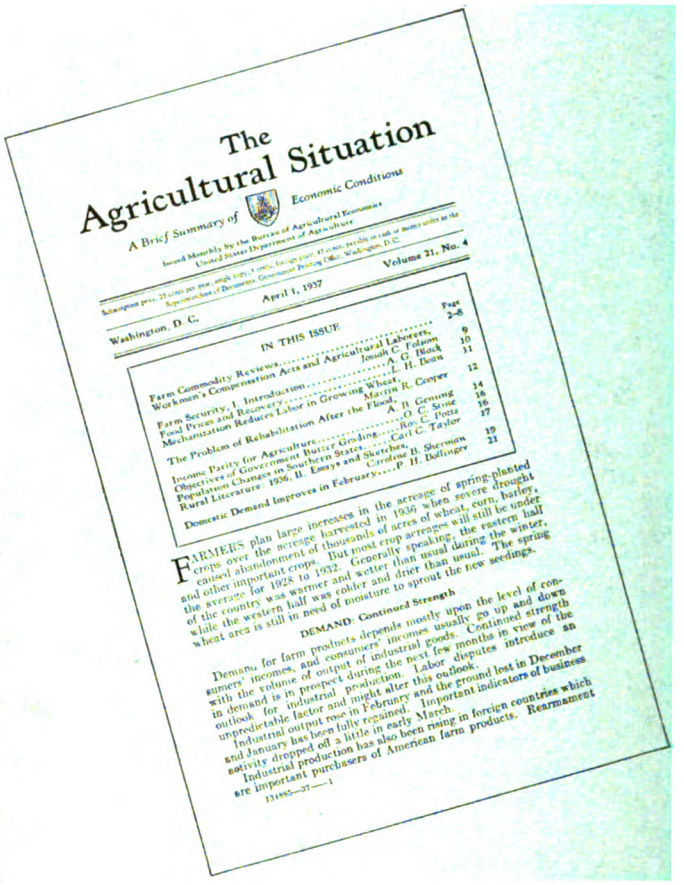
There apparently is a change developing in the attitude of many of our farmers toward extension information. Many of these same men are doing such things as having their soil tested for available calcium and phosphorus. A few short years ago, they would have made light of the same thing. A more friendly feeling toward the cooperative movement is developing. By this, we do not speak of cooperatives in terms of cooperative purchasing and buying alone but in the sense of more willingness to cooperate on educational programs which benefit the community as well as the individual. The farm bureau office is being used to a large extent as a clearing house for extension information. There is less criticism of the farm adviser and extension workers, and the term "a white-collared farmer" is less often heard. The average farmer realizes that one man alone can do little. He evidently realizes that his individual farm problems, which take in the care of soil, soil-building and conservation, and livestock breeding and management, are problems too large for him to solve alone.—*C. S. Love, county agent, Christian County, Ill.*

• • •

## Home Visits

Home visits are of untold value. Here the agent gains first-hand knowledge of the family and its problems; here she offers individual suggestions; and here she makes a closer bond of friendship and wins the highest degree of confidence. Home visits seem to be the best possible way of reaching many people who will not come out to meetings. They are equally as important as club meetings in helping club members with their problems. Often several neighbors come in while the agent is visiting to listen to suggestions given. In many homes visited, the homemaker would bring out an old garment and ask the agent to advise her in making it over. It was interesting to note just how many homes were keeping farm accounts. Some had started too late to give a complete account of money made and spent but expect to continue to keep this account. Others plan to start. In making home visits, the agent gave help on many subjects, including food selection and preparation, preservation and conservation, helpful and instructive advice about home work, sanitation, poultry, dairy, fruits, truck crops, and exterior beautification.—*Sarah G. Cureton, home demonstration agent, Pickens County, S. C.*

# Yes, Farming *IS* A Business


The Agricultural Situation

A Brief Summary of Economic Conditions

Issued Monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics United States Department of Agriculture

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Washington, D. C. April 1, 1937 Volume 21, No. 4

IN THIS ISSUE



FARMERS plan large increases in the acreage of spring-planted crops over the acreage harvested in 1936 when severe drought caused abandonment of thousands of acres of wheat, corn, barley, and other important crops. But most crop acreages will still be under the average for 1928 to 1932. Generally speaking, the eastern half of the country was warmer and wetter than usual during the winter, while the western half was colder and drier than usual. The spring wheat area is still in need of moisture to sprout the new seedings.

DEMAND: Continued Strength

Demand for farm products depends mostly upon the level of consumers' incomes, and consumers' incomes usually go up and down with the volume of output of industrial goods. Continued strength in demand is in prospect during the next few months in view of the outlook for industrial production. Labor disputes introduce an unpredictable factor and might alter this outlook.

Industrial output rose in February and the ground lost in December and January has been fully regained. Important indicators of business activity dropped off a little in early March.

Industrial production has also been rising in foreign countries which are important purchasers of American farm products. Rearmament

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**IT IS closely interwoven with the economic affairs of the Nation—with industrial production—with employment in industry—with foreign trade. Today, more than ever before, farmers need sound, unbiased economic information.**

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## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

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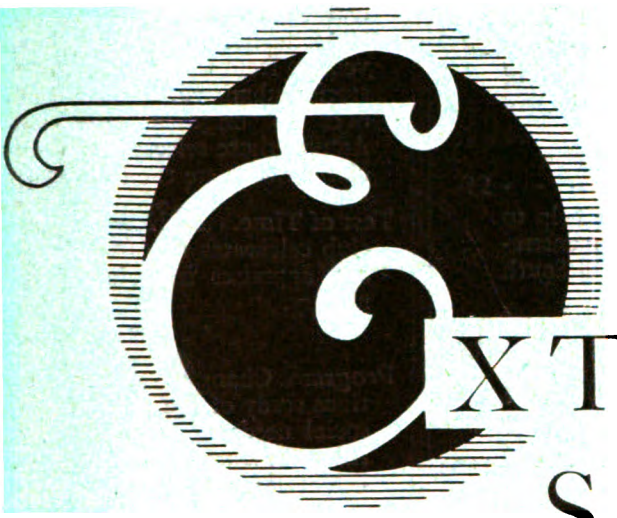

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 1937 Vol. 8, No. 7

# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**Club Number.** To the editorial office have come recently many 4-H stories. These were in answer to our appeal for help in making the August number truly representative of club work. Unfortunately, space limitations prevent us from using in August all the stories submitted. Some will be held over to brighten later numbers. Among those selected for the special club number are the following:

**Test of Time.** A New Jersey dairy club celebrates its fifteenth birthday and appraises its role in the community.

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**Program Changes.** After an ambitious study of the psychological and social needs of rural young people, Illinois makes some changes in the 4-H program for girls.

• • •

**Heart H.** A California club leader tells of the development of the Heart H in her club.

• • •

**Worth Knowing.** To the roster of Extension Folk Worth Knowing comes K. C. Fouts, Seward County, Nebr., agent, who has a way with young people.

• • •

**Puerto Rico.** 4-H clubs in Puerto Rico enroll 1,200 boys and girls in a variety of projects. Some will sound familiar, and some will sound very strange to the majority of 4-H club workers.

## On the Calendar

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 17-19.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19-24.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 2-9.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9-16.

National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14-16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16-23.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washngton, D. C., Nov. 14-17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 4.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup.. Editor

# *How*

# CAN WE GAIN STABILITY?

HARRY L. BROWN
Assistant Secretary
of Agriculture

IN THIS day of adjustment we are learning to think in terms of parity prices. What that thought conveys to us is an equitable relationship between the wage earner's pay, the prices of commodities he purchases, the prices of commodities farmers sell as well as the prices of those they buy, and the income of the captains of industry and the men of the professions. All of these things are involved in the stability of our economic life. To achieve stablity for agriculture, as I see it, requires five essential adjustments:

STABILITY OF THE SOIL Everyone in this country, whether on the farm or in the city, is directly or indirectly concerned with the stability of the soil. I have property and like to think of it as mine to do with as I please. Yet I feel that if I should let my soils be destroyed and, through that process, contribute to the destruction of the soils of other farmers who may or may not be trying to protect them, the Government should step in, first to teach me the folly of my practices and then to enable me to follow the teaching and to adjust my farming to maintain the fertility of the soil.

STABILITY OF LAND TENURE Very closely related to the stability of the soil is the stability of land tenure. One of the most engaging problems today is that of farm tenancy. In any part of the country where soils are subject to erosion, there appears to be a direct relationship between farm tenancy and soil losses. If the wasteful practices of tenancy are allowed to continue, the destruction of our basic natural resource, the soil, will become a reality, undermining the whole structure of our national economic life. Will America stand for a situation of this sort? Progressive thinkers are answering "no."

STABILITY OR UNITY OF THOUGHT AND ACTION The economic and social problems of today cannot be solved over night, or in this generation, but it is to be hoped that we can develop sound thinking in terms of the general welfare in such a way that the road to final solution of the problems of today will be definitely pointed out. An adjustment of the thoughts and interests of farmers in different sections of the country and a realization of the interdependence of agriculture and industry will go far toward achieving this essential of stability.

STABILITY OF CREDIT Wisely used credit is frequently the means of establishing security. The credit structure, therefore, for agriculture should be of such stability that farmers will not be faced with disaster because of the lack of credit.

STABILITY OF PRICE Probably no point in this discussion is of more significance than stability of price. Farm management practices that conserve and build soils will go a long way toward preventing overproduction and will help to stabilize prices of farm products. Although the "ever normal granary" idea is not new to other parts of the world, Secretary Wallace is the first to bring it definitely into the picture of American agriculture. This idea is one that should engage our best thought in order that it may be used in the direction of causing a leveling of peak and depression prices.


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# Rural Health Service Goes Forward Under the Social Security Act

THOMAS PARRAN, Jr.,
Surgeon General
United States Public Health Service

**The new social security program as it affects rural people is of vital importance to the county extension program. The Surgeon General here explains those provisions of the act which will come under his jurisdiction and which will further the development of rural public health services. This is the third article prepared for extension agents explaining the national social security program as it applies to rural people. The first, by Lavinia Engle of the educational division of the Social Security Board, explaining the general provisions of the act, was published in April, and the second, by Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, describing the provisions for child and maternal welfare, appeared in May.**

THE idea of rural health made its appearance on the American horizon only a comparatively short time ago. The first county health unit in the United States was established in 1911. The first efforts to take cognizance of rural health needs, however, were extremely primitive and based on insecure foundations, but, such as they were, they served to demonstrate the fact that the health needs of rural communities were no fewer than those of the cities. They further served to reveal the astounding coincidence that, although health service had become established as an essential part of local government in most of the larger cities, practically nobody had ever conceived the idea that health service for rural communities was either practicable or possible.

### *Cooperative Plan Initiated*

However, as a result of investigations conducted by the Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation, it became fully demonstrated that, with the aid of a reasonable amount of outside help, full-time local health service under competent directorship was within the reach of any average county of 25,000 population or more. There accordingly came into existence a cooperative plan of financing county and district health units whereby in the initial stages, approximately one-half the cost was borne by the county and the remainder by the State and the cooperative agencies such as the Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation. By the terms of these original commitments the county was expected to assume an increasing portion of the cost, while the out-of-State, nonofficial cooperating agency gradually withdrew. The cooperative plan of financing local health work was readily taken up by the States and grew at a rapid rate. The record shows that in 1919 there were 109 counties out of approximately 3,000 in the United States equipped with local full-time health service and that in 1935—the year preceding the Social Security Act—the number had increased to 612.

### *County Unit Demonstrates Value*

Twenty years of active experience with the cooperative plan of local full-time health service—1917 to 1937—has demonstrated conclusively; first, that the principles of disease prevention and health conservation operate quite as effectively when applied to rural communities as when applied to cities; second, that failure to supply an adequate health service to rural communities represents an unfair discrimination against the rural population; third, that a reasonable amount of money invested in full-time local health service under the direction of properly qualified health workers yields greater financial returns on the investment than any other public expenditure; fourth, that for the foregoing reason, full-time local health service is not a financial burden beyond the reach of the average community but is, rather, an essential economy which no average community can afford to forego.

### *Social Security Act Recognizes Need*

Year by year, since the cooperative principle was originated in 1917, the Public Health Service was able to obtain only relatively small appropriations for this purpose. The work accomplished with such appropriations, however, proved the value of local full-time health service to such an extent that it received for the first time a respectable recognition in the authorization of an appropriation of 8 million dollars in title VI of the Social Security Act. By the terms of this act, the appropriation is allotted to the States on the bases of (1) population, (2) special health problems, and (3) economic need. For the most part, the special health problems are particularly prominent in rural communities, and certainly the allotment for economic need is a differential which operates almost wholly in the interest of rural people.

The impetus given by the Social Security Act to health work, especially in the rural communities, is shown by the fact that since the inauguration of this program 218 additional counties are now receiving the benefits of full-time health service, so that the total now stands at 830. Although this increase is most gratifying, the goal is yet a long way off. Rural health service can never be considered as even approaching adequacy until the entire 3,000 counties are equipped with the means of carrying out the scientific knowledge now available for the prevention of disease and the promotion of the accepted health standards.

### *The County Health Unit*

An explanation of the term "county health unit" as here used may be in order. The minimum organization that is entitled to be known as a health unit includes a medical director, one or more public health nurses, a sanitary engineer or sanitarian, and an office clerk—all of

(*Continued on page 111*)

## Helping the South Carolina Tenant to

# Plan, Plant, and Prosper

LONNY I. LANDRUM

Home Demonstration Leader, South Carolina

IN THE fall of 1933, when the cotton-acreage-reduction program had released many acres of land which had heretofore been held sacred to cotton alone, the South Carolina Extension Service was quick to grasp the golden opportunity to push as never before the live-at-home program, particularly with the low-income groups. With this end in view, a minimum food and feed budget was prepared by the extension nutrition and production specialists, both men and women. This was the first time a planting plan had been offered in South Carolina which included the necessary food requirements for the family and the livestock on the farm as a complete unit.

Members of the home demonstration staff felt that the cotton-acreage-reduction program offered the best opportunity to approach the landlord and gain his interest and cooperation in getting the tenant to produce sufficient food for himself and family. They also felt that the tenants had had so little that they would be willing to work with the extension agents on a food-production program.

And, so the plantation project came into being. Cooperating with the Federal extension nutritionists, the South Carolina nutrition and production specialists developed this landowner-and-tenant demonstration, a 3- to 5-year planting plan, whereby extension agents, together with landowners, would work out the minimum food supply necessary for the tenants on their farms, using these farms as demonstrations of the possibilities and advantages of having each tenant produce and conserve at least enough food and feed to meet the minimum requirements of his family and livestock.

In 1934 many South Carolina tenant families for the first time faced the winter with a fairly adequate food and feed supply. The plantation demonstration was under way in three counties.

The three counties—Anderson, Marlboro, and Barnwell—which had been selected for the initial effort, were typical of the kinds of farming found in the State: diversified farming, cotton-producing, tenant-operated farms, and both truck and cotton farms operated largely by landlords.

### *Landlords and Specialists Meet*

In each county, the home and farm agents selected six landlords to meet with them and the State specialists to discuss the plan. The nutrition specialist presented the minimum supply of food necessary for nutritional requirements. The marketing specialist gave out copies of the planting plan to landlords and asked that they discuss with him the plan as written and offer suggestions to make the work thoroughly practicable.

That year 13 landlords agreed to work on the live-at home demonstrations, which involved 98 tenant families—27 white and 71 Negro families. At the close of the year 63 families reported on their work. A study of the reports showed a decided need for increased plantings of grain and other feed crops for the livestock. Special work needed to be done in canning. One landlord commented, "The greatest help you can give them is to help with the meat. They lose it every year."

In 1935 the work was continued in these three counties and begun in three additional counties.

During January the marketing specialist and home agents met with the landowners and discussed the accomplishments of the work and the plans for the coming year. The home agent, accompanied by the landowners, met later with each tenant group and discussed their food plans for the year. An individual plan was worked out with each family, and a record card was given to each family participating in the demonstrations.

### *Gardening and Canning*

Agents encouraged and worked with tenants on gardening. Illustrated lecture demonstrations in canning berries, tomatoes, and vegetables were given to the tenants in each of the counties. In Barnwell County, the agent organized the white tenant women on the Porter farm into a club and held monthly meetings with them. The women are very much interested in the program.

During late summer the marketing and poultry specialists and home agent visited each of the tenant homes. Fall and winter gardens were emphasized; a check was made of canning; and the planting of wheat and oats was discussed with the tenant. The poultry specialist discussed poultry problems, such as feeding poultry for egg production and the need of cleaning, repairing, and building of chicken houses and coops.

Tenants were particularly asked during this visit about the soybean seed that had been given to a demonstrator on each farm. They were most enthusiastic about the growth and yield of the beans. All of

(*Continued on page 102*)

# Station T-E-X-A-S Broadcasting

## Local News of Extension Doings Enters Texas Homes via Radio

BEGINNING with talks by extension staff members broadcast over WTAW, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College radio station, extension radio broadcasting in Texas has spread until at present 12 stations in the State carry regular extension programs in cooperation with district and county agricultural and home demonstration agents.

On the local programs are presented rural people who talk on their actual accomplishments in carrying out improved practices—experiences that will be of constructive help to other farmers, ranchmen, and rural homemakers in doing the same things. These talks tell how these accomplishments were effected, on the theory that the person listening in is interested in hearing of a successful swine demonstration but that he is most interested in hearing how the profit was made.

In addition to regular programs of farm people, the county agricultural and home demonstration agents send the announcer copies of their best monthly reports to be used with short announcements plugging for the main program. The increased interest in farm news is evidenced by the fact that a number of stations in the State have asked to be put on the mailing list to receive agricultural news sent out by the extension editorial office to be used in the same way.

### *Programs Vary*

In the Panhandle, KGNC at Amarillo has a program every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, as described in the February REVIEW, which has been going on nearly 2 years. It is put on by a different county in extension district 12 each Saturday, alternating a home demonstration agent and rural women with an agricultural agent and farmers and ranchmen. On weekdays at that hour the station announcer plugs for the Saturday program and reads material sent him by the extension district agents about the work of the district.

The station at Lubbock is cooperating with a 30-minute period twice a week—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 p. m. The program is put on by counties, men and women cooperating each time. The announcer plugs for the program with material sent to him by district agents.

Four west Texas stations cooperate regularly. KRLH, Midland; KIUN, Pecos; and KGKL, San Angelo, have each a period once a week, whereas the fourth station, KTSM at El Paso, has a period at 6:30 every morning. Of this, the vocational teacher takes a period once a week, and the extension agents, aided by farmers and farm homemakers, present the other programs.

In central Texas, radio stations KRBC, at Abilene, KFPL at Dublin, and KNEL at Brady are cooperating in presenting extension programs.

In south Texas, KPRC, Houston, in addition to programs presented three times a week over TQN has a special program each Friday at 1:45.

A regular extension program is presented once a week at WACO, Waco, and occasional presentations occur at KNOW, Austin.

At Weslaco, KRGV also presents an extension program. An 8-week special campaign over this station has recently been concluded in which the county agricultural and home demonstration agents gave poultry and dairying information daily.

### *Types of Presentation*

Radio is a comparatively new venture in Texas, and so agents are experimenting with various types of presentation and are meeting other problems in their own way. They have found that rehearsals before a radio presentation are of great help.

One of the problems that seemed universal was that of too rapid reading and failure to inflect sentences properly. That problem was met by many agents by punctuating their manuscripts in the following way:

"What does the harvest festival mean to valley. people ? ? ? ? ? As I see it, , , , it means two things . . . . . It means that for the first time in a good many years El Paso and the valley are going to show the world that they are working together for their common good. . . . ."

They have found that by this punctuation, when a sentence is coming to an end, the eye knows it in advance because a whole succession of periods advertises it; and when there is a question there is no doubt about it because question marks are strung out in plain view.

The value of this type of punctuation lies in the fact that it automatically governs the inflection of the voice and so gives the reading of the matter some expression. It also automatically encourages the reader to make a longer pause at the end of the sentence which gives the listener time to digest the information.

### *Dialogs Prove Interesting*

Dialogs have proved more effective over Texas stations than have straight speeches given by one person. It has been found, too, that dialogs between two persons who take an equal part in the conversation are usually more interesting than those in which one person asks all the questions and the other answers them.

Several interesting dialogs have been prepared and broadcast over WTAW at College Station by farmers, homemakers, and 4–H club boys and girls from over the State.

One program that went especially well was one in which two club boys took their grandfather out to the pigpen to show him their 6-months-old pigs which weighed 350 pounds. Grandfather talked about the days when he fed his pigs corn and slop and took 18 months to make them weigh 350 pounds; and this gave the boys an opportunity to bring out the fact that their pigs were well-bred and that they were fed a balanced ration and provided with shelter, fresh water, and exercise.

In another dialog given recently at College Station a 4–H club boy from a nearby county discussed with his dad the results of his beef-calf demonstration.

An effort is made to see that all topics are timely and instructive; and that they are presented in a way that is entertaining. As a result, radio as a means of spreading the influence of extension work has spread from College Station to an ever-increasing number of stations throughout the State.

## Efficient Poison-Bran Mixer

# Ready to Meet Invading Grasshoppers

GRASSHOPPERS are again invading Jefferson County, Colo., but the farmers are prepared with an efficient, low-cost plant for mixing poison bran at the rate of 20 tons per day. The mixing plant was equipped last year under the leadership of Louis Davis, county agent, when the county was faced with the most severe outbreak of grasshoppers ever experienced in the county.

When the small grasshoppers began to appear during the latter part of April, it was apparent that control measures would have to be applied early if they were to do any good. As it was not certain that the Federal bran would be available in time, all people who had purchased poison the previous year were called together during the first week of May 1936, and the entire situation was outlined to them. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, they instructed the agent to go ahead and prepare the poison bait at cost and appointed an advisory committee to assist him.

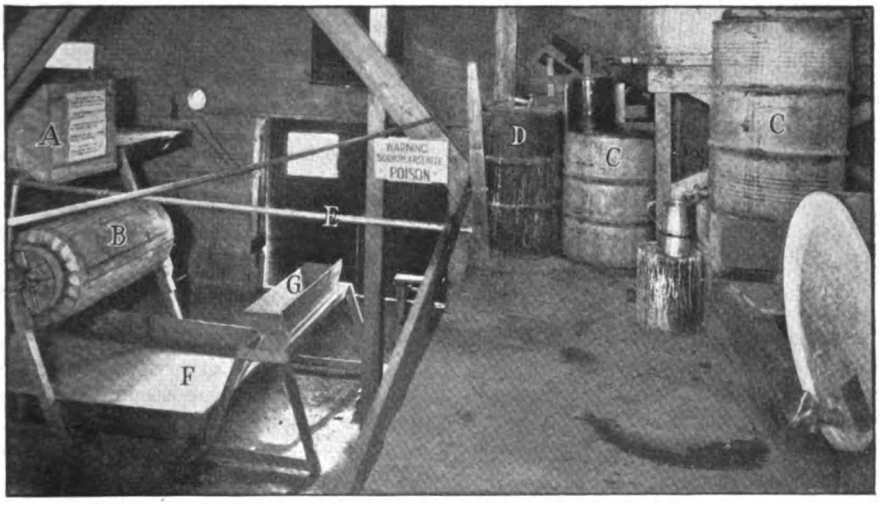
To make the program effective some financial aid was necessary, so the agent met with the county commissioners at their next regular meeting and asked for $1,000 to be used as a revolving fund for the campaign. This was promptly advanced, and the campaign was on. It seemed important to have a plant which would be able to turn out poison in volume and, at the same time, keep down labor and operating costs. A few days' scouting through the junk yards of Denver produced enough second-hand scrap material from a wrecking company to build the plant. An old 150-gallon oil drum was used as a mixing drum. Several ½-inch pipes which passed through it lengthwise served as dashers or mixers, and a door 12 inches wide and the full length of the drum allowed for filling and dumping. Through the middle, the 2-inch gas pipe carrying the liquid mix served as a stationary axle. The pipe had a cut-off just outside the drum and holes bored in it inside the drum to feed the liquid into the bran as the drum revolved. The drum was mounted on 4- by 4-inch timber and was set in a position directly under the bran hopper. The bearing surface at each end of the drum was made from sections of 2½-inch gas pipe. A 24-inch pulley was brazed on one end of the drum, and the power was furnished by an electric motor loaned by a local electric company.

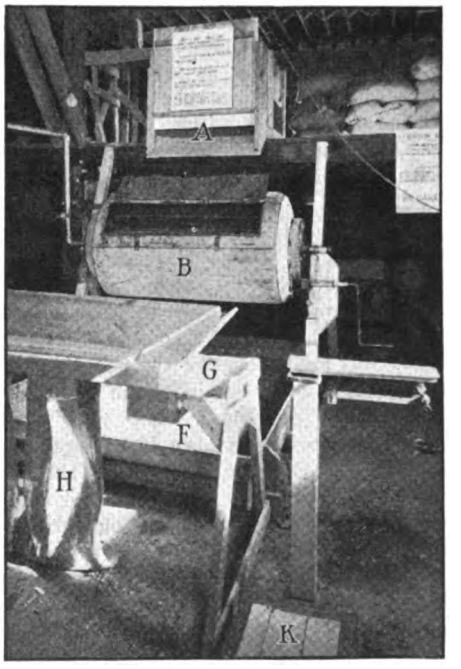
### *Arranging Equipment*

This set-up eliminated much handling of heavy materials. The three floors of a county warehouse were arranged in such a manner that each level could be used. Molasses and arsenite were unloaded on the top floor, and the material ran from the barrels through the floor into the storage tanks on the second floor ready to be mixed. The bran was brought in at ground level on the second floor where it was dumped into a hopper, then into the mixer on the floor below. Some trouble was experienced in former years with lumpy bran, but, with this equipment, a few revolutions of the mixer broke up all lumps and made an even textured mix, easy to spread.

During the peak of the season five men were used in the plant, one on the second floor to prepare the liquid mix of sodium arsenite, molasses, and amyl acetate and dump the bran; two to carry sacks and run the machine; one to shovel into the

**Bran is dumped from hopper (A) into mixing drum (B). Molasses, sodium arsenite, and amyl acetate are stored in tanks (C) (C') and (C"). These are mixed in tank (D) which is equipped with running water. When thoroughly mixed, this runs out at the bottom of the tank through a pipe (E) to the mixing drum. This pipe serves as an axle for the drum and has holes which allow the liquid to enter the drum and mix with the bran as it revolves. There is a shut-off just outside of the drum to control the supply of liquid. When thoroughly mixed, the bran is dropped to the tray underneath (F) and then shoveled into hopper (G) where it falls into sacks (H) which when full are weighed on scales (K), tied, labeled, and are ready for the customer.**



hoppers for sacking, and a fifth to wait on the trade. It was possible for these men to prepare, mix, and sack 400 pounds of poison bran in 3½ to 4 minutes. After the bran was dumped from the mixing machine it was sacked through a hopper, put on the scales, and tied. Each sack bore a poison label and complete instructions for spreading the material.

During the heavy run last year, the plant prepared about 18 tons of mixed poison per day and, during the peak of the season, lights were installed, and a night crew mixed from 7:30 to 10 p. m. On one occasion the plant ran 267 sacks of dry bran, or 26¾ tons of mixed poison.

### *Handling the Business*

In order to handle the plant along with other extension work, the foreman was made responsible to the county agent. Every purchaser of poison was required to sign a release absolving the county of any responsibility from the use of the poison. These forms were prepared and numbered at the office and furnished to the foreman so that one could be signed for each purchase. After the day's business, the foreman checked the amount of bran mixed, the amount of poison sold, and the receipts for the day. All of these items were reported on a form which was turned in with the receipts. All bills were paid by itemized check, making a complete record of all transactions dealing with the program.

The $1,000 borrowed from the commissioners at the first of last season was returned to them, as well as an original $200 borrowed from another fund. The program was self-supporting all the way through last season and left a small balance in the treasury which is being used to improve the plant and to keep the price of the poison as low as possible. More than $8,000 was spent for materials during the year.

"The educational program carried on with the poison operations gave excellent results, and no major casualties were reported from the use of the poison", County Agent Davis stated. "Several thousand notices and several newspaper articles were used to keep the people informed regarding the poison. Every effort was made to serve the people in a courteous manner to give them the best information possible." Last year the plant was open from May 13 to September 21. In October, 5,000 form letters were sent out urging people to use cultural practices in controlling grasshoppers.

Many hundreds of users reported that if it had not been for the poison, they would not have been able to save any crops at all last year. With the protection afforded and the prices received for farm crops and produce, they turned an apparent failure into a successful venture and perfected a system which is enabling them to tackle this year's grasshopper problems with a minimum of lost effort.

## Plan, Plant, and Prosper

(*Continued from page 99*)

them had prepared and served them. The children in particular liked them, but the grown people shook their heads.

Tenants were encouraged to make minor repairs to the houses in order to let landowners know that they were willing to improve the houses if materials were available. Improvements to yards and outbuildings were also discussed in an effort to arouse the tenants' interest in making their homes more comfortable and attractive.

As a further means of stimulating the tenant's interest in his food supply and home conditions, farm tours were planned on each farm. The man and woman in each home were asked to meet the landowner, the home agent, and other interested people at an appointed place on the farm. The group was then asked to go from home to home and to see the food supply. Each family was asked to arrange a food exhibit on the kitchen table and to have their record of the year's work placed with it. They were asked to put out all canned products, a peck of meal, a bag of flour, a peck of sweetpotatoes, a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, a gallon of sirup, a peck of dried peas, a peck of beans, and a peck of peanuts. They also were requested to keep the chickens and cows shut up so that the agent might see the livestock during the visit to each home.

Based on the experience of the 2 previous years, a more detailed 3-year program for the plantation demonstration was prepared in 1936. This long-time plan continues the production program and adds in the second and third years more work in simple meal planning and preparation, beautifying the home grounds, a minimum kitchen utensil plan, demonstrations on home-made kitchen equipment, and help with the family clothing problems.

It is the plan to gradually spread the plantation demonstration over the State by adding a few new counties each year. For the past year records were received from 24 white and 87 Negro tenants in 6 counties. This year there are 11 counties enlisted in the work.

The improvement shown in living conditions by the big majority of those undertaking the demonstration, the increasing interest of the landlord, and, most of all, the deep appreciation as expressed by the tenants for this interest and help in their truly difficult problems make the plantation demonstration a most gratifying undertaking.

## A. A. A. Emergency Wind-Erosion Program Continued in Dust-Bowl Area

The emergency wind-erosion work for the dust bowl area is being carried on this year as a phase of the regular A. A. A. program in 90 counties in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

This is the continuation of the efforts, long advocated by the Extension Service, to prevent soil blowing in the southern Great Plains area which has been gathering momentum in the last few years. Last year Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for emergency wind-erosion control, which fund was administered through the extension services of the five States taking part in the campaign. This special campaign resulted in the listing of 6,375,752 acres of land in 106 counties, of which 2,272,330 acres were contour listed.

The program offered by the A. A. A. is in line with the practices recommended by the recent report of the President's Great Plains Committee and consists of practices which have proved effective in reducing wind erosion in the work which has been done in this area by the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies.

The practices include several types of contour listing and furrowing and the planting of cover crops. Cover-crop planting may be undertaken in connection with the listing and furrowing practices. There are detailed specifications governing each provision, and all practices should be approved by the county committee before being put into effect.

Each farmer in the dust-bowl area who intends to take part in this program will have established a "wind-erosion acreage" for his farm. This will be the acreage on the farm, excluding any diverted acreage under the general A. A. A. program, that the county committee finds is subject to active wind erosion.

The program will be coordinated with the work of several other divisions of the Department to develop a sound land-use program under the leadership of Roy I. Kimmel of the Resettlement Administration.

# Vocational Education in Agriculture

J. A. LINKE

**Chief, Agricultural Education Service, United States Office of Education**

◆

THE ACTS of Congress which established the agricultural colleges and the teaching of agriculture in these colleges were of inestimable value in agricultural education for those who could avail themselves of their benefits. However, recognizing the value of systematic instruction in the agricultural colleges, many agricultural leaders, knowing that the great majority of farm boys could not go to college, advocated that agriculture be carried to the people and placed in the high schools where boys who were planning to farm could have the advantages of systematic instruction in agriculture similarly organized to the teaching of agriculture in the colleges.

**The teacher of vocational agriculture gives individual instruction on records and accounts.**

### *How It All Began*

Many States began this movement long before the Smith-Hughes Act came into existence. As early as 1906 Virginia undertook the establishment of agriculture in the secondary schools by an appropriation of $50,000 annually. Additional appropriations were later made in 1908, and the same legislature gave $20,000 to be divided equally among 10 high schools, one in each congressional district, for the teaching of agriculture and home economics. Similar appropriations were made in New York, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

The success of these schools finally attracted the attention of Congress, and several bills were introduced in Congress to make appropriations for this kind of work. The matter had been brought before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1912 this association declared that it favored "Federal aid for public schools of secondary grade providing secondary education in agriculture, home economics, the trades and industries including manual training, and for the education and professional training of teachers for these schools in the several States as may be determined by the legislature."

In 1914 the President of the United States appointed a commission to make a study of the needs for vocational education in the United States. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Alabama were members of this commission, of which Senator Smith was chairman. The commission made a thorough study of the needs for vocational education in the secondary schools. As a result of its intensive investigation, the commission decided that there was an urgent need for vocational education to prepare workers for the more common occupations in every part of the United States. The commission drafted a bill for the cooperation of the Federal Government with the States to develop a program of vocational education. The amount of grants was to be stated separately for the several purposes finally set up in the Smith-Hughes Act which was passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson on February 23, 1917.

The provisions of this act were accepted by all the States, and State boards for vocational education were created to organize and administer the work in the States. Federal aid for vocational education has since been extended to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska.

The provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act struck a responsive chord in the States, and the work grew rapidly. From 609 departments in high schools in 1918 the work has been extended to 6,151 high schools in 1937. In section 10 of the Smith-Hughes Act it states "that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and be designed to meet the needs of persons more than 14 years of age who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or the farm home." This provision of the act did not limit the instruction to farm boys in the high schools alone but extended it to farm boys of high school age out of school and to adult farmers. Teachers of agriculture, in order to extend their services to as many farm people as possible in their communities, have not only organized classes in agriculture for farm boys in the high schools but have set up part-time and evening classes for farm boys out of school and adult farmers. In 1936 the 5,546 departments were reaching, through systematic instruction, a total of 347,728 persons in such classes.

### *Instruction for Tomorrow's Farmers*

Teachers of agriculture are employed for the entire year. During the school year they are organizing supervised practice programs and giving instruction in all-day, part-time, and evening classes. During the summer months the teacher

(*Continued on page 110*)

# Two Distinguished 4–H Careers Ended

**They have finished their courses—these two able, high-minded leaders, whose wisdom, capacity, and intense industry have exercised a profound influence for good in West Virginia and New Jersey and throughout the Nation. They lived worthily, made their important contribution, and enriched a great tradition. Extension pays tribute to them.**

**A. M. Hulbert**

Sept. 15, 1870–May 25, 1937

**W. H. Kendrick**

May 7, 1882–May 25, 1937

EXTENSION has lost a valued 4–H club leader, Arthur M. Hulbert, whose work for 20 years in developing and directing New Jersey's 4–H club program is credited with enlarging educational and other opportunities for thousands of boys in rural sections of the State. He died suddenly on May 25 from a heart attack at the age of 67 years.

Professor Hulbert's career as an educator covered a 47-year period and included service in public schools for many years in addition to two decades of 4–H club leadership. In 1917, when he assumed direction of the State's 4–H program, the number of organized clubs was small. Today in New Jersey there are nearly 800 clubs with an enrollment of approximately 12,000 boys and girls.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the college of agriculture and experiment station, in speaking of Professor Hulbert's work, said: "The success of the 4–H club program in New Jersey bears testimony to the effectiveness of his labors. He was known and loved from Sussex to Cape May." Director Baker said: "In his position as State leader of 4–H club work, Professor Hulbert has provided a most constructive influence in the lives of many thousands of New Jersey boys and girls."

William H. Kendrick, West Virginia's beloved 4–H club leader, died May 25, following a paralytic stroke the previous day. A living memorial to his memory exists in the pioneer State 4–H camp development at Jackson's Mill, which he described in the March issue of the Extension Service Review.

Born in Selma, Ala., May 7, 1882, a son of the Rev. Julius Kendrick, he went as a boy with his parents to Texas and later to Kentucky where he was a student at Centre College. He completed his college training at West Virginia University from which he was graduated in 1913 with the degree of bachelor of science.

Because of his interest in youth leadership, he was appointed as State boys' club agent for the Agricultural Extension Service of West Virginia September 1, 1913, and in this capacity directed the early development of the county 4–H camp movement. On January 1, 1918, he was made assistant director of extension, in charge of 4–H club work. Two years later he launched the movement that resulted in the establishment of West Virginia's State 4–H Camp, now embracing 523 acres of land, and buildings and equipment valued at more than half a million dollars.

Soon after the establishment of the camp Mr. Kendrick entrusted the general leadership activities of the 4–H club program to his extension associates and devoted practically all of his attention to the development of the State 4–H camp as a leaders' training school.

To him, however, credit is largely due for the emphasis that is now placed on the fourfold personal development of girls and boys as the major objective in 4–H club work. He originated and developed the fourfold life-charting plan used in West Virginia as a measure of 4–H development. His love for country boys and girls is indicated in the Indian name "Wazateepi" given to him at Lake Geneva, Wis., meaning "the heart of the meeting place of country children."

## Backing up the County Agent

With the large number of new agents and many emergency activities, the matter of helping the county agent to initiate and carry out successfully a sound extension program is an important problem. Methods of helping the agents with their work are being emphasized at some of the regional conferences. In an informal meeting of home demonstration supervisors at the Northeastern States conference held in New York City in February, the subject of what should constitute a supervisory visit to a county was discussed. The points brought out at this discussion were:

1. Each visit should contribute toward interpreting to the agent the major objectives in extension work, helping the agent to analyze the county program and activities in the light of these objectives.
2. Write prior to visit asking agent to be ready with problems to be discussed.
3. Let the agent talk—build up confidence by letting agent tell of problems in the county and methods being used to solve them.
4. Check on county programs, with reference to long-time goals as well as immediate needs.
5. Analyze time schedule or calendar of work with agent.
6. Visit a project meeting whenever possible, analyzing it afterwards with agent.
7. Supervisor needs to cultivate attitude of sharing responsibility with the agent for the county program.
8. Help to build the prestige of agent in county.
9. Leave the county with agent encouraged, not depressed.

# County Agents Congregate

## Three Hundred Agents From 27 States Gather in Washington for Professional Improvement

THE Department of Agriculture held open house for 300 members of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents from 27 States June 8, 9, and 10. Those in charge of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Rural Resettlement, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, and other Government agencies whose work touches that of the county agent were introduced and they explained some features of their work, inviting questions and visits to any of the offices in the Department.

One of the high lights of the meeting was the informal talk of the Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace, on the last day of the meeting. Secretary Wallace said that as long as county agents received some of their pay from the Federal pay roll, they could not represent a single class of people or a single region but must interpret the national problems in the light of the local problems.

To interpret the national problem, he urged the agents to clear their minds of confusing detail and to consider the broad fundamental concepts of an agricultural policy. Such a policy, Mr. Wallace said, includes the following: To maintain and restore soil fertility; to insure a more stable supply and a more stable price for agricultural products, that is, to maintain a balanced economy giving the farmer his fair share of the national income; and to work toward the goal of more farmers owning their land.

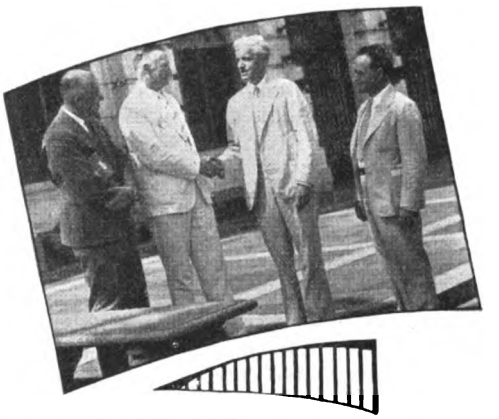
The second day was devoted to the Beltsville Experiment Station where the agents examined the experiments under way in horticulture; in dairying; and in the raising of poultry, sheep, and swine. The weather man smiled on the caravan of six busses as they wound over the hills of the 14,000-acre farm, and the men found a great deal of interest in the research work there.

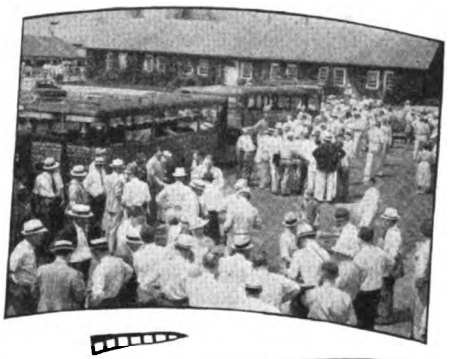
The principal speaker at the banquet was M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who recalled his own county agent days in Custer County, Mont., with his recollections of the statistical reports demanded in Washington and the dire results promised by the Department if he misused the franking privilege. He said that it seemed to him the Department was closer to the farmers than it was in his day and that the three big action agencies working in the Department of Agriculture, the A. A. A., S. C. S., and R. A., in dealing directly with so many farmers, have brought the Department closer to the people than it used to be.

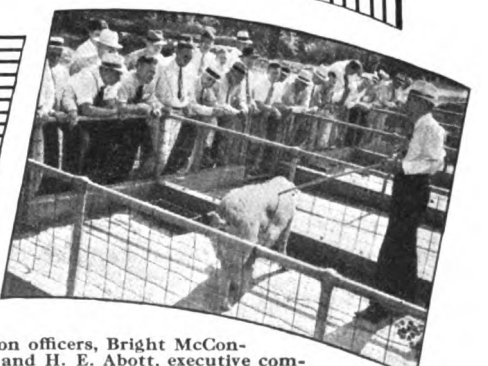
Another former county agent, Senator Henry S. Bridges, of New Hampshire, in speaking at the banquet, said he felt more at home with the agents than he had at any other meeting since he had been in Washington. He paid tribute to the agents in saying that there was no branch of the Government which gave more service to the public than the Extension Service.

Fifteen of the three hundred agents present had been in the service more than 20 years. The oldest in point of service was W. J. Tiller who had served in Chesterfield County, S. C., for 29 years.

At the business meeting of the association, a resolution was passed to continue the effort to get Federal retirement privileges. A tour to the White House and Mount Vernon finished off the first professional improvement meeting of the association in Washington to study the Department of Agriculture and to gain a better understanding of agricultural policies and how they are administered in Washington.







**1. Director Warburton welcomes the association officers, Bright McConnell, president; J. E. Whonsetler, secretary; and H. E. Abott, executive committee member, in front of the Department of Agriculture. 2 and 4. At Beltsville Farm. 3. Assistant Director Brigham sees an old county agent friend at the entrance to the auditorium. 5. W. J. Tiller held the record with 29 years of continuous service in Chesterfield County, S. C.**

## Wyoming Women Carry on

# An Experiment in Food Buying

ALLENE LOOMIS

**Home Demonstration Agent**
**Washakie County, Wyo.**

◆

A 30-DAY food-buying experiment carried on in November 1936, under the direction of the Wyoming Extension Service, by a group of 45 Worland homemakers was the outgrowth of an appeal to the home demonstration agent for help with the problem of trying to save the family budget in the face of advancing food costs.

### *A Community Project*

Planned as a community project with membership open to any interested homemaker, the experiment was to be conducted for a period of one month in order to determine whether or not it was possible to save the family budget actual money and yet feed husky growing boys and girls adequate, nutritious, appetizing, and satisfying meals at a reduced cost.

A whispering campaign was begun. Telephones buzzed. Publicity stories were run in the two local newspapers, and a feature story was carried in the homemakers' column. Enrollment in the 30-day experiment on studying food costs was begun for all interested homemakers.

Businessmen heard of the experiment and were anxious to cooperate. The local power company—housed in a well-lighted, warm, and attractive building centrally located in the business district of Worland—generously offered the use of its building as a night meeting place.

The 45 enthusiastic Washakie County homemakers at the first meeting agreed to plan menus and keep careful food accounts over the 30-day period in order to accurately determine in actual dollars and cents any savings to the family food budget.

### *Minimum Standard Diets Popular*

Standards set up by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to show essential differences between liberal, moderate, and minimum diets were used as a basis in planning menus over the 30-day period. The majority of the group chose the minimum diet standard for individual experiments.

As it was an experiment for both the homemakers' group and the home demonstration agent, the women were encouraged to plan their own study course for the five weekly meetings by suggesting the things they really felt would help them most. The subjects discussed were: The mechanics of menu planning, thrift ideas, child feeding, hurry-up meals, and consumer buying.

A bride of a year asked, "How shall we know whether or not we are giving our husbands food that insures good health?" A daily standard of adequacy was set up in answer to that question. By following this standard, insured health protection with an adequate amount of vitamins and minerals would be given to every member of the family.

### *Menus Studied*

Actual menus planned by group members were studied at the meeting in order to give each individual practice in judging her own menus, both as to adequacy and as to classification in each of the three cost levels of diets—minimum, moderate, and liberal.

After a week's trial in using the minimum diet by all the group, some of the women decided that the minimum diet was too limited and changed to a moderate diet. All of the group were thrifty, ambitious homemakers, but none were financially forced to stay on the minimum diet. Other families were well satisfied because, although meals were simpler, careful planning of all meals made them much more satisfying.

### *Thrift Emphasized*

Thrift ideas were contributed by each member of the group. Five-minute demonstrations were given by two homemakers on "pet thrift ideas." It was found that the greatest chance for practicing thrift was in these ways: Planning menus at least a week in advance, carefully marketing a week ahead of time, taking advantage of "specials", buying with the idea of "getting the most for your money", and keeping an emergency shelf to supplement meals in emergencies.

In the food-cost analysis it was found that the group using minimum standard diets spent an average of 11 cents per person per meal over the 30-day period. A saving of $9.25 was made for each family over the 30 days. In the group using the moderate diet the average cost per person per meal was 15 cents and the average saving per family was $4.30.

When one efficient homemaker was asked what she thought was the biggest help received from this experiment, she replied: "Plan your meals—don't buy them! That is the secret I have learned from this experiment for saving the family budget. Our grandmothers of necessity carefully planned the family food supply, often for months ahead, and they used all left-overs in clever combinations. They didn't run down to the store before every meal but actually made their meals. We too have learned that lesson."

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## Oregon Homemaker Camps

Among the big features of the recreation program in Oregon are the summer camps for homemakers, reports Mrs. Azalea Sager, home demonstration leader. The first vacation camp was held in Lane County in 1930, and each year the camps have grown, both in number and in total attendance. Thirteen such camps were held in Oregon during the summer of 1936, and plans are completed for another big season this summer.

Oregon abounds in beautiful nature spots, and so the camps are situated among towering pines beside mountain lakes and streams. They are from 4 to 6 days in length and are devised to give the homemaker a complete break from everyday duties, her only duty being to make her bed. The camp is directed either by the county home demonstration agent or the recreation specialist. The camp staff consists of specialists from the college to teach crafts or to hold an educational discussion, a recreational leader, a county nurse, cooks, assistants, and a chore boy who is the only man in camp.

The days are filled with things to do, or one may just take a book and go off into the woods to read or sleep. Boating, swimming, and nature hikes are all a part of the day's events. On the closing day of the camp, usually Sunday, the family is invited for the day, and the homemaker, rested, refreshed, and with a new lease on life, goes home with her family. During the summer of 1936, 1,081 persons attended the 13 camps.

# Extension as a Profession

## What It Offers in Salary and Prestige

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service

**What has Extension to offer which will attract the best-qualified persons to the service? This discussion of what an able and well-trained worker may expect is the second of three articles on extension as a profession by Dr. Smith. The first article describing the extension job and what it requires appeared in May; the last of the series discussing professional standards will appear in an early number.**

THE agricultural colleges are having a struggle to know just how to classify and rank extension agents as representatives of the institution. As we approach the time when all salary of every extension agent will probably be paid from State and Federal funds, I think this matter of rank and title will receive increasing attention. Extension agents are clearly recognized as teachers of the college; but what is their standing as compared with professors, associate and assistant professors, and heads of departments? The teaching that county agents do while different from college-course teaching, would seem to require as broad training, and even more diversity and adaptability than that required of the college professor. If the county agent succeeds, he or she must succeed because of teaching ability, knowledge, and character. The college professor usually covers but one field of learning. The county agent must give help in many fields of learning.

I was told recently by the assistant director of Oregon that in that institution the best county agents now rank with full professors in the college, both in salary and academic standing. Moreover, the college is increasingly seeking its professors for the institution out of the ranks of the county agents.

While extension agents have not been clamoring for rank, it adds to the morale of the staff to know that they are looked upon by the institution as on a par with the highest paid and highest ranking members of the college staff itself. We hope the practice thus begun of giving extension agents substantial academic rank and of employing those with county-agent training as professors and heads of departments may spread rapidly throughout the country. I think it will very substantially vitalize much of our college teaching and add greatly to the morale of extension agents.

You may be interested in knowing the salaries that men and women with college training are paid, on the average, in the various professions.

If the income or other reward which a person receives compares favorably with that received by other professional workers who have similar training and experience, he usually is contented in his work, provided, of course, the same prestige is ascribed to his profession as is ascribed to other comparable vocations.

The available data make it necessary to make the comparison of the salaries of Extension with the incomes of other professions, for the period 1927–28, or thereabouts. That period is a more satisfactory one, perhaps, than the past few years, as it represents a more stable situation.

The median incomes of specified professions for the predepression period are in part as follows in table 1:

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of Median Incomes in Specified Professions* *

| Profession | Median income |
|---|---|
| Dentistry: All practitioners | $4,094 |
| Engineering: General practitioners | 2,970 |
| Law: General practitioners | 3,915 |
| Medicine: All practitioners | 4,558 |
| Ministry: Disciples of Christ and Congregational (combined) | 2,003 |
| Social work: Family case workers | 1,745 |
| Teaching: | |
| Junior-high and senior-high teachers and principals | 2,318 |
| Staff, colleges and universities | 2,759 |
| Y. M. C. A.: All secretaries | 3,052 |
| Average of professional, nongovernment incomes | 3,082 |

*From: Compensation in the Professions. Lester W. Bartlett and Mildred B. Neel. Association Press, New York City.

Salary data largely for period 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Table 2 presents the average salary of different classes of extension workers.

The salary of the average county agricultural agent is much higher than that of the average minister, social worker, or high-school teacher; approximately the same as that of the average college and university staff member and the engineer; but lower than that of the doctor, the dentist, and the lawyer.

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of Extension Workers Dec. 31, 1928*

| Kind of extension worker | Average salary |
|---|---|
| Extension director | $5,317 |
| County agricultural agent leader | 4,107 |
| Assistant county agent leader | 3,608 |
| Home demonstration leader | 3,499 |
| Assistant home demonstration leader | 2,859 |
| State club leader | 2,528 |
| County agricultural agent | 2,818 |
| County home demonstration agent | 2,251 |
| County club agent | 2,263 |
| Subject-matter specialists | 2,983 |

But, of even greater interest probably to extension workers is a comparison of their salaries with those of the teaching staff of land-grant colleges and universities. The mean salaries of such teachers are presented by rank and sex in table 3.

The salary of the extension director is about the same as that of the dean of teaching. The average salary of the State supervisory staff corresponds very closely with that of a full professor. A subject-matter specialist draws a salary about equal to that of an associate professor. The salary of the county agricultural agent is only slightly above that of the man assistant professor, whereas the salary of the home demonstration agent

is about halfway betwcen that of the woman instructor and the woman assistant professor.

TABLE 3.—*Median Salaries of Teachers by Rank and Sex for All Fields of Study Combined* *

| Academic rank | Median salaries | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Both sexes |
| Dean | $5,635 | $4,375 | $5,533 |
| Professor | 4,139 | 3,581 | 4,114 |
| Associate professor | 3,284 | 2,882 | 3,228 |
| Assistant professor | 2,795 | 2,530 | 2,725 |
| Instructor | 2,087 | 2,016 | 2,069 |
| All ranks | 3,169 | 2,309 | 3,041 |

*From: Salaries in Land-Grant Universities and Colleges. John H. McNeely. November 1931. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education Pamphlet No. 24, 27 pages, 1932.

In general, extension salaries are slightly below those of the teaching staff of corresponding rank. In addition, extension people work 11 months instead of on the usual 9-month basis for the teaching staff.

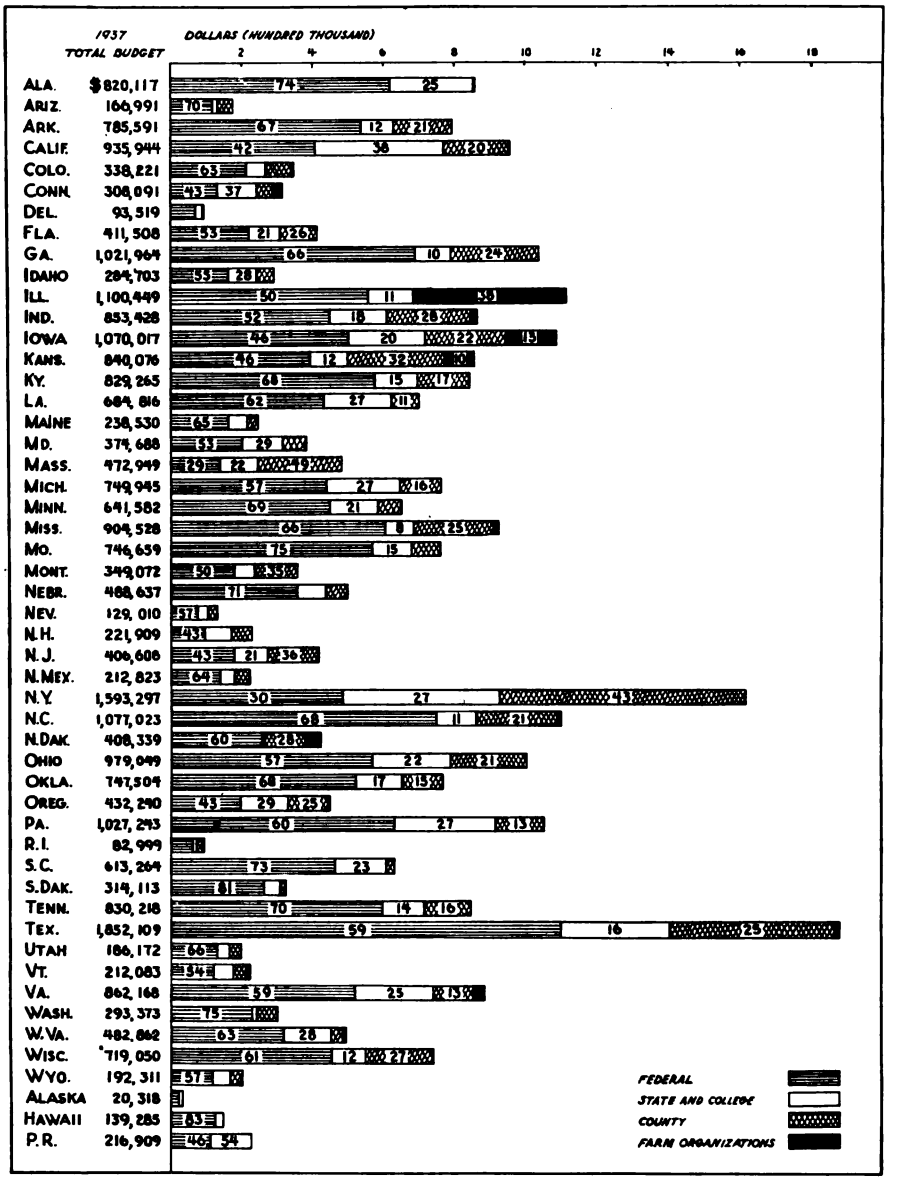
Although further adjustment in the salaries of county extension workers, particularly home demonstration agents, is desirable, the remuneration of the extension job would seem to be such as to encourage a person to make it his or her life career.

## 4–H Saddle Colt Club

What is thought to be the first organization of a 4–H saddle colt club was completed in 1936 in Marion County, Ind. This club was sponsored by the American Saddle Horse Association. In order that the membership might qualify the club for a standard 4–H organization, five boys were selected who had proved themselves to be capable of carrying on this project satisfactorily. These boys had completed other 4–H projects and were equipped with proper facilities for handling the saddle colts.

As a result of the organization of this club, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture appropriated $100 for premiums in this class. Inasmuch as there is a demand for good saddle horses in Indianapolis, it is believed that these boys will have a regular market for the products of this saddle horse breeding project, although it is not planned to expand the organization greatly this year. After the boys enrolled in the club now have had more experience in the growing and marketing of their colts, and the ultimate results have been given more study, the value of the work as a 4–H project can better be judged.

# The State Budget




MONEY to run the State Extension Service comes from a number of sources. In this chart the length of bar represents total money available in the State, read according to the scale at the top of the chart. The proportion received from the four principal sources, the Federal Government, State and college, county, and farm organizations, is shown in the divisions of the bars. The figures on bars are percentages of the total State budget.

New York received the largest appropriations from the counties and ranks second in proportion of the total budget supplied by the county government. Massachusetts, with 49 percent of the total money available for extension work appropriated by the counties, ranks first in this respect.

Illinois is the only State receiving a considerabe portion of the budget from farm organizations. Other States receiving substantial sums from this source are Iowa, Kansas, Connecticut, and North Dakota.

California, with 38 percent of the total budget supplied from the State government and college, is the State which receives the largest proportion from this source.

## Coordinating Committee Meets Needs of County Program Planning for

# More Help on Farm Food Supply

ILLINOIS' new State farm-food supply committee had not been operating 4 months before reports such as the following one from Dee Small, farm adviser of Williamson County, began coming in from all over the State.

"The meat-cutting and canning demonstration which was suggested by the program-planning committee proved to be popular with 110 farmers and wives. Many favorable comments have been received on the information given, which indicates that providing and preparing more food on the farm is a very important matter."

Meat-cutting and canning demonstrations are but one phase of the committee's work; its long-time field takes in everything from what the farm family should eat to maintain high standards of nutrition and health to a consideration of how food should be prepared for the family, including standards of preparation or cookery and the use of a variety of foods.

### *Outgrowth of Program Planning*

It all started as a result of the Illinois county program-building project which has now been going for a year and which is designed to build a coordinated educational program in agriculture and home economics for every county in the State. In the programs as set up by committees in various counties, the problem of farm-food supply appeared with such freguency that Director H. W. Mumford of the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in October appointed a committee of 10 staff members to coordinate the work of the Extension Service in this field. Before the county program-building committees had been functioning a year, requests had come in from 15 counties for assistance on phases of the farm-food supply.

The coordinating committee appointed by Director Mumford is made up of staff members representing all phases of food production, storage, processing, and preparation. Members are: Grace B. Armstrong, foods and nutrition, chairman; Glenna A. Henderson, foods and nutrition; Freda A. Peterson, nutrition and health; Mrs. Ruth Crawford Freeman, home accounts; H. H. Alp, poultry; L. A. Somers, vegetable gardening; V. W. Kelley, horticulture; B. F. Whitmore, dairy; J. C. Hackleman, crops; and Sleeter Bull, associate chief in meats on the resident staff.

There is something of the old "live-at-home" idea in the plan, and yet it goes further than this. It is based on the needs of the family, regardless of whether those needs are met by home-produced or -purchased supplies. It is not limited to a strict interpretation of "everything off the home place."

### *Long-Time Aims*

Hence the long-time aims and objectives of the committee include five considerations. These are: (1) What the farm family should eat to maintain high standards of nutrition and health; (2) how the farm family may obtain this food supply, involving both production and buying; (3) planning the food supply from an economic standpoint, including what foods to use, buy, or sell; (4) how food may be kept for future use, including storage, preserving and processing; and (5) how food should be prepared for the family, including standards of preparation or cookery and the use of a variety of foods.

These five major and long-time considerations were first presented to the farm and home advisers at their annual conference last fall and suggestions made as to what might be undertaken at once in the various fields.

An example of one of the immediate undertakings has been the meat-cutting and canning demonstrations. These have been held in 13 counties. Meat cutting alone has been demonstrated in three other counties where canning demonstrations had been held previously. More than one farm or home adviser has been surprised by the interest shown in these demonstrations.

In Stephenson County, for instance, V. J. Banter, farm adviser, and Eva K. Chesney, home adviser, scheduled the cutting and canning demonstration in a hall with a seating capacity of 100 to 125, thinking that this would be ample room. Despite the fact that roads in the county were covered with ice and that the weather, in general, was unfavorable, the hall was packed—even the window sills and aisles were occupied.

Under the head of "keeping food for future use", the fourth long-time objective of the committee is one of the newest developments in Illinois agriculture—that of freezer-storage units. Demonstrations in canning and preserving also come under this phase. Several counties already have freezer-storage units or have made definite plans for them, and a number of other counties are considering them. These units have been developed chiefly as a farm-bureau project; but the Extension Service has cooperated by furnishing suggestions on points to be considered in starting such a unit, on preparation of the meat for freezing and storage, and on cooking the meat after it is taken out of storage.

The Lee County unit, one of the first to be set up in the State, now has its full capacity of 320 lockers taken. More than 1,000 visitors inspected it on the opening day during the past winter, and committees from various counties visit the plant every week. McLean, Champaign, and other counties are considering similar units.

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## Rehabilitation Club Members Score

The fine 4-H club record of boys and girls from families with rehabilitation loans in Madison County, Ark., is reported by Gayle Johnson, home supervisor for the Resettlement Administration.

"At the beginning of the year, only 15 of the rural rehabilitation boys and girls belonged to 4-H clubs, but now there are 71 club members, and 19 others attended the county achievement day program, some coming 30 miles to attend.

"Things that have thrilled us most are the number and character of the awards won by these youngsters. They took 18.4 percent of the awards in the county. Considering that only 11.2 percent of the total county membership is made up of our boys and girls, this is above the average. Most thrilling of all is the fact that the Couch medal for the best all-round girl member went to a girl from a rehabilitation family. This is a real honor, for competition in this county is very keen.

"There was a good variety in the type of honors won—in the county dress revue; and in the pig, sheep, gardening, canning, home-management, and club activities.

"We hope to have every boy and girl of the 4-H club age members this year."

# Negro 4-H Club Camp of South Carolina

**Seven miles east of Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina, is located the only State 4-H club camp in the United States developed for Negro 4-H boys and girls. One of the extension workers who helped to get the camp under way, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State Negro home demonstration agent of South Carolina, writes the following report of the unique undertaking.**

FOR many years we had visions of such a camp but no finances with which to begin. In January 1935, we visited the director of women's projects of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and laid our cause before her. She became interested and promised to furnish the labor if we obtained the site for the camp and materials for the buildings. We appealed to the Progressive Club, a club composed of Negro professional and businessmen of Columbia whose aim is to develop civic enterprises. They gladly consented to allow us the use of 15 acres of their club property for a period of 99 years. Our next problem was to raise sufficient money with which to purchase materials for our buildings. The home demonstration agents were called into conference and asked to assist. Within 3 months the home agents, through their club women and girls, sent in $500. We were now ready to begin. James E. Dickson, Negro farm agent, Richland County, became manager of the project. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dickson for his untiring efforts. He became architect, foreman, supervisor, laborer, and chairman of the committee to raise additional funds. The Richland County delegation donated $550; the Columbia City Council, $200; and the Negro farm agents, $500.

The camp consists of four 12 by 30-foot cabins for sleeping quarters; one dining hall, 30 by 60 feet, with pantry and kitchen attached, which may also be used for recreational purposes; and one bathhouse with 40 compartments and 4 sanitary toilets. The 4 cabins are equipped with double-decked windows and beds which accommodate 82 campers. All buildings are screened throughout. A gasoline-powered plant provides lighting facilities. The water supply, which has been tested and approved by the State board of health, comes from a 60-foot pump and a spring. The Negro farm and home agents bought seven additional acres upon which to construct a lake. The lake which has a natural basin formation, is 1,450 by 300 feet in area and 11 feet at its deepest point.

The camp was furnished from many sources. The materials for 100 mattresses were given by the F. E. R. A. and the mattresses were made by club women under the supervision of the home agents. The State Council of Farm Women gave kitchen utensils, silverware, and other necessary articles. The chinaware and refrigerator were obtained through the generosity of the Negro State college. The Columbia City Council gave a piano, and the Columbia Public Library gave 100 books. The 4-H club girls made 156 dish towels.

Our camp program tends to provide training to develop leadership, promote comradeship, and give vision. During the camping season of 1936, more than 800 campers and visitors enjoyed the facilities of this camp.

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## Vocational Education In Agriculture

(*Continued from page 103*)

spends his time on the farms of his students, supervising and assisting them in their farming activities. Class instruction is built largely around the student's farming program. The boy is usually started on a long-time training program in preparation for farming, and the problems which he faces in the different farm enterprises in his farming activities are the problems which are taken up for solution in class instruction. This set-up in the local high schools of the country is almost ideal as the farms are located near the school where the class instruction can be immediately applied by the students in improving their efficiency in farming.

The study of agriculture for 3 or 4 years in the high school is not sufficient time for farmer training, so the plan includes a continuation program by having students continue their farming activities after they leave high school and return to school in part-time courses for further instruction.

One of the responsibilities of those engaged in vocational agriculture is to assist these farm boys to get established in the work for which they have been trained. Progress is being made on this program, and many deserving boys have been placed on farms as owners, renters, or on a partnership basis.

The continuation education program does not end here. After the young man is established on his own he runs into real problems, and he is further followed up in evening classes where he discusses and works out with the teacher a solution to his problems. This continues until he is in a fair way toward success in his chosen vocation.

In this kind of a program there is a splendid opportunity for close cooperation between vocational agriculture teachers and county agents. State and county programs should be worked out by the extension and vocational agriculture services in order to render the largest possible assistance to farm people in counties and rural communities.

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## New Regional Contact Chief Appointed by A. A. A.

The appointment of Wayne H. Darrow as Chief of the Regional Contact Section to succeed Reuben Brigham, recently appointed Assistant Director of the Extension Service, was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, effective May 1, 1937.

Mr. Darrow has had wide experience in agriculture and extension work. After graduating from Cornell University in 1916 he went to Texas where he engaged in farming. He served for a time as county agricultural agent and later as district agricultural agent. For 8 years previous to his appointment in 1934 as representative of the Regional Contact Section in the Southwestern States, he served as extension editor in Texas.

In his new position, Mr. Darrow will have charge of the field information activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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AN outstanding 4-H club group in Clinton County, Ind., is the "sponsor club" which County Agent E. M. Rowe organized with six members in 1933. Today the club has 36 members, all local businessmen. Funds derived from the club provide for the leaders, prizes, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the entire 4-H program.

## North Dakota Agricultural College Celebrates

# Founding of Land-Grant College

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the land-grant colleges in America was commemorated in a special celebration at the forty-third annual commencement, June 6, 7, and 8, of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. Dak.

The unveiling of the tablet designating the agricultural building on the campus as Morrill Hall in honor of Justin S. Morrill, who sponsored the Morrill Act in Congress which made possible the land-grant colleges in practically every State in the Union was one feature of the celebration. A spectacular pageant entitled "The Spirit of the Land-Grant College" presented the high lights in the development of the institutions. Other events which attracted a great deal of attention were the commencement concert, a pipe organ recital in Festival Hall, and a chorus of 53 voices—one from every county in the State.

Among the prominent people who appeared on the program to help North Dakota celebrate this seventy-fifth anniversary were Harold Benjamin of the University of Minnesota, a man whose reputation in the field of education has carried him to Europe, South America, Mexico, and every part of the United States; Dexter Kimball of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., one of the great teachers in engineering in the land-grant colleges of America; Carl Taeusch, formerly of Harvard University, now with the United States Department of Agriculture, a dynamic thinker and a forceful speaker; Marvin G. Neale, one-time president of the University of Idaho, and at present a member of the University of Minnesota faculty; William Langer, Governor of the State of North Dakota; and John H. Worst, president emeritus of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

**Vermont home of Senator Justin S. Morrill who wrote, introduced, and struggled for the passage of the Morrill Act establishing the Land-Grant Colleges, which was signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862.**

## Anniversary Short Course

The twenty-fifth annual short course for Florida 4–H Club girls will have special significance, marking a milestone in the development of a home-demonstration program for the State.

When the first short course was held, there were 11 home demonstration agents employed, and this year 39 agents are at work for the betterment of rural homes in the State. In 1912, 13 girls attended the first short course, representing the 500 members of the tomato clubs. In 1937 more than 600 4–H girls have been awarded scholarships to attend the anniversary short course as representatives of 10,000 girls enrolled in 4–H clubs this year.

Special invitations were extended to members of girls' clubs of earlier days to attend the jubilee short course. The contribution of these women who are using their former 4–H training as homemakers, teachers, nurses, or home demonstration agents was a fine testimonial to the value of the work.

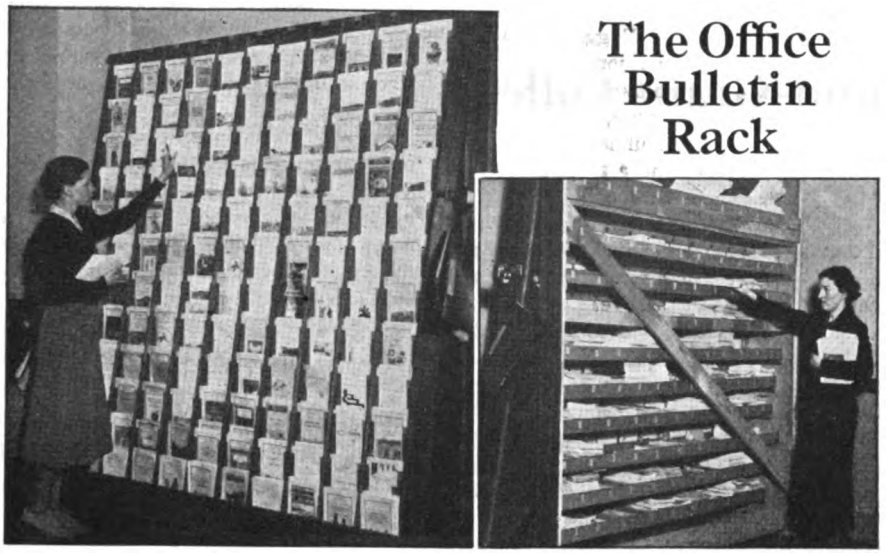
## Rural Health Service Goes Forward Under the Social Security Act

*(Continued from page 98)*

whom devote their whole time to health service. It will be noted from this list of health workers that all phases of public health activity are carried on by a local health unit. Some of the more important activities include the control of acute communicable diseases by immunization and otherwise; the control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases; sanitation for the prevention of malaria, typhoid fever, and hookworm; sanitation for protection of food supplies, particularly milk and water; infant and maternal hygiene; the hygiene of school children, including the detection and correction of physical defects; and public health education in all of its various forms.

As the State health officers are authorized to employ social security funds at their disposal for aid to local communities, any rural community desiring to obtain the benefits of full-time local health service should ascertain from the State health officer the extent to which social security funds are available for cooperative financial assistance. In any event, it should be expected that a substantial proportion of the necessary funds should be derived from the local community. For the average county, the total cost for such a service ranges around $10,000 per year. Assuming that the expense might be divided equally between the State and county funds, the cost per year to the county would be approximately $5,000, or the equivalent of about a quarter of a mile of hard-surface road. A health service, as herein indicated, is capable of saving many lives each year in any rural community at a cost ranging around $5,000 for the average county. It, therefore, follows that human life and human health may be purchased under the Social Security Act at bargain prices.

# The Office Bulletin Rack



To display and store bulletins, Irene L. Roberts, home demonstration agent in Muskogee, Okla., recommends this rack which is 7 feet, 2 inches high, 24¾ inches wide at the bottom, and 10 inches at the top, displaying 132 bulletins. The bulletins are separated by ¾-inch boards finished with window-screen molding. Each bulletin has a shelf with 2½- by 8½-inch pieces of 26-gauge sheet iron held in place by the window-screen molding holding the bulletin. Under the pencil sharpener at the right hangs the bulletin catalog. At the left of the rack are the farm magazines filed in the office.

The back of the rack is made up of shelves where extra bulletins are filed. Four castors placed under the rack make it easy to move it from the wall. Katherine Price, extension stenographer, is shown filing new bulletins in the shelves at the back of the rack, and Millie Olson, extension clerk, refills the display rack.

# New and Revised Film Strips Ready

THIRTEEN new film strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Home Economics, Plant Industry, Public Roads; Cornell University; and the Oregon State Agricultural College.

Series 294. Developing Home Industries-Craftwork With Native Materials.—Illustrates how farm women and girls, under the guidance of home demonstration agents, have developed some of the resources of their farm homes and farm communities into profitable home industries specializing in utility and decorative articles from leather, feathers, gourds, and potter's clay. The series is a sequence to No. 293 which deals with other native materials. 61 frames, 65 cents.

Series 369. The Dutch Elm Disease in the United States and Methods of Eradication.—Illustrates the life history, spread, and destructiveness of the disease; and the methods employed to effect its eradication. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 381. Annual Flowering Plants.—Illustrates types of annual flowering plants that may be used for screens, cut flowers, designs, borders, or beds. 59 frames, 65 cents.

Series 404. The Housefly and Its Control.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 734 and 1408, and illustrates the life history and common breeding places of houseflies. It also shows methods of control. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 408. Convenient Storage Spaces, A Joy to The Farm Family.—Illustrates built-in storage spaces and their importance. It is based on a pamphlet entitled "Closets and Other Storage Arrangements for the Farm Home", by Maud M. Wilson, home economist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State Agricultural College. 62 frames, 65 cents.

Series 409. Potato Diseases.—Illustrates the types of damage caused by various kinds of potato diseases and indicates control measures. It is particularly adapted to New York conditions, and those in the Northeastern States. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 410. Film Strips and Their Preparation.—Illustrates the rapidly increasing demand for film strips, the reasons for their popularity, and how to select and prepare illustrative material to obtain the best results with film strips. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 415. The Country Roadside Restored.—Illustrates how and why the modern highway differs from the old country road and shows the need of maintaining and restoring roadside beauty and charm. 55 frames, 65 cents.

This series is issued in three forms:

No. 415, having legends on the illustrations.

No. 415–2, without legends, suitable for sound equipment.

No. 415–3, having printed legends below or at the side of the illustrations.

Series 416. The Cost of Poor Roads.—Illustrates direct and indirect costs of poor roads, and indicates the benefits afforded by good roads. 53 frames, 65 cents.

Series 418. Stabilized Soil Roads.—Illustrates methods of stabilizing soil-road surfaces. 55 frames, 65 cents.

Series 420. Subterranean Termites and Their Control.—Supplements Department of Agriculture Leaflet 101, Injury to Buildings by Termites; Brief E–327, Specifications for Remedying Termite Damage to Various Types of Buildings; and Brief E–338, Provisions for Building Codes for Insuring Protection from Termites and Decay. It illustrates the damage done by the subterranean termite, the life history of the insect, and the importance of proper construction in the control of this pest. 48 frames, 50 cents.

The following 3 series were revised:

Series 175. The Production of Clean Milk.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 602, Production of Clean Milk and Leaflet 25, Preventing Feed Flavors and Odors in Milk. It illustrates the importance of quality milk to the producer and how to produce it. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 197. Grafting and Budding Fruit Trees.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1567, Propagation of Trees and Shrubs, and illustrates whip grafting, cleft grafting, and shield budding of fruit trees. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 282. Turkey Production.—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1409, Turkey Raising, and illustrates the methods used in raising turkeys. 36 frames, 50 cents.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

## AMONG OURSELVES

R. S. WILSON, one of the pioneer extension workers and for 12 years director of the Mississippi Extension Service, died at Jackson April 27.

Mr. Wilson was employed by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in 1907 as district agent for north Mississippi. He was made State agent in 1908 and served in that position until 1919 when he was made director of the Extension Service in the State. He resigned in 1930, and has served since that time as an official of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation. At the time of his death he was serving as a field representative of the Memphis Federated Seed Loan Office. Mr. Wilson was one of the first advocates of diversified farming, an apostle of the live-at-home program, and an ardent champion of cooperative marketing.

• • •

L. R. COMBS, formerly extension editor in Iowa, has joined the informational staff of the Soil Conservation Service regional office at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Combs has been granted a year's leave of absence to do this work. S. H. Reck, also on leave of absence from his position as assistant bulletin editor, will take over duties of the extension editor.

• • •

LONG AGRICULTURAL HALL at Clemson Agricultural College, the new and commodious headquarters for the South Carolina Extension Service, was dedicated May 12. At the dedication ceremony a number of agricultural leaders who have taken an active part in extension work were awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science.

The principal address was made by Hon. Chester C. Davis, member, board of governors, Federal Reserve System, and former administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Among those receiving degrees were: Hugh Hammond Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service; C. E. Brehm, director of extension work in Tennessee; Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Cully A. Cobb, director, southern division, A. A. A.; Thomas Poe Cooper, dean, college of agriculture, and director, experiment station and extension service, Kentucky; Chester C. Davis, member, board of governors, Federal Reserve System; I. W. Duggan, assistant director, southern division, A. A. A.; J. A. Evans, administrative assistant, Georgia Extension Service; Dan T. Gray, dean, college of agriculture, director of experiment station and extension service in Arkansas; John R. Hutcheson, director of extension work, Virginia; A. F. Lever, director of public relations, Farm Credit Administration, Columbia, S. C., and coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act; Wilmon Newell, dean, agricultural college, director, experiment station and extension service in Florida; T. Roy Reid, regional director, Resettlement Administration, formerly director of extension in Arkansas; and I. O. Schaub, dean and director of agricultural extension in North Carolina.

• • •

DIRECTOR H. H. WILLIAMSON of Texas was recently honored when the Pearsall Chamber of Commerce presented a silver plaque to him in recognition of 25 years of service which he and the extension organization "have rendered all classes of farmers of the State and through them reflected favorably on the welfare of business and the general prosperity of the people of Texas." The plaque was presented at the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce.

• • •

MISSISSIPPI mourns the loss of a veteran extension leader, A. B. McKay, for many years extension horticulturist, who died May 3. Known as "the father of horticulture in Mississippi", Mr. McKay during his early career sponsored orcharding and gardening, but he devoted the last years of active service to landscaping school grounds and homes. Upon his retirement in 1933, he said, "I can ride a train or travel by car anywhere in Mississippi, and I am never out of sight of some of the work which dots my 50-year career."

• • •

HAWAII reports the appointment of two new specialists: H. B. Cady, in marketing, and P. A. Gantt, in animal husbandry.

• • •

L. L. SELF, formerly county agent in Etowah County, Ala., has been appointed boys' State club leader in that State.

• • •

E. H. CHAMBERS has recently been appointed assistant extension engineer in Alabama.

## IN BRIEF • • •

### Extra Income

In response to a request for black locust seed made last year by the Soil Conservation Service, County Agent D. E. Smith of Jerome County, Idaho, sold the idea to the people of his county with very remunerative results to them. All the schools in the county were visited, and the older boys and girls were told how they could make some money by picking and delivering locust pods to a central location. Later the farmers and their families entered into the work. Before the first week had passed, a request for 1,000 pounds of clean seed had been filled. The following week 3,000 pounds were delivered. The seed was threshed, cleaned, and sold cooperatively.

• • •

### Profit in Poultry

More than a million and a half broilers were produced in Benton County, Ark., during the past year, according to a survey made through the local hatcheries, post office, and express companies. County Agent P. R. Corley states that more money was brought into the county from the sale of poultry than from any other single commodity. The county extension program emphasized the production of spring broilers.

• • •

### Turnips

Izard County (Ark.) farmers believe in the turnip as a good emergency food and feed crop. They believe this so firmly that they seeded approximately 650 acres late in the summer of 1936. Many farmers feel that the turnip is one of the surest crops for food and feed emergencies. This information was disclosed by a survey made by County Agent G. I. Gilmore of all the seed stores to determine the amount of turnip seed sold to farmers.

• • •

### Home-Made Games

The 4–H club agent in Madison, Va., has used home-made games to hold the interest of a difficult group of older boys. He brought some games he had made to a club meeting, and at the next meeting he found parents as well as children waiting for them. He showed two or three boys how to make various games and asked different ones to bring theirs to demonstrate at the meetings. At the county club day, the group reported how many games they made and demonstrated some that they had worked out themselves.

# PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AIDS RURAL PEOPLE

*Indirectly.*—Through the wide field of research constantly being carried on at the National Institute of Health and in the field to discover the causes of disease in man and effective methods for preventing them; through exclusion of disease from foreign countries; through the control of interstate transmission of disease; and through standardization of commercial biological products.

*Directly.*—Through grants-in-aid to the States under title VI of the Social Security Act:

1. For strengthening of State health departments so as to enable them to render more and better service to local communities.
2. For making available to the State health departments funds which may be used to help maintain county or district health units.

## IMPORTANT SERVICES PERFORMED BY A COUNTY OR DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT

1. Control of acute communicable diseases.
2. Guidance in the hygienic care of mothers, infants, preschool and school children.
3. Promotion of immunization against diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever.
4. Promotion and execution of sanitation to prevent and control disease and to protect water and food supplies.

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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

AUGUST
1 · 9 · 3 · 7

VOL. 8 • NO. 8

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# 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*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

Thumbing our way through pending manuscript, we find the following stories scheduled for early publication:

Coordination is a runner-up for honors as the word most used in extension conversations. Colorado not only talks about it but has done something about it in establishing a smoothly running agricultural clearing committee, according to an article by Director F. A. Anderson.

• • •

Then there is Vermont, where a workable plan of coordinating AAA and regular extension press releases has been developed. Extension Editor Harry P. Mileham will tell about it.

• • •

Standards for extension work and how to keep them up is the subject of the third and last of the series of articles on extension as a profession by Assistant Director C. B. Smith.

• • •

Electricity comes to town and the folks get wire and equipment conscious. North Carolina meets the demands for information with rural electrification schools.

## On the Calendar

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19–24.

Twenty-eighth Annual Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 27–Oct. 3.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 2–9.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 9–16.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9–16.

National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14–16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16–23.

National Congress for Vocational Agriculture Students and Future Farmers of America Convention, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18–21.

Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29–Nov. 2.

National Grange Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10–18.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14–17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26–Dec. 4.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27–Dec. 4.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# Unity in Diversity

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director, Extension Service

ONE OF the remarkable outgrowths of cooperative agricultural extension has been the 4-H club work with rural youth. Conceived at the outset as a kind of supplement to extension with rural adults in agriculture and homemaking, it has come to be regarded as a great educational and moral agency in rural life, stimulating better farming, better homemaking, better rural social life, and bringing outlook to millions of country boys and girls every year. Business, industry, education, and the church all have given it their approval and look to it with hope.

A SIGNIFICANT factor in the development of 4-H club work, one of the things that has made 4-H club work virile and effective, has been the freedom permitted by national and State leaders in the organization and conduct of the work. While national and State standards of work and accomplishment have been set up in every State and Territory, the organization and program haven't been frozen and stereotyped but have been varied within the States and Territories and within the counties, by both State and local leaders, to meet the needs of the individual clubs and localities.

THERE has been a common thread running through the work of all clubs; but, added to that common thread has been infinite variety in organization, subject matter, and work. At the present time, there are more than 106,000 local leaders and assistant leaders of these clubs, striving to make the work of the clubs better; and, what is more to the point, being given the privilege by State and national club leaders actually to make it better. For it is part of the philosophy of national and State extension directors of 4-H club work that the combined thinking and action of these 106,000 local 4-H club leaders conducting this work may be more productive of what is really significant and worth while in agriculture and country life than the productive thinking of just the State, territorial, and national leaders administering the work, no matter how wise such national and State leaders may be.

THIS note would encourage the incorporation in every 4-H club program of all that has been found best and most worth while in the past 25 years of 4-H club work and, at the same time, encourage every State leader to help local leaders to add to their local club program such improvements as will make for stronger, more worthwhile local clubs.

WE WOULD stress the thought that 4-H club work is still a mobile agency. Neither its objectives, its method of organization, nor its methods of conducting it has been written for the last time. May it never reach the point where it fails to grow in teaching more efficient methods in farming and homemaking and in promoting larger educational, cultural, and spiritual values. As the philosophers might put it, may we continue to have increased unity and strength in 4-H club work through diversity.



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## Complete Revision of

## Illinois Girls' 4–H Club Projects

# Meets Current Needs of Members


TEN major changes are being made in the Illinois Girls' 4–H project material for 1937 as a result of a complete revision based upon a thoroughgoing study of the needs of rural girls. Although just being put into effect, the changes already are being received with an enthusiasm which indicates that they have possibilities for improving the program for the State's 4–H club girls, who in 1936 numbered 12,915.

### *Ten Changes Planned*

The changes involve: (1) Simplification of the work for leaders; (2) simplification of the work for girls; (3) rewriting of the project book material; (4) planning of more flexible requirements so that there is greater freedom of choice for the individual within a given unit; (5) less rigid requirements in choice of projects; (6) allowing girls more choice, for example, of when they shall make a certain dress; (7) making record keeping more simple; (8) making all work and requirements more nearly fit new trends and changing conditions; (9) using more popular-type projects, and (10) eventually writing a greater variety of projects.

Club material has always been revised each year to keep it up to date, but in addition about every 5 years a complete overhauling is done in order to more nearly meet new trends and changing conditions.

Plans for these changes now being put into effect have been under way for about 3 years, and experimental work leading up to the changes has been done over the State; so the new ideas are not based upon guesswork by the State staff as to needs of 4–H club girls. Leaders have been consulted, and plans talked over with county home advisers, the organization of leaders who have led 5 or more years, local leaders, and club members—all of these groups have contributed to the final melting pot of ideas.

Results of a study conducted in Illinois a few years ago also helped in the formulation of plans. Series of county subject-matter training schools attended by club members, which were held for 2 years, gave a better understanding of the age levels of 4–H club members enrolled in the State.

In all of these ways and many others the State 4–H staff studied the situation before making definite plans for changes.

### *Work To Be Simplified*

Among the general changes planned is the simplification of the work for leaders so that women will remain longer as leaders, as a good leader becomes more valuable each year she leads a club. One of the factors holding back club work in Illinois is the difficulty of obtaining leaders. The new plans will make it easier to obtain good leaders and easier for them to do a good piece of work—to spend more time on fewer things.

The work for girls also will be simplified. Even though many of the project requirements were well worth while, all subject matter related to a project cannot be taught in the minimum number of meetings required of an achievement club. It is better to do a few things more intensively. The general trend over several years in this State has been to reduce project requirements.

Under the new unit plan, girls with greater abilities, more time, keener interest, and better cooperation from parents can carry more units; whereas girls with opposite possibilities can carry a smaller amount of work and yet feel that they have completed requirements. Voluntary summer work probably should not entail the same heavy schedule of work as school requirements and yet should allow girls to carry more if they wish.

### *Bulletins To Be Rewritten*

It is planned to rewrite the girls' handbooks so that all words and ideas are within the understanding of young girls. The peak age of enrollment in the State is 13 years.

Different subject matter will be used in each unit booklet for greater interest appeal and greater concentration on teaching.

MARY A. McKEE

**Girls' 4–H Club Specialist**
**Illinois Extension Service**

All girls in the State will have some health requirements—a different one each year, such as posture 1 year and teeth another. The health requirements will offer greater possibilities for individual participation and make health improvement more popular.

### *Requirements To Be Flexible*

It is planned to make record keeping simpler and less of a burden to members and leaders and to make all work and requirements more nearly fit new trends and changing conditions.

More popular-type projects will be used which contain basic subject matter such as the "outdoor meals" project which combines fun with work.

Eventually, a greater variety of projects will be written. For 1937 old projects have been broken up into smaller units and, with the above ideas in mind, have been rewritten. Leaders, both local and county, with whom the new plans have been discussed, are very enthusiastic over their possibilities for improving the total program of girls' 4–H club work in Illinois.

Changes in activities allied to the 4–H program trend away from the competitive element and toward a more educational approach. The State has been divided into areas, each of which has been assigned a major activity upon which to work. These activities will be rotated from year to year so that a 4–H club girl will have an opportunity at all of them during her club career. Activities not assigned to the area need not be neglected, as they can be emphasized in local club programs, but each club and county will not need to prepare individuals or teams for competition.

Each county will have a subject-matter training school for the girls particularly interested in its assigned activity. This school will be given by the State club specialist in charge. These counties then will send their representatives to the State fair for participation. At the State fair

*(Continued on page 121)*

## A 15-Year-Old Dairy Club Surveys

# The 4-H Place in the Community

J. B. TURPIN

County Club Agent

Mercer County, New Jersey

FEW 4–H clubs in the country have had such a long and interesting history as the Yardville 4–H Junior Dairy Club of Mercer County, N. J., which recently celebrated 15 years of uninterrupted activity.

The story of better dairying in this community, where there was room for improvement in nearly every dairy practice, began in a very small way with the introduction of five purebred calves. Gradually the circle of interest and influence spread until the roll of the club has included nearly 70 boys and girls from 5 of the 8 townships in the county. It is not unusual for the members to remain active until they have reached the upper limit of club age when, if they care to, they are retained as honorary members.

Programs and activities through the years have touched upon practically every phase of dairy farming with the result that several of the fine herds of southern Mercer County owe their beginning in one or more ways to the Yardville Club.

There are two outstanding examples where large purebred herds have been built up almost entirely from the original club purchases. In the case of Alvin and Edmund Smith, near Allentown, there are approximately 31 animals in the herd, 26 of which are progeny of a Guernsey 4–H heifer.

In northern Mercer County, the Horace Baker farm, which rates high in the dairy herd-improvement association, was bred almost entirely from male and female animals purchased by Edward Baker as his 4–H stock. At the club meetings, "Ed" got his training in cow judging, milk testing, and herd management.

The contribution which the Yardville Junior Dairy Club has made toward the building of men and women is more significant than improvement of herds of dairy cattle. For some, the club has been an incentive to seek higher education. Two members occupy positions as county extension agents in New Jersey, and one is the wife of a county club agent in Tennessee. Four members from this one club have been selected as delegates to the national 4–H encampments which have been held at Washington.

One former club member, who is now leader of the Yardville Club, states that he owes much to the education that he has received from club sources. As a training field for club and community leadership, the Yardville Junior Dairy Club has been productive, supplying leaders for other 4–H clubs, masters and officers of granges, and representatives for the county 4–H advisory and board of agriculture executive committees.

At a gathering of young people held recently at the State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, the question was raised: "But what I should like to know is how can you keep a 4–H club going for 15 years?" The answer was given by Howard J. Stelle, a former member of the Yardville Junior Dairy Club who is now county club agent in Monmouth County. He replied: "I was interested in the answer to that question myself and have given it quite a bit of study. I have talked with other members and parents, and as a former member of the club I feel that there are three main reasons for the success of the group:

"First, the Yardville Club was fortunate in getting started with several large families who have continued to furnish membership through the years and whose parents have given club work the very finest of backing.

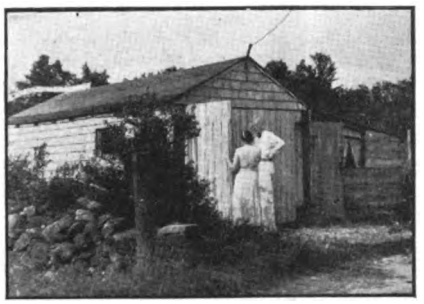
"Second, the club has been fortunate in that during all this period of time there has been no change in county supervision. Changes in leadership invariably bring about adjustments.

"Third, the club has been fortunate in that its two leaders have been connected with the club ever since it was started."

In March, radio waves carried the voices of representative members of this club to all portions of the country in a nation-wide hook-up. What a contrast to the lantern days of 15 years ago! Members are looking forward to the future, for the end of the club is not yet in sight.

**The late Prof. A. M. Hulbert, who directed club work in New Jersey from 1917 to his recent death, greeted Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of Extension Work, when he arrived to attend the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Yardville 4–H Junior Dairy Club of Mercer County. In the center background is Ernest R. Simpkins who has been local leader of the club since it started in 1922. Carl Schmidt, president of the club is in the rear at the left, and Lillian Tindall, chairman of the anniversary arrangements, at the right of the picture.**

# Ingenuity in 4-H Clubhouses



Uncle George Farley, Massachusetts 4-H club leader inspects the clubhouse built around a wood shed by the Athol Nature Club.

MASSACHUSETTS has 2,298 4–H clubs. To provide meeting places for this number of clubs is no easy task. Often it takes a lot of scratching around and a good deal of Yankee ingenuity.

For example, the 4–H Nature Club of Athol, under the leadership of Chester French, turned pioneer in their search for a meeting place. Using an old woodshed as a skeleton, they built an entirely new clubhouse around it. The boys worked on farms and took trees as payment. They also obtained the use of horses. Then they cut down their trees, hauled them to the mill with the borrowed horses, hauled back the lumber and shingles, and set to work. They shingled the three sides of the shed, built a fourth side, hung doors, and put in a floor. Then they installed electricity and decorated the interior.

The club also has an acre and a half of land which they use as a wild-flower preserve. Last spring the Club members set out white pine and Norway spruce seedlings on the preserve around the clubhouse.

Girls too have talent when it comes to locating meeting places. 4–H girls in Millbury, under the leadership of Mary B. Grogan, had been holding their meetings in the basement of the town library, but this arrangement had not proved very satisfactory. They had to keep rather quiet so as not to disturb the people in the library above. This meant taking it easy on games and songs, which is a hard thing for young club girls to do. Besides that, the club began to hold cooking classes, and the studious people upstairs were made pretty hungry as the delicious odors came creeping up from below.

All in all, the leaders decided to look around for a new clubroom. An empty gasoline service station in the middle of the town, handy to all, was suggested, and the owners agreed to lend the building. They also presented the club with enough paint to put the building in first-class condition. The club members organized themselves into work squads, gave the building a thorough cleaning, made new curtains, and moved their furnishings into the clubhouse. On Arbor Day they cleaned the yard, planted trees, and painted the building with the paint given by the owners. The trees were donated by a nursery.

Many meetings have been held in the building since then, and the club leader says that the responsibility of operating a building is much more than offset by the increase in interest and enthusiasm shown.

The Duxbury 4–H Thimble Club solved their meeting-place problem in a little different way. When they looked around they found an abandoned school house instead of a gasoline station. Ethel McAuliff and Abbie Baker, the leaders, obtained permission from the selectmen to use it and then held a meeting with the girls to take stock of their "find."

The inside of the schoolhouse was in very poor condition. The seats were gone. and the walls were badly in need of paint. The club girls got busy right away on a soap order and took paint as their premium. This drive went over better than they had expected, and they were able to obtain a very nice clock in addition to the paint. Chairs came from the homes of the members. Sewing machines, curtains for the windows, a dish closet, dishes, oil stoves, piano, phonograph, and other objects were obtained in one way or another.

One day the selectmen called during a meeting and said that if the club would get someone to paint the outside of the clubhouse, they would give the paint. Friends got busy again, and now the house is neat with a good coat of white paint and green trimmings.


The Millbury 4–H girls refurbish an old service station for their clubhouse.

The Hillcrest Industrial 4–H Club consists of nine boys and their leader, Fred Murray of Billerica. With the encouragement of Fred's father, they built their own clubhouse on land belonging to Mr. Murray.

This clubhouse has a large meeting room with a stone fireplace at one side and a library of about 30 books. In the back

*(Continued on page 120)*

# Puerto Rico's 4-H Clubs

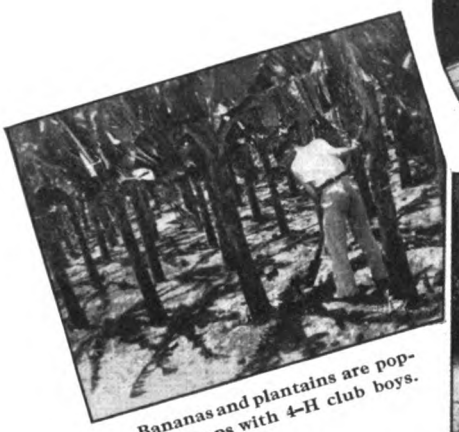
## Enroll 1,200 Boys and Girls

HARWOOD HULL, JR.
**Extension Information Agent, Puerto Rico**

IN PUERTO RICO today 4–H club work represents the hope of more than 1,200 boys and girls already enrolled in organized clubs and of hundreds of thousands of other young people living all over the island's thickly settled but fertile highlands and coastal plains. A little less than 2 years ago the 4–H's were as unknown to Puerto Rico as fencing is to an Eskimo.

When cooperative extension work was started in Puerto Rico in July 1934 there were so many other major problems to be tackled that little attention was given to club work. Agents had to be trained; true extension spirit had to be instilled into the field workers; and important routine had to be worked out. Though the necessity for 4–H club work had been felt from the very start, it was not until late in October 1935 that the first 4–H clubs were organized.

Maria Ortiz won a first prize at the national canning contest for her wild orange marmalade.



Bananas and plantains are popular crops with 4-H club boys.

**Horseback is often the mode of travel for agents visiting clubs in the mountains.**

### *Girls' Club Work Organized*

The home demonstration agents were the ones who first took the 4–H idea to the rural communities of the island. The immediate success of the first clubs proved an incentive to further effort. Home demonstration agents at once set about organizing new girls' clubs and teaching 4–H principles to girls in their districts. Progress was necessarily slow as, at the time, only six home demonstration agents were at work trying to serve to the best of their ability the thousands of farm families which make up Puerto Rico's 1,200,000 rural population.

Boys' 4–H club work got under way to a late start. In the last year, however, the great necessity for getting farm boys together into clubs was realized. Today there are more than 40 boys' 4–H clubs with a total enrollment of more than 500 members. This number is steadily increasing at a surprising rate.

Puerto Rico is almost wholly an agricultural island. According to the United States Census figures for 1930, there were 52,965 farms in Puerto Rico covering approximately 2 million acres. Though the educational system of Puerto Rico for the past 15 years has received an average of $4,000,000 annually, there are still thousands of boys and girls who are unable to go to school. It is obvious that 4–H club work can do much for these young people.

Club girls in Puerto Rico have done splendid work in canning. Recently, island club members, for the first time, sent entries to the national canning contest and came off with three prizes. Island girls are now canning their surplus to supplement fresh fruits and vegetables from their gardens and orchards and are thus extending the use of many wholesome foods to all seasons of the year, thereby improving the family diet.

Puerto Rican club girls are also interested in farm and home demonstrations. Last year there were nearly 300 girls growing home gardens, whereas others chose demonstrations in poultry, handicraft, clothing, home furnishing, and yard improvement. Each club girl in Puerto Rico must conduct a productive demonstration such as gardening, poultry, and swine or rabbit raising. She is also required to carry on two home-making demonstrations such as yard beautification, some home industry, sewing, cooking, or room improvement.

Club girls have also done interesting work with home industries. 4-H girls from the Caguas district made close to $100 during the holiday season from attractive novelties such as ladies' purses, slippers, scrapbooks, and table mats made from the fiber of the cocoanut palm. Some girls are weaving attractive reed baskets, and still others are making pillow cases from feed sacks and trimming them with brightly colored cross stitching. 4-H girls are also making bobbin lace, an art which was all but lost on the island. Others are making exquisite drawn-work hand towels, luncheon sets and handkerchiefs. Some have started standardizing marmalades, preserves, and jams made from luscious tropical fruit, to be attractively packaged in gift baskets for the tourist trade. Gift shops have placed large orders for many of the original novelties made by the island clubs.

Island boys have naturally shown preference in the growing of crops. Plantains, a type of banana for cooking used

extensively in the Puerto Rican diet, seem to be by far the favorite, as more than half of the organized clubs have chosen plantains for their project. Many Puerto Rican club boys are working in poultry-, swine-, and rabbit-raising demonstrations. Others are working with vegetable gardens, West India yams, and other tropical crops such as sugarcane, taniers, citrus, and bananas. It is heartening to see the enthusiasm the boys put into their club work.

Only three boys' clubs have finished their first year's work, but from the results obtained it is obvious that true 4-H club spirit was ever present. Each of the boys has made a good profit from his first year's effort and is using it to help with the more extensive second-year demonstration.

Many of the clubs have organized baseball and basketball teams, both extremely popular sports on the island.

4-H club members have also taken an active part on the regular weekly radio program broadcast by the Extension Service each Tuesday afternoon. Many of the boys and girls have told their club stories over the air to the other young people of the island. It is reported that when club boys from the Villalba district put on a special program recently more than 400 persons in the community listened in, and as a result of the broadcast several new clubs were organized. The same has been the case in other communities.

Puerto Rican boys and girls have come to know the true meaning of 4-H club work, and though in Puerto Rico the motto is *Superar lo mejor*, it's still "Make the best better."

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## Two Candles for R. E. A.

On May 11 the Rural Electrification Administration celebrated its second birthday. It celebrated not only its own accomplishments but the fact that more rural customers had been connected to power lines during 1936 than in any previous year.

Electric power lines, either under construction or contemplated with Federal funds, are designed to serve about 200,000 new customers. In the past 2 years the Rural Electrification Administration has approved 310 projects involving $58,952,958. Of this amount about $56,862,958 will be used in line construction. Almost $2,000,000 have been allotted for the construction of generating plants.

# Clubs Develop Heart "H"

The Fontana Busy Bees learn the joy of service.

IT HAS been wisely and truthfully said that one of the most beautiful compensations of life is that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

"Boys and girls who are 4-H club members in San Bernardino County, Calif., have learned the fundamental truth of this observation through actual experience in the fruition of their community and social-service projects which are a definite part of the 4-H activity program," reports Ella G. Hertel, 4-H club leader.

During the past year the Fontana Busy Bees, a club of 15 members, volunteered their services, free of charge, to community, civic, and social organizations in serving at dinners and banquets. This proved to be more than a community project, however, for it afforded the girls splendid experience, gave their organization some fine publicity, and they received many compliments on their efficiency and attractive 4-H uniforms.

Organizations receiving this service were the American Legion, the community church, the senior and junior women's clubs, and Zonta.

The Early Birds of San Bernardino is an agricultural club with a membership of 28, most of whom are boys. These youngsters made weekly calls on the patients at the Monte Vista Home at the county hospital, taking flowers, magazines, and gifts on special occasions.

In February they took valentines; in April, Easter baskets; in July they had an ice-cream party for these old ladies, many of whom have been bedridden for years; and in August they arranged for a program of impromptu numbers by club members throughout the county, following a county-wide tour.

The supervising nurse at the home expressed the appreciation of the hospital management in the following letter, addressed to J. P. Hertel, assistant farm adviser.

"We wish you, as director, to know the pleasure that Mrs. Zada Maloy's group of 4-H Early Birds is bringing to the patients of the Monte Vista Home. The patients not only enjoy the flowers and gifts, but they really appreciate the personal contacts with the children. They like hearing about the club members' activities and are greatly interested in them."

The Bryn Mawr Labradores, a group of 14 members, organized a citrus farm center in the Redlands district and put on a junior fair of unusual merit in which scores of young farmers and farmerettes of the county participated.

An afternoon program included boys' and girls' baseball games and the judging of stock entries. In the evening the finals of the county demonstration team contest were held, and a special program was featured.

Livestock entries were accommodated on the school grounds, and one room in the schoolhouse was devoted to club exhibits which were on display during the afternoon and evening.

Many of the clubs made scrapbooks for invalid children, and the combined Fontana clubs presented a cement picnic table to the city for a public park which is frequently used by 4-H clubs in their recreational activities.

Several of the groups donated baskets of food to the needy; some did sewing for the David and Margaret Home; others planted trees in parks and on school grounds; and two clubs went out caroling to shut-ins on Christmas Eve.

Club members derived such satisfaction from these activities that the projects are being continued, and many new ones are being undertaken this year to supplement those activities which are now well organized.

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A RECENT soil tour in Page County, Iowa, featured the use of a sound truck. There were 125 people on the tour, several of them riding in camp trucks. The sound truck was kept in about the middle of the line of cars, and stops were made on signal from the leading car, whereupon the demonstration lying next to the road was explained. In this way the cavalcade moved on with a minimum loss of time and with everyone hearing the explanation of the project.

## Two Arkansas Counties

## Resurveyed After 10 Years Show

# Nearly All Farm Families Reached

C. C. RANDALL

**Assistant Extension Director, Arkansas**

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THE progress and accomplishments of the Cooperative Extension Service in Arkansas over a 10-year period have been clearly shown in a study conducted in 1935 among white and Negro families living in two representative counties. A study in the same sections of these two counties in 1925 furnishes a basis of comparison that makes possible the measurement of the gains.

Many of the 464 farm families personally interviewed in 1935 had been contacted in 1925 when 713 farms and homes in the same area were surveyed.

The growing interest of farm people in extension teaching is vividly shown in the fact that during the 10-year period there was a gain of 43 percent in the number of farms and homes contributing local extension leaders, an increase of 31 percent in the homes with children enrolled in 4–H club work, and a 17 percent gain in the number of farm families reporting some contact with the county extension agents or other representatives of the Arkansas Extension Service.

Eighty-two percent of the white families and 86 percent of the Negro families studied in 1935 reported that some member of the family had participated in an extension teaching activity, such as a meeting or result demonstration. The completeness with which the Extension Service served these sections is shown by the fact that 94 percent of the white farm families and 95 percent of the rural Negro families came into contact with extension work.

The adoption of one or more improved practices relating to the farm or home as the result of extension teaching was reported by 88 percent of the white families and by 83 percent of the Negro families.

Agricultural practices put into practical use led over home-economic practices. Eighty-two percent of the white farmers and 74 percent of the Negro farmers reported putting agricultural practices into practical use; whereas 51 percent of the white homemakers and 64 percent of the Negroes accepted home-economic practices.

Whether the family was that of an owner-operator or a tenant (renter or share cropper), had only a slight effect upon the success of the Arkansas Extension Service in influencing them to accept better methods of farming and homemaking. In the case of white owner families, 85 percent adopted agricultural practices, and 53 percent adopted practices in home economics, as compared to 78 percent and 49 percent, respectively, for the tenant group. The difference between Negro owner and tenant families was more pronounced; 94 percent of the Negro owners adopted improved agricultural practices and 76 percent home-economic practices as compared with 62 percent and 58 percent, respectively, for the tenant group.

### *Size of Farm*

The number of acres in cultivated crops exerted a definite though small effect upon the adoption of extension practices. It was found that 82 percent of the white families with 30 acres or less in crops reported the adoption of farm and home practices, as compared with 88 percent of those having 31 to 60 acres and 100 percent of the white farmers having more than 60 acres. The percentages for the three Negro groups were 72 percent, 84 percent, and 86 percent, respectively.

The matter of improved roads made little difference in the adoption of improved practices. Only 3 percent more of the white and Negro families living on improved roads reported the adoption of better practices as compared with families living on unimproved roads.

As would be expected, the amount of formal schooling bore a direct relationship to the use of extension information. Eighty-six percent of the white farmers with more than eighth-grade education adopted practices, as compared with 82 percent of those with less education. Although fewer Negro farmers had attended school beyond the eighth grade, 93 percent of them changed to better practices, as compared to 71 percent of the group with an eighth-grade education or less. Sixty-five percent of the white homemakers with more than eighth-grade education reported the adoption of home-economic practices, in contrast to 46 percent of those with less education. The corresponding percentages for Negro women were 88 and 63.

At some time during the 10-year period covered by the 1935 study, 33 percent of the white families and 46 percent of the Negro families interviewed had children enrolled in 4–H clubs. These percentages represent 70 percent of the families with boys and girls of club age. Fifty-three percent of the children of eligible club age had enrolled in the work.

### *Physical Characteristics*

The studies in 1925 and 1935 were conducted in Lee and Hot Spring Counties. These typical Arkansas counties represent different agricultural conditions, as their contrasting topography would suggest. Hot Spring County is rolling, and the soil is light in character. Cotton is the principal cash crop; corn is the outstanding cereal crop and is grown almost entirely for home use. The farms are small and, for the most part, are operated by white farmers.

In striking contrast, Lee County is situated in the flat delta lands of the Mississippi Valley, where the soil is heavy. Cotton is the chief money crop, although rice is important in some parts of the county. Large acreages of corn are grown for livestock feed. Extensive plantations are common, and Negro farmers comprise 69 percent of the farm population.

The study in 1935 was made by M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies and teaching, Washington, D. C., and J. V. Highfill, Arkansas extension statistician. It is the first attempt to measure the results of 10 years of extension teaching on a comparative basis with a previous study made in the same area. The report on the study has been published as Arkansas Extension Circular 397, Progress of Extension Teaching in Lee and Hot Spring Counties, Ark.

# Have You Read?

**Rural Trends In Depression Years:**

A survey of village-centered agricultural communities, 1930–36. By Edmund de S. Brunner and Irving Lorge. 387 pp. New York, Morningside Heights, Columbia University Press, 1937. $3.25.

RURAL TRENDS in the Depression Years gives the results of the third survey of 140 American agricultural villages, the life story of which is thus continued through the period, 1930 to 1936.

The report opens with a summary of the basic changes in and adjustments of agriculture from 1930 to 1935 as shown by the census and illustrated in the communities studied. There follows an analysis of changes in population and in communities as such and in the relations of village to country. The discussion then turns to changes in institutions such as those of trade, industry, banking, education, religion, and social life. In connection with education, special attention is given to the rise of adult education during the depression years. Finally, consideration is given to the question of relief, a phenomenon previously almost nonexistent in these communities.

The work was conducted under the joint auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and was made possible by the Carnegie Corporation and the American Association for Adult Education.

**The Arts Workshop of Rural America:**

A study of the rural arts program of the agricultural extension service. By Marjorie Patten. 216 pp. New York, 2960 Broadway, Columbia University Press, 1937. $1.50.

MARJORIE PATTEN in her new book, released recently by the Columbia University Press, states "The stories in this volume have told of successful arts projects in the progress of the agricultural extension service; projects as varied as are the needs and inclinations of the rural folk of the different regions in which they were developed."

Miss Patten visited and studied the arts programs in Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Colorado, Ohio, North Carolina, New York, and West Virginia, and included records and reports from a few States that were not visited. Her book gives vivid pictures of accomplishments in the fields of drama, music, play writing, folk dancing, hobbies, arts, and crafts. No attempt is made to tell the whole story. "To touch the high spots" was Miss Patten's aim. She is particularly interested in drama and more than half of the book is devoted to this subject in its various forms.

Throughout the book one feels the critical evaluation of one who knows the field she is studying. Here and there, a note of warning and advice is given. The progress from tournament to festival, from competition to cooperation, is brought out over and over again, especially when outstanding music and drama events are discussed. The importance of trained leadership is emphasized in many ways. Several cases of effective cooperative planning of arts programs by the State university and the Extension Service are described, and the value of such a coordinated approach to the field is pointed out.

Altogether the book fills a real place in the literature on the Extension Service and rural recreation. Frequently one wants to say, "Tell us more about that", or "And did you meet this one also or see that?" Certainly after reading it there can be no question concerning the place of the arts in rural life. Where they have been given an opportunity, Miss Patten convinces us, they have flourished.—*Ella Gardner, Recreation Specialist, Federal Extension Service.*

## Ingenuity in 4-H Clubhouses

*(Continued from page 116)*

of the house is a kitchen with a stove, tables, cooking equipment, dishes, and silverware. The boys dug a well behind the house and put in a water system and electric lights.

The Ludlow Center 4–H Clubhouse has the distinction of being eight sided. This club is fortunate in having a clubhouse located on the bank of a pond, with rafts, boats, and diving boards to sport on after meetings are over. The building started out as a dressing room for swimming, and then, like Topsy, it just grew, until now it is one of the finest meeting places in the State.

In the center of the building is a platform which holds a piano, music shelves, and a drum set. There is a stove for winter use, and windows that drop down into casings, leaving just screens for summer comfort. The public library gave the club members many discarded books which they put to good use. Every member is required to read several books as a part of the project requirements.

These are just a few of the many unusual meeting places that leaders and club members have created for themselves. Other clubs meet in the homes of members or leaders, in schoolrooms, churches, town halls, or wherever they can find a place to hang their club motto and their club pledge.

## New Arizona Director

Charles U. Pickrell has recently been appointed director of the Extension Service in Arizona to succeed the late P. H. Ross. Mr. Pickrell has been associated with the Extension Service in the State most of the time since 1919 when he was appointed animal husbandry specialist. From 1921 to 1923 he served as county agent in Yavapai County and since that time has been animal husbandry and livestock specialist for the State.

Mr. Pickrell is a native of Arizona and a graduate of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture. During the World War he served his country with distinction, one year in the United States and one year in France. His practical experience on the farms and ranches of the State and his wide acquaintance with the farmers and ranchers will serve him in good stead in his new position.

# Oil for the Office Wheels

Some of the county agents and office assistants who studied office-management problems in Mason City, Iowa.

**When the office machinery runs smoothly there's a load off the agent's chest. To help in oiling the wheels of office routine, two Central States have recently held a series of conferences to discuss old problems and learn new techniques.**

## Business Experts Help

An interesting feature of the April series of nine conferences on office administration for Indiana extension workers was the active help of two specialists from the School of Business Administration, Indiana University. These specialists gave a talk at each conference on office organization and administration and in the afternoon took charge of the office secretaries' sectional meeting. The free discussion of office ideals and problems at the afternoon meetings proved very popular with the secretaries.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity for having a systematic, dignified, yet friendly headquarters for agricultural interests. The guest speakers discussed the physical aspects of a good office, but the major part of their time was given to a discussion of how to maintain proper human relationships in the office in order to assure a smooth working organization. Duties to be carried out by the various people in the office were discussed and instructions were given concerning the contacting of the public, including the receiving of telephone and office calls. Making reports, ordering bulletins, using penalty envelopes, and a new filing guide recently developed interested the agents. Annual narrative reports were on display as well as a number of books of interest to county agents and their secretaries.

Attendance at the 9 district meetings included 81 county agents, 34 home-demonstration agents, 13 assistant county agents, and 74 office secretaries.

## Office Conferences Revived in Iowa

The Iowa Extension Service this spring revived an activity conducted almost annually until the last few years—a series of office management conferences for office assistants and county extension agents.

The many emergency activities of the last few years had resulted in the omission of these training schools. Although the increased activity and work in both State and county offices was one of the main reasons why such conferences were dropped, it is also a major reason for reviving them. The main problem to be met is the fact that the heavy work during the past 4 years has taxed the number of employees and the facilities of the county offices. Conferences were intended to train the office assistants and extension agents to do a better job and to handle the increasing load more efficiently.

Subjects discussed at the conferences included the keeping of records and reports, finances, franking regulations, duties of office assistants, office management, organization, use of the mimeograph, and handling office callers courteously and efficiently.

The nine training schools were conducted by Murl McDonald, assistant director; and District Extension Agents L. T. Nutty, Fred F. Clark, J. W. Merrill, H. L. Eichling, and E. F. Graff, three conferences being held simultaneously by teams of two men. Although the training schools were termed "office management conferences" they actually were much broader in scope than the name indicates, touching on many matters of administration and public relationships.

Several of the subjects were handled by the laboratory method. For example, a check sheet was used in evaluating monthly reports which the agents brought to the meeting. Another problem consisted of a list of materials to be filed. The office assistants decided where they should be filed and listed file numbers.

## Meets Current Needs of Members

*(Continued from page 114)*

all activities, as well as all exhibits, will be rated by the A, B, C grouping system. Interesting new activities at the State fair have been prepared for girls enrolled in food and room-improvement clubs. For these activities girls receive expense money but not rating or premiums of any kind. An example is from the cookies project in which four girls will be chosen, each from a different county. These girls will have a 30-minute time limit and will all work at the same time, using a given standard recipe. This differs from a demonstration as the girls do not talk while they work.

Following the plan of last year, every girl in a local club who attains the score of 70 on the champion score card is a local-project champion; every one reaching 80 in the county is a county champion, and an A group from the State records are State-project champions. No champions will be selected at the State fair. From the blue-ribbon groups a girl will be selected who also qualifies in activities, leadership, and club record.

APPROXIMATELY 840 officers and adult leaders of 4–H clubs from 65 Illinois counties attended the series of 21 district recreation training schools which have just been concluded.

# New Angles in 4-H Work

Kansas boys and girls find model building a fascinating business.

KANSAS has provided three especially unique fields of activity for its 20,000 4–H club boys and girls this past year. These were in addition to the regular agricultural and home-economics projects. First in importance, in the opinion of M. H. Coe, State 4–H club leader, Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan, was the junior leadership work; next was the spring festival; and third, the model building contests.

### *They Don't Outgrow Club Work*

Older boys and girls retain their interest in 4–H club work when they are given responsibilities in keeping with their age and ability. Twelve hundred of these young people in Kansas are enrolled in the junior leadership project and are making definite contributions to their community clubs.

Under the direct supervision of local adult leaders, whose duties are being lightened considerably by the plan, junior leaders are in charge of directing project meetings, acting as superintendents of fair departments, planning and conducting county contests, planning local and county tours, working on parliamentary problems, music appreciation, dramatics, and conservation or safety programs for their clubs or the county. They also help younger members fill out record sheets and work out financial reports.

Junior leadership is open to boys and girls from 15 years of age to 25, inclusive, who have had at least 3 years of other project work.

The highest awards in the State are offered in this project of junior leadership. The four Washington, D. C., trip winners are chosen primarily for their leadership records. Kansas leaders believe that this is one of their most satisfying projects and that its promotion prevents the outgrowing of 4–H work by the older boys and girls.

### *A New Round-Up Feature*

Spring festival was the name given to the activity inaugurated this year for four divisions of work in Kansas 4–H clubs. Ninety percent of Kansas counties took part in at least one of the four activities—model meetings, one-act plays, choruses, and bands or orchestras. Approximately 7,700 members took active part in these festivals, with 5,000 of this number participating in model meetings.

Each county wishing to compete held a county festival early in the spring. Each county could enter one or all of the activities according to the dictates of the county council. Four subdistrict festivals were held in each of the three extension districts in the State. Following these subdistrict meets, one festival was held in each of the three State extension districts. Two plays, two choruses, two bands or orchestras, and one model meeting from each of the districts were selected to appear on the State 4–H Club Round-up program, June 7 to 12, where the final festival was held.

The fascinating game of model building was entered into in earnest by 4–H club members in 21 Kansas counties in the spring of this year. County and State prizes were offered for highest-ranking work in constructing models of ideal farmsteads.

The final county judgings were held during the stops made by the better farm homes train, sponsored by the Kansas State College, the Santa Fe Railway System, and many other cooperating agencies, when this special train toured the State, May 10 to 22. The winning model at each train stop was placed on the exhibit train where visitors could examine it more closely. More than 66,500 Kansas homemakers and farmers viewed the model buildings displayed by the boys and girls.

State prizes were awarded to the three highest-ranking county winners.

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## A Silver Jubilee in South Dakota

The South Dakota Extension Service, during commencement week at Brookings, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of the first county agent in Brown County in March 1912. The first county agent, H. F. Patterson, was there to take part in the ceremonies, and a group of Brown County citizens came to talk over old times and discuss the outlook for extension work in the State. Slides of some of the pioneer extension work in the county were shown.

All extension workers who have been in the service during the 25 years were urged to attend, and many were able to take advantage of the invitation. Among them were H. E. Dawes, formerly superintendent of farmers' short courses; Dr. A. N. Hume, the first State leader of county agents; Evan Hall, formerly county agent in Lawrence County; Dean C. Larsen, extension director of 20 years ago; A. J. Dexter, formerly county agent in Clark County and assistant county agent leader; and E. W. Hall, formerly county agent in Spink County and later county agent leader.

During the 25 years, the service in South Dakota has expanded from the 1 agent in Brown County to an organization of 60 county agents, 18 home agents, and 5 club agents in addition to a force of trained State specialists and supervisors.

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FARMERS may be buying more tractors, but Effingham County (Ill.) farmers are not neglecting their horse power. According to County Agent V. D. Evans, 399 farmers treated 1,764 horses, 149 mules, and 183 colts in the parasite-control project during the past winter—500 more animals than were treated the year previous.

Kenneth H. Anderson

# Vermont and South Dakota Win 1937 Payne Fellowships

Winifred S. Perry

TWO former 4–H club members, Winifred S. Perry of Essex Junction, Vt., and Kenneth H. Anderson of Brookings, S. Dak., have been awarded the 1937 national 4–H club fellowships of $1,000 each, the seventh annual awards of the Payne Fund of New York City. These young people will come to Washington in October to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture when they will have an opportunity to intimately survey the legislative procedure of the Government and to contact and understudy leaders in the Nation's affairs.

They were selected from 31 applicants, 17 young men and 14 young women representing 22 States, by a Federal Extension Service committee composed of Dr. E. H. Shinn, senior agriculturist; M. P. Jones, entomology specialist; and Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, parent education specialist. In accordance with a condition of the awards, the winners have outstanding 4–H club records, have completed 4-year college courses in agriculture or home economics, and since graduating have had practical experience in their specialized fields. Both of them were State delegates to the National 4–H Club Camp at Washington in 1931.

Miss Perry was reared on a farm in Chittenden County, Vt., near Essex Junction where she received her elementary and high school education. As an active 4–H club member for 9 years she won State and county recognition in her foods, gardening, and clothing projects. Her innumerable cash prizes started her college fund. She attained the highest honors of the State in being a member of Vermont's 4–H Honorary Society and winning a trip to the National Club Camp at Washington in 1931. She was awarded a scholarship to the University of Vermont, from which she received a B. S. degree in home economics in 1935, graduating *cum laude*. As an undergraduate she won high scholastic honors, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to the national honorary society of home economics, Omicron Nu. She worked her way through college, supplementing her funds by serving faculty dinners, and later organized a bureau of well-trained waitresses for this purpose.

On leaving college she accepted a position as home economics teacher. Since January 1, 1936, she has been a member of the Vermont Extension Service. She first assisted with girls' club work at the State office and later was appointed to her present assignment, county club agent in Washington County, Vt. As a 4–H club member and an undergraduate student, she has been very much interested in extension work and hopes to make it her life work. She is especially concerned in studying the programs and needs of the older club members (15 to 21 years of age) in an effort to maintain their interests in active 4–H work.

Kenneth Anderson was brought up on a farm in Lincoln County, S. Dak. He graduated from the Canton High School and received a B. S. degree in agriculture from the South Dakota State College in 1934. He worked his way through college and as a student showed unusual leadership and ability. He was active in forensic and journalism. He was chosen for the Danforth Foundation fellowship; he was editor-in-chief of his college paper, "The Industrial Collegian"; was elected president of his college 4–H club; and was a member of the "Blue Key", senior men's national honorary fraternity.

At the age of 11 years he began winning county and State recognition for his 4–H activities. Among his 4–H laurels are the State crops championship in 1928 and a trip to the National 4–H Congress at Chicago, and the appointment as delegate to the National 4–H Club camp at Washington in 1931. He considers his work with the Moe Cornhuskers 4–H Club, of which he was a charter member, assistant leader, and leader, his most noteworthy accomplishment during his active club membership. This club, organized in 1923, was one of the pioneer boosters of extension work in Lincoln County and, for many successive years, won State honors, including the Dakota Farmer Trophy, a symbol of State 4–H supremacy.

Following graduation from college, Mr. Anderson was supervisor of a 1,720-acre Government transient camp, and at present he is district club agent in South Dakota.

"Following some further education", writes Mr. Anderson, "I hope to go back into extension teaching to work with 4–H club boys and girls and the older-youth group. Ten years as a member of 4–H clubs and more than 2 years as a district 4–H agent have proved to me that building rural America is a worthy profession."

Keith Jones

Ruth Durrenberger

The 1936 Payne fellows have just completed their work.

During his fellowship, Keith Jones made an intensive study of the Division of Animal Husbandry, working with the division on a specialized research problem on sheep as a basis for his thesis—a study of the English, German, and American methods of judging and registering sheep, with suggestions for improvement in the American procedure. He emphasizes the importance of judging standards, registration, wool, and conformation of sheep in Europe and the United States. The field work for this study was carried out at the National Agricultural Research Center, at Beltsville, Md., and tests were made in the wool laboratory of the Division of Animal Husbandry.

Ruth Durrenberger prepared a thesis on contributions of 4–H club work to good family living with suggestions for improvement. The thesis includes a statistical summary of actual activities and accomplishments of 4–H clubs throughout the country as recorded in the extension agents' annual reports of the last 3 years.

# K. C. Fouts . . .

K. C. Fouts, county agricultural agent of Seward County, Nebr., whose success with 4-H youth entitles him to a place in the album of extension folk worth knowing.

## He Has a Way With Young People

GEORGE S. ROUND
Extension Editor, Nebraska

HE IS 6 feet 4½ inches tall, weighs well over 200 pounds, has a hearty laugh and a cheery smile, and is a real gentleman; his humor is one of his prize possessions; he has a deep love for boys and girls and possesses a keen desire to help in community building.

That about describes K. C. Fouts, Seward County, Nebr., county agricultural agent, who has become known throughout the country for the production of outstanding rural leaders.

Working closely with local leaders and club members, as well as with civic leaders, is Fouts. Modest and unassuming in all respects, he does not claim any credit for the fact that "his" boys and girls annually top the ranks in 4-H clubs, not only in Nebraska but in national competition. He feels that credit should go to the local leaders and to the boys and girls themselves. Leaders and club members think otherwise. They will tell you that the major part of the credit should go to "K. C."

Fouts started in Seward County in 1927. Today most of the purebred livestock breeders in that county are former 4-H club members. Through 4-H song groups, rural Sewardites are "song-conscious." One of the finest exclusive 4-H buildings in the country has been constructed in Seward—thanks to the efforts of "K. C."

Here are just a few of the records made in Seward County since Fouts went there: Nation's outstanding rural girl 4-H leader in 1936, one grand champion baby beef at the Nebraska State Fair, one grand champion baby beef at the Ak-Sar-Ben livestock exposition, grand champion showmanship at both State fair and Ak-Sar-Ben, grand champion fat barrow at State fair several times, State champion 4-H song group for several years, State champion 4-H style show, grand champion fat barrow at Ak-Sar-Ben several times, and sweepstakes winner at Ak-Sar-Ben 5 years.

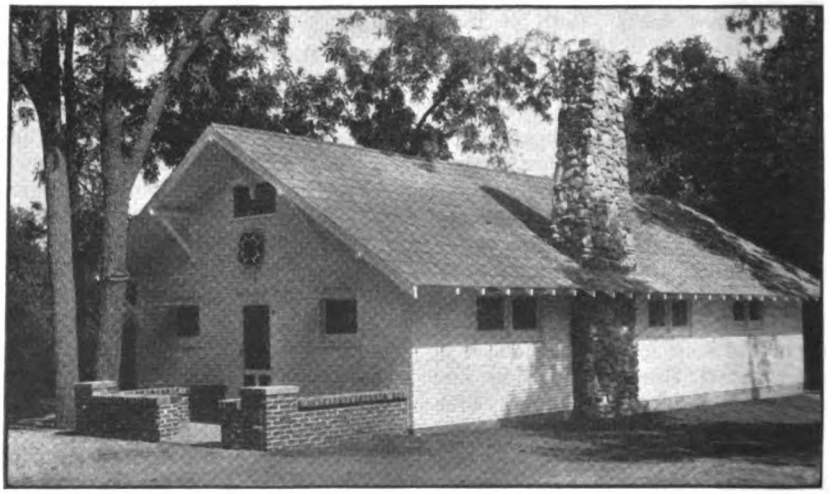
There are scores of other major victories. The climax of not only directing club work but also carrying on an active extension educational program in Seward County was reached in 1936 when Cora Mae Briggs was named the most outstanding girl 4-H leader in the United States.

Back in 1927, just after Fouts went to Seward County, he visited the Briggs farm. There he explained something about club work.

"I'll have nothing to do with it," Cora Mae told him emphatically.

Today this young lady is one of Fouts' most ardent boosters. "Cora Mae literally backed up into club work," Fouts says today, "but she richly deserves the honors bestowed upon her."

Merwin Aegerter is one of the more outstanding 4-H club boys developed. He exhibited the grand champion baby beef at the Nebraska State Fair in 1934 and



4-H clubhouse in Seward County, Nebr., a meeting place for the young folk whose building was engineered by County Agent Fouts.

the grand champion at the Ak-Sar-Ben in 1935. Today Merwin has a few registered Duroc sows on the farm. He has a start toward a purebred Hereford cattle herd. With money earned in 4–H work he bought a farm where he now lives with his folks.

Most of the better herds of livestock in the county now belong to former 4–H club members. The Carr brothers and the Vogt brothers have the only purebred Hampshire herds in the county. One of the outstanding Duroc herds in the Middle West is owned by Walter Hentzen, formerly a prominent 4–H club member.

Other examples could be cited as proof that Fouts' influence in the county has been felt greatly. In another field he has had a hand. Although Fouts can't carry a tune very well, there have been several State championship 4–H song groups developed in the county under the direction of a Mr. Temple.

### *Modern Clubhouse Built*

Always progressive and having the interests of his community at heart, last summer Fouts supervised the building of an exclusive county 4–H clubhouse. He drew up the plans with the help of a local contractor. The structure, 48 by 50 feet, is neatly painted, has a modern kitchen with all plumbing and sewage-disposal facilities, and a beautiful fireplace. Fouts himself spent hours and hours supervising the building of the structure.

This neat cottage type of building is serving as an important community gathering point. It is in use practically every day of the summer.

In all of these activities Fouts enjoys doing things. He is a man who has worked with 1,200 different boys and girls during the time he has been in Seward County. Each year from 300 to 350 boys and girls enroll in 4–H club work. He has no home demonstration or assistant agents in the county with him.

A total of 720 baby beeves have been fed out in the county since 1927. Most of them have made some money for their owners. Hundreds of hogs and sheep have been fed out also.

Behind all of this work this man has an interesting career. Probably it was the love of the out of doors that determined his present profession. He made the decision when it came to accepting a school position or going into agricultural extension work. He chose the latter so that he could be out in the "open spaces." Seward County farm people today are happy that he did. So are many others.

## Pennsylvania Club Girls

# Do Own Judging at Round-Ups

Pennsylvania club girls judging clothing at a county round-up.

"ROUND-UP" in Pennsylvania means a great deal to 4–H club girls. As the name implies, it is the county-wide achievement day when the accomplishments of the year are exhibited and demonstrated in the day's program for club members, parents, and friends.

The unique part about these round-ups in the 33 counties in the State that have been holding this type of round-up in the home-economics clubs for the past 5 years is that the club members themselves actually judge the products.

On the day of the round-up all work done in the county during the year is brought together and exhibited. The judging of the work is done by committees of 4–H club girls. These committees are made up of three or five girls who have been chosen as the best judges in the local club judging contests held during the year. No committee judges the work of its own club groups but gives individual ratings to the work of members in other than its own club. Each committee discusses together the placing of the articles they have been assigned to judge and gives the results of their decision to a committee of local leaders who tabulate the winnings of each club. By this system, the judging work can be accomplished in a short period of time, and standards of workmanship are established in the minds of the club girls.

Awards are made on a group basis. The blue-ribbon class is made up of the girls whose exhibits rate between 90 and 100 percent; each girl rating between 80 and 90 percent receives a red ribbon, and all rating between 70 and 80 percent are given white ribbons. In this manner it is possible for a club which has done outstanding work to receive a large proportion of blue ribbons.

Following the judging and the picnic lunch, which is also in charge of a committee of 4–H club girls, a program depicting the accomplishments of the year in plays, pageants, and style revue is presented, and the members receive their pins and seals for the completion of their work.

All the activities of the day are in charge of club girls. Their jobs include arranging of exhibits, acting as chairman of the program, leading of songs and recreation, serving the picnic luncheon, and serving on the judging committees. This means that a large proportion of the members in the county are taking active part in their achievement day.

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## Tours

Practical methods of erosion control will be studied by farmers from 60 Iowa counties in a series of tours to Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas and C. C. C. erosion camps, according to W. F. Watkins, Iowa State College extension soil conservationist, who is scheduling the tours. Farmers will visit demonstration watersheds to find out what erosion-control practices they can carry out on their own farms. They will have an opportunity to study crop rotations, strip cropping, contour farming, terracing, and dam construction.

# Eight Years a Local Leader

**MRS. MERRILL WARNICK**

**Local 4–H Club Leader**
**Pleasant Grove, Utah**

WE haven't waited for extraordinary opportunities but have tried to take common occasions and make them great. Handicapped at the start by competing with a successful boys' club which was carrying off State honors, and remindful of the failures of two previous girls' clubs in the community, undaunted, in 1930 we launched the Manila 4–H club with 12 girls ranging from 9 to 12 years in age—all entering with enthusiasm to rival the record of the boy 4–H'ers.

The club has been enrolled in foods work for 4 years, clothing, 1 year; home science, 1 year; and in 1933 it organized the first girls' forestry club in Utah. The club activities have included an active participation in the contests and fairs of Utah and Utah County. The club members prepared an original club stunt for each annual club outing. At an annual spring festival the girls increased club funds by selling refreshments and established a reputation for their excellent lunches. And, sportsmanlike, they encouraged their competitors, the boy 4–H'ers, by giving a currycomb and brush to the boy winning in showmanship.

The club has cooperated with church organizations and has had charge of serving and decorating at several ward banquets. Each year a splendid 4–H program has been given in the ward honoring the outstanding club members. In 1932 the girls presented to the ward, for the new recreational hall, a beautiful velour stage curtain at a cost of $114—all paid for out of the club's State and county prize money.

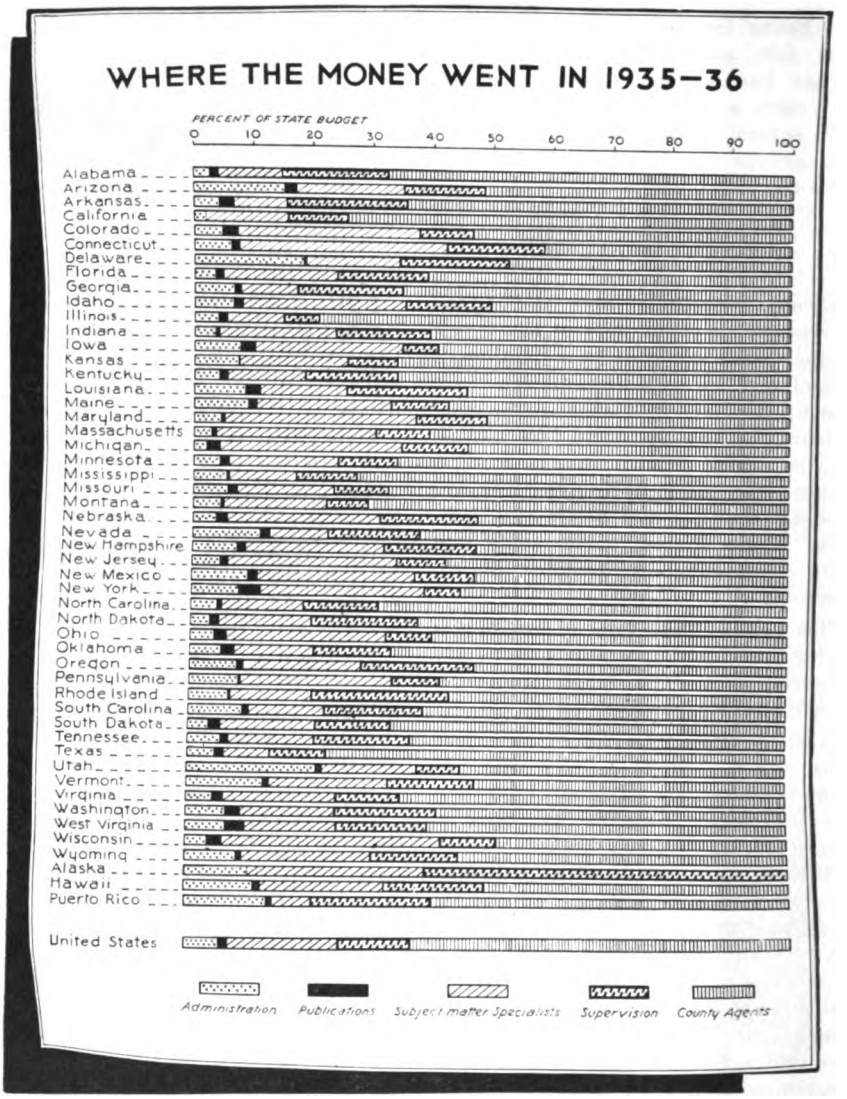
Several programs on vital subjects for adults of the community have been arranged by the club. Extension workers and outstanding leaders from other sections have appeared on these programs.

Each year the club has sponsored a community fair and has encouraged other organizations to exhibit. At this year's fair the splendid program included a discussion of the farm bureau health plan, a talk on the soil conservation program, and a health demonstration by the county nurse. One of the club girls prepared an exhibit on the different types of soil in the community.

A further help to the club's community activities was the winning of a phonograph and a selected library of records. The club owns a traveling library of six books, especially selected, and the members exchange a large number of the better magazines with each other.

Perhaps one of the biggest improvements as a result of the girls' club work has been in home canning and food preparation. As a result of their canning activities and exhibits, 12 pressure cookers have been purchased in this community of 50 families. The girls give their group-canning products to charity. This past year they went to the home of an invalid mother and canned 75 quarts of food for her little family.

When the annual campfire program was held in Manila, the boys and girls arranged a huge 4–H emblem made in fire, as a climax to the program. Large buckets of oil were placed on the mountain side and lighted when darkness came. The burning emblem showed for hours and could be seen over the whole Utah valley. They had made a 4–H of blazing glory.




THIS graph shows how each State spent the money available for extension work. The largest part in every State went into the county to employ county extension agents with an average of 62.2 percent of the extension money in the United States spent in this way. The proportion used for supervision and administration was necessarily higher in the smaller States than in the larger. In the United States the average proportion spent for administration was 5.6 percent, for supervision 12 percent, for publications 1.7 percent and for subject-matter specialists 18.1 percent.

# 4-H Club Work—A Major Project

H. A. SANDHOUSE

County Agricultural Agent, Adams County, Colo.

Jean Showalter

H. A. Sandhouse

SINCE 1929, when extension work in Adams County, Colo., was reorganized after a lapse of 4 years, 4–H club activities have been of major importance. Total project enrollments have increased during this time from 172 in 1929 to 754 in 1936—the second largest county enrollment in the State. Last year there were 22 men and 40 women 4–H club leaders in the county who served without remuneration of any kind.

Club work is organized in 28 of the 31 communities in the county. Enrollments are obtained by visiting schools, through the use of circular letters, and through local leaders. An illustrated 4–H club letter is prepared and mailed each month to all club members and leaders. Included in the letters are reports on enrollments and activities of the various clubs throughout the county.

In the fall of 1935, a home demonstration agent was employed in the county. She has helped a great deal in increasing interest and enrollment in 4–H clubs. This agent, Jean Showalter, hauls calves and pigs in her car for club members as easily and as willingly as she carries canning equipment.

The Adams County commissioners have always cooperated heartily with 4–H club work. Each year they offer very worth-while cash prizes at the county junior fair. Local banks have cooperated in furnishing 4–H club pins, and the Brighton (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce sponsors the junior fair entertainment and cooperates with local business and professional men in furnishing many prizes.

A number of types of clubs are carried on in Adams County as is shown by the 1936 project enrollment which was as follows: Clothing, 262; foods, 112; house furnishing, 24; dairy, 97; beef, 33; pig, 50; sheep, 33; poultry, 35; turkey, 14; horse, 37; rabbit, 24; corn, 6; potato, 2; garden, 12; and forestry, 1.

The county is divided into five districts, and monthly leader-training meetings are now being held in each. Part of the day at these district meetings is devoted to visiting as many local clubs as possible and in conducting tours.

The success of 4–H clubs in Adams County cannot be completely judged by honors won, but the impressive list of achievements won by Adams County club members does indicate that they are learning by doing.

We in the extension office in Adams County, Colo., have a slogan that is our creed. That slogan is "Do It Now", and it certainly helps to get a lot of little things done that are so important but so easily neglected.

# Oregon Demonstration Truck Shows a Model Kitchen

"WITH the lessening somewhat of the economic pressure during the past few months, the Oregon farm homemaker is asking for assistance in freshening the home furniture, planning a time-saving kitchen, remodeling the whole house, and even for helps in planning new houses," states Mrs. Azalea Sager, State home demonstration leader. As many of the requests pertain to the kitchen, assistance to these families in planning the remodeling of their kitchens will become a major part of the home-economics extension program during 1937 and the year immediately following.

In order to assist these families in planning convenient kitchens at moderate cost, a demonstration truck will travel over the State. The project is a cooperative one which agriculture and home-economics extension, home-economics research, and agricultural engineering are planning, constructing, and operating. Maud Wilson, an authority on housing has planned the kitchen. She not only planned the arrangement of the room and placing of the equipment, but she has also designed the built-ins. These will include a built-in space for the farm account books and bulletins, storage space for the small child's toys, with even a workbench for the little fellow, and a drawer for father along with the racks and cupboards for food and utensils.

In planning this kitchen, the committee was faced with the stove problem. Oregon farm homes have an abundant supply of wood for fuel, and they are also fairly well supplied with electricity. So the question arose: Should this convenient kitchen have a large wood range and an electric plate, a small wood range and a small electric stove, or a combination wood and electric range?

After surveying the homes in the counties with the home demonstration agents, where all types of stoves and stove combinations have been used, in the judgment of the homemakers, the combination wood and electric range was decided upon.

The agricultural engineering department drew up the architect's plans and supervised the construction.

The home furnishing specialist supervised the interior decoration, such as walls, woodwork and floor finishes, covering for working surfaces, color schemes, and lighting. The State home demonstration leader is in general charge of the project.

During the summer of 1937 the demonstration truck is scheduled for the western Oregon counties and in the summer of 1938 will be displayed in eastern Oregon counties. The truck will be in charge of a specialist from the agricultural engineering department of the college and a home demonstration agent at large. The demonstration will consist of two features—the inside of the truck which will be the modern kitchen, and on the outside a cost-unit demonstration showing the cost of operating electric equipment in the home.

The basis of the demonstration will be to show that convenient and modern kitchens can be constructed at moderate cost. The traveling kitchen will start one phase of a long-time program in home management, with seven Oregon counties having home demonstration agents conducting the project in 1937 and the years immediately following.

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SWAMPED with requests to run terracing lines in his county, Agricultural Agent Roy Richerson of Jefferson County, Okla., hired a former 4–H club member, who had learned to run terrace lines while he was a club member. During his 99 days of terracing the young man ran the lines on 3,751 acres of land.

## They Make Their Own Gloves

Young ladies of the James City, Va., 4-H club enjoy making their own gloves. "I consider the project a success, though I would not try it with girls that had not been sewing for several years", reports Mabel Massey, home demonstration agent, James City County, Va. "Twelve girls in the county, all 4-H members of long standing, have made their own kid gloves."

# Women's Extension Club Councils

DURING 1936 the organized county councils in Quay, Roosevelt, and Union Counties, N. Mex., continued with their regular meetings throughout the year. County councils were organized in Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, and Eddy Counties this year.

The county council is composed of two representatives from each women's extension club; that is, the president and one member. These councils serve in an advisory capacity to the home demonstration agent. They usually meet four times during the year to make out the county program and to consider plans of work. In Quay County the council met six times during the year, and at each meeting the agent gave a demonstration on consumer buying. The women were very much interested in these meetings.

The Eddy County council voted to sponsor the following projects: County program planning for women for the coming year, the formulation of rules and policies for farm women's clubs, and the arrangemen of an Eddy County booth at the Eastern New Mexico State Fair. The council also voted to sponsor any movement within their field, directed by the Extension Service, in a county-wide range.

The State home agent met with the county council in Eddy, giving suggestions and assistance in planning a county booth for the fair, and with councils in Roosevelt and Quay Counties, giving a talk on home accounts and budgets. In Roosevelt County the State home agent met with the council and assisted with plans for the county program for 1936.

During the Farm and Home Week held at State College in August 1936, representatives from the different counties met and organized a State home demonstration council. It was voted that every county in the State be entitled to two regular delegates to each annual meeting of the council. Mrs. Roy Radcliff of Roosevelt County was elected president for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the organization.

## Extra Activities Add Interest

GIRLS and boys of Missouri 4–H clubs are enjoying many supplementary activities, such as learning everyday courtesies, picture appreciation, folk games and songs, and conservation. The leaders have found that the activities stimulate interest in the regular club meetings and in the local and county achievement days and that they provide much of the educational program for 4–H camps and a variety of interests for carrying on the club for the full 12 months of the year.

The study of everyday courtesies has been one of the most popular of the activities. The club members, regardless of project, are discussing, dramatizing, and demonstrating, how to be a host or hostess, how to introduce their friends and acquaintances, how to improve their table manners, and other simple courtesies so that they will be at ease at all times. A leader in Howell County gave a dinner to the girls and boys of the Ewe and Lamb Club so that they might have a practical demonstration of good table manners and courtesies.

In many counties the girls and boys are singing and playing the four folk songs and games that will be used in the "Let's Sing Festival" at the State 4–H club round-up in August: Sourwood Mountain, Virginia Reel, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, and Come Let Us Be Joyful.

For many years the clubs have made singing an important part of their club meetings, camps, and achievement days; but this year they are working to have county choruses and a State chorus.

Two years ago Missouri club members did their first work on the conservation program which is based on an understanding of the need of protecting our natural resources, such as trees, birds, and soil. The members of one club in Lafayette County learned the first year to identify 50 birds by sight, by nest, and by call or song. Mrs. Frank Fulkerson of their community who knows and loves birds directed the club members in their study.

The great diversity of rural conditions in Missouri has shown the need for a large variety of adaptable club projects and the value of supplementary activities. The 4–H club program attempts to provide these in planning the year's work.

At the nine district 4-H camps during July, August, and September, insect collecting, mounting, and identifying; forestry walks, during which trees were identified; and other types of nature study are very popular. Two State 4-H convention camps have been held in the Ozarks. Last year the program was devoted to soil, forestry, and wildlife.

**Members of the Willing Workers Club, DeKalb County, Mo., demonstrate the right way to make an introduction.**



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

## IN BRIEF • • •

### Progress Report

A new illustrated booklet, "On the Road to Better Markets", telling of the operation and achievements of the Clinton County (Ohio) Lamb and Fleece Association, has just been published by that association. This 32-page publication was prepared by Walter L. Bluck, Clinton County agent, and C. W. Hammans, Ohio marketing specialist.

A story of the Clinton County lamb-and-fleece-improvement program was published in the May 1936 issue of the Extension Service Review.

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### Club Aids Control Work

"The 10 4–H clubs in Jefferson County, Kans., helped wonderfully in last year's grasshopper campaign", writes County Agent C. T. Hall. "After being trained by the extension agent, they conducted demonstrations in their community on how to mix and spread the bait. The Grantville 4–H club probably did more of this work than any other club. Members of this club held a demonstration in every school district in six townships and visited every farmer, helping him with the mixing and spreading of the bait. Efforts of the club resulted in about a 60-percent control of the pest, and several farmers and communities reported a 100-percent control."

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### Leaders Test Seed

Thirty leaders of home demonstration clubs in Caldwell Parish, La., are proving the value of certified spineless white velvet okra seed which was bred at the Louisiana State University Experiment Station. They are planting samples of this high-bred seed furnished them by the extension garden specialists and, at the end of the season, will distribute seed among their club members.

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### Paying Projects

Idaho's 4–H club record book for 1936 shows $26,290 on the profit side of the ledger for the boys and girls who completed projects in 16 lines of club work, reports J. H. Rearden, State club leader. The projects included poultry, calf, dairy, pig, potato, beet, sewing, gardening, canning, and cooking. Although clothing clubs reported the largest membership, dairy calf clubs reported the largest profit. Boys and girls in Idaho 4–H clubs own 1,583 head of livestock. Swine ranks on top with 594 head, followed closely by dairy clubs with 572 animals. Sheep club members own 204 head of stock, and beef club members, 185 head of cattle.

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### Terracing

The terracing program in 1936 for Montgomery County, Kans., has been responsible for a larger acreage being terraced than in any previous year. More than 700 acres of land were terraced, representing 46 farms, 34 of which were terraced for the first time. The benefits of terracing have been well demonstrated during the past, but it has not been possible to provide leaders who would run the levels necessary to carry the terracing program forward as rapidly as the demand required. However, in 1936 the leaders have done a better job than in any former year, and, in addition, five young men assigned under the N. Y. A. program were trained to run levels.

As in the past, it has been necessary for the farm owner to provide all of the labor and power necessary to construct the terraces after the levels have been run. The townships and county have been very liberal in loaning road-grading equipment to be used in building terraces. As yet no special terracing machinery has been purchased in Montgomery County.

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### Caterpillars

4–H club members in Massachusetts and New York are waging a war on tent caterpillars. Preliminary reports on the campaign conducted by Massachusetts 4–H'ers indicate that more than 300,000 egg clusters and tents have been collected. In Chemung County, N. Y., more than 15,000,000 tent-caterpillar eggs were destroyed by 18 4–H clubs in 6 weeks.

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### Latvian 4-H Clubs

In addressing the eleventh National Club Camp delegates in Washington, D. C., in June 1937, Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, minister from Latvia to the United States, stated that his country now has more than 1,000 4–H clubs modeled after those in the United States. A new feature of the 4–H movement which started in Latvia in 1924 is the urban club which is becoming popular with boys and girls in the cities.

## AMONG OURSELVES

H. H. WARNER, director of extension and J. Hazel Zimmerman, assistant director for home economics, University of Hawaii, were recent visitors in Washington, conferring with Department officials and attending the eleventh National 4-H Club Camp. Miss Zimmerman is on 6 months' sabbatical leave during which she expects to study at Cornell University. On her way East she attended the Western States regional conference at Spokane, Wash., and conferred with extension workers in Montana and Minnesota.

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CORNELL'S extension club has completed its third successful year. Formed to give an opportunity for professional improvement, the club has held a 2-hour meeting once each month, discussing such subjects as tours, the written and spoken word, news writing, radio, demonstrations, correspondence, extension travel, and methods of keeping up to date in research. Sometimes outside speakers are brought in—a county agent to express his viewpoint, or a specialist in the subject under discussion. Attendance has averaged 50 percent of the entire agricultural force at Cornell. The club seems to meet a need that has been filled by no other organization.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension specialist positions are: Florence A. Hutchinson, specialist in child care and training, Michigan; Andrew W. Uren, extension veterinarian, Missouri; Gilbert T. Webster, assistant extension agronomist, Nebraska; Carlton S. Garrison, assistant extension agronomist, New Jersey; Wayne W. Adams, extension economist, New Mexico; Harry Arthur Graves, extension assistant in horticulture, North Dakota; and Cecil B. Roark, formerly county agent in West Carroll Parish, La., who joins the State staff as assistant farm management specialist.

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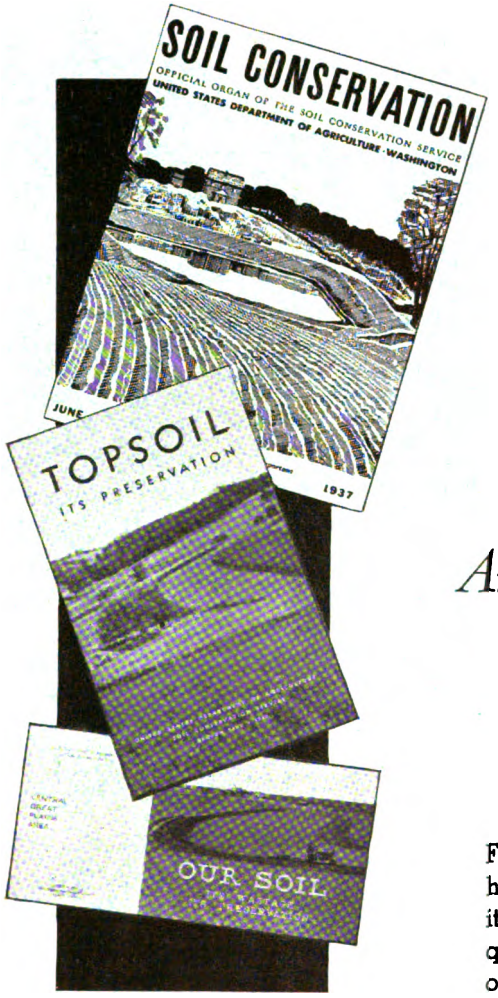
AGNES E. MORELL, home demonstration agent of Houston County, Minn., sailed June 5 for a trip to Sweden and Norway where she expects to make studies of the activities of the rural women.




# *Just what is* SOIL EROSION?

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EMERGENCY WIND EROSION CONTROL (Circular 430).
COVER CROPS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION (Farmers' Bulletin 1758).
PREVENTING SOIL BLOWING ON THE SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS (Farmers' Bulletin 1771).
SOIL DEFENSE IN THE PIEDMONT (Farmers' Bulletin 1767).
TOPSOIL—ITS PRESERVATION.
10 BILLION LITTLE DAMS.
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
OUR SOIL: ITS WASTAGE—ITS PRESERVATION.

*Extension workers should send requests for free publications to the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

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**SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**Seven Cardinal Points** on which farmers can unite to do battle for the general welfare will be explained and illustrated for extension workers by Secretary Henry A. Wallace in an early number of the REVIEW.

**Manuscripts** finding their way to the office of the REVIEW sometimes have a way of running to one subject. Right now it is easy to see that the older young people (or by whatever other name you call them) are looming large among extension problems. Among the articles looking for a place next month are: A discussion of objectives, by Cleo Fitzsimmons of Illinois; an account of the county youth institutes in Iowa; a coast-to-coast study of what young people want in extension work; the viewpoint of a member of a young people's club in Pennsylvania; as well as two contributions on the value of the leadership project with this extension group in New Mexico and Minnesota.

**Coordination** continues ace high with the contributors. An article from Wisconsin tells how a successful series of meetings combined an explanation of the A. A. A. program and the agricultural outlook information. In a Delaware county the Public Health Service and the Extension Service got together and made some real improvement in county health conditions.

**Radio**, a comparatively new tool for extension workers, is doing good work in many places. T. W. Gildersleeve, extension editor, will tell how electrical recording has revitalized the radio program in North Dakota.

## On the Calendar

Second Annual International Horticultural Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18–26.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19–24.

Twenty-eighth Annual Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 27–Oct. 3.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 2–9.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 9–16.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9–16.

National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14–16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16–23.

National Congress for Vocational Agriculture Students and Future Farmers of America Convention, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18–21.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# PROGRESS OR DECLINE?

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago the Congress of the United States started the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges on their way. This fall these great State institutions will join the Department to celebrate their Seventy-fifth birthday. At that time there will be much talk about changes which have taken place in agriculture during the past 75 years and the things which are in store during the next 25 years. When the agricultural centennial is held in 1962 I am wondering if our children will be able to say that we made as much progress during the quarter century from 1937 to 1962 as during the preceding 75 years.

## SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

When our grandfathers were young men at the close of the Civil War, more than half of the workers were in agriculture. The great railroads were just beginning to expand over the West. Commercial agriculture had not yet become specialized and localized. The farmers in New England and New York State were just beginning to feel the intense competition of the western farmers. The Red River Valley of the North and the plains of Kansas had not yet been exploited, but it would be only a short time until their wheat would flood the markets of the United States and the world.

On the whole, agriculture was still a local industry, and a high percentage of the farmers sold very little and bought very little. Perhaps this is why the farmers of those days were so inefficient. They bought so little fertilizer and machinery and depended so exclusively on a strong back and a long day that the average farmer produced only 35 to 40 percent as much as the average farmer of today.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FROM NOW

I am wondering what the next 25 years have in store. Will drought, insect pests, diseases, soil erosion, and unemployed people forced back on the land cause the American farmer to become less efficient? Is it possible that the American people will lose their interest in science and improved methods of production? Will they let the boll weevil, the European corn borer, the Japanese beetle, and many other pests cause 10 times as much damage 25 years hence as they do today? Insect pests and diseases can cause the most terrible trouble to agriculture if the problem is looked upon as a local one. Soil erosion may destroy another 50 or 100 million acres of land unless there is a concerted attack on a national scale to get a much higher percentage of the more rolling lands into grass and trees.

In certain parts of the United States poisonous elements will appear in the soil, and in other parts there will be noticed marked deficiencies in certain necessary chemical elements. Yes, it would be easy for an alarmist to paint a doleful picture of the way the land and the agriculture of the United States could look in the year 1962.

## SCIENCE MAY TRIUMPH

Instead of all these doleful things happening, it is equally possible that science may triumph in an altogether unusual way. If we have ordinary weather, I should expect corn yields in the heart of the Corn Belt 25 years from now to average 10 bushels an acre higher than they have during the past 15 years. Even though a series of wet seasons causes the European corn borer to do a great deal of damage, I anticipate that the new types of corn which will be widely available 10 or 15 years hence will outyield the present types on good land by at least 10 bushels an acre. Besides this, sensible rotation of crops and the

(*Continued on page 143*)


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# This Matter of Coordination

## It Works In Colorado Where 15 Organizations Consolidated Their Efforts

F. A. ANDERSON
Director
Colorado Extension Service

✦

WE of the Extension Service in Colorado have long realized the disadvantage in not having frequent contacts with other agencies that deal with agricultural problems and programs in the State. Early in 1936 it was suggested to administrative officials of other organizations that we all get together once a month for mutual benefit. The idea met with very favorable reactions, and a meeting was called for the month of April. At this meeting, held April 9 in Denver, it was decided to organize into the Colorado State agricultural clearing committee. The extension director was named chairman of the committee, which has been meeting the first Tuesday in each month since that time.

### *Clearing Committee Organized*

The first meetings were devoted to the reporting of the activities of each organization represented. Through this review of the work being done in the State by all agencies, a much better understanding of each agency's functions and responsibilities was effected. Cooperative plans of action were developed in some cases where it was found that more than one agency was doing identical work. In this manner each agency took the responsibility for definite parts of the work to be done, and duplication of effort was eliminated. At the same time all agencies involved or interested in the project benefited from the work done by other agencies.

After all the agencies had made their reports, the latter were published by the clearing committee under the heading, "Statements of functions", which recorded the functions, the activity, and the responsibility of each of the agencies represented in the committee. This volume has proved itself a very valuable document, and reference is often made to the information it contains.

In the fall of 1936, the clearing committee meetings were devoted to the development of agricultural programs for the State. A few representative farmers were called in to discuss actual farm problems and to assist in the formulation of a coordinated program for agriculture. Once the problems were presented and discussed, the meetings were devoted to the development of the program. In order that the general field of agriculture might be divided into a few specific subjects under which specific problems could be discussed, a number of special committees were appointed by the chairman with membership from the agencies represented in the clearing committee and from other agencies and individuals in the State. The special committees included the following: Legislation, reforestation and forestry, land use, erosion control, range management, wildlife, rodent and insect control, poisonous and noxious weed control, and water storage and conservation.

Several months were taken in the preparation and discussion of the recommendations made by these special committees for programs to meet definite needs in the State. When the reports were finally approved by the clearing committee they were published as Reports and Recommendations Affecting Colorado's Agriculture and distributed to all clearing committee members, special committee members, and to a number of other State officials. The reports were comprehensive and represented the best information available on the particular subjects covered.

At the present time, the clearing committee is putting its efforts toward developing and initiating plans of action based upon the recommendations made. This action program includes participation of all agencies involved in each particular problem and aims at the development and actual functioning of a coordinated agricultural program for the State The committee includes representatives of 15 organizations: the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Biological Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; region 10 and region 12 of the Resettlement Administration, with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., and Denver, Colo., respectively; the Grazing Service of the Department of Interior; the National Emergency Council; the National Resources Committee; and the State planning commission, Department of Agriculture, experiment station, Extension Service, Board of Land Commissioners, and State hail insurance commission of the State of Colorado.

The keynote of the agricultural clearing committee in Colorado is united action. Problems are discussed thoroughly before action toward their solution is taken. Once approved, the program to be followed has the united backing of the entire committee. All State and Federal agencies in Colorado that deal with agricultural problems have as their aim the betterment of agriculture in the State.

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## Puerto Rico's New Director

Dr. Antonio Rodriguez Geigel, the new director of extension work in Puerto Rico, is a native of the island, and was educated in the States. He received his bachelor and master degrees from the Pennsylvania State College and his Ph. D. from Cornell University. Before his recent appointment, Director Rodriguez served as assistant under Director Bowman, becoming familiar with the extension organization and methods on the island. Before joining the Extension Service he gained experience, which will be most helpful to him now, in the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Former Director Bowman, on leave of absence from Wyoming, has returned to take up his duties as director there. L. O. Colebank, on leave of absence as assistant 4-H club leader in Tennessee, who went to Puerto Rico to organize boys' club work there, will take Dr. Rodriguez' place as assistant director.

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director
Extension Service

# Extension as a Profession

## Keeping the Standards High

**As the Extension Service grows with increased funds and personnel, the question of professional standards is a direct challenge to every agent. This discussion of the problem is the third and last of a series of three articles by Dr. Smith discussing extension as a profession. In May, he wrote of the job and what it requires; in July, the salary and prestige which the Extension Service can offer to its workers, and now professional standards, what they are, and how to maintain them.**

THERE needs to be a general awakening to arouse extension workers to a realization of the individual's responsibility to the profession of which he or she is a part. The administrative and supervisory officers and the older, more experienced agents have a real responsibility to see that recent recruits understand the true purpose of extension teaching, develop a respect for precise use of terminology, appreciate the importance of complete and accurate records and reports, familiarize themselves with professional literature, keep informed regarding studies of extension procedure, maintain a scientific approach to their work, and gradually acquire a sense of loyalty to coworkers and obligation to the profession in which they are engaged.

Extension house organs, State and national associations of extension workers, including the national honorary extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, are all contributing to the development of a professional consciousness.

### *To Help Others Grow*

Extension agents are directly responsible for the training, help, and guidance of about 400,000 local leaders of various kinds, and therein comes the true test of whether or not we are great teachers. Our job is to help make each one in that group of 400,000 local leaders strong and important in the community in which each one lives. We are to give them our best thoughts and let them present those thoughts to the people as their own. Credit for accomplishment must be placed upon them. They must increase in importance in the work of the community, rather than ourselves. Your delight as extension agents is in seeing them grow in ability and power. Your compensation lies in their appreciation of you and your own knowledge that you are accomplishing the greatest thing any man or woman can accomplish in life, and that is to help others grow.

Extension agents are contributing something to the field of education that is having a quickening effect on all teaching. Our teaching has the merit of being based on problems of greatest significance on the farm, in the home, the market place and community, and the taking of such immediate action as is required to meet effectively the needs of the situation. So much of the average teacher's time is taken and required to give the individual just the tools of learning, such as reading, mathematics, knowledge of language, science, the background of history, and philosophy. Ours is the practical application of all of these to the immediate problems of life, which is the ultimate aim of all the preparatory teaching of our schools and colleges.

### *Knowledge of Methods Advances*

And may I add just here another thought: Our knowledge of teaching through extension has advanced a long way since we began our large expansion in cooperative extension in 1914. We may say today, perhaps, of extension, as was said at that time of research—that knowledge of agriculture, brought about by research, was 25 years ahead of the practice of agriculture. So may we say today, thanks to our researches and experiences in extension methods, that the method of our best extension agents is 6 to 10 years ahead of the practices of our average agents.

So much is going on these days and is being tried out in all parts of the country that the agents who want to keep abreast of the profession must needs return to the college from time to time to refresh themselves and bring themselves up again to the ever-increasing knowledge of their profession. That is why we are so strongly in favor of sabbatic leave and have been willing to interpret broadly the law whereby cooperative extension funds, in modest degree, may be used for sabbatic leave and for research in extension.

### *A Place of Significance*

For the man or woman who likes rural people and rural life, the man or woman who gets satisfaction out of helping people to grow and live a larger and fuller life, the man or woman who likes work and action and likes to see accomplishments here and now, the man or woman who wants to make himself or herself live in the memory and hearts of others, we know of no greater opportunity than through the profession of extension teaching. It is as significant as the Christian religion—in fact, knowing the opportunity and responsibility that rests upon those in extension work, no man or woman can long be an extension agent, engaged in the development of men and women, without becoming deeply religious. Extension expects technical knowledge of each of its members, but away beyond that it is expected that they shall be real men and real women. Extension forces are a small group, but the world is governed by minorities who have knowledge.

I have full faith that, if we continue to deal with the vital matters of life in our work, as we have been doing in the past; if we continue to serve men and women and youth so that they will grow, we shall increase in numbers, in influence, and in power with every passing year. We are a chosen group, sifted out by rural birth and training; again sifted by college training, apprenticeship, and selection; and again sifted in the trying field of experience. Those who serve and are with us now are the ones who have been refined by fire. We know that we have a place of significance in the world, a man's work to do.

# Study Profits in Management

O. G. JOHANNINGSMEIER

Extension Economist in

Farm Management, Indiana

ONE-DAY farm-management schools have been found very helpful by extension workers in Indiana. Their success is owing to careful planning for the meeting and organization of the information, as well as to the growing desire among farmers for more help on management principles which will bring in higher incomes.

To give those attending the school a grasp of just what good farm management means, a study is made of how some of the best paying farms are organized and managed.

Two of the most profitable farms in the same type of farming area (but outside the county in which the school is held) are selected from the basic farm account project for this demonstration and discussion. The farms chosen for this purpose are usually ones on which accounts have been kept and summarized 5 or more years and on which the earnings have been considerably above the average of those summarized during that time.

In demonstrating how the organization and management can be and is being changed on some of the least profitable farms to increase their relative income, two farms are selected for demonstration and discussion from the basic account project in the same type of farming area but from outside the county in which the school is being held.

Important economic trends that affect farming are discussed in the outlook for the coming year. This discussion brings up the subject of important adjustments necessary on individual farm businesses to make the best income possible under prospective conditions.

The schools are started at 10 o'clock in the morning and dismissed promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with 1 hour intermission at noon. A leading farmer usually acts as chairman. Two farm management specialists alternate in conducting the four 1-hour demonstration or discussion meetings. Although the schools are officially dismissed at 3 o'clock, an opportunity is usually given to continue group or individual discussion on farm-management problems. It has not been uncommon to have a group stay an hour after the school is dismissed.

### *Conducting Schools*

In many counties, especially where the basic farm account project has been in progress for several years, one or two farmers who have demonstrated outstanding ability in organizing and managing their farms are given 10 or 15 minutes to discuss the procedure responsible for their accomplishments. This method has added considerably to the value of several schools.

A contest feature which is valuable in teaching men to judge farm businesses and which takes up very little school time has been used in numerous schools. The following information on a certain farm business is displayed on a chart somewhere in the room: Acres in the farm, acres tillable, acres and yields of various crops, kind and amount of labor and power used, kind and amount of breeding stock kept and kind of products sold, and kind and amount of feed and livestock bought. With this information available they are asked to estimate the net cash income of the farm business for the year just closed. Cards on which to write their names and estimates are distributed early in the day. These cards are usually collected at the close of the first afternoon session. The five winning estimates are announced just before the school is dismissed. Where this contest has been used there is usually a great deal of discussion during the noon hour on possible incomes from the various enterprises. Some farmers, especially those who have been in the basic account project and have studied their own business so closely, often come remarkably close to the right answer.

Observations on field work, as well as conferences with farmers who have attended these schools in past years, indicate some of the important factors brought out in the schools which impressed farmers most. They were interested in selecting that combination of crops adapted to the soil which will bring the greatest net returns and at the same time conserve fertility; in choosing a combination of livestock which can make the best use of feed and labor available; in planning farm operations to make the most efficient use of feed, labor, power, and equipment; and in considering probable effects of economic changes when planning the farm business for the following year.

The first four farm-management schools were held in the winter of 1931–32. These were to determine whether such schools should be made a part of the regular extension program. The following year the schools were available to counties generally. Since that time 140 schools have been requested by county agents and held in 57 Indiana counties. Two were held in November, 52 in December, 24 in January, 60 in February, and 2 in March. January attendance was largest with an average of 63 per session, whereas the November attendance was smallest with an average of 49 per session. The number of schools that can be held in January is limited because the time is needed to check in farm records in the basic account project.

### *Calendar of Schools*

Schedules for farm-management and other extension schools are usually completed in October by county agent leaders. Soon thereafter a suggested calendar of events is prepared by farm-management extension men for county agents.

At the meeting, the duties of the county agent are to see that committeemen carry out duties assigned to them; give them helpful suggestions; have supply of Indiana farm account books; take names and addresses of farmers who buy copies; take notes on the meeting; and prepare a complete publicity and attendance summary of the school, including criticisms and suggestions for improvement.

## Iowa County Builds

## 4–H Organization Where . . .

# Boys' Clubs Do Things

WHEN the subject of active, well-organized boys' 4–H clubs that are doing things is mentioned in Iowa, sooner or later somebody brings up Clay County.

Among the events and activities that make Clay County well known for boys' club work are the Clay County Fair, the Junior Western Lamb Feeders' show, and the largest 4–H club enrollment in the State, not to mention numerous individual and team awards won by Clay County boys.

But back of these results are several years of careful organization and development of active 4–H clubs and a corps of active local leaders.

### *Leaders Elect Committee*

A county committee of five men is elected by leaders of local clubs, subject to the approval of the farm bureau board.

The county committee writes the program for the boys' 4–H club and holds a joint meeting with local leaders at which time the program is thoroughly discussed and explained. The county agent and a State 4–H club leader sit in at this meeting. The past year no member of the county committee was a local club leader, this plan being adopted so that members of the committee might administer the program without danger of being partial to their own clubs. The county committee plans county tours and helps to select and train the boys' judging teams.

Active and interested local leaders have been one of the main features of the success of the Clay County organization. The county has 13 active township boys' clubs, only three townships being unorganized. The program has been carried on without the assistance of a club agent, the local leaders assuming many of the responsibilities that such an agent would carry. Clay County is the only one of the 23 highest counties in enrollment that does not have a club agent.

Clay County's enrollment last year was 307 boys, of whom 87 percent completed their project, compared with 82 percent for the average county in Iowa.

"It is popular to be a club leader in Clay County", says E. E. Morrison, county agent, "because we carry such a heavy program and the boys engage in so many activities that the leaders consider it an honor. Furthermore, boys elect their own leader, subject to the approval of the county farm bureau board. Most of the leaders serve for 3 or 4 years."

### *Businessmen Help*

Cooperation of businessmen has also stimulated club work. Eight years ago the senior chamber of commerce donated 30 purebred dairy heifers of different breeds to boys interested in dairy-calf club work. Most of these calves and their offspring are still in the county.

The cooperation of the Clay County Fair, managed by a fair board consisting of farmers and one businessman, has aided in focusing the attention of boys on club work. A member of the fair board is also a member of the county boys' 4–H committee. This club committee makes its recommendations in regard to the number and size of premiums to be offered, and practically every year the fair board approves the premiums without change. Last year the fair offered $2,400 in premiums on boys' and girls' 4–H club exhibits. About 90 percent of the 250 boys in livestock projects exhibited at the show.

The junior chamber of commerce and the Iowa Lamb Feeders' Association sponsored the first Junior Western Lamb Feeders' show last fall. Clay County 4–H members had 15 pens with 16 lambs each. At the district show, in which 7 counties participated, 55 pens with 16 lambs each were entered. These lambs were sold on grade to packer buyers at a premium of $1 per hundred pounds above the opening market. The senior chamber of commerce provided $200 in premiums for the show.

The support of the local newspapers in the county has been an important factor in stimulating and building up the 4–H club organization. The Spencer newspaper reporters call daily at the farm bureau office and pick up the 4–H club news along with other information of interest to the public.

The Clay County program outlined with the cooperation of the Extension Service, includes baby beef, pig, poultry, dairy, colt, purebred lamb, demonstration teams, wildlife conservation, and health.

Each month the agent sends to local leaders material which may be used in discussions or which suggests activities for local meetings. Much of this material is obtained from specialists in the Extension Service or from the State 4–H leaders.

This is the first year for demonstration teams. Mr. Morrison trained one team which demonstrated before a meeting of the chamber of commerce and farmers the essentials of creamery separator operation. Later the demonstration was given before three township meetings and a meeting of the Clay and Dickinson County dairy herd-improvement associations. This team was also used in demonstrating to the local leaders how a team should be trained so that they might take the responsibility of training other teams.

In addition to the usual State objectives for boys' 4–H clubs, Clay County groups have worked out objectives for the county, the local club, and the individual. The local club objectives are: Hold at least 10 meetings each year; each group to meet the requirements of a standard club; each local club to be responsible for at least one township farm bureau meeting.

Objectives for the individual member include: Enrollment in one of the county projects; attendance at 75 percent of local club meetings; active participation in at least one club program and in local and county events; and the keeping of a completed and long-time club record.

Clay County also has a good recreation program. A county kitten-ball tournament is conducted each year for regularly enrolled 4–H club members. Last winter a county basketball tournament was conducted in which the trophy was awarded on the basis of the best sportsmanship shown. Judges included the referee and the county committee. Voting on awards was by secret ballot with no discussion.

"The entire program is made possible only through the active help of local leaders and the county committee", says Mr. Morrison. "The whole success of the county club boys' program is based on their work plus the cooperation of businessmen, the press, the county farm bureau, and other local agencies."


**What does he think of the Agricultural Adjustment Program?**

# Hand-outs on a "Hand-out"

**HARRY P. MILEHAM**
**Extension Editor, Vermont**

"IT IS A HAND-OUT—that is all it is! And I do not see why they are making it so hard for us to get it."

That is what one farmer recently told me concerning the current agricultural conservation program. His objection was that he has to fill out a work sheet, have his soil tested, give it the proper treatment before seeding to clover, keep receipts for fertilizer and seed, and go through other "red tape"—all just in order to collect a "hand-out."

If that is what the farmers in general are thinking about the agricultural conservation program, there has been substantial failure in the educational program that has been carried on in connection with it. Undoubtedly, when the 1936 program went into effect early last spring, a good many intelligent farmers in the Northeast saw it merely as another invitation to feed at the public trough, though perhaps one designed to appeal to them considerably more than the old A. A. A. programs.

By now, the farmers and some of the public have had the program explained to them, have seen it in operation, and have both thought about it and discussed it. Progress undoubtedly has been made. Many leading farmers—yes, including those who take pride in being stanch Vermonters—appreciate the tie-up of the program with sound Vermont farming practice and the safeguarding of soil resources.

### *New Stories Tie in Old Program*

Probably the outstanding thing of interest in the way the program and the publicity on it have been carried on in Vermont is that the activities have been integrated with the whole agricultural extension program in the State. The point of view is something like this: "Here for years we have been advocating the use of lime, the application of superphosphate, the improvement of farm woodlots, the conservation of maple orchards, and a dozen of the other things encouraged by the agricultural conservation program. Now there is an opportunity for the farmer to obtain needed assistance in carrying out these sound-farming and soil-conserving practices."

In our news stories we do not emphasize "Here is a chance for you to obtain so many dollars per acre from the Government by carrying out this or that practice."

Instead, we may emphasize, in the lead of the story, "Good seed is cheap at any cost; poor seed is time and money lost," or, "The raising of green manure crops meets a real need on farms where stable manure is lacking or inadequate in supply," or, "A balanced and adequate diet is as important to plants as it is to people."

After bringing out the need for and desirability of the practice from a sound-farming viewpoint, we say something like this: "In recognition of the importance of this practice, the 1937 agricultural conservation program for the State provides that farmers who carry it out may receive soil-building payments under the terms of the program."

In this and similar ways, in Vermont, the information on the agricultural conservation program has been made one with the information on the regular agricultural extension program. This is the case whether the item under consideration is a news story issued from the State office, a news story written by a county agent, or a radio talk or discussion.

These are some of the mechanics of how the agricultural conservation information program has been carried out in Vermont this year. In January, soon after the program was approved, the executive officer in charge of the program and the extension editor, aided by the extension specialists in agronomy, forestry, and horticulture, drafted a schedule of general news stories, subject-matter news stories, and radio talks.

This information schedule provided for two subject-matter stories a week on the program from the middle of January to May, these stories to be released through and localized by county agricultural agents. It also provided for a number of other stories on the program to be sent directly to the newspapers of the State. In addition, it provided for 12 radio talks on the program from the middle of January to July 1.

This schedule has been used as a guide but has not been followed in detail. However, it has been followed fairly well, has been modified to suit developing needs, and has been augmented by additional stories and radio programs.

The agricultural conservation information program in Vermont, as I have said, has not been spectacular. No banner headlines have proclaimed it from the top of page 1. Nevertheless, stories on

(*Continued on page 144*)

# Demonstration Farms Well Planned

## Three-Way Cooperation Develops Soil-Conservation Demonstrations in Virginia

IN Virginia, the farmer, the Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service are cooperating in a program to demonstrate approved methods of soil conservation. This cooperative program was started as an experiment in the summer of 1936 in Charlotte County under the direct supervision of the county agent.

Charlotte County is located in the southern piedmont section of Virginia, and its soils, crops, and climate are typical of that section. Tobacco growing is the main farming industry, but on many farms livestock production is practiced and a more diversified type of agriculture is followed. The loss of approximately 25 to 75 percent of the topsoil on 80 percent of the farming land in that area illustrates the need of proper soil-conservation practices. The response of most of the soil types to proper treatment is very marked, even where severe erosion has occurred.

The county soil conservation committee selected 18 farms to serve as demonstrations. These farms were approved by the county agent and the assistant agent. The farms selected are scattered over the county and are representative of the soil types and cropping systems of the particular community in which each is located. They are all representative farms where proper soil-conservation practices would afford good demonstrations.

Invitations were issued to the operators of these farms to attend a soil-conservation meeting. At this meeting an outline of the procedure that would be followed in planning the farm was explained in detail. It was stressed that this was a cooperative undertaking with the farmer, the Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service and a project of the county. The Government was to furnish only technical assistance. The farmer must furnish labor, materials, seeds, and fertilizer, and pay for all terracing. Every farmer present agreed to cooperate in such a program.

Before the program was started on soil, slope, erosion, and land-use maps were made for each farm. These maps enabled those planning the program to better adapt the practices to the particular conditions on each farm and to leave with each farmer a complete map of his farm. The maps were prepared by members of the Soil Conservation Service staff.

After the map was prepared, the development of the farm plan was begun. The county agent or his assistant and a member of the Extension Service, or a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, went over the entire farm with the operator and worked out with him a land-utilization plan which provided for soil and water conservation. The goal is a complete coordinated program covering a 5-year period which includes proper rotations, fertilizing and liming practices, pasture establishment and improvement, strip croping, terracing, contour tillage where feasible, woodland management, and, in general, balancing the crops, livestock, and other farming enterprises.

Before the farm plan is completed, it is discussed in detail as it is essential that the farmer understand and approve the plan if it is to be successful. The memorandum is not legally binding on either party, stating only the willingness of all parties concerned to cooperate in the program and to demonstrate the value of proper soil-conservation practices and better-balanced farming to the community in which the demonstration is located.

After the farmer expresses his willingness to cooperate and signs the memorandum, the plan is gone over carefully by representatives of the extension division and the Soil Conservation Service to determine the practicability of the plan for the particular farm.

If the plan is satisfactory, it is signed by the representatives of the two cooperating agencies. The plan must be flexible to a limited extent and subject to changes where and when necessary. Major changes to be made after the plan is in operation will be discussed by representatives of the cooperating agencies. Representatives of the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service will visit the farms as often as necessary to assist the county agent in carrying out the program. The responsibility for and the detailed supervision of these farms rests mainly on the county agent and his assistants. It is one of the county agent's projects on which aid is given by the two cooperating agencies.

The plan as outlined on these farms will require several years to complete, and it is a long-time program that will help to conserve soil. Complete results cannot be expected as rapidly as with some other types of demonstrations. A visit to each farm during February and March found every cooperator making progress with his plan. Many had progressed more rapidly than the outline specified. Seed had been purchased for spring seeding; lime had been spread, rotations started, and other features of the plan put into practice. The farmers seemed to have grasped thoroughly the idea of making their farms demonstrations for their neighbors. What is still more significant, the neighboring farmers are calling on these demonstrators and studying the farm plans.

The farmers and county agent in Amherst County also asked for such a program. Six farm plans were completed in that county during February. These plans were worked out the same as in Charlotte County. Other counties will be included in this program as rapidly as the limited personnel will allow.

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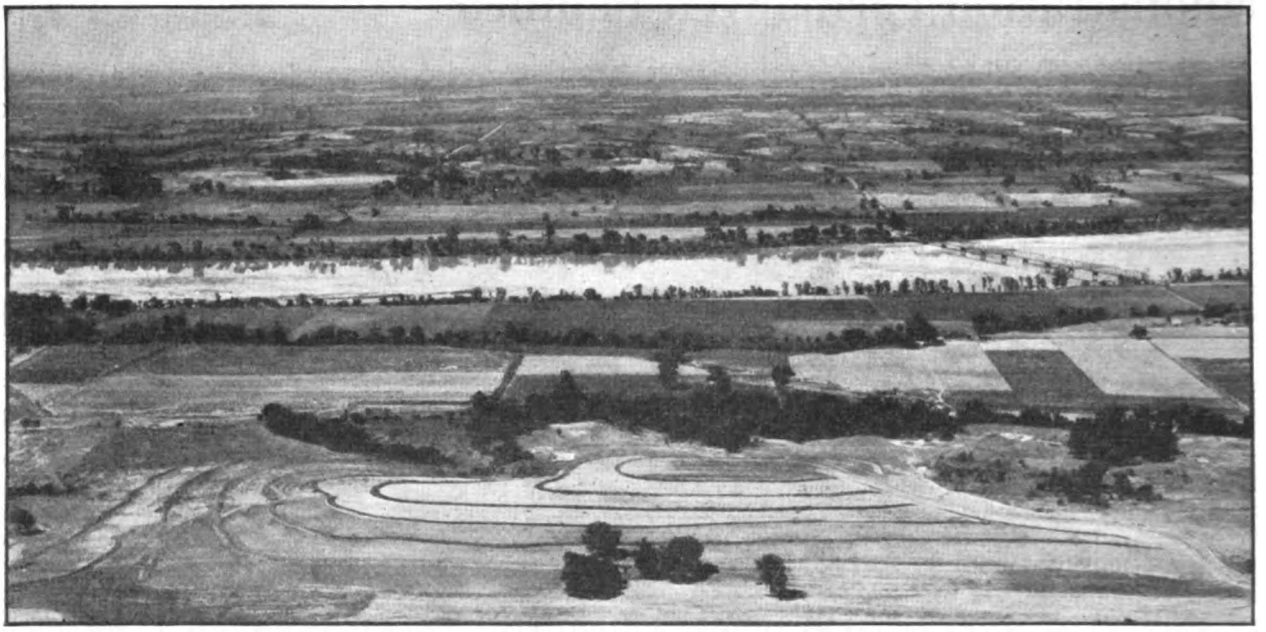
AS there are no opportunities in many parts of Alaska for boys to carry on strictly agricultural projects, they have turned to the baking project. Among the places where there are opportunities for men cooks in Alaska are the mining camps, the many boats, the fish-canning camps, and the restaurants. A large number of bachelors also do their own cooking. No doubt, all of these things contribute to the interest of the boys in food preparation.

In the Seward Baking Club there has been a 100 percent attendance this past year. On one occasion an 11-year-old member taking the second-year baking project made 12 loaves of nut bread for an American Legion affair, and the people in the town are still talking about how good they were.



# Farmer and Engineer Form New Partnership for Flood Control

**Old Man River is on the carpet. For the first time, a comprehensive plan is being outlined for an attack from different angles on the twin problems of flood control and keeping the soil at home. M. S. Eisenhower, new coordinator of land-use planning for the Department of Agriculture, tells how flood-control efforts are being coordinated and intensified.**

M. S. EISENHOWER
Coordinator of Land-Use Planning

### *Consolidation of Effort*

The Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936 brings together, for a coordinated attack on floods, the engineers of the War Department and workers of the Department of Agriculture. It is the first Federal legislation that recognizes in a truly comprehensive way the unity of watershed protection and downstream engineering.

The Army engineers have, for more than 50 years, been building levees, dams, and other structures on the major waterways. For nearly 75 years the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations have been conducting research, the result of which forms the scientific foundation of proper land use. During the last 30 years, the Congress has assigned to the Department more and more responsibility for the administration of soil-conservation and moisture-conservation programs that have a direct bearing on flood prevention and control.

Now the Congress has recognized the desirability of bringing together the work of the two departments.

The act assigns to the War Department the job on the rivers; to the Department of Agriculture it assigns the job on the small streams and on the land. Both departments are directed to make preliminary examinations and, where feasible, subsequent detailed surveys which serve as a basis for recommendations to Congress as to what work actually should be done.

Research and demonstrations have shown conclusively that forests and grass and conservation farming practices can retard the run-off from watersheds, check erosion of the soil, and diminish silting of streams, dams, and reservoirs.

### *Synchronized Program Essential*

The question is no longer whether the land phase of flood control is technically feasible. The real question is whether individuals, local units of governments, the States, and the Federal Government can synchronize their efforts in applying these facts in actual practice.

The Department of Agriculture is now beginning the work that the Omnibus Flood Control Act assigns to it. In cooperation with the War Department, it is starting the preliminary examinations of 222 watersheds designated in the act. If these examinations indicate that work on the watershed is technically feasible and economically justified, detailed surveys will be made to serve as a basis in preparing actual control plans. These plans in turn will be incorporated in reports to Congress which must, of course, authorize actual control work, watershed by watershed. Accordingly, three steps are involved in the Department's activity under the act before field operations can be started—the preliminary examination,

the detailed survey, and the submission of fairly specific recommendations to Congress.

### *Plight of Soil Long Recognized*

In many respects, the new flood-control program is merely a coordination of work long under way in the Department. The Department is now carrying on extensive conservation operations in cooperation with thousands of farmers. Demonstrations of soil and water conservation conducted by the Soil Conservation Service in 43 States have a direct bearing on flood control. The program of the Service looks forward to the time when the farmers themselves, organized in local groups and with technical guidance, can do a great deal of the necessary control work themselves. This will be made possible under Soil Conservation District Acts which have already been adopted by 22 States.

Legally constituted districts will facilitate cooperation between Federal, State, and local agencies in land treatment for flood control. They are permissive, authorizing farmers to organize soil-conservation districts which will have the power to cooperate in soil-conservation work. The districts are organized only after a favorable vote of those concerned, and land-use regulations may be adopted only by the landowners and occupiers themselves approving the regulations by referendum vote. Once approved, the regulations are binding on all the land in a district.

Other branches of the Department are engaged in work having an important bearing on flood control. The Forest Service carries on a closely related, Nation-wide program of better land utilization. It manages the national forest system which includes more than 170,000,000 acres in 32 States and 2 Territories. It cooperates with the States which have large forest areas under their administration, and with private timber owners and operators in fire prevention and related forest work.

Farmers have cooperated extensively in soil-conserving practices under the agricultural-adjustment program and subsequently under the soil-conservation and domestic-allotment program.

The Weather Bureau contributes necessary climatological information and manages the flood warning service.

Research of the Department plays its part. Programs must rest on the fundamentals of soil science and biology and upon the mapping of soil types and the determination of their nature and capabilities for crop production under different types of management.

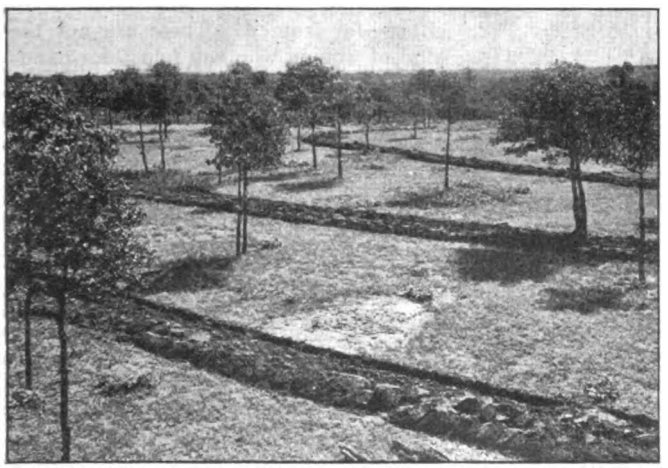
### *New Attack on Two Fronts*

Developments since the early months of 1936—the passage of the Omnibus Flood Control Act, the adoption by States of soil conservation district laws, the organization of flood control coordinating groups in Washington and in the field, and the establishment of a coordinating office covering the whole field of land-use planning—pave the way for a new, more effective attack. We are in a position to meet fully the complex causes of floods by considering and coordinating measures to cope with the problem from its origin where raindrops fall on field and forest.

Work on the land will not make the great engineering structures in major streams less necessary. Nor do the river structures solve the problem on the land. Both phases must be dealt with. On the land we know that the work will contribute five distinct things to flood control:

1. Save the soil for farming, grazing, and forestry.
2. Eliminate what would otherwise be recurring minor floods.
3. Reduce the volume and speed of run-off.
4. Greatly reduce the sedimentation of reservoirs.
5. Minimize the silting of stream channels.

**FARMERS AID ENGINEERS BY USING DEVICES TO HOLD THE RAIN**



**Contributions of the farmer in alleviating flood damage include contour furrows in wooded pastures (lower left), diversion ditches coupled with vegetation that holds the soil and conserves moisture (lower right), check dams to retard the flow of run-off water (upper right), and other structures on thousands of farms. These efforts go far in helping control floods at their sources.**

# Arkansas Farm Homemakers Take a Vacation

FRANCES L. STANLEY
Assistant Agricultural Editor

HERE is a strange state of affairs for a National Guard camp!

Life at Camp Pike is fairly upside down. Instead of the sound of feet marching in military precision, there is the rustle of feminine skirts, parading, of all things, in a style dress revue.

A sensible National Guard member would seek shelter elsewhere and satisfy his curiosity by reading the newspapers.

The newspapers could tell him plenty, for Camp Pike, about 10 miles out of Little Rock, Ark., early in August is the scene of a unique gathering. Here come 1,100 women from all corners of Arkansas, under strict instructions to bring along no husbands, and no babies! Farm homemakers they are, who come for a few days' rest, and to learn something new about their jobs as housewives, mothers, and partners in the all-important business of making a living and a home out of the soil.

Tried for the first time in the summer of 1933, the camp was merely an experiment, but now it is an established institution, long looked forward to and planned for by the farm women of the State.

Camp Pike is an ideal spot for such a gathering. Established during the World War as a State training camp and the home of the Arkansas National Guard, it is well equipped to handle even such an unmilitary group as these rural clubwomen. And, dedicated as it is to the defense of the fireside, it does not seem at all inappropriate or out of place to use it for a few days out of the year as a meeting place for women engaged in the tasks of homemaking.

The 2 days are full and busy ones. Meals at the camp are gay affairs—and why not? Food is plentiful, and what is even more important, it is prepared by Army cooks. No meals to get, no dishes to wash. This is a real vacation.

Then there are all the exhibits to see. The clothing exhibits would astound the city fashion-plate lady who still entertains the notion that her farm sister does not know how to keep herself in style. These farm women who bring the products of their sewing machines to be entered in the camp contest not only are up on the styles but know how to make their own clothes with a "custom-made" finish. Perhaps the dress contests that the home demonstration clubs have been carrying on in the State have had something to do with the attractiveness of the costumes in the exhibit. Anyway, the proof is there, and milady looks very "swank" indeed in her afternoon party dress and charmingly efficient in the pretty cotton house dress, all made either by hand or on the home sewing machine.

Not the least interesting in the clothing exhibit are the children's clothes, both new and those coming under the head of "thrift" or made-over garments. Anything from burlap sacks to the remains of dad's store suit go into the making of these gay little garments for play, school, and Sunday best.

A busy spot at the camp, and one that savors richly of the originality of the farm homemaker, is the home industries exhibit. First to provide their own homes with attractive furnishings, and then as a means of adding a little extra cash to the ever-yawning cavity in the family pocketbook, these Arkansas farm women have looked at the raw materials about them and found them good.

Down at Lloyd England Hall, where the main program goes on, is plenty of excitement. Speeches, debates, pep songs, in which Mrs. Farmer demonstrates that she can sing as well as she can call in the chickens, are the order of the day.

Recreation is an important item at Camp Pike.

But if the visitor gives all his attention to the speaker's platform, he would miss the greatest inspiration of this unusual assembly, that is, the farm women who fill the auditorium and who listen with eager attention to everything that is going on.

It is a difficult task to imprison the spirit of these 1,100 rural homemakers in a few printed words. Light-hearted as they are, there is an undercurrent of seriousness, a consciousness that much more is going on here than just a few days' relief from household tasks.

Life has been far from easy for the Arkansas farm housewife the past few years. Floods have threatened her home and made useless months of toil. Insects have eaten their way through an entire season's crops; and, heartbreakingly, day after day, she has searched the hot, blue sky for one sign of the rain that would save the fields withering and dying before her eyes, fields that to her mean clothes to wear and food in the pantry and a chance for better things next year—all this, to say nothing of depression, a man-made burden to add to Mother Nature's toll.

But these women at Camp Pike have an answer to all these discouragements, and it shines in their eyes and rings in their voices as they listen to the speeches and talk with their camp neighbors. Faith and courage! Not blind faith either—far from it! These are not the kind of women who will fold their hands and wait for something to happen. They are women who do things and make them happen!

And as they sit in that auditorium, they listen to a veritable parade of things that have been accomplished. It is a festival of achievement. County after county make their annual reports. "These things we have done, and these things we will do." Summing it all up is the State council president's report, and it would take a man of stone to sit through the reading of that report without thrilling at the courage, the unfailing purpose, of these Arkansas farm women who have seen a vision and striven toward it, undaunted by the specter of depression and dried-up fields.

# Making the Most of Pictures

## Variety In the Use of Stills Makes Teaching Effective

**"Flexibility and variety are basic", says Mr. Johnson, who advocates that good demonstrations be recorded in motion pictures, still pictures, both in color and in black and white, so that every possible visual use can be made of the material in the present and in the future. Next month he will tell of the use of motion pictures in Pennsylvania.**

GEORGE F. JOHNSON
Specialist in Visual Instruction,
Pennsylvania

D. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialist, uses pictures mounted in an album to aid in explaining poultry equipment.

THE products of photography have, perhaps, a more vital bearing on effectiveness in agricultural and home-economics extension teaching than in the classroom form of agricultural education. The reason for this is that farmers are most impressed by actually seeing what other farmers have done. Tours, demonstrations, and the various forms of visual instruction—lantern slides, film strips, and motion pictures—have necessarily become essential and popular methods of agricultural extension teaching.

Many aspects of visual instruction are relatively new. In fact, new or more effective ways to use pictures to enlighten rural groups are being reported frequently.

### *Use of Paper Prints*

With elaborate projection equipment available, we are sometimes inclined to neglect or overlook the simpler ways for using pictures. From the hundreds of photographs of extension work available in Pennsylvania numerous lantern slides and several film strips have been made, but more use has been made of the photographed subjects in the form of paper prints than in any other way. Several thousand of these prints have been made for members of the agricultural and home-economics extension staff who carry them in folders, mounted on cardboard or classified and placed in albums.

These pictures are used: (1) At small meetings where projection is impractical or impossible; (2) after a lantern slide talk to clear up points of discussion; and (3) on farm and home visits to show, for example, types of structures, inexpensive methods of ventilation, or ways of remodeling kitchens. This type of visual instruction is widely used by the home-economics staff. Several extension workers carry 50 or more illustrations constantly as visual-instruction aids.

Pictorial displays have been made very useful by several county extension associations in Pennsylvania. R. H. McDougall, Butler County, mounts pictures on cardboard, grouping them according to subject matter. These displays are always available for inspection in his office, are used at community-day programs, and are a center of interest at the annual extension meeting.

County Agent L. F. Rothrock made excellent use of photographs at the annual meeting of the Perry County Extension Association last January. He arranged pictures and bulletins on triple-weight white cardboards and strung them on wire between windows in the meeting hall. Rothrock reports the only mistake made was in not allowing more time for the people to study the pictures and the descriptive matter accompanying each.

Several extension workers who have used both paper prints and lantern slides of the same picture report that helpful discussions are frequently started when pictures are passed among the people at a meeting after the same pictures have been projected as lantern slides. Pictures in the hands of the people give more opportunity for individual thought than when following the extension worker's discussion of a lantern slide.

Tinted enlargements have been found very valuable by the agronomy specialists in extension teaching of soil erosion and its control. Soil-erosion subjects frequently lack sufficient contrast to make good black-and-white paper prints or lantern slides. By tinting paper enlargements, a more natural effect is obtained. In small meetings, the pictures are placed in proper sequence along one wall of the room, and the extension worker explains each picture, with the farmers gathered about. Some work is being done this year with natural color photographs of agronomy subjects for lantern-slide material.

### *Tips for Users of Lantern Slides*

The lantern slide has been more widely used than any other means of visual instruction in Pennsylvania by both the agricultural and the home-economics workers. Its adaptability, its ease of rearrangement, and its possibility of localization will, no doubt, make it valuable in extension work for years to come. Two rather common faults in the use of lantern slides are: (1) The temptation to project the pictures larger than necessary, thereby losing brightness and sharpness of detail, and (2) the inclination to use too many slides in one talk. For the average extension meeting of 30 to 100 people, it will be found that projecting the lantern slide on a good screen, 39 inches by 52 inches, will be sufficient for detailed study. Extension workers who are making the best use of lantern slides in Pennsylvania seldom use more than 20 slides for one talk. One of the poultry extension specialists had the unusual experience at a county-wide meeting last winter of having to show a set of slides twice to the same group in one day—the second showing by spontaneous and unanimous vote

of the audience. He attributed this response to the fact that he used only 14 well-selected slides, each having direct bearing upon a local problem.

The film strip is being used in Pennsylvania as an inexpensive means for making available pictures covering subjects of State-wide interest. A film strip of 50 pictures can be acquired for about the cost of five 5-inch by 7-inch paper prints. The film strip is also found useful as a means of showing a series of pictures having a natural sequence, such as the method of building a farm structure or the steps in marketing a farm product. Film strips of this type are made by direct photography in the field.

Another valuable use of pictures is to supplement the public information service of the county extension associations. J. W. Warner, county agent, Indiana County, uses cut film holders and is able to deliver exposed film and descriptive matter to his local newspaper the same day the exposures are made. The film is developed in the newspaper office, and the illustrated story is published in the daily newspaper within 48 hours. Unless pictures of extension events can be made available to the daily press within a few hours after the event is concluded, their news value is reduced greatly.

## Lone 4–H Club Members

Pima County, Ariz., has some lone club members, because the population is sparse in sections. These "lone scouts" in extension possess considerable perseverance. Mable Land, of Sahuarita, a "one-girl 4–H club", won first place in the county canning contest where she entered her products in competition with the adults. The fruits, vegetables, and meat in her exhibit were all produced on the ranch of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Land.

In the State canning contest, again in competition with adults, Mable placed tenth. Her jar of canned rabbit was chosen as one of the best single jars, and it was circulated round the State with the "big dozen" best jars which journeyed to the cities and towns of Arizona.

Lone club members of Pima County, along with older 4–H club girls and boys, have organized a 5–H leadership group. What the fifth H stands for is disclosed when new members are initiated; only the charter members have the key to the secret at present. These 5–H'ers will do some project work and will spend time on problems of leadership, learning to lead games, song services, discussion groups, community enterprises, and to do social-service work.

# Maine Holds Health Clinics

### Preschool Children Examined

MORE than 1,900 children of preschool age in rural Maine received thorough medical examinations last year at clinics conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with local doctors, nurses, health officers, and groups of local women. Mothers made changes in the diet of many of these children to correct nutritional defects.

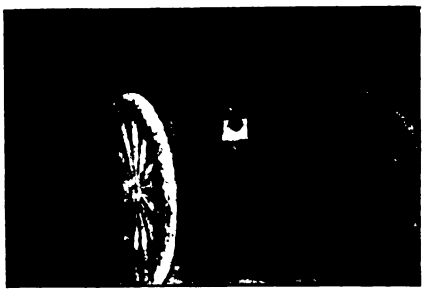
Leone M. Dakin, extension foods specialist, headed the project which she had inaugurated the previous year, and assisted the county home demonstration agents in organizing the clinics. The home demonstration agent invited the mothers to bring their children to the clinic; arranged for the services of a doctor and a nurse (usually the county health officer and the county nurse), and a dental hygienist whenever available, and discussed nutrition problems with the mothers individually.

A committee representing the local extension organization furnished the agent with a list of mothers of preschool children, engaged the meeting place which was heated and conveniently arranged, and many times provided transportation for mothers and children who had no means of conveyance. One of the committee acted as hostess and welcomed the mothers and placed them at their ease. Others prepared the children for examination and assisted the doctor and nurse, who made a written report on each child for the use of the mother. Finally, the home demonstration agent discussed with the mothers the possibility for tonsil operations, dental work, or other suggested corrections and advised with them concerning changes in the diet to overcome nutritional defects.

Last year, the home demonstration agents held 71 clinics; 1,204 mothers attended, and 1,926 children received examinations. As a result of conferences with the agents, 780 mothers decided to serve milk, 799 to serve vegetables, and 773 to serve fruits to their children in amounts recommended for an adequate diet.

Much follow-up work was done by local people after the clinics were held. In Cumberland County, the county nurse has checked every child, and all corrections that the doctors advised have been made. The Scarboro Civic League and the Pownal Red Cross have given financial assistance. In Houlton, doctors and dentists have held follow-up clinics and made corrections at reduced rates. In Steuben, 61 children have had the test for tuberculosis. Many other cases needing immediate attention have received care.

This season, the Maine Department of Health and Welfare is cooperating with the Extension Service in holding preschool clinics. Dr. Herbert R. Kobes, medical director of child hygiene, representing the Social Security Administration, is engaging the doctors, nurses, and dental hygienists. The Extension Service is responsible for all other arrangements. Already more than 120 preschool clinics have been scheduled.



## Agent Promotes Safety

Kit Smith, county agent of Saline County, Ark., is cooperating with the Benton-Bauxite Rotary Club in a campaign to reduce highway accidents through the distribution of tail-gate reflectors.

The "nite-lite" reflectors were purchased by the club and were distributed free to farmers who frequently use the main highways after dark. The device is 3 inches in diameter and contains three bull's-eye reflectors which may be seen a distance of 1,000 feet. It was officially recommended and accepted by the Arkansas State Highway Department.

Many serious accidents have occurred as the result of unlighted wagons on the highways, and Mr. Smith is working with the Rotary club in an effort to reduce traffic fatalities.

# Introducing Ellwood Douglass

## An Agent Who Has Handled the Job In One County for 20 Years

TWENTY years as county agent in one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in the United States is the record just hung up in Monmouth County, N. J., by Ellwood Douglass.

Nearly 300 of his farmers, local business men and associates in agricultural extension work honored Mr. Douglass at a testimonial dinner to celebrate the occasion at Freehold, the county seat. The affair was staged as a complete surprise. The guest of honor thought he was going to a routine meeting and had to be convinced that he had not mistakenly crashed the gates into the wrong dinner when he saw the big assemblage.

"It is the first thing that ever happened around his office that 'Doug' did not know about", was the comment of Mr. Douglass' assistant, Marvin Clark.

That capacity for knowing about everything that affects Monmouth County's agriculture and to "keep his finger on" every happening is, according to his associates, one of the reasons for the success of Mr. Douglass' long service as county agent.

Although the extension specialists and other field workers often joke about "stopping in at Doug's office to get a license to go around and see the farmers", they respect his wishes because they know that their visits and mail and phone contacts with him are more than a polite gesture. Mr. Douglass keeps himself posted on every operative's activities, because he is then able to prevent inefficient duplication of service as well as to give the benefits of his long acquaintance with Monmouth County farms and farmers.

Another interesting side light is the way Mr. Douglass has been typified as the "walking chamber of commerce of Monmouth agriculture." When he is beyond the borders of his own county, he sings the praises of its farms with so much fervor that the far-famed boosters of California or Florida would have to take a back seat. Other county agents in New Jersey, also praise-singers with good cause, often preface any comment about their own counties' agricultural excellence with "after the usual apologies to Mr. Douglass and his famous county, etc."

Monmouth's 2,762 farmers, with a total crop area of about 100,000 acres, have been earning from 7 to 13 million dollars a year for nearly 2 decades. For many years Monmouth ranked in the forefront of the top-ranking agricultural counties of the Nation and in 1 year led the Nation in income per acre. Fifteen thousand acres are devoted to Monmouth County potatoes, and there are 10,000 acres in fruit, 18,000 acres in vegetables, 20,000 acres in pasture, 22,000 acres in cereal grains, and 15,000 acres in hay. Cow population fluctuates with the fortunes of the potato market, the average being from 6,000 to 7,000 milkers.

Mr. Douglass was up in the branches of a south Jersey apple tree, showing a neighbor how to prune it, 25 years ago when he received the inspiration to become a county agent. The neighbor told him that he was "hiding his light under a bushel" if he didn't go into extension work. New Jersey's first county agent, John Hankinson, had just been named. On November 1, 1914, Mr. Douglass was appointed Atlantic County agent, the fifth in the State. In 1917, he took over the office in Monmouth County.

"We had no extension specialist in those days", Mr. Douglass reminisces, "so I had to become a lot of specialists all rolled up in one man. I studied over at Rutgers and carried the lessons I learned back to my farmers."

He also built up what is believed to be one of the most comprehensive extension libraries to be found in any county agent's office. Every bulletin, circular, report, book, newspaper, or magazine clipping, every printed or written word that had any possible connection with Monmouth County agriculture went into the library.

Mr. Douglass says he "tried to cover the complete field of extension work." Long ago, he started to improve the credit and debt conditions of his farmers by working closely with bankers as the farmers' representative. Both the farmers and the bankers are grateful for the service he rendered.

His guiding hand was in the founding of the big Newark Farmers' Market, and he helped to organize the Tri-County Auction Market at Hightstown and the North Shore Market at Bradley Beach.

"Really, I ought to have been the one to give the dinner to all these people, instead of their honoring me", Mr. Douglass said after the testimonial. "The men who have surrounded me all these years have been sufficiently farsighted to permit me to try out what I believed to be good, even if they did not agree with me. With the wonderful help of the extension specialists, research workers, and representatives of all agricultural agencies, and the willingness of the farmers to work with the county agent's office, many seemingly impossible things have been accomplished."

In the national field of extension work, Mr. Douglass is best known as a former president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, having served in 1934. He is now a member of the committee on land utilization and national program planning.

# North Carolina Ready for Electricity

THE coming of rural electrification to North Carolina brought a new problem to the Extension Service, that of teaching farm people the importance of safe and adequate wiring.

When the first rural power lines were constructed, most of the country families on these lines were eager to get their wiring done as cheaply as possible. They did not realize the danger and inconvenience of poor wiring.

The results were often a cruel disappointment. Many families that had made real sacrifices to pay for their wiring found that it was not adequate to light their homes and operate electrical appliances. Bulbs burned dimly, appliances were sluggish, and the wires heated up.

At a little extra cost they could have put in adequate wiring at first. But they could not afford the additional expense of taking out the old, inadequate wiring and replacing it with good wiring.

### *Rural Electrification Schools*

To help country people to avoid these mistakes, D. E. Jones, North Carolina State College rural electrification specialist, and Pauline Gordon, extension specialist in home management and house furnishings, arranged to hold rural electrification schools in communities where new rural power lines were being strung.

The county farm and home agents were asked to arrange for schools in their respective counties and to invite all interested farm people to attend. Invitations were also extended to electricians and representatives of power companies.

More than 200 schools have been held with an average attendance of 20 to 25 farm men and women and sometimes a crowd of 50 or more.

The main objective has been to give the people a better understanding of just what constitutes safe, adequate, and convenient wiring. Farm families were urged to draw diagrams of their homes and plan for all the lighting equipment and other appliances that they would want or need. Consideration was given the uses to which electricity would be put in each room.

Panels were used to illustrate how overloading can lower the efficiency of lights and equipment.

Wiring schools predominated during the first 8 or 10 months the schools were held, but now the extension specialists find more attention must be given to farm and household appliances.

Besides illustrating the proper placement of the right kind of lighting fixtures, the specialists also discuss the numerous uses to which electricity can be put in lightening the tasks of the farm family, making the home more livable, and decreasing the costs of doing certain types of work.

When possible, various appliances are displayed to show how they operate and what they do. Chief interest at present is centering on refrigerators, pumps, motors, washing machines, radios, hot plates, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, and feed grinders.

### *Farmer Cuts Grinding Cost*

In Orange County, a farmer found that he could grind his own feed with an electrically operated grinder at a cost of 60 cents to $1 a ton. He had been paying $4 a ton to have it ground in a nearby town. "Telling the people about such examples as this helps to arouse their interest in getting for themselves the advantages of electricity", Jones stated.

One farmer told Mr. Jones that if he had to give up electricity, he would quit farming.

Nearly all persons attending the schools have manifested a keen interest in better wiring and the use of appliances. Through newspaper publicity and by word of mouth the value of the schools is made known in virtually all rural communities where new lines have been or are being installed, and for a time Mr. Jones and Miss Gordon were almost swamped with requests to hold schools.

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## Oregon County Survey Discloses a Demand for Modern Plumbing

A rural sanitation project was started in Jackson County, Oreg., in January 1937. This project developed as the result of a study of various surveys which had previously been made in the county. An analysis was made of the surveys during the summer session of 1936 at Oregon State College, in a class for extension workers which was conducted by Mary Rokahr and Gladys Gallup of the Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

It was found that 52.4 percent of the county was publicly owned and that only 17 percent was in farms. The average farm consisted of 104.6 acres. (This county is rich in orchards—peach, pear, apricot, and nut.) The average value of the farms was $6,551, and it was found that most of them were operated by full owners—2,135 of the 2,901 farm operators being full owners.

Of the 1,315 homes surveyed for housing conditions, it was found that only 37 percent of the houses were less than 10 years old and that 8 percent were more than 50 years old. Upon questioning the families on what would be their first improvement, 47 percent of them expressed a desire for "water systems which would lead to sanitary facilities."

The surveys further disclosed that 844 of the 1,315 homes, or 64 percent, had unimproved outdoor toilets and that 52 percent needed bathrooms. However, 72 percent of these homes had electricity.

As a result of this analysis, eight district all-day meetings were held in Jackson County in January. These meetings were conducted by the home demonstration agent, agricultural agent, and specialist in agricultural engineering. An illustrated talk was given by the home demonstration agent on "The first improvement for your home." "Sanitation in the home" was discussed by the specialist in agricultural engineering. The county agent demonstrated and discussed "A water system that will serve you."

At the conclusion of the meeting, home demonstrators were enrolled. Fifteen homes were enrolled as demonstration homes for the installation of plain water systems, including equipment; 12 for hot and cold water systems; 10 for bathrooms; and 23 for septic tanks.

Demonstrations on installations were conducted by the specialist in agricultural engineering during June. As a long-time project in rural sanitation, it is planned to reach 47 percent of the farm homes which need water systems.

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FOLLOW-UP visits to the fields of approximately 3,000 cooperating Illinois farmers are now in progress as a step in the coordinated soil-improvement and erosion-control activities which the county agents are carrying out in 67 counties. The farms of these rural leaders are being developed as effective demonstration places for the future educational program in the soil-saving project. The first step in the work—soil-testing meetings and the spreading of limestone phosphate— is well under way throughout the State.

# Kansas Women Enjoy Book Reviews

"ADULTS are just children grown up", says W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist, Kansas State College Extension Service. "The interest evidenced by Kansas farm bureau women in my book-reviewing project is just one proof of that statement."

About 10 years ago Miss Martin began by telling selected stories and reviewing popular books at women's vacation camps. Now the book reviews and discussions have become one of the "looked forward to" portions of unit meetings in many Kansas counties.

The prize-winning booth on home furnishings at the 1935 Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, supplied the money for purchasing Sedgwick County's first farm bureau library. Mrs. Laura I. Winters, home demonstration agent of Sedgwick County, said: "The book reviews now being given by the unit leaders as part of the cultural program are adding much in value and enjoyment to the regular and necessary projects, such as foods and nutrition, home health and sanitation, home furnishings and clothings."

# Progress or Decline?

(*Continued from page 129*)

putting of rolling land into grass will be much more widely employed. More labor-saving machinery should come into use, and I should anticipate that our children in 1962 might be able to produce as much corn with 20 hours of labor as grandpa produced with 100 hours. I am anticipating also that unless there are great disasters of one sort or another, we should be able to change our methods of breeding and feeding hogs so as to produce 100 pounds of gain with 100 pounds less feed than is the case today. I know that it will be possible for the farmers of 1962 to produce the necessary pork for the people of the United States with about one-half as much labor and land as they use today. Similar advances can be made in the Cotton Belt. Seventy-five years ago it took more than 300 hours of labor to produce a bale of cotton. Today it takes about 200 hours, and I am confident that by the year 1962 it will be possible to produce a bale with not much more than 100 hours of labor.

### *Fight the Good Fight*

When you look into the future you realize that life is a continual battle, and that the outcome can never be certain. Year after year we shall have the most complex problems of adjustment to unusual weather, pests, diseases, as well as the impact of inventions and new methods. All of these forces will disregard national boundaries and State lines Further complications will arise as a result of the actions of highly nationalistic governments abroad.

Yes, agriculture is more than a local problem. It is more than a national problem, and it will require the positive cooperative efforts of us all to make the necessary adjustments in the years ahead. I hope that the Department of Agriculture's centennial celebration in the year 1962 will recognize, among other things, that we in 1937 had the foresight to recognize the magnitude of the problem and to act accordingly. Let us so act that our children will be proud of us. It is to them that we shall bequeath our soil, our farming methods, our economic understandings, and our social insights.

## New Projects for 4–H Club Members

New projects in woodcraft, weaving, tanning and leatherwork, and junior leadership are being made available to New Mexico 4–H club members, according to Emma Hawk, State club specialist of the New Mexico State College.

The woodcraft project is designed to teach boys the use of tools so that they may be able to make repairs around the farm and home, as well as to construct many useful articles. The project will enable boys who have found it impossible to carry agricultural projects to become members of 4–H clubs. It will also be an opportunity for boys who wish a project to fill in the time between fall and spring when not so much time is required in agricultural activities.

The weaving and tanning projects are planned to be used in communities where the home industries work is of importance. Weaving clubs have been organized in Taos, Rio Arriba, and Bernalillo Counties. In this project the club members, with the assistance of the handicraft specialist, build a loom and do a specified amount of weaving. Tanning clubs have been organized in Rio Arriba, Taos, and Hidalgo Counties. In Hidalgo County the club members are using a tanning solution made from canaigre, a native dock or bitter root. The roots of this plant, which somewhat resemble sweetpotatoes, are dried thoroughly. The stock solution made from the roots serves as a yellow dye for the leather, as well as for tanning. For the tanning, it is mixed with a salt alum solution. Belts, halters, bridles, vests, and other useful articles will be made from the finished leather.

SUMMER school students of home management at New York State College of Home Economics visited Broome County, N. Y., to learn how home demonstration clubwomen improve their homes.

Roger B. Corbett

B. W. Ellis

## Connecticut Changes Directors

Roger B. Corbett, who was recently appointed director of extension work in Connecticut with the additional title of "Coordinator of agriculture" will be responsible for all phases of agricultural work at the State College.

Director Corbett attended Cornell University where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1925. After serving as economist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station for 8 years he came to the United States Department of Agriculture in the dairy section of A. A. A. and later was transferred to the economics section of the Extension Service. On April 1, 1936, Dr. Corbett was appointed executive secretary of the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply. This is an organization set up by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the six New England States.

Dr. Corbett succeeds Benjamin Ward Ellis who for 14 years has headed the Extension Service which during that time has developed into an effective organization reaching every section of rural Connecticut. During Director Ellis' administration, the Extension Service has received the uninterrupted support of the General Assembly and of the farm people of the State.

Director Ellis' resignation has been contemplated for some time and is in line with a long-time program he has set for himself which includes a return to active farming and the scenes of his earlier life. He will be located at Marshfield, Mass., and will devote personal attention to his fruit farm and cranberry interests in that section.

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MORE than 1,000 farmers, ranchers, and their wives attended a barbecue and educational field day at Colorado's high altitude experimental station.

# History of Agricultural Research

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The posthumous issuance of the late Dr. A. C. True's History of Agricultural Experimentation and Research in the United States, appearing as Publication 251 in the Miscellaneous Series of the Department of Agriculture, rounds out a series of his three monographs on agricultural education, extension, and research.

This 328-page publication traces the growth of American institutions of agricultural research from 1607 to 1925. As in the preceding monographs, considerable space has been given to examples of the work of private individuals and organizations in laying the foundations for the establishment of public agencies for agricultural research.

Following a discussion of beginnings in the days of the colonies and early statehood, the differentiation of research work conducted directly by the Federal Government and that carried on by the State experiment stations and other agencies is brought out.

Sections are set up dealing in turn with the work of the Federal Government under the Patent Office and by the Department of Agriculture prior to 1889; the movement in the States toward the establishment of agricultural research institutions, 1840–75; State agricultural experiment stations without federal aid, 1875–88; agricultural experiments in States not having experiment stations, 1875–88; the Hatch Act and the stations thereunder, 1888–1905, and the movement for increased Federal aid culminating in the Adams Act, 1902–6; the Department from 1889 to 1897; development of research in agricultural production, 1897–1913, by the Department and the stations; the development of research in agricultural economics and sociology, 1913–21; agricultural experiment stations as affected by the Smith-Lever Extension Act and the World War, 1914–20; and agricultural research during the agricultural depression, 1921–25, by the Department and the stations. The history closes with the enactment of the Purnell Act of 1925.

The publication (paper-bound) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents.

## Hand-out on a "Hand-out"

(*Continued from page 134*)

it have been appearing week after week in the daily and weekly press of the State. The county agricultural agents, in addition to localizing subject-matter stories issued from the office of the extension editor, have carried on thorough information programs of their own. In fact, their stories, packed with local interest and news and appearing week after week, have been the backbone of the information program in Vermont.

And for the future? A continuation of the practice of integrating the information on the agricultural conservation program with the regular extension program. And—an endeavor in a field that is still practically uncultivated—a program of information on the broader aspects and objectives of the agricultural conservation program. This would consider, for example, the question, "Why should society, through government, help the farmer to conserve the land resources of the nation?"

As to the "hand-out" attitude? Let it be a challenge to our informational programs!

## Historical Film Strips

As the Division of Cooperative Extension has had requests for film strips of general educational interest for the use of the 4–H clubs, home demonstration clubs, and other rural organizations, two historical film strips have been prepared. 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 film strips are as follows:

Series 331. Rural Colonial and Early American Homes and Gardens.—The series shows some rural colonial and early American homes and country estates, and depicts various types of houses and gardens seldom seen from the highways. 63 frames, 65 cents.

Series 334. Historic Rural Homes.—This series shows some of the old rural homes in which have lived people eminent in history; old houses that show pleasing, simple designs in rural architecture; and farm homes which became noted through successful farm activities. 48 frames, 50 cents.



U. S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

## IN BRIEF • ▪ •

### Tenants Become Owners

More than 1,000 tenants bought farms from the Federal land banks in February, March, and April of this year, according to a statement by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

The sale of Federal land bank properties showed that 25 percent of the 4,467 farms sold by the banks in the 3 months were bought by tenants. The remainder were purchased by nontenants.

Tenants were most active as purchasers in the St. Paul district, covering Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Minnesota, where more than two-thirds of all farms sold by the bank during the period were bought by tenants.

• • •

### Terracing

As a result of an extension survey made in Taylor County, Tex., the county agent's office received applications from 176 landowners requesting that terrace lines be run on approximately 18,000 acres of land. All applicants signified their intentions of building the terraces. County Agent J. Knox Parr, Jr., has been assisted by the county commissioners, vocational agricultural instructors, and N. Y. A. personnel in putting over this vast terracing program.

• • •

### Cooperative Meat Curing

The curing of pork for home consumption without heavy losses had been an unsolved problem in Columbia County, Ark., until the fall of 1936, when a meat-curing plant was established through the efforts of farm bureau members. County Agent C. U. Robinson, in cooperation with the farm bureau, undertook a survey which resulted in 412 farmers pledging to place 1,200 hogs in a meat-curing plant.

• • •

### A Present Help

Recently the village of Lancaster in Erie County, N. Y., experienced a serious flood. In the emergency situation, the Erie County Home Bureau, under the leadership of Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Natalie Crowe and her assistant, Prudence Wright, approached the acting mayor and the head of the Red Cross and immediately launched a program of first-aid assistance and instruction to the families affected by the flood. A food kitchen was set up in Lancaster, and meals were served to more than 300 persons a day. In many of the homes the water had reached the ceilings on the first floors, and there was terrific damage to furniture and family possessions, in addition to the immediate need created for food and assistance. In most cases the poorest families in the section were affected. The home bureau and the Red Cross enlisted the aid of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts to meet the emergency. A school of instruction in how to reclaim and recondition flood-damaged furniture was at once set up by the home bureau, and information is being sent to people throughout the section.

• • •

### Fire Prevention

Rural fire prevention was a new activity in 4-H club work the past year in Poweshiek County, Iowa. The inspector of a local insurance company attended several club meetings and gave a talk illustrated with film strips on the causes of farm fires. Each club member was given a fire-prevention record book in which he was to make a report of the inspections made on his home farm. There were 41 inspections made in the county, and 60 fire hazards were removed.

• • •

### A Picture Project

South Carolina homemakers in 42 counties have been enjoying the study of "Pictures of lasting beauty." During the past year, 10 masterpieces, mostly by American painters, were studied. The artist and his nationality, something of his life, the composition and beauty of the painting, and where the painting now hangs were also studied. At the end of the club year a picture contest was held. In addition, several counties gave presentations of "Living pictures."

• • •

### Celebrating 2,000 "Man-Years" of Service

Illinois Extension Service this year celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the State's county agent system. During the quarter of a century since De Kalb and Kankakee Counties employed the first county agent in the State, Illinois agents have totaled more than 2,000 "man-years" of service. Today 101 of the 102 counties are organized for extension work and employ 97 county agents. Fifty-six counties are organized for home-economics extension work and are employing 50 home demonstration agents.

## AMONG OURSELVES

NEW MEXICO reports a number of changes. The former Sarah Emma Hawk, club specialist, is now Mrs. Emma H. Briscoe; Mrs. Helen D. Crandall, formerly county home demonstration agent, has been appointed State home demonstration agent; Arra B. Fite, formerly specialist, is now county agent leader; Herbert L. Hildwein, formerly county agent leader, is now assistant director; and William Hart Tolbert, formerly county agent at large, is now extention animal husbandman.

• • •

CAPTAIN TEAGUE S. FISHER, county agent in Washita County, Okla., was killed by lightning June 14 while at Fort Sill attending the regular officers' reserve training corps camp. Captain Fisher was first appointed county agent in Jackson County, Okla., in 1922. Twelve years ago he was transferred to Washita County. "In the death of Mr. Fisher, extension work has lost one of the good county agents", says Dan Diehl, district agent in Oklahoma.

• • •

HARWOOD HULL, JR., extension editor, Puerto Rico Extension Service, made a recent visit north to the mainland, studying extension work in New York and several other States, as well as attending the National 4-H Club Camp and conferring with Department officials. Both Miss Zimmerman of Hawaii and Mr. Hull told of extension work in their home islands over the National Radio Farm and Home Hour during their stay in Washington.

• • •

WILLIAM A. LLOYD, in charge of the western section, Division of Cooperative Extension, United States Department of Agriculture, has been designated to serve as technical adviser to the joint preparatory committee of American and Philippine experts, sailing from San Francisco for Manila July 24. Mr. Lloyd's services to the committee will relate chiefly to agricultural education and extension matters. He will have headquarters with the committee in Manila and will assist in studies extending throughout the archipelago. At the conclusion of the studies, he will return to the United States Department of Agriculture.


# As true today as eve

## —that it pays to know what to look for in clo

Here are nine charts that talk to thrifty wome were prepared by the Bureau of Home Econo have been placed on sale by the Superintende uments at 40 cents for the set.

Well illustrated in black and white, size 20 by 3 and printed on strong paper, they are well ad use by home demonstration agents and local l extension meetings.

### FOR THE WOMAN

1. Cloth Coats for Women.
2. Wash Dresses for Women.
3. Costume Slips.
4. Women's Hosiery.

### FOR THE CHILD

5. Rompers for Creeping Babies.
6. Little Girls' Dresses.
7. Little Boys' Suits.
8. Winter Playsuits.
9. Sunsuits.

### HOW TO ORDER

Place order with the Superintendent of Documents, Government Pr Washington, D. C. Ask for set of nine clothing selection charts. C in sets only—40 cents for the set. Cash, money order, or certifie accompany the order.






# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

OCTOBER 1937
VOLUME 8 - NUMBER 10

# 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*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW .

**Electricity** comes to the farm, problems and opportunities ice. New York submits an telling of well-coordinated p the group of 13,000 farm famil had electricity last year for t time.

**Grass and More Grass** is the song of an article by Willi Teutsch, assistant county agent in Oregon, who writes of C Agent McKennon's record in G County where 10,000 acres of c wheatgrass were planted wit aid of the A. A. A. program.

**Emergency** existed in Dor County, Md., when the c closed just before the bumpe crop was harvested. County McKnight describes the situati how farm organizations work a plan for marketing the crop.

**Broadcasting Comes** in for more tion. Winnie Belle Holden of land County, S. C., has written her experiences in putting on a home demonstration program commercial station. An acco the plan for using radio in Okla which the agents heartily mend, is also scheduled for publication.

## On the Calendar

National Home Demonstration Council hattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14–16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kans Mo., Oct. 16–23.

National Convention Future Farmers of A Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18–21.

International Beekeeping Congress, Was D. C., Oct. 25–27.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washingto Oct. 25–30.

Annual Meeting of American Poultry Asso New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29–Nov. 2.

National Grange Meeting, Harrisburg, P 10–18.

National Council of Parent Education, C Ill., Nov. 11–14.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Ass of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities ington, D. C., Nov. 14–17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Il 26–Dec. 4.

International Livestock Exposition, Chic Nov. 27–Dec. 4.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup.. Editor

# Find the Key Log

ERNEST E. SCHOLL

**Extension Director, Oklahoma**

In solving an agricultural problem, as in breaking a log jam, it may be necessary to go far downstream, find, and loosen a key log.

To illustrate, maintenance of soil fertility is necessary both to individual and to national prosperity. No one simple operation will maintain soil fertility, but one of the things needful in many parts of our State is to use legumes in rotations, thus covering the soil and providing a rich, nitrogenous green-manure crop. But in many parts of our State—and no doubt in others—legumes do not grow most richly without lime and phosphate applications. In many of these sections row farming is the common practice, and row-farming implements only are available, instead of the grain drills with fertilizer attachments which are needed.

• • •

Dealers do not keep such implements because farmers do not buy them; farmers do not buy them because dealers do not keep them and because they do not follow systems of farming which might utilize the crops in the culture of which a grain drill would be useful.

Where are the key logs here? Apparently extension workers must work with the implement manufacturer as well as wi h the farmers and must help to develop a system of farming in which row crops will be less prominent.

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This search for the key logs, perhaps far distant from the log we really want to see moved, is no different within the county than it is in a State-wide situation. A very familiar example that many a county agent has encountered is having to back away from a dairy-development program until he could develop a pasture and feed-production program. And that may, in the last analysis, lead him back to talking more about lime and phosphate for the soils than about dairy cows.

To think through to the key logs, to find ways to move them, to evaluate and coordinate the various lines of attack so that each may have its fair share of support in finances and personnel is a difficult task which can only be accomplished if full cooperation is found among all the workers of the Extension Service, the college and experiment station, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. In Oklahoma, fortunately, and in other States observed, such cooperation is present and is increasing in effectiveness.

• • •

It seems to me of even greater importance to keep clearly and steadily in mind why we are trying to move these key logs. The Extension Service is an educational agency, primarily, and education is concerned with people, not with things.

It is primarily the enrichment of the lives of people that we are seeking to bring about. Enrichment of land is important because, and only because, it enables people to be well fed, well clothed, well housed, comfortable, healthy, and happy in their secure homes.

• • •

Poor land will automatically take all those things away from the people, but rich land will not automatically give all those things to them. It is not enough to have a program for the land, setting forth just what should be done to it and with it. What we must have, it seems to me, is an understanding by the people of what they want to do with themselves, for themselves, by themselves, and how they can best use their land to bring to realization the picture of rural well-being we all have visioned.

That is why I like to have extension workers keep in mind why they want to move the key logs, as well as to be keen minded in finding and moving the key logs that hold us back.



15570—37

## Delaware County Health Program Shows What Can Be Done to

# Give the Child a Chance

**With the expansion of the national program for maternal and child welfare made possible by Social Security funds, Delaware extension forces and health department staff have worked hand in hand in getting over the idea of the importance of health and have urged the prevention of disease rather than the cure.**

DURING the past year, an intensive nutrition-health campaign has been carried on in Kent County in which the maternity and tuberculosis death rates have been the highest of the three Delaware counties. Half of the children of the county have been undernourished. The State nutritionist, employed jointly by extension and health department funds, the home demonstration agent, and the club members worked together to improve the health of farm families. A food and health chairman was chosen by each home demonstration club to help formulate the health program which included: (1) Getting the cooperation of as many agencies as possible; (2) sending letters to parents of pre-school and school children; (3) giving demonstrations on better breakfasts and lunches; and (4) holding garden-planning and canning meetings.

It was decided that there were two things to be done immediately. First, try to see that physical corrections were made in children who were examined at the summer round-ups of children entering school for the first time, and, second, to make parents realize the importance of right eating. So the first job that each club chairman undertook was to get from the nurse in her section a list of those children not having corrections made. The homes of these children were then visited to see why nothing had been done and to persuade the parents to attend to the defects at once if financially able. If financial aid was found necessary, then the chairman would try to get local clubs to help out with the situation. One club cooperating with the parent-teachers association started a small community fund for urgent health needs. The parent-teachers association and antituberculosis society helped to bring the nutrition-health program to the people.

Last fall the State departments of health and education cooperated in making what they called a breakfast study in Kent County. Dental hygienists obtained individual reports from 6,500 school children as they cleaned the children's teeth. The reports showed a decided lack of milk, eggs, cereals, dark breads, and fruits in the diet of the children.

To make parents realize the importance of right eating, the nutritionist and members of the State board of health held evening meetings at the schools in 20 different communities to discuss the matter of better breakfasts. Nearly 600 parents attended these meetings. Six of them were held at Negro schools. It is important to include the colored folk in the nutrition program because the high tuberculosis rate of the county was attributed to the many cases among Negroes.

Louise Whitcomb, Kent County home demonstration agent, reports that 30 trained local leaders gave demonstrations on better breakfasts to 364 women of the home demonstration groups last February. A special plea was made that those at the meeting relay this information to young mothers not attending any club.

**Louise R. Whitcomb, who for the last 7 years has directed home demonstration work in Kent County, Del., has developed the feeling of cooperation among farm women which made the nutrition-health campaign successful. Miss Whitcomb is a seasoned extension worker having served in both New Jersey and New Hampshire.**

When parents cannot be reached through meetings, then the club chairman tries to see that information is carried to them by some nearby club members who have attended the food demonstrations or health meetings. In one club this year every member contacted a young mother and gave her all information gained at meetings.

Pearl MacDonald, nutrition specialist, planned a series of letters which were sent to all parents of Kent County school children giving information about foods that children should have, particularly for breakfast and lunch.

Garden-planning and canning meetings were held in 29 different communities. Twelve of them were with colored groups. The total attendance at these meetings was 537 people. Six of these groups agreed to can extra vegetables to be used for the hot school lunch.

This effort may partly account for the good report from the 15 teachers at whose one-room schools scales were placed by the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society. In 3 months, one-third of the 316 pupils enrolled gained in weight. About the same number reported having better breakfasts and lunches through increased use of milk, eggs, and fruit. The teachers reported that this improvement in health was also reflected in better school work and behavior.

Miss Whitcomb attributes much of the success of the nutrition-health program to the intelligent cooperation of the food and health chairmen, concerning whom she stated: "They have had a busy year for they also helped with the summer round-up of pre-school children and the national cancer campaign. Through their efforts, and those of all who cooperated with them, improved health conditions should soon be realized in Kent County."

# Ideas for Home Builders

## Kansas Better-Homes Train Visits 36 Towns

NEARLY 67,000 rural Kansans acclaimed it as being "a place to get ideas." Ideas for home remodeling! Ideas for new house construction! Ideas to make rural life worth living, and to earmark Kansas rural homes as "homes that live."

They referred to the better-farm-homes train, operated cooperatively by the Kansas State College, the Santa Fe Railway, local farm bureaus, and other agencies. The exhibit cars, the speakers' platform, the Pullman, diner, and business car were furnished and the train was operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, represented by J. F. Jarrell, manager of the agricultural development department for that railway.

The exhibits and program personnel for the educational features carried aboard the train were furnished by the Kansas State College.

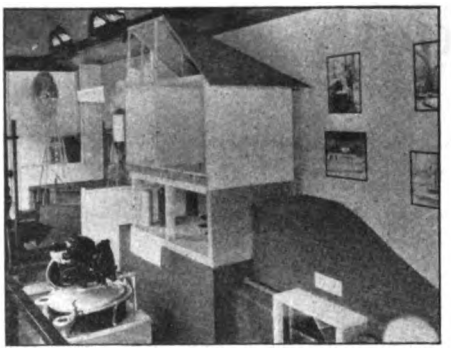
Touring Kansas over the network of the Santa Fe Railway, the train visited 36 towns during the 2-week period May 10 to 22. Each visit consumed from 3 to 4 hours and represented a morning, an afternoon, or an evening stop.

### *Train Carried Speakers and Exhibits*

It was a nine-car, all-steel train, carrying a picked crew of railway officials, headline speakers, and Kansas State College extension service and experiment station personnel. There were four exhibit cars, a program car, a conference car, a diner, a Pullman, and a business car.

As the visitors viewed the exhibit cars, more commonly known as "a complete farm home on wheels", they were impressed with the completeness and thoroughness of the exhibits shown. This home reflected the desires of Kansas people—simple but substantial; idealistic yet practical; not glamorous but beautiful—a living example of the hopes and the goals of Kansas citizens.

The visitors entering the first of the four exhibit cars viewed practical and economical farm power plants. These same power plants were used to light all the exhibits carried aboard the special. Rural electric service line facilities were also illustrated. The first car also depicted the work of 4-H club boys and girls in making life more inviting for rural youth. The exhibits stressed especially 4-H club model building and landscaping.



**Running water for the farm home was the theme of only one of the exhibits in the four cars of the Kansas Better-Homes Train. This model shows the use of wind, the gasoline engine, and electricity in providing power for the home water system.**

In car no. 2, there were model displays of modern farms, house plans, and model designs for new house construction.

### *Rural Homes Versus City Homes*

In the third exhibit car were seen water-supply systems, plumbing equipment, a sewage-disposal system, a shower, a modern bathroom, heating and air-conditioning appliances, and an exhibit on refrigeration, with special reference to food preservation.

Car no. 4 might well have been termed the first floor of a modern rural home. All exhibits were in life size. First, there was the washroom, then a completely equipped kitchen, and next the breakfast room. From the breakfast room, the visitors went into a completely furnished bedroom, then to the living room.

### *Home Builders Wanted Assistance*

What was the stimulus that caused this better-farm-homes train to be taken into all sections of the State and that would influence the building of rural homes in some 82 of the 105 Kansas counties? That question was asked Walter G. Ward, extension architect, who was designated by F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, and H. Umberger, director of the Kansas Extension Service, to supervise the preparation of exhibits and conduct the special tour. The purpose is best summed up in this quotation which Mr. Ward gave to the press at the beginning of the tour:

"The increase in the number of inquiries on home-building problems received by the Kansas State College led to the development of this better-farm-homes train. There are many indications of a more optimistic attitude on the part of farm families in Kansas, and they are now making plans for improving their homes."

### *Home Talent Program*

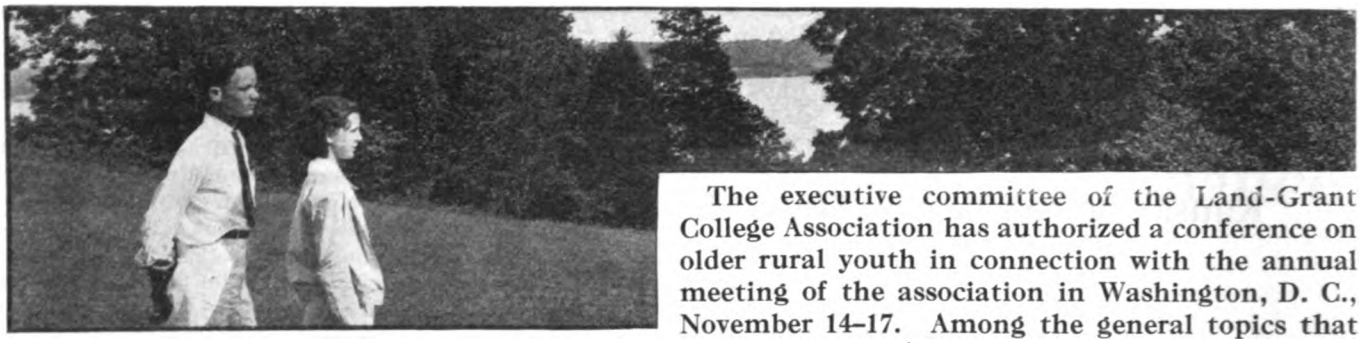
Unlike many other educational trains which have been run by Kansas State College and cooperating agencies, this train brought into the picture a home-talent better-homes program. At each stop, a 2-hour speaking and entertainment program was provided. Of this 2 hours, 30 minutes were provided by local talent. This local talent was made up of 4-H club demonstrations, farm bureau women's choruses, 4-H club bands, civic organization entertainment groups, and local speakers.

The program for the additional hour and a half was supplied by a headline speaker carried aboard the train and by short talks by each of the better homes specialists who were in charge of the various exhibits. There were nine of these specialists, each of whom gave a 3- or 4-minute talk at each stop.

### *Follow-up With Literature Planned*

Because visitors would have only a limited time to study the exhibits on the train, a plan was developed for making bulletins pertaining to farm-home problems easily obtainable. On a display board conveniently located at each stop, 32 bulletins were attached. A request card carrying the names of the bulletins was handed to visitors as they left the last of the exhibit cars. The card provided space for name and address and for checking the bulletins desired. A box was provided near the display board in which the cards could be dropped.

An average of 10 bulletins were requested per card, making a total distribution of approximately 25,000 bulletins pertaining to various farm-home problems.



The executive committee of the Land-Grant College Association has authorized a conference on older rural youth in connection with the annual meeting of the association in Washington, D. C., November 14–17. Among the general topics that **the committee has suggested for discussion is: What is being done in the States. The following sketches show some of the things being done to meet the needs of older young folks.**

CLEO FITZSIMMONS
**Specialist in Junior Club Work, Illinois**

# Illinois Youth Work Out Own Program

FIVE thousand four hundred young men and young women in Illinois are participating in extension programs, the nature of which has been largely determined by the young people. Of the 102 counties of the State, 74 are working on this relatively new phase of extension activity. Membership in county groups varies from 20 to 230 persons.

All these programs are being conducted under the general head of "Rural Youth", the young people themselves having chosen this name to distinguish their numerous county and local groups from others which are carrying on educational or recreational programs for young people in the State. Members of these groups are young men and young women from rural communities who are out of school, above 4–H club interest, and not engaged in business or homemaking for themselves. In all, there are an estimated 70 to 80 thousand such young people in Illinois.

In each of the counties where work has been started, committees made up of members of rural-youth groups are assuming major responsibility for developing and carrying out rural-youth programs, with guidance from extension agents and specialists.

Policies of the Extension Service were developed by a committee appointed by Director H. W. Mumford and composed of J. C. Spitler, State leader of farm advisers, chairman; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, State leader of home economics extension; R. R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the college; D. E. Lindstrom, extension specialist in rural sociology; Edna Gray, clothing extension specialist; the writer; and G. S. Randall, extension specialist in junior club work. These latter two are now in joint charge of the program throughout the State.

### *Gives Opportunity for Development*

The general objective of the rural-youth program is to provide for development of individuals through opportunity for group action and through success in dealing with the everyday problems of the group. Specifically, the objectives are: (1) To stimulate interest in the requirements for success in farming and homemaking; (2) to provide information concerning the requirements for success in farming and homemaking; (3) to help rural young people develop wholesome recreational activities for themselves and their communities; (4) to provide opportunity for discussion and practice of accepted social procedure; (5) to provide opportunity for rural young people to discuss and to practice methods of making personal adjustments to a group; and (6) to present material which will help in the development of a wholesome philosophy toward farm life.

In outlining these objectives State workers have considered interests and needs of members of the group, leadership available for carrying on a program, and the extent to which the average rural community is meeting interests and needs of the group through agencies already established.

Steady increase in the number of young people reached is only one of three indications that the objectives of the work are being achieved. A second evidence is the fact that in 1936 our records show that 1,147 young people took active part as leaders in the program. A third indication is that in 1937 larger percentages of the membership in all groups are assuming responsibility for helping to carry on the program which they plan.

Activities scheduled for this year include, among other things, a State camp. In the plans for this camp the rural-youth groups are cooperating with young people from the Illinois Church Council and from the State teachers' colleges. County conferences on program building, tours to places of interest in the State, and a 1-day State conference at the University of Illinois are also being arranged.

The local program is of greatest importance in the entire plan. It must be delivered so that it will allow the young people to succeed in doing the things they set out to do. In Illinois these programs have included: Folk dancing, athletic events, picnics, parties, tours, drama production, special phases of home

(*Continued on page 158*)

# Iowa's Rural Youth Institutes

Rural young people in Iowa have revived the farmers' institute of several decades ago. During the past winter approximately 250 older rural young people enrolled in 11 extension schools conducted in their own counties. In this way these young farm men and women

Pointers for young hosiery buyers.

who are out of school and too old for 4-H club work were given the opportunity to live at home and attend an extension course designed expressly for them. The enthusiastic response to these rural young people's schools has led to the expansion of the plans for similar courses during the coming winter. Earl N. Shultz, in charge of the rural young people's section, has set a goal of 15 to 20 county unit courses.

Up-to-date practices in farming and homemaking closely related to everyday farm and home living constituted the curriculum of these "package college courses." Courses in agriculture and home economics were discussed and demonstrated in a practical manner by Iowa State College extension workers, together with the agricultural and home demonstration agents of each county. Demonstrations and laboratory exercises as well as lectures were used to present the information on various subjects.

The young men were given help for future farming in such subjects as soil management, feeding and management of dairy cattle, machinery repairing, and hybrid-corn production. For the young women, home management, consumer buying, and family relationships made up the course of study. In joint meetings such topics as wildlife conservation, beekeeping, farm-record keeping, farm water systems, and recreational leadership were discussed.

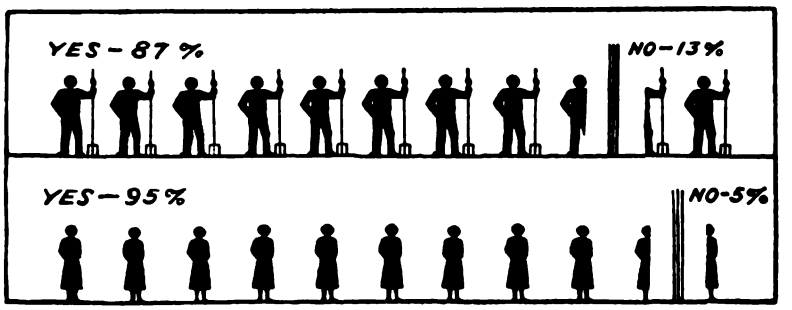
Each county had the choice of two types of school—1 full week of classes or a 6-week period of 1 day each week. Although only 3 of the 11 counties followed the 1-week curriculum plan, it was generally conceded to be the better of the two plans and will be followed in the 1938 courses.

Classes were conducted from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p. m., each period being for 1 or 2 hours' duration. The daily attendance averaged 21 persons. A typical school day's schedule lists 1-hour periods in such subjects as consumer buying, dairy-cattle management, home management, recreational leadership, wildlife conservation, and 2-hour classes in machinery repair for the boys and family relations for the girls.

Advance registration fees of 50 cents or $1 were charged to promote initiative and regular attendance. The money was used for general expenses, and any surplus was applied to the cost of a banquet which was the feature of one evening's entertainment. Publicity and a mimeographed folder explaining the extension school were provided the rural young people's committee in each county to help stimulate interest in the courses.

By careful arrangement of schedule and cooperation among four adjoining counties, extension specialists who conducted the courses made economical use of their time. They presented most of the information by the informal discussion method and they felt that this work was a profitable use of extension effort.

# Do Young People Want Their Own Organization?




NINE out of ten rural young people interviewed in six States scattered from coast to coast registered a decided interest in joining some type of organization for young men and women. Nearly 2,000 unmarried young people between the ages of 16 and 25 years were contacted by extension surveys made in typical rural areas of Connecticut, Maryland, Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, and Iowa. The studies include practically every young person in the areas covered. Half of the young men and women were in school, and half were out of school. Some of them were interviewed at schools, others at their places of work, and still others in their homes and on the farms.

The studies were made to ascertain interests of rural youth so as to formulate an extension program suitable to the "in-between" group, the young men and young women who have outgrown 4-H interests and have not yet crystallized an inclination to enter adult extension work.

Regardless of their geographic locations or former club affiliations, more than 90 percent of the young men and young women questioned wished to join a young

people's organization. The approval of rural youth interviewed on this point was almost unanimous, with 87 percent of the young men and 95 percent of the young women registering "yes."

Typical of the rural youth conception of their community needs were the replies of some of the Maryland young people to the question, "What does your community need most?" Characteristic replies were: "The community needs more social life for young folks"; "Community needs more clubs for boys and girls"; "We want respectable dances fit for young people to attend"; "We want an organization for young people in the community. This place is lonesome."

Not only were these young people interested in joining an organization, but they had definite ideas as to the general make-up of the organization. A summary of the questionnaire-interviews of 1,134 young people in Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, and Iowa who wished to join an organization shows that 87 percent preferred a group which includes both young men and young women rather than a group that includes only one sex.

Concerning the size of this group, 46 percent favored a medium-sized unit of 26 to 50 members; 43 percent were partial to a smaller group of 25 members or less; and 11 percent preferred a larger group of more than 50 members.

Concerning the frequency of meetings, 42 percent wanted the meetings to occur once a month; 40 percent desired meetings to be held every second week; and 18 percent preferred meetings as often as once a week.

As a suitable meeting place, 80 percent preferred the community or high school center rather than the county seat. Most of the 20 percent who preferred the county seat as a meeting place attended school there or lived nearby.

Rural young people interviewed preferred a broad program of varying activities. Interests which had a general appeal among all groups were athletics, social activities, music, and personality development. Agriculture, however, was the topic of greatest interest among the young men out of school, and homemaking was the topic of greatest interest to young women both in school and out of school.

Inasmuch as many of the young men, particularly those out of school, will become farmers, and as most of the young women will become homemakers, the studies indicate that agriculture and homemaking should have an important place in the extension program for this older-youth group. However, the studies also show that the program should be broad enough to be of interest to the considerable number of young men and young women who will follow other occupations and to satisfy the desire on the part of all young people for wholesome educational, social, and recreational activities.

*The report of the study of the situations, problems, and interests of unmarried rural young people in five Maryland counties, Extension Service Circular No. 269, is now available for distribution by the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. This survey was made in 1936 by T. B. Manny, rural sociology specialist of the University of Maryland, and Barnard D. Joy, associate agriculturist, extension studies and teaching of the Federal Extension Service.*

# Explaining the A. A. A. Program

## Making the Most of A. A. A. Proves Mutually Advantageous

REPRESENTATIVES of the Wisconsin Extension Service and members of the Wisconsin Agricultural Conservation Committee cooperated in explaining to county committeemen the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The committeemen and county agents assembled at nine central points in the State and relayed the information to their respective communities.

Later seven sectional meetings were held throughout the State for members of the Extension Service for the purpose of emphasizing how the 1937 agricultural conservation program and the extension practices that have been advocated throughout the years dovetailed. It was pointed out at these district meetings that practically all the activities carried on by the county agents related in some way to the 1937 conservation program. It was also pointed out that the financial assistance available provided a better opportunity to adopt long-time farming practices. From these meetings county agents derived material for use at later local meetings in their own counties.

The procedure at Richland Center was quite typical of all the meetings. County agents from 10 counties were present. Twenty persons took part in the morning program and 18 in the afternoon.

Warren W. Clark, associate director of extension, opened the meeting and outlined the broad policies of the Extension Service as related to the agricultural conservation program. Then the State extension forester led the discussion of the forestry problem. He believes that the principal forestry possibilities for the State depend upon a better care of farm woodlands, particularly the limitation of grazing.

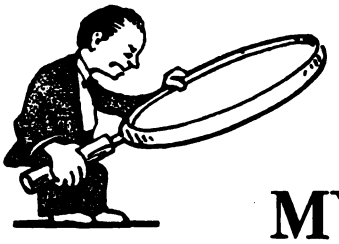
The extension agronomist discussed some of the current crop problems. He explained how bluegrass pastures might be renovated and grubs controlled through seeding legume and grass mixtures and how the use of legumes would increase the supply of feed as a substitute for small grains. He emphasized that if slopes in rough lands were too steep for a disk or spring-tooth harrow, they were too steep for grazing purposes. The county agents showed keen interest in the pasture problem.

The extension animal husbandman explained some of the advantages of the program from the livestock angle. He suggested that the use of more meadows and pastures might prove economical for Wisconsin dairymen and explained how low costs might bring a return of more summer dairying. He also suggested how such acreages might be used to advantage in promoting side lines, such as the production of dairy heifers for sale, feeder steers for summer feeding, pasturing hogs for the fall market, raising feeder pigs, and grazing a flock of sheep.

The farm management specialist explained how the development of a number of side lines to dairying was usually the safest and most economical practice. He stated that successful farmers planned either to increase their income or reduce their expenses, and it has paid smaller farms to have some rotation pasture. He believes that farmers will get more income by using more soil-conserving crops.

## Cactus for Feed

About $5,000 worth of hay has been supplemented by prickly-pear cactus in Garfield and Petroleum Counties, Mont., during the past year. County Agent O. A. Lammers sent out a circular letter to all sheep and cattle operators explaining the experiences of ranchers who had prepared the cactus for feed by singeing the spines out in the fields with a large blow torch. More than 30 operators have obtained torches for removing spines from cactus, and they report that the stock relish this improvised feed and fare well with an additional protein supplement.



"We plan to conduct our county agent work in a way that will encourage the self-help idea among farmers."

# MY JOB

## AS I SEE IT

C. A. MAHAN

State Agent of County Agent Work, Kentucky Extension Service

A FARMER once said that dreams were worth more than realities and cited as an illustration a stranger who on approaching a farm home would see a broken fence, a gate off the hinges, and a house in need of paint; but the farmer himself could see in the making a nice new fence, a swinging gate, and a freshly painted house. So my picture of the State leader's job in Kentucky may be quite different from present-day results, and the job may never be accomplished as dreamed.

### *Work Through Community Groups*

We plan in Kentucky to conduct our county agent work in a way that will encourage the self-help idea among farmers, and we believe that the most worth-while programs are built and executed by community groups. One of the big functions of my job, as I see it, is to develop sane, safe, local leaders whom their fellowmen can trust to think problems through, see both sides of a question, and give wise counsel and leadership.

It is the duty of my office to see that this ideal is carried by the assistant State agents to the county agents and through them to communities. County agents must pull together. This requires constant attention, for the county agent meets many problems each day that seem to demand his immediate attention and assistance, but which, under careful scrutiny, may prove to be outside the province of the county agent.

### *Work for United Effort*

The strength of the extension organization, and its ability to handle emergency situations, as well as to make progress in its educational program, lies in its unity. All activities clear for approval through its directing head in each State, the extension director. This principle must be maintained, whether activities originate within the counties, the State, or in Washington, for only by

such procedure can the full force of the efforts of the entire State and county staffs be concentrated and the loss of effectiveness through diffusion of effort be avoided.

Again, these are dreams, and efforts leading in that direction have not been wholly successful. County agents have been recognized as efficient, and many groups or individuals want to present their projects or to have them presented under the leadership of the county agent and his organization. For example, we have had a group of county agents meeting with a Government official, laying out a project of work involving the county agents, and arranging meetings before contacting the director. On one occasion an assistant county agent called a group conference of nearby agents to meet a specialist before receiving the director's approval. On another occasion several club projects were offered by a county agent before they had been approved.

There are sometimes other agencies, and sometimes other departments of the State or Federal Government that may initiate in a group of counties, through farm organizations or other groups, some activity which they know will eventually require the assistance of the county agent. Knowing this to be the case, that agency should be prompted by courtesy, if not by good judgment, to discuss the matter first with the director of extension.

### *Keep Activities Correlated*

It is my job, as I see it, to keep all these varied and sundry interests clearing through the director's office before they are allowed to use much of a county agent's time, or use his name and organization, and, after they have been so cleared, to assist county agents to carry forward these activities in the most effective manner.

Only as this aim succeeds, will county agents become a closely organized, smooth-working, efficient organization that will carry out to the highest degree the dreams of the sponsors of the Smith-Lever Act as expressed in their words "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics * * * through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise * * *."

## Tri-County Field Day

Approximately 1,500 farmers attended a field day on a farm in Vermillion County, Ind., and heard the story of alfalfa from the time of plowing and liming of the soil to the storing of hay and the cutting of alfalfa feed and meal. It was a joint demonstration day with Vermilion County, Ill., and Fountain and Vermillion Counties, Ind., cooperating. The Danville (Ill.) Commercial News sponsored the field day and obtained financial assistance and broadcasting equipment from businessmen of the community and farm machinery from implement firms.

The day's activities were so organized that almost everyone in the community took part. Local farmers policed the entrance to the field and had charge of parking the cars. By means of a loudspeaker the farmers were called together and told of the various phases of the demonstration. The owner of the farm gave the history of the cropping of his field to be seeded to alfalfa.

# Farm Unity Can—an

**HENRY A. WALLACE**
**Secretary of Agriculture**

MODERN agriculture has brought with it problems common to every part of this country. From time to time you find yourselves vexed by various difficulties. You worry about feed prices in periods of drought and surplus; you worry about the stability of your markets; you worry about income; and you worry about diseases and dangers which only scientific research and experimentation can solve.

A FAIR SHARE of the national income for farmers benefits all

MANAGED PRODUCTION helps to maintain stable farm price levels and supplies

URITY of farm tenure is important to happy, prosperous life

**Now a great many of your problems are common to all farmers throughout the** United States, so now is the time to talk about farm solidarity. Previous to the World War there was no such thing. The farmers were split in a hundred ways amongst themselves. After the World War, when the farmers were in despair as a result of unfairly low prices, they were taunted again and again as to their inability to agree on a program.

### *Unity Was Hard Won*

The cotton and tobacco farmers of the South had long been separated from their wheat and corn brothers of the North, but they were all seriously affected by the loss in foreign purchasing power growing out of the World War. By July of 1924 cotton farmers were attending meetings with corn and wheat farmers to work out a plan to meet the problems in the export farm crops. Slowly but surely unity of purpose was forged between corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco farmers. That unity was expressed in 1927 and 1928 when Congress twice passed the McNary-Haugen bill. But not until 1933 was recognition given to a unified agriculture.

Beginning in 1930, dairying, fruits, and vegetables followed the export crops in getting into trouble. And so when President Roosevelt signed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 he signed an act designed to help dairy, fruit, and vegetable farmers as well as farmers with crops on the export market.

The unity of agriculture was even more completely recognized in the Soil Conservation Act of 1936, which enabled Atlantic-coast farmers and western stockmen to benefit much more than previously from Federal farm programs.

It is worth while from time to time to outline the principles for which all farmers can unite in battling, whether they are tenants or owner-operators, whether they live in the East or in the West. These unifying principles for which we should all continuously battle should serve not only the welfare of farmers but the welfare of the entire Nation. It is time lost to try to get for farmers that which is not for the long-time welfare of the Nation. Now I want to enumerate what seems to me to be the fundamental unifying principles of agriculture, and I want to describe each one briefly as I go along.

### *Seven Unifying Principles*

First, farmers should have a share in the national income which will give the average farmer as much purchasing power relative to the average nonfarmer as was the case during the 50 years before the war. Briefly, this is called a fair share in the national income.

The whole Nation suffered when the cash income of our farmers in 1932 was only a little more than 4 billion dollars, and the whole Nation benefited when this income was nearly doubled in 1936. In the long run there can be no prosperity in a State or in the Nation that does not include farm prosperity.

Second, the welfare of all farmers, and of city people as well, demands that the wide fluctuations in supply and price of the major crops be evened out so far as possible by the use of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance.

Agriculture has a responsibility to the Nation in maintaining an adequate supply of food and fiber. Alternating years

CONSERVATION of the soil prote

# ust—Grow Stronger

**The Secretary presents seven cardinal points around which farmers can rally in a firm partnership for the benefit of themselves and their city neighbors**

**of glut and of scarcity are hard on consumers just as they are hard on farmers.** A stable, evenly balanced, and steady-flowing supply of farm products is best for all concerned.

The maintenance of agricultural abundance involves the storage of reserves in years of surplus in order to assure the adequacy of future supply. Commodity loans and crop insurance are practical mechanisms toward establishing these ends. The ever-normal granary applied to corn, for example, will do much to eliminate the wide fluctuation in supply and price of dairy products.

But it is not impossible that on occasion the national granary will overflow, and production adjustment along with marketing quotas may be necessary in order to maintain the stable price levels which mean stable farm pocketbooks.

I am convinced that this country has the means and the ability to plan and manage production so that the fat years even off the lean.

Third, the people who live on the land must have security of tenure. They must either own their land or be able to rent safely on a long-time basis as soon as they have demonstrated their farming ability and commercial morality. Farm owners of good character must be able to borrow at reasonable rates of interest. Almost half the farmers in the United States now work someone else's land, and the time has come when any thoughtful agricultural policy ought to include positive steps toward providing security of tenure for our rural dispossessed.

A start has been made in the farm tenancy act recently passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President. But it is only a start. As a nation, we cannot look forward to the future with a feeling of real security until there is real security of tenure on the farm.

Fourth, the soil must be conserved for the sake of future farmers and future city people. We don't want ghost farms and ghost towns.

The pioneers were not concerned with conservation, because the land seemed limitless. To them, the important task was to settle and develop a new country. The exploitative corporations that followed the pioneers have not been concerned with conservation. To them, natural resources have meant great profits. But now we have reached the jumping-off place where we can see very clearly how forests have been cut over, how range land has been overgrazed, and how cropland has been depleted of its fertility.

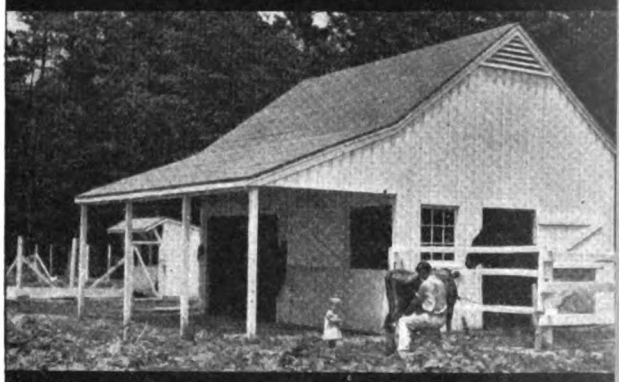
Over the entire country, the Triple-A program has helped to make it possible for farmers to afford the adoption of soil-conserving practices.

At the same time, the establishment through State action of soil conservation districts according to watersheds helps to coordinate what is done. A conservation program is a long-time effort. I am sure that farmers, now that they are becoming aroused, will want to stick by the job of saving their soil.

Fifth, farmers through sound cooperatives must come into control of those marketing, processing, purchasing, and service functions for which they are capable of displaying superior business efficiency. These co-ops should be built from the ground up, and government help should consist chiefly of seeing that the rules of the game are fair and that credit is available on a sound basis. This is part of the problem of stable markets. Improvement of quality and cooperative marketing have gone a long way toward solving many of the producer's difficulties and should go even farther in the future.

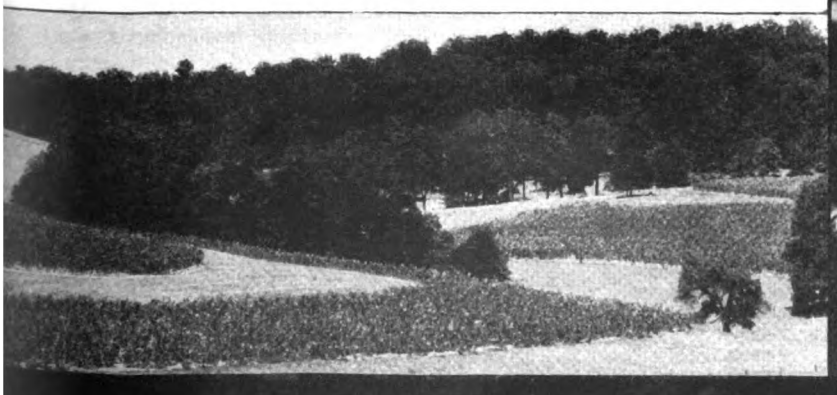
(*Continued on page 157*)

SOUND COOPERATIVES aid farm business efficiency

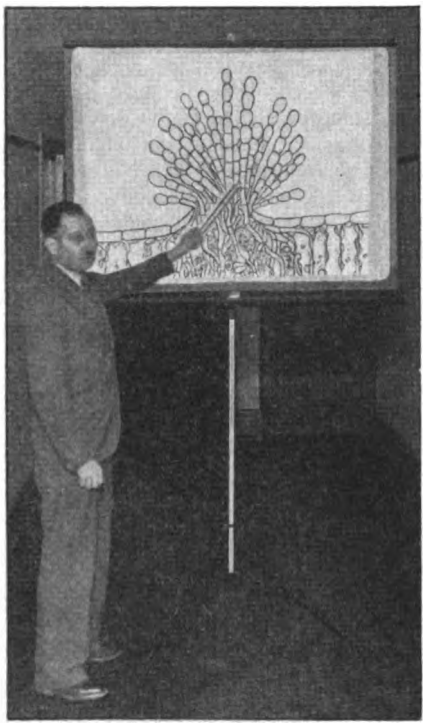


FEDERAL AIDS to rural income should favor family-sized farms

RESEARCH is vital in improvement of farm efficiency



of farmer and city consumer



R. S. Kirby, extension specialist in pathology, one of the first to make his own movies. He finds them very effective and especially recommends the natural-color films.

# Making the Most of Movies

GEORGE F. JOHNSON

Specialist in Visual Instruction

Pennsylvania

**What equipment to buy and how to use movies to the best advantage are the questions most often asked about this modern method of telling the extension story. The results of experience in Pennsylvania where movies have been used extensively give some answers. Last month Mr. Johnson discussed the many ways of using still pictures in teaching.**

THE motion picture is becoming valuable as a means of visual instruction in extension work in Pennsylvania. Equipment for projecting 16-millimeter silent films is now available in 25 counties, and other counties are adding projectors as fast as budgets will permit. Experience to date has been largely with the silent film. The reasons are: (1) "Talkie" equipment is expensive and rather bulky; (2) silent films can be more readily and inexpensively changed from season to season and from year to year; and (3) silent pictures can be localized by an extension worker who is familiar with the films by appropriate comments during projection. This last point is very important. It requires skill to talk effectively during motion-picture projection, but, once accomplished, it is a real asset in making the best use of silent films.

The appeal of a motion picture, according to experience and observation here, seems to depend not so much upon whether it is a talkie or a silent picture but upon the following three qualities: (1) Sharpness, variety, and appropriateness of the pictures shown; (2) extent of localization, either of the pictures themselves or the comments made during projection; and (3) amount of good natural-color film included.

Motion-picture filming in Pennsylvania is done on negative film so that several satisfactory duplicates can be made. This is advantageous because a scene taken for a dairy film may be very useful in a 4–H club reel; or an extension demonstration on some phase of fruit growing can be used in a fruit-growing film or in a more general film on extension work, and still another duplicate can be made at small expense for the county. Several county extension associations in Pennsylvania are planning county films featuring interesting local phases of agriculture for use at meetings of businessmen's clubs and granges as well as for extension programs.

The value of having flexible visual material, including lantern slides, film strips, and motion-picture films which can be adjusted to fit the particular type of audience assembled, is stressed by R. S. Kirby, extension specialist in pathology. One group will require considerable stress on the elemental phases of plant and fungus growth, whereas another may demand greater emphasis upon methods of disease control. In a great many pathology meetings, 15 to 20 lantern slides are used with a 30- to 35-minute talk on the nature and control of plant diseases. This is followed with a reel of motion pictures to demonstrate the methods discussed in the lantern-slide talk. Kirby has found motion pictures especially valuable in two ways: (1) They bring summer demonstrations and methods to growers in winter; and (2) they make possible the showing of many types of equipment not possible to assemble at one demonstration. Furthermore, color film records exact color characteristics of diseased plants for showing to growers any time during the year. Color film is also found very satisfactory in extension teaching of entomological subjects.

The motion picture is found very effective in all phases of dairy and livestock extension work. R. R. Welch, dairy extension specialist, has assisted in the preparation of three local reels on cooperative bull association work. He reports motion pictures much more effective than lantern slides in showing the advantage of cooperative ownership and use of bulls in dairy herd improvement. J. C. Nageotte, dairy extension specialist, uses two reels on 4–H dairy club work, which are found especially valuable in giving 4–H calf club members a thorough understanding of the problems and accomplishments of dairy clubs. W. B. Connell, livestock extension specialist, uses three reels on sheep management and cooperative marketing of wool and lambs, localizing each by appropriate comments during projection. The 4–H club staff also uses several reels of motion pictures to good advantage.

(*Continued on page 158*)

# North Dakota Vitalizes Radio Programs

T. W. GILDERSLEEVE

Extension Editor, North Dakota

THE satisfactory results that we have been getting in our radio work are due to a number of things. In the first place, when we started out to make better use of our radio opportunities, the necessity of having a man on the job who would study radio techniques and spend all his time working out programs and producing them was recognized. A former county agent, H. Earl Hodgson, was engaged for the job, and the results have amply justified his salary.

Like most other States, North Dakota has no State-owned radio facilities for the broadcasting of Extension Service educational material. Our time on the air is available only through the courtesy and cooperation of commercial station managers.

That means, in the first place, that such time is extremely limited, and it puts it up to the extension publicity department to make the best possible use of the time allotted.

In making the most efficient use of the time allotted us, we have found electrical transcriptions most helpful—by their use we have control of these programs almost as completely as when broadcast directly from the college.

In outlining our results with electrical transcriptions, perhaps it will be best to describe the set-up here in regard to radio stations.

As mentioned, the North Dakota Agricultural College has no radio station. North Dakota has a total of eight stations located at strategic positions in the State. There are two dominant stations in the State, one at Fargo where the college is located and the other at Bismarck—about the center of the State. Each of these stations gives the Extension Service a 15-minute period six days per week.

In order for us to get State-wide reception on these programs it is necessary to make full use of station KFYR at Bismarck as well as of WDAY, Fargo. With WDAY the problem is easy, for the material can be presented directly by the college from that station. But for KFYR it is another story. For several years programs for KFYR were prepared in mimeographed form to be presented by a member of the station's staff. As so frequently happens, not much attention was given to this mimeographed material. Our extension broadcasts from KFYR were allotted poor time on the air; the broadcasts were dull and not always presented well. In general they certainly could be classified as "sick and ailing."

### *Transcribed Programs*

Electrical transcribing equipment had been considered for some time, but it was not until last July that this equipment was procured and installed.

On the basis of comparative studies made on various transcribing outfits by the University of Wisconsin, we selected the equipment. Included in the necessary apparatus were recorder, amplifiers, microphone equipment and playback equipment, and reproducer equipment.

Installation of this equipment, including the fitting up of a studio room, resulted in the investment of approximately $1,000.

This transcribing process involves the use of special acetate disks which make it possible to play the record back just as soon as it is completed. Under the commercial system of recording on wax disks, an extended curing period is required, and the cost per record is excessive. This acetate process is quick and turns out a product which few listeners are able to distinguish over the air from a direct broadcast. Two 15-minute broadcasts can be transcribed on each disk at a cost per disk of about $2.08. This includes transcribing-needle depreciation.

Transcribed 15-minute broadcasts are now being provided to Station KFYR 6 days a week.

Do the stations like these transcribed programs? Best answer to that question is the favorable position these transcriptions are getting on the daily schedule of KFYR and the fact that several of the smaller radio stations of the State have also requested transcriptions.

### *Programs Localized*

They have given the college an opportunity to localize programs being presented over distant stations. While we are not yet furnishing any of the smaller stations regularly with recordings, we are furnishing them with localized transcriptions at increasingly frequent intervals. For these smaller stations, we are developing specially planned mimeographed programs in which we are offering variety in subject matter and suggesting musical interludes.

As frequently as possible, we hope to furnish transcriptions to replace some of these mimeographed broadcasts—the transcriptions to feature subjects applying particularly to the territory served by the station. We have already tried this, and it works splendidly. The stations are pleased to get such transcriptions.

Another development made possible by transcriptions is the use of these recordings by a number of Smith-Hughes schools. When we are through with the records, they are furnished to the Smith-Hughes instructors who build their lesson plans around them.

County extension agents located where radio station facilities are available usually present one or two programs a week in addition to the programs prepared and supplied directly to the stations from the extension publicity department. In a number of cases we have been able to furnish transcribed talks on some technical subjects to serve as a part of their program.

An example of this latter procedure was an intensive turkey killing, dressing, and marketing project sponsored in the northwestern part of this State last fall. A discussion on a phase of this project, presented in electrical transcription by the head of our poultry department, was broadcast on the local extension agent's program from KLPM, Minot. The county agent introduced the speaker, just as he would have if the specialist had been there in person, then proceeded to make some comments on the local progress of the work after the technical talk had been given.

Electrical transcribing has virtually the same possibility for improving quality in programs as direct broadcasting; it brings distant radio stations into close cooperation with the Extension Service; it permits better correlation with newspaper releases; it offers a means of having extension specialists always on time at the broadcast; it offers vast opportunity for localization of programs; and it has much promise for radio follow-up work. Besides that, we like it.

## *Do You Know . . .*

# O. W. Underhill

## Who Works With Deaf Farmers

**First State to recognize the special educational needs of deaf farmers is North Carolina. For more than a year now new vistas of opportunity and help have been opened up to these farmers by Special Extension Agent O. W. Underhill. This article describes his work in this unique field.**

MANY farmers who cannot hear have struggled valiantly with the complications of A. A. A. regulations, soil-conservation opportunities, and other Government activities; but the agents cannot talk the "sign language", and to reduce all the questions and answers on the particular farm to writing seems sort of hopeless. The deaf farmers of North Carolina also wrinkled their brows and worried along until they met O. W. Underhill, himself deaf, who has brought the Extension Service to the deaf farmers of the State.

Mr. Underhill, a member of the faculty of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, was appointed as special extension agent for the deaf early in September 1936. The first thing he did was to register the deaf men and women on farms in North Carolina. Two hundred and seventeen have been registered with about 200 more to be enrolled.

The next thing was to introduce them to the Extension Service. Six meetings were held in different parts of the State with 119 deaf farm men and women attending. He found that motion pictures were the best way of interesting these men and women in the Extension Service.

To further arouse interest in the undertaking, rallies of deaf farmers were held at the State fair and at the Seed Crop Improvement Association meeting at Goldsboro. At the latter meeting 12 deaf farmers were found to be eligible for membership in the Seed Crop Improvement Association because they were using certified seeds.

Most of these men and women had no idea of the extension work or of the benefits in which they could share. Mr. Underhill acts as go-between for them. He calls at their homes, finds out what services would be helpful, and introduces the deaf farmer or farm woman to the local agent or the State specialist. He arranged for a poultry specialist to visit two deaf men who had been in the poultry business for years but had never received any of the benefits derived by contacting specialists or having an expert adviser. The two poultrymen were amazed and enthusiastic over the discovery they had made.

Rehabilitation is another problem which continually confronts Mr. Underhill in his goings and comings among the deaf of the State.

Deaf women living on farms have shown a great interest in home demonstration work as Mr. Underhill explained it at the meetings and in visits to their homes. Many are joining their local home demonstration club since they have come to understand the advantages which the club can offer them.

County agricultural and home demonstration agents have been supplied with the names of deaf farmers and housewives in their counties, and the deaf who registered with Mr. Underhill have been given the names of their own agents.

A most important part of Mr. Underhill's work is carried on at the North Carolina School for the Deaf where he teaches the boys and girls about the Extension Service, what help it can give them, and how to apply for aid.

This fall, 4–H clubs and home demonstration clubs have been organized at the school, and it is planned to have State and county workers come to talk to the students about extension work and demonstrate some of the improved practices.

Mr. Underhill himself is a modest, unassuming man, greatly beloved by the many deaf people whom he has devoted his life to helping. "If he were old", wrote one of his coworkers, Fred L. Sparks, Jr., "we should call him 'the grand old man of the North Carolina deaf.' "

Unable to hear after a severe illness when he was little more than a year old he started school at 8 years of age, not knowing his own name or that people and things had names. It did not take him long to make up for lost time, and at the age of 20 years, he graduated from Gallaudet College, the only college for the deaf in the United States, with an A. B. degree.

Mr. Underhill understands farm folks, for he is one of them. He spent his youth helping his father with the tobacco on the home farm. Besides his extension work, he is an expert printer and edits "The Deaf Carolinian."

He has actually created a normal life for himself by talking and understanding the speech of others from lip movements, and he is devoting his life to bringing the same opportunities to others who cannot hear. He is determined that every deaf farmer and housewife in North Carolina shall hear about the Extension Service and know how to apply for the benefits on their own farms and in their own homes. He offers this as a solution to the problem presented by the hundreds of deaf people who are leaving the home farm to flock to the textile centers.

# Fellowships and Scholarships

EXTENSION workers interested in professional improvement frequently inquire about fellowships, scholarships, and grants-in-aid. In all, there are more than 65,000 scholarships and about 6,000 fellowships awarded annually to citizens of the United States. Most of them go to applicants under 35 years of age. Those with larger stipends frequently go to older persons. Information may be obtained from reports of grants made in preceding years and from organizations administering the funds provided for them. However, the following summary may be helpful to those who are interested in this field.

The American Home Economics Association awards the Ellen H. Richards fellowship annually. The honor home-economics fraternities, Omicron Mu and Phi Upsilon Omicron, occasionally give this association funds for research work. The address is Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Eighteen colleges and universities also offer 205 scholarships and fellowships in home economics. They are the Universities of Arizona, Hawaii, Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin, and the Florida State College for Women, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Simmons College, Michigan State College, Columbia University, Cornell University, Oregon Agricultural College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, and Milwaukee-Downer College. Many of these give only tuition.

The American Association of University Women is raising a million-dollar fellowship fund and is now awarding a number of international and national ones. The October issue of the Association's journal each year describes them. The address is 1634 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. Various fellowships and scholarships are offered by Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. Application forms may be had from the secretary and must be filed before March 1. For 1937–38 there were offered 3 fellowships for study beyond the doctor's degree, and 10 scholarships for persons intending to become candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy or of education. There were five other fellowships and several other scholarships. See School and Society 45: 16–17, January 2, 1937, and 43: 194–195, February 8, 1936.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund provides scholarships for white southern students and leaders, as well as colored ones, in the fields of social organization, agriculture, economics, government, and education. Applications are made to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Ill., and must be presented before January 31 of each year. See School and Society 44: 841, December 26, 1936.

The State chapters of the extension workers' own fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, have begun to build up loan funds for advanced study, and a few chapters like those in Iowa and New York have already made loan to members.

The Payne Scholarship Fund gives two grants a year for study at the United States Department of Agriculture. These scholarships have been awarded to young county agricultural and home demonstration agents who have been 4-H club members. The offices are at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation sends groups of experts to central Europe to familiarize them with elements of life in German-speaking countries that may be of value to the United States. The foundation is at 225 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. See School and Society 44: 241, August 22, 1936.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences gives grants-in-aid in research. Address Permanent Science Fund Committee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Avenue, New York City, distribute 10 annual fellowships for research. See Science 84: 177, August 21, 1936.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial fellowship awards are made to citizens of the United States in many fields including biochemistry and physiology. The foundation's address is 551 Fifth Avenue, New York. See School and Society 44: 95–96, June 18, 1936.

Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, appointed or reappointed 15 fellows in 1937 to study in some institution other than that in which they received their undergraduate training. Some offered in the past have required study in foreign lands. See School and Society 44: 338–339, September 12, 1936; 43: 716–718, May 23, 1936; and 41: 844–846, June 22, 1935.

A bulletin entitled "Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Education", Ella B. Ratcliffe, Bulletin, 1936, No. 10, U. S. Office of Education, is obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price 15 cents, and gives a comprehensive list of State awards to local citizens, as well as of those of more general interest; but it does not include grants made by various foundations for study in some designated field or a field of the recipient's choice. See School Life 22: 168, February, 1937.

Writing to the institution at which one wishes to work may bring further information, for many grants are listed only in college catalogs.

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## Farm Unity Can—and Must—Grow Stronger

(*Continued from page 153*)

Sixth, family-sized farms should be favored by the Federal rules of the game having to do with benefit payments and other such aids to rural income. It is the family-sized farm which is most in keeping with the traditional American dream. Homesteading has always pictured the good relationship of the family to the land, and exemplified the rugged virtues of the rural way of life. The continuing maladjustments of our economic system have distorted the picture and made the ideal increasingly difficult to achieve.

Seventh, Federal and State money should continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and better farm efficiency. This helps the larger farmers and consumers most and offsets in large measure any advantage which family-sized farms might get under especially favorable rules. The importance of continued research in agriculture is obvious when you look back over the path of the tremendous technological advance of the past few years. Machinery has constantly been put to new uses and reduced the amount of labor men must do with their hands, and irrigation and fertilizer methods have been improved and developed. But it has been the biologists, the plant and animal breeders, who have done the most truly remarkable things. Agriculture must never stop the march toward betterment through science.

I believe that on such a program as I have outlined all of agriculture—including farm laborers, tenants, and owner-operators from the South, the North, the East, and the West can solidly unite.

## Making the Most of Movies

(*Continued from page 154*)

Several specialists have found that combining the motion picture with lantern slides gives excellent results. L. C. Madison, livestock extension specialist, uses three reels of motion pictures showing all phases of swine management and concludes his talks with a dozen lantern slides of pictures and tabulated data which stress essentials in raising and fattening swine.

Proper projection equipment is an important part of any visual instruction program. A poor screen may ruin an otherwise good projection, whereas a good screen may make an otherwise poor projection acceptable and will help to get the most out of any projection. County extension associations are replacing their "bedsheet" screens with glass-beaded screens as rapidly as possible. About 25 counties have already done so. Such screens are especially valuable for projecting visual material during the daytime in meeting places where the light cannot be completely subdued. Most meeting halls for agricultural extension purposes come in this class. Furthermore, screens of the beaded type improve the quality of pictures projected by 6-volt and 32-volt current.

In addition to the screen, projectors of standard manufacture accommodating lamps of at least 500 watts are recommended. Film-strip projectors separate from the lantern-slide projector are preferred because of convenience in transportation and set-up.

The importance of a well-balanced visual instruction program cannot be overemphasized. The goal is to find the best visual means of presenting each phase of extension work and then to vary and supplement this presentation with other means so that follow-up work can be done effectively in each community. It is unwise to limit visual instruction work in any field to one medium, even though it may appear to be the best. If any project, demonstration, or other event is worth special effort in photographing, we feel that it is worth being recorded in motion pictures and in still pictures, either in color or in black and white, so that every possible visual use can be made of the material at any future time. This provides flexibility and variety which are basic to successful visual instruction. The motion picture can be used in a community this year and lantern slides or film strips next year, or the three media can be effectively combined.

The following results are being reported from this visual instruction effort: (1) Increased attendance at meetings; (2) more demand for follow-up meetings; and (3) more definite action in changing practices because of the inspiration and enthusiasm generated by the evidence shown in pictures and by the facts presented.

## In Memoriam

**Louis E. Perrin**

**May 26, 1854—May 30, 1937**

Extension has lost a pioneer in the death of L. E. Perrin, the oldest extension worker in the United States, who had the added distinction of having served his entire extension career in one State. He was continuously employed in Louisiana from April 1, 1905, when he began work under Dr. S. A. Knapp, until the time of his death, May 30, 1937.

Mr. Perrin's life was one of singular interest. He was born May 26, 1854, in Burgundy, France, and educated in a French preparatory school where he received training in agriculture. He served as a French soldier in the Franco-German War and was a French cavalry officer in Algeria, Africa, from 1871 to 1878. Six months before his naturalization at Opelousas, La., he assumed his duties as special agent and later the successive positions of county agent, district agent, executive assistant, and assistant State agent.

Detailed to handle the men's quarters at the French refugee camp at Baton Rouge during the 1912 flood relief work, Mr. Perrin handled the situation so well that the Governor of the State, the National Director of the American Red Cross and extension officials wrote him letters of commendation.

His early agricultural training and his practical experience in farming gave him a sympathetic understanding of the farming problems of his community. He worked with county and local agents counseling them from his many years' experience and helping them to make out their annual reports.

## Illinois Youth Work Out Own Program

(*Continued from page 148*)

economics or agricultural subject matter in which members of the group are interested, history of folk dancing, history of the State followed by trips to places of particular interest, social manners and customs, personality development and discussion of desirable personality traits possibly linked with interest in getting along with others, group singing, quartettes, choruses, and special numbers that use the individual talents of members.

### *Programs Vary*

Naturally, the program varies with the size and experience of the group. The outline for monthly meetings of a new group frequently includes "a mixer", group singing, business, special number by a member of the group, discussion, and recreation. Typical topics for discussion are characteristics of desirable friends, how to be a success at home, what does it cost to equip a farm home, and qualities that lead to success in business.

As the experience and membership of a group increase, it is likely to adopt a more elaborate program. At the monthly recreational meetings of a well-established group of 123 members in Tazewell County, a regular feature for the past 6 months has been a one-act play put on by members. In addition, there are four special study groups that meet monthly to consider conservation, skilled driving, personality development, and a project entitled "Know Your Farm." The size of these study groups varies from 12 to 24 members, with a total enrollment of 68. The general program is supervised by a committee of young people who meet four times each year.

Measurement of progress toward attainment of objectives will be difficult in this as in all educational programs. The number of young people reached, as compared to the possible enrollment, still is small. The program has not been under way long enough to learn whether or not significant numbers of the young people continue in it for any length of time. The need of materials suited to use in such a program is a constant problem. However, for 1936 we feel that it is not too much to say that for the group of 5,200 then enrolled the young people's objectives were satisfied to some extent through activities and studies that they considered to be interesting and worth while.

## When Opportunity Knocked This Florida County Heard

Unusual opportunities for farm people to make some extra money sometimes are afforded on a large scale, and an alert county agent often can help to present these opportunities and see that his people take advantage of them. This was done in Volusia County, Fla., where County Agent F. E. Baetzman was instrumental in establishing a new industry which bids fair to bring about $50,000 annually to the county and surrounding areas.

The collection and sale of drug plants is not new, but Volusia County farm families early this year found a new source of income in the harvest and sale of deertongue leaves from the wild lands of that county. Cold weather in November 1936 nipped the plants in Georgia and States farther north, and so a Virginia buyer made inquiries in Florida as to the possibilities of obtaining good deertongue leaves from that State. One of these inquiries reached County Agent Baetzman, who knew that hundreds of acres of deertongue plants were growing wild in his county and at once realized the possibility of aiding farm families who needed some extra income.

He corresponded with the company, assisted it in setting up a receiving and shipping organization, and encouraged pickers. The industry was begun, and from a small beginning early this year, it grew literally by leaps and bounds. Vacant buildings of all sorts were pressed into service for curing deertongue leaves, and by June and July around 50,000 pounds of cured leaves each week were leaving De Land for the Virginia market. Picking was under way in Lake, Seminole, and other counties adjacent to Volusia, but all of the leaves were being shipped from De Land. The market closed for this year on July 15, but is expected to reopen next spring.

A drug substance called coumarin is contained in deertongue leaves, and the leaves are used widely in blending with pipe and cigarette tobaccos to give added flavor and aroma. Extract from the leaves is sometimes used in the manufacture of artificial vanilla flavoring.

Green leaves are stripped from the plant, cleaned of trash and foreign matter, and spread on floors and racks to cure. The leaves are turned one or more times daily while curing, and in from 1 to 3 weeks they are ready for the market. The cured leaves are packed in bags (sometimes in bales) and shipped to market.

Although deertongue leaves do not bring exceptionally high prices, they sell for enough to make it profitable to pick them. Business conditions have improved in De Land and relief rolls have been lessened since the deertongue industry was introduced there.

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## Sewing-Machine Clinics

In conducting the clothing work in New Mexico, it had long been realized that much of the poor sewing of both adults and 4–H club members was due to the fact that many sewing machines were out of adjustment and in bad condition. There are not many centers in the State where commercial people who handle and repair sewing machines are located. Many communities cannot be reached by commercial people, and those which are reached must pay prohibitive prices for servicing of machines. For these reasons, it was realized that sewing-machine clinics would be of great help to New Mexico homemakers.

When plans for the clinics were started, there was no agricultural engineer employed by the Extension Service. The engineering department of the college was consulted and offered the assistance of two of their professors. The project was outlined; catalogs of machine parts obtained; tools purchased; and 1,000 circulars, Your Sewing Machine, Its Care and Adjustment, were obtained from the Ohio Extension Service.

The first clinic was held in Luna County under the supervision of the assistant State home agent, with the assistance of the two professors from the engineering department. The women attending the school learned to take their machines apart, clean them, put them together, and oil and adjust them. Only two of the machines had been serviced in some years, and sandstorms in this country are very hard on machinery. The group worked with enthusiasm and zest, and all were greatly surprised at the accumulation of dirt they had removed. At the end of the day, each machine was working well, and the women felt that in the future they could keep their machines in far better condition. Interest in this project spread until 80 requests for clinics had been received.

No less than 8 nor more than 12 machines were undertaken at any clinic, as this number can be handled most efficiently. Frequently, two women worked on the same machine; sometimes the husband or elder son assisted.

## It Is the Club that Wins In Iowa 4-H Contests

Not one blue ribbon, but a row of them—that is Iowa's awards policy for 4–H girls.

It all started "way back when" in Scott County and has gradually permeated all county and State competitive events until it is now a definite State policy. Entries in county fairs and achievement shows are made in the name of the club. Most classes are limited to two entries from a club, thus encouraging preliminary judging in the local clubs. All awards go into the club treasury rather than to the individual.

The system, Iowa believes, strengthens present and future organization. The girl learns, through her club, to make the garment, refinish the chair, or can the beans that will catch the judge's eye. The honor is hers, but her dollars-and-cents award goes back to the club to strengthen its program. The money is used to buy music records for the year's music study, to finance a delegate to the State convention or for some other equally worthy purpose.

Entries at the State fair are made in the name of the county, with only two entries allowed in each class. The award goes not to an individual or to a club but to the county 4–H club fund administered by the county 4–H girls' club committee to benefit all girls in the county.

Since 1933 all worthy State fair entries in exhibits and contests have been placed in blue, red, and white ribbon groups, putting the prize on quality and eliminating the sometimes almost imaginary line between a first and second, a second and a third.

The honor, for example, of having Marion County place in the blue-ribbon class in home efficiency exhibits, rather than having Mary Jones win first, develops a wholesome pride in the county 4–H girls' organization. It wasn't as difficult to educate Mary Jones to the new system as Mary's parents. Parental pride naturally lingered over the idea of a prize for Mary rather than for Mary's club or county, but as the plan continues, fathers and mothers take increasing pride in the work of the local clubs.

The spread of awards over the State has increased under the system. In 1937 State fair awards were distributed to all 100 counties in the State. That's another reason why Iowa recommends not one blue ribbon but a row of them. Iowa 4–H girls are learning organization—still a great need of agriculture.

## IN BRIEF • • • • • •

### Plaintiff Wins

Dairying in Ralls County, Mo., is one of the largest farm enterprises in the county with 1,600 farmers milking cows to increase their farm income. At a monthly meeting of farmers belonging to the sanitary milk producers' association a mock trial was held in which one farmer sued another for not allowing the Government to test his herd for Bang's disease. The jury rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. "The trial proved to be educational in the discussion of Bang's disease and drove home the importance of control measures more effectively than a meeting to discuss the matter with farmers", said County Agent W. A. Rhea, Jr.

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### Parasite Control

Cattle producers in Scott County, Ark., cooperate in the control of livestock parasites, according to County Agent B. S. Hinkle. Since completing their regular required dipping for the eradication of the fever tick a number of years ago, these producers have continued their operations, dipping twice a year—once as the cattle go into winter quarters and again as they go on the range. This, according to Mr. Hinkle, has been valuable in controlling ticks and in keeping down lice during the winter.

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### Alaska Home Demonstration Council

The home demonstration clubs in the Matanuska Valley are playing an important part in the development of the homes and the community. Recently the officers of the nine clubs met and organized the first home demonstration council in Alaska. The first project of the council was to establish a rest room in Palmer for the women of the valley. The room was donated and the home demonstration clubs are furnishing it.

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### Corn-Growing Contest

More corn at less cost was the slogan of 710 North Carolina Negro farmers conducting corn-growing demonstrations in the contest designed to teach better methods of raising corn. Two of the farmers grew more than 100 bushels per acre, and a number of records turned in showed yields of 90 bushels or more per acre. T. A. Hamme, Negro farm agent of Durham County, was awarded first prize for the best county record in corn growing. His record showed the largest number of demonstrations conducted. Ninety percent of the farmers in his county reported their work which showed a high average yield and a profit per acre above the general average.

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### Windbreaks

Last spring 97 farmers in Lancaster County, Nebr., planted 21,000 seedling trees of evergreen and broadleaf varieties to serve as windbreaks for the farmsteads and orchards. During the last 6 years, more than 100,000 of these seedlings have been distributed through the Extension Service and planted in the county.

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### Kraut in the Ground

As a result of a trench-silo campaign in Jefferson County, Nebr., more than 300 new trenches, varying in capacity from 10 to 175 tons, were constructed. According to County Agent Victor M. Rediger, the trench silo has revolutionized livestock production in the county. The immature corn which looked like worthless fodder has provided quality feed at a minimum cost by being converted into ensilage.

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### Shelterbelt Planting

More than 20 million trees were planted in 1,324 miles of shelter strips on 2,165 farms in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and west Texas last spring in the Prairie States Forestry Project, reports the United States Forest Service. About 9 million trees were furnished to other State and Federal agencies. Of the trees planted in 1937, it was estimated that 90 percent were alive and growing on June 30.

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### CCC 4–H Clubs

Throughout Arkansas young men in the CCC camps are being given an opportunity to form camp chapters of Junior Adult 4–H Clubs. The new plan has been worked out by the Arkansas Extension Service together with the district educational adviser to offer a new aid to the nearly 7,000 enrollees of the State, most of whom came from farms to which they may be expected to return. Under the plan of organization adopted, the work of forming the clubs will be handled by the county home demonstration and farm agents. Night meetings will be held once or twice a month, and the camps will follow the programs in common use by similar age groups.

## AMONG OURSELVES • • •

RUTH PECK, home demonstration leader of the Territory of Alaska, was married in Seattle, Wash., on August 12, to E. F. Dietz, county agent of Iron County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Dietz are at home in Hurley, Wisconsin.

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THREE NEW SPECIALISTS have recently joined the Hawaiian staff: Thomas O. Frazier, extension statistician; Benjamin A. Tower, extension poultry husbandman; and Kenneth Hanson, extension economist.

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DUNCAN WALL, formerly extension editor in Oklahoma, has recently accepted an appointment with the Regional Contact Section of the AAA, representing the East Central region with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

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A. W. RUDNICK, Iowa extension dairy manufacturing specialist, was a member of the commission of 10 men which officially represented the United States at the World Dairy Congress in Berlin, Germany, August 22–29. Mr. Rudnick had charge of assembling the 40 butter samples entered by the United States among which were four samples from Iowa. He was also one of the judges of the international butter exhibit.

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ROSS H. MILLER has recently been appointed assistant extension animal husbandman in Nebraska.

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TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS in New Mexico are: Roland W. Leiby, extension entomologist and William Martin Smith, Jr., Sociologist.

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CLARENCE W. REAVES has come to the Tennessee Extension Service as assistant dairyman.

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RALPH FULGHUM, formerly extension editor in Georgia, has accepted the position of regional director of information for the Soil Conservation Service, southern region, with headquarters at Spartanburg, S. C. Frank X. Tharin, formerly of the A. A. A. information service, is taking Mr. Fulghum's place in Georgia.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# My Point of View

## North Carolina Service Club

Realizing the need of an extension organization for the out-of-school rural girl and boy in Pender County, N. C., the home and farm agents launched such a program in November 1933. The organization was founded with 30 members, and since that time the enrollment has fluctuated from that number to 50.

The club is county wide in scope and holds two meetings each month. At the business meeting, projects are discussed and a joint program is enjoyed. The programs are usually social, economic, or civic in nature and are planned by the members. One recreational meeting is held each month. This may be in the form of a picnic, theater party, oyster roast, an evening of games, or a shower for the bride and groom.

The organization lives true to its name of service. The members serve as leaders in local extension organizations, assist with county-wide meetings, camps, and short courses.

The club has organized a 4-H basketball team, and in the spring of each year puts on a three-act play. Sometime during each year they also plan a club group vacation. This may be in the form of a camp or a sight-seeing tour. Most of the members are still living on the farm and will be the future outstanding farmers and homemakers of the county.—*Gertrude Orr, home demonstration agent, Pender County, N. C.*

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## Taking Inventory

Perhaps one of the outstanding observations made in connection with the work of the last few years is the fact that practically every farmer in the county has been contacted by employees of the Extension Service in connection with the A. A. A. and agricultural conservation programs. In the majority of cases where contacts were made, information other than that pertaining to the special programs was given at the request of the farmers.

It is believed that within the past 3 years one of the outstanding benefits of the A. A. A. and conservation program is the fact that farmers have obtained a much clearer understanding of the economics of the farm business. The farmer has a more comprehensive and clearer understanding of many of the domestic and international conditions that affect his opportunity of making a living. He has perhaps become more thoughtful and less inclined to accept statements and slogans that are not backed by sound economic facts.—*J. A. Salisbury, county agricultural agent, Kittson County, Minn.*

• • •

## Experiment Station Field Day

In the last 2 years more than 1,000 farmers have attended experiment station field days and have had an opportunity to study results of experiments, many of which answered some of their farm problems. It so happens that the experiment station is located on soil which was not originally very fertile. The check plots on the station produced less than 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre, but, by the use of winter legumes, increases in production of from 500 to 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre were obtained. Farmers learned that it would not require more than 2 years to do this. In addition, they were able to observe the results of the better varieties of cotton on the experimental plots, the result of poisoning with calcium arsenic to control the boll weevil, the results of the latest fertilizer combinations, and the increased production given by frequent shallow cultivation after the cotton is 12 inches high. Plots at the experiment station which were cultivated once a week until picking time gave the greatest production. All of this was observed by the farmers. I consider these tours most valuable ways of promoting better farm practices.

The tours were financed with the cooperation of businessmen of Franklin Parish. The field meetings were advertised well in advance by circular letters and newspaper articles, and as many as 500 farmers attended one tour. A loudspeaker arrangement enabled everyone to hear all of the talks and discussions.—*W. P. Sellers, county agricultural agent, Franklin Parish, La.*

## Farmer Sentiment

We see quite a bit written to the effect that farmers never wanted controlled production and that they do not want anything approaching it now. I fear that much of that is not true farmer sentiment but comes from those who would speak for the farmer.

As a county agent, I would have fewer gray hairs and perchance an expectancy of longer life had I not gone through the ordeal of handling four major crop-control programs at the same time (cotton, tobacco, corn-hog, and peanuts), and personally I should prefer not having such a thing to handle again. But, incidentally, there is evidence that it was worth what it cost in dollars as well as in frayed nerves.

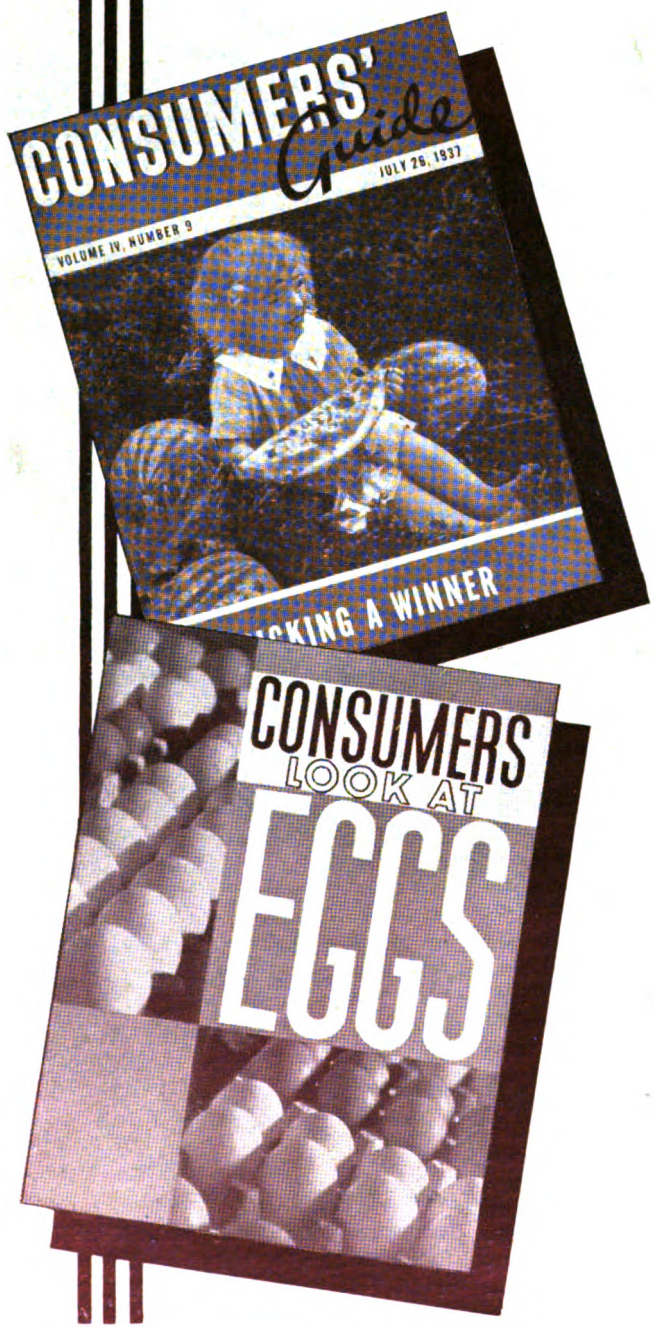
But, as for farmer sentiment about controlled production, I think many of us have forgotten some mighty important facts. Farmers balloted twice on the Smith-Kerr Tobacco Act and twice on the Bankhead Cotton Act. Both of these were strict crop-control acts. The verdicts were overwhelming on all four ballots for controlled production, and the second ballots were taken in each case after the control had run for a year. In this agricultural county, tobacco growers voted at the ratio of 157 to 1 for control and cotton growers 39 to 1 for it. And that is the last authoritative expression of farmer sentiment I have heard of.

Both acts were difficult to administer fairly, and there was much complaint everywhere about allotments. But when the question was asked in substance "Do you want crop control continued as you have just had it (with all of its imperfections)?" the answer from the farmers of the Nation was a resounding "Yes."

So, I for one do not see farmer sentiment against rational control of his production in line with prospective demand. It looks like common sense, and that is what the farmer has. In all events, it occurs to me, he should ballot on the proposition to see if he wants that sort of control, as he did four times here in the past. Give him that privilege, and I do not fear the result, whatever it is.—*J. M. Eleazer, county agricultural agent, Sumter County, S. C.*

# Consumer Aids

## In wise and Economical buying




Do you want full information on the price and quality of the foods you buy . . . or on the costs and efficiency of distribution? . . . Are you interested in knowing the relation between changing food prices and the national recovery program?

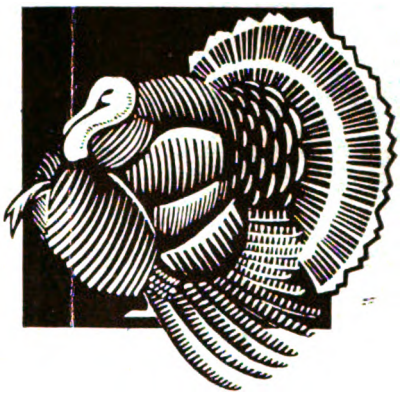
The CONSUMERS' GUIDE, published every two weeks, reports official data of the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce as it relates to these and many other problems of interest to both consumers and producers. Write for free subscription to the

**CONSUMERS' COUNSEL**
**Agricultural Adjustment Administration**
**Washington, D. C.**

In response to a widespread demand, the publication CONSUMERS LOOK AT EGGS was prepared as Number One of a series of Consumer Study Outlines. It is a summary of suggestions for group discussions of consumer problems in purchasing eggs. Copies, priced at 10 cents each, on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Other study plans for consumer groups are in preparation. Announcement of their publication will be made in the CONSUMERS' GUIDE.

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



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ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# TODAY . . .




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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW .

**The Tenancy Question** will be fully discussed editorially by C. C. Randall of Arkansas, tension work has been ver ful among tenant farmers families.

**County Agent Viewpoints** o aspects of tenancy will be Walter U. Rusk's plan for de satisfactory farm leases in B County, Ind.; J. W. Cameron sion of tenancy in Anson N. C.; and O. B. Elliott's ex in dealing with both landl tenants together on extensio ects in Walthall County, Mis

**Farm Forestry** moved to the fro an article on farm woodland strations in Oneida County, County Agent Harvey L. County Agent G. W. Johnson up with an account of 4-H clubs in Clearwater County, I

**Skyplanting** was the method put a cover of grass on 12,0 of burned-over forest land County, Oreg., which had from the worst forest fir experienced in the county.

**Utilization of Electricity** is an tant phase of the work of R in which it is cooperating very with the Extension Servic plan for this work will be d by George D. Munger, Chie Utilization Division, R. E. A

## On the Calendar

National Grange Meeting, Harrisburg, 10-18.

National Council of Parent Education, Ill., Nov. 11-14.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Calif., Nov. 13-18.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the A of Land-Grant Colleges and Universit ington, D. C., Nov. 14-17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, 26-Dec. 4.

International Livestock Exposition, Chi Nov. 27-Dec. 4.

Second National Conference on B Broadcasting, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29-D

Grand National Livestock Exposition, cisco, Calif., Dec. 5.

Eighty-ninth Boston Poultry Show, Mass., Dec. 29-Jan. 2.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# LET'S TEACH THE "WHYS"

H. R. TOLLEY

Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

IT seems to me that 95 percent of my time in the office is taken up with details of how to do this and how to do that. Even when I go to the State offices we talk of office procedure, how to get out the checks, why certain regulations can or cannot be changed, and other administrative matters. Sometimes I have a chance to visit the county offices, and I find the agent busy with the budget, calling in his work sheets, or getting applications ready to send to the State office. I do not know whose fault it is, but the fact remains that we are all so wrapped up in the "how" that we have forgotten the "why" of the agricultural program.

If the national agricultural program is to reach the goal set for it, it must be supported by all the people. They must know, and know with conviction, the "why" as well as the "how." It was with this thought in mind that the series of A. A. A. meetings in every rural community was planned for the month of November. This is the month when committeemen will be elected in every community and every county where farmers are cooperating in the A. A. A. program. Why cannot this meeting be used to discuss the "whys" of the program? This is the question that came to us, and we are passing it on to the extension agents upon whom rests much of the responsibility for making these meetings effective.

The county agent has the opportunity of studying all the information available on the agricultural situation and suggested methods for meeting the problems. In the light of his own experiences he can seek for the truth and supply that common background of facts and conditions upon which any workable plan must rest. He has at his disposal the resources of the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college. We are all anxious to help him in any way possible, but it is, after all, the agent himself who must do the work. He must form his own convictions which are strong enough to make the meaning clear to others.

It is not enough that rural people hear about the A. A. A. program and not enough that they understand the rules and regulations governing it. In addition to knowing how it is to work, they must know why the whole program is necessary. These meetings will offer an opportunity to look at individual experience in the light of wider economic facts and the other way around to study agricultural facts of regions and nations in the light of personal experience. This brings conviction, and it is conviction which will furnish enough incentive and faith to carry through.

Secretary Wallace has outlined seven fundamental points upon which he believes all farmers can unite. These points were published in last month's Review. The new 1938 A. A. A. program represents the thinking and planning of farmers from the East and the West, from the North and from the South. The new plan has grown out of the old ones. These things will be discussed at the November meetings, and we are depending upon the county agent to lead the way. Let us all talk it over and believe in our program. Let us elect a community chairman in 1938 who knows the "whys" of the program and whose conviction, based upon that knowledge, will make the program strong.



21579—37

# A. A. A. Offers Opportunity

## To Grow Grass in Oregon County

W. L. TEUTSCH

Assistant County Agent Leader, Oregon

INCREASING the acreage of crested wheatgrass from 253 acres in 1936 to more than 10,000 acres in 1937 is a record of agricultural progress made in Gilliam County, Oreg., under the leadership of Russell M. McKennon, county agent, assisted by E. R. Jackman, farm crops specialist.

Threshing crested wheatgrass with a combine.

The provisions of the agricultural conservation program; the agricultural needs of the county, including control of wind and water erosion; and the retirement of marginal wheatlands formed the combination of circumstances in which McKennon recognized an opportunity to meet the agricultural needs of the county. The result is that 10,450 acres of "blow" land with steep slopes where erosion was serious, or marginal lands with thin soils, in a county nearly 100 percent summer fallow and wheat, now has a protective stand of crested wheatgrass. A significant thing about this accomplishment is that nearly 50 percent of the crested wheatgrass acreage seeded in Oregon in 1936 was seeded in this county. Gilliam County wheat farmers have accomplished that which they have long recognized as desirable but could not afford to do. Through the agricultural conservation program they have, in part, been compensated for the cost of seeding, preparation of the seedbed, and loss of income during the period the grass is in the process of establishment.

### *Seed Supply Short*

A short seed supply was early recognized as the limiting factor in a planting program, as there was not nearly enough seed available to plant diverted acres. Recognizing this situation, McKennon got into action.

If crested wheatgrass was to be seeded in Gilliam County in the fall of 1936, seed was necessary. As soon as the agricultural conservation program was announced in March and April, McKennon discussed with leading farmers the matter of forming a seed pool. Cooperation of the Condon branch of the First National Bank of Portland was enlisted, and this organization assisted with the financing of the seed pools. Nearly 35,000 pounds of crested wheatgrass seed were pooled at a cost of $12,857 to farmers in the county. Because of early action, scarcity of seed, and the constantly advancing price, a saving of $4,536 on the cost of seed alone was made, comparing the purchase price with the price at seeding time.

It is not an easy matter to place on the line $100 and up to $500 for seed 6 months in advance of the time that the seed needs to go into the ground. Gilliam County wheat farmers did it. They recognized the situation—the merit of crested wheatgrass, the short seed supply, and the possibilities in this grass as the answer to the major conservation problem of the county. With this understanding, they encouraged and cooperated with County Agent McKennon in planting a record seeding of this grass which probably cannot be matched by any other county in the United States.

### *Extension Ground Work*

The seeding of wheatland to grass is a new idea in the summer-fallow wheat areas. For 3 years preceding the announcement of the agricultural conservation program, McKennon had carried as a major item in his program of work the establishment of grass demonstrations and nurseries on marginal wheatlands to determine the most adaptable grasses. In every instance crested wheat proved its superiority. By 1936, 26 wheat farmers had 253 acres of it successfully growing on their farms. Confidence had been established in it. Three years of trials, demonstrations, publicity, and discussion had prepared the way for the farmers of the county to take advantage of the agricultural conservation program in seeding it when the opportunity arrived.

In order to encourage seed production for local requirements, crested wheatgrass seed was harvested on seven farms,

*(Continued on page 175)*

A wind-blown field menaces surrounding farms.

# Well Begun Is Half Done

## Facts Behind the 1938 A. A. A. Program Discussed in Thousands of Communities

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

COMMUNITY meetings are being held this month in practically every community cooperating in A. A. A. programs throughout the length and breadth of the United States. The "whys" of the new A. A. A. program are coming in for a thorough discussion at the annual meeting when committeemen are elected to carry through the program for another year.

This ambitious plan to get all rural men and women to think about agricultural problems at the same time was the result of a long-felt need for a better understanding of the fundamental facts upon which the national agricultural program rests. The momentum created by turning the attention of such a large group to a definite problem is hard to calculate. If the national agricultural program is to have stability and permanence, more of the citizens must know and appreciate the situation which makes a program necessary and understand the steps taken to correct it. The November meetings were planned for this purpose, and everyone connected with the educational, administrative, or planning phases of the A. A. A. programs is bending every effort to make them successful.

To help in working out methods of presenting the problem and to provide supplementary materials for local workers, a national educational committee representing both the Extension Service and the A. A. A. was appointed.

The committee met frequently and spent many hours thrashing out the many questions which arise in planning such an educational program. As a result of these grueling sessions, committee members arrived at several cardinal points which they felt could be used as a guide by county agents, members of the board of directors for the county agricultural association, committeemen, and others.

### *A. B. C's of Procedure*

In the first place, the committee emphasized the importance of telling "why" every single time a question is answered on "how" the new program is to be administered. The facts behind the program should be brought out in a discussion of any phase of it.

In the next place, the essentials of how the 1938 program works should be presented as simply as possible, eliminating some of the purely procedural details in a popular presentation. Emphasis on the fact that next year's program is a progressive development of previous years' efforts, with modifications to meet changing situations and improvements to strengthen weak points, should make the plan more understandable.

The committee felt that nothing was to be gained by extravagant claims and that not more should be claimed for the program than it can clearly accomplish toward attaining the objectives desired by the farm and nonfarm public. As the program, to succeed, must have the support of urban as well as rural people, emphasis should be placed on the advantages to both urban and rural consumers. Special effort can also be made to carry the message to urban groups such as service clubs, parent-teacher groups, consumers' councils, trade associations and others.

The farmers must stand together on the essentials of an agricultural program and present a solid front on some fundamental points. This unity on fundamental issues can be built from the vantage ground of mutual interests among farmers in different agricultural regions and on their mutual dependence upon each other. This can be brought out in the presentation of the agricultural situation and the measures recommended for meeting them. Seven such points of mutual interest were listed by Secretary Wallace in the October REVIEW. Dependence of the dairymen in Minnesota on the cotton of the South and examples of the dependence of the southern plantation owner upon the cattle rancher of the West and the corn-hog farmers of the Middle West are plentiful and effective in illustrating the point.

### Topics for Meetings

1. What is the present economic situation of agriculture?
2. How does the situation affect farmers?
3. How does instability on the farm affect city consumers?
4. What kind of a farm program does the Nation need?
5. How far will an agricultural conservation program about like that of 1937 meet the Nation's needs?
6. How does the 1938 agricultural conservation program work?

### *National Reinforcements*

Bulletins, press releases, radio broadcasts, and other supplementary material supplied for use in the educational work will be built around these guiding principles and the suggested topics to be discussed at local meetings listed in the box on this page.

The general background bulletin, a 16-page illustrated publication, discusses the six suggested topics for community meetings and is available in large quantities. A brief list of source material for further study is included.

Illustrative material in the form of animated wall charts, illustrated circular letters to be used by county committees and agents in calling meetings and explaining provisions of the program, and film strips are rapidly being made available for use in educational meetings.

Press releases from Washington on national phases of the program for the daily press will support the local efforts. Releases which can be easily localized

for county weeklies will be supplied through State extension editors. Special service will also be given farm journals in supplying the sort of information needed on the facts behind the program.

The National Farm and Home Radio Hour will back up local efforts with broadcasts along the general line recommended for community meetings. These broadcasts deal especially with the economic facts facing agriculture and the philosphy behind the program because they are better fitted for radio presentation. The Radio Service will also cooperate in arranging local programs and urge the use of local farmer speakers on local broadcasts. Washington workers traveling in the field will be ready to take part on local radio programs whenever needed.

With such concentrated effort from everyone working in the county, at State headquarters, and at Washington, pounding away on the same things at the same time, who can say what great things may be accomplished?

## Feeding Clinic for Preschool Children

Twenty-one mothers brought their children to the clinic and exhibits held in Carroll County, Mo. The work had been carefully planned by Home Agent Katie Adkins and the State extension nutritionist. Literature available from the Missouri Board of Health, United States Department of Labor, and the Extension Service, as well as self-help clothing, correct footwear, and furniture suitable for the preschool child were on exhibit. The main emphasis of the meeting was on proper feeding of the preschool child, but other phases in child development were also considered by the local doctors who cooperated in the work.

One corner of the county extension office was fixed up for a playroom. Linoleum covered the floor, and a kindergarten table and chairs, paper, magazines, books, and crayolas were provided, in addition to toys. Local stores and schools lent materials for exhibits and the play nook. Home demonstration clubwomen prepared and served lunch to the mothers and children; they entertained the children while mothers attended the afternoon meeting, and cut patterns desired by the mothers. A news reporter covered the story.

A mailing list of mothers of preschool children was obtained by child development chairmen. As a follow-up of the clinic, mothers were sent brief letters emphasizing some principle of child training.

## Monthly Newsreel Features

# Add Interest to Meetings

W. S. FOSTER
County Agent, El Paso County, Tex.

AN extension monthly newsreel is a new feature that has been added to the monthly meetings of the El Paso County Farm Bureau and the El Paso County 4–H clubs. This newsreel, patterned after "The March of Time", shows the activities of valley farmers, measures the progress of 4–H club crop and livestock demonstrations, and shows new and better methods used by farmers in increasing their profits.

### *Timely Subject Chosen*

The first issue showed how W. T. Henderson & Sons were using a huge plow that turned the soil to a depth of 3 feet and brought sand from the subsoil to the surface of their heavy "adobe" land. Such a plowing makes the soil more workable and makes it less difficult to obtain a stand of cotton on this type of soil.

Subsequent newsreels have shown the work of the 4–H clubs, the C. C. C. camps in aiding the Reclamation Service in improving the irrigation system and eradicating gophers, and the methods of harvesting and packing lettuce in the valley.

Two reels of color films were devoted to the Southwestern Livestock Show held at El Paso in February. These pictures show actual judging, grooming, and auction-sale scenes and will be presented at the meetings of the 4–H clubs in order that the boys may fix in their minds the types of animals that judges selected for the prize winners.

Among subjects to be used are "A Day with the Ditchrider"; "The 4–H Club Rally", and "Beautiful Valley Homes" which shows the proper placing of shrubs, plants, and flowers about the grounds. "Springtime in the Valley" is another color film showing valley flowers and crops, and "Cottonseed Meal Produces Beef at Low Cost" gives the results of a feeding demonstration carried on by the Farmers' Cooperative Oil Mill and the extension agents.

The El Paso County Farm Bureau several years ago had purchased a 35-millimeter portable moving-picture projector, but, as most films were not applicable to valley conditions, they had stopped using it. This machine was traded in on a smaller projector, and the organization paid the difference. Considerable study was given to the question of whether a 16- or 8-millimeter machine would give best results. and, after demonstrations of both machines, the farm bureau purchased the 8-millimeter camera and projector because of its greater economy.

This projector has a 500-watt lamp and will throw a sharp image about 4 by 6 feet, which is sufficiently large for an audience of 100 people, the average size of meetings in this county.

The films are purchased both by El Paso County and the farm bureau.

The extension agent carries the camera on trips over the county, and interesting scenes are photographed as they happen. No attempt has yet been made to have farmers or club boys act out a movie.

Increased interest is being noted in farm bureau meetings since the home movies have been used, especially when it is known that pictures of groups and members of organizations will be shown.

## 4-H Squad Leaders

A system of dividing each local club into squads, with leaders for each group of 8 to 10 boys, has given good results in the 4–H club work conducted by County Agent S. L. Brothers of Madison County, Fla. There are 7 community clubs in the county with memberships of about 175 boys.

Older boys lead the clubs. One is named squad leader, and each squad chooses a regular set-up of officers. The squads take turns in putting on the program at the monthly meetings. There is keen competition in quality of programs and other activities. Through this method, record books of the boys are kept up to date, with encouragement and sometimes help from squad leaders.

Squad leaders very effectively supplement the work of local leaders in each club.

Iowa club girls learn how to use a balloon in a posture game which proves to be a good deal of fun, too.

# Iowa 4–H Leaders Welcome Posture-Training Schools

FOR years they had been told to stand tall and hold their shoulders "easy", to wear comfortable shoes with a straight line, broad toe, and narrow heel. Yet in 1936, 92.8 percent of the county 4–H girl health champions competing in the annual State health contest at the State fair received "black marks" for posture defects

If county health champions, representing the best from among more than 13,000 Iowa club girls, were receiving deductions for poor posture, the State club staff wondered about the other 12,900. Investigation of defects among county health champions in the last four State contests revealed that the percentage of girls receiving deductions for faulty posture wavered between 82 and 92 percent. The records revealed further that the percentage is increasing. Posture ranked third in prevalence of defects, being "outdone" only by deductions on teeth and skin.

Iowa club girls and leaders realized—in part, at least—the importance of good carriage. They knew that slouching quite takes one's breath away, that bulges wreak havoc with the prize dress modeled in the clothing division project, that improper walking, bending, sitting, or standing is tiring—but just how or why remained a mystery.

Came to Iowa in March 1937 a lady of superb carriage, springy step, and infectious enthusiasm—a lady with balloons, bean bags, volley balls, and balancing beams—Ella Gardner, of the United States Department of Agriculture. She it was who gave 1,441 girls' club leaders from 98 counties words, mental pictures, and tangible equipment to put "lilt in living" for their adolescent farm girls.

It "took" like a July rain to a thirsty corn row stalked by drought. In every corner of the State, agents are reporting flourishing "follow-up" work not dependent even on the suggestion of county extension agents but voluntary, free, and unurged.

"Cass County has been divided into four districts for follow-up in posture", writes Evelyn Hollen, home agent. "All the clubs in the district meet together. Each girl is given individual posture help and then the group plays the games and posture exercises."

There are other echoes, too, from leaders: Posture-training school is one of the finest helps 4–H work in the State has ever had . . . only a beginning . . . can't we have more next year . . . still talking about it . . . doctors are enthusiastic . . . results will show in future generations . . . club leaders are including home project women in their follow-up work.

The Iowa meetings—leader-training schools in posture aids to be carried back to every club girl—were the first of their kind.

"Frankly", said Mrs. Edith Barker, acting State leader, "the schools were an experiment. We knew that we had to give our leaders something more than a talk on posture. We had to show them what good posture is."

Nine district meetings were scheduled, leaders from between 10 and 12 counties to attend each meeting. Miss Gardner opened each posture-training school with a clinical analysis of good posture and bad posture, using her audience as a clinic. She demonstrated good posture, sitting, standing, walking, working, and even sleeping.

The State staff was armed with five attractive bulletins in three colors, each with a cover-page insert of the erect and stately Washington Monument. These were prepared by Miss Gardner. One bulletin, entitled "Suggestions to Leaders", outlined posture presentation for leaders, from an analysis of common posture defects to correction, standards, demonstrations, and general plan of presentation. Other bulletins contained posture exercises and posture games, all of which were "played" in the training schools.

So Iowa 4–H girls are taking poise and grace with them into the common tasks of dishwashing and dusting—"wearing crowns", they call it.

# Older Young People Respond

## A Club President Speaks

We, the young people out of high school in Venango County, Pa., certainly felt the need of something vital, something stimulating, to do. And then it came our way, a chance to have an organization that we could call our own, a brand splinternew idea—a senior extension club.

It was a little more than a year ago when our county agent called a meeting to discuss this pleasant means of rural social salvation. As the mud roads were bad, only a handful of us heard the news. Several days later we assembled, and what a meeting it turned out to be! The officers elected were dumbfounded to find that they knew nothing about the positions to which they were elevated. Duties of this sort were out of line with the course we had been following, and so none of us had ever bothered ourselves about our qualifications and opportunities. We gaped at the floor, stared vacantly into space, wiggled by degrees all over our seats, and positively padlocked the doors to our intelligence.

It was a poor start, but we had seen how much we needed to "blossom out", and we reconvened 2 weeks later, certain that by no chance could we do so poorly as at the previous meetings.

Bit by bit we thawed out, began to think, to offer suggestions, and to plan. In a short time we had a membership of 70 young people who enjoyed the meetings. Ere long our interests underwent the pleasurable process of ramification. We soon boasted a boys' baseball team which was undefeated.

A short time later the girls organized a softball team which was winner of a series of games with a neighboring senior extension club.

The judging team of the club, which represented our county in agriculture at State club week, was proud to learn that one of its number, Francis Fisher, had won first honors in the State-wide poultry-judging contest.

Our dramatics team represented Venango County in the State dramatics tournament conducted last fall, and the club music teams represented our district, competing at Harrisburg during the State farm show week.

With the aid of the Oil City and Franklin Kiwanis Clubs, we had the largest single community 4–H capon club in the State, which sponsored one of the largest 4–H capon club poultry shows ever held. It was skillfully managed by Leon Kean, a young member of the club.

In conjunction with the aforementioned, many things have been accomplished which have stimulated home pride and community spirit.

We have learned enough to know that there is much interesting knowledge to be found in the prosaic world of commonplace in which we spend our lives. In short, we "misfits" are "blossoming out", and most enjoyable is the metamorphosis.—*Gerald F. Fisher, president of Senior Extension Club, Venango County, Pa.*

## Older-Youth Councils

Groups of older youth in 10 Maryland counties are giving a demonstration of some of the types of programs and activities that will successfully engage the interest and effort of young people of that age. The programs of one or two counties may be taken as typical of the work done in all of these older-youth councils, which is the name used by these organized groups.

In one county the membership has grown from 22 in 1932 to 64 in 1936. All youths 18 years of age and over who live in rural communities or are interested in rural life are eligible to become members. During the last year this group carried a travelog program planned around the countries of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Switzerland, Italy, and Holland. Club members took charge of some programs, and at other times they invited a speaker who had either visited or was a native of the country represented. Music and recreational material suitable to the several countries were obtained from a bulletin on folk songs, which was written by the head of the music department at the University of Maryland, and from recreational schools held in the county.

The Ireland program started with response to roll call with Irish jokes; then it included Irish folk songs, talks on Irish customs, cities, government, and art. An exhibit of Irish linens and laces helped to give the right atmosphere to the meeting. When Wales was "visited", a minister who is a native of that country gave accounts of the life and customs of his country and not only exhibited china, cutlery, and shawls, but presented many articles to the group.

At the close of the year, on achievement night, the members were divided into seven sections, and each gave a 5-minute review of some phase of the travelog program.

In another county the older youth are finding that a program which gives the members training and experience in public speaking is proving to be a real educational opportunity. Two debates are scheduled for this spring. The first is on the question, "*Resolved*, That farm women work longer hours than farm men", and the second on "*Resolved*, That a couple should not marry until they have $1,000." Even the roll-call topics encourage members to give short talks; for example, "My most thrilling experience", "My hobby", "A new word and its meaning." When the members have completed their year's program, which includes also book reviews, story telling, and one-act plays, they will have gained in self-confidence and in the ability to talk more easily in social and public life.

All older-youth groups include recreation in their monthly programs, and they sponsor county-wide activities, such as 4–H banquets, achievement days and campfire programs. They raise money to send delegates to State conferences and to national conferences, when club members are selected from their own county. Their educational programs include topics of general interest, such as Maryland history, taxation, rural art, parliamentary law, and rural electrification. Through their Extension Service they are finding help with the problems that face rural youth today and are meeting the need for additional education and for more opportunities to develop the social, recreational, and cultural side of their lives.—*Dorothy Emerson, State girls' club agent, Maryland.*

## New Mexico Junior Leaders

The object of the junior leadership project in New Mexico is to have a definite means for training club members to serve as local leaders. A club member must have the approval of the extension agent before enrolling as a junior leader. He may then have full charge of a club, taking the responsibility for one project group or sharing the responsibility of the club with another junior leader. A complete report is to be turned in at the end of the club year. Several older club members have been enrolled in this project in Taos County. Recently, girls representing eight communities met for a day's training in Taos. These girls have had at least 2 years of club work, as well as home economics in high school. Two girls, one serving as leader and the

other as assistant, will have charge of the club in their community. It is hoped that this project will encourage older club members to serve as local leaders of 4–H clubs, which will give them an opportunity to gain experience in leadership.—*Mrs. Emma H. Briscoe, New Mexico club specialist.*

## New Western Broadcast

An innovation on the Western Farm and Home Hour began the second Friday in September with the first home-demonstration program on the western network. California led off, broadcasting from San Francisco a report on their work of developing beautiful rural homes. Montana sent a manuscript on achievement-day events, featuring home improvement, to be read on the new program.

In October, Washington broadcast something on fair exhibits from Spokane, and Wyoming furnished a manuscript on mothers' camps. In November, Oregon is broadcasting from Portland on father's participation in parent education, and Arizona women are furnishing a manuscript to be read.

In December, the theme will be "Happy Memories, a Child's Richest Heritage." Idaho will furnish a program from Spokane describing what Christmas would mean in rural homes of today, and Utah will send a manuscript to be read on their work in making rural homes convenient for children.

The stations broadcasting the program are:

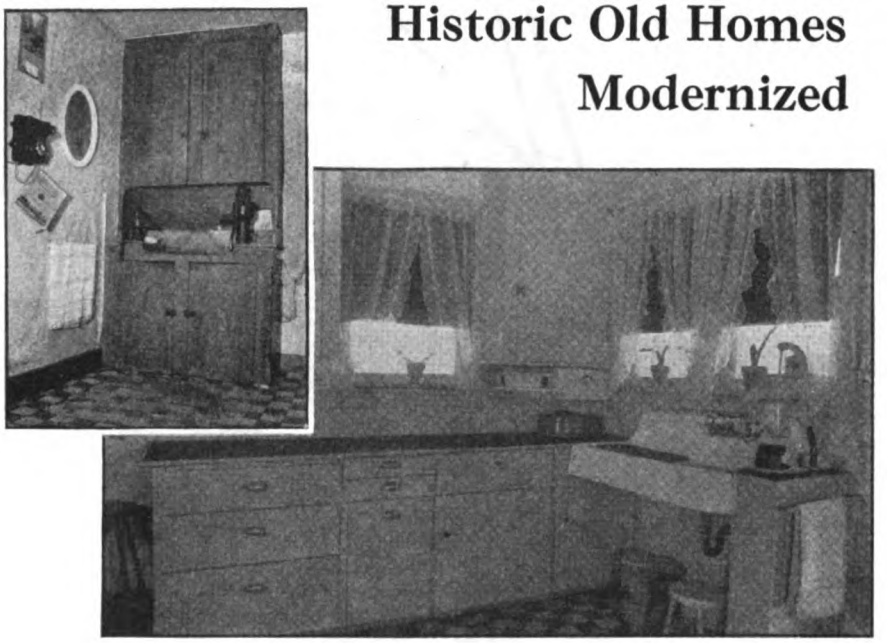
Pacific-time stations: KFSD, San Diego; KECA, Los Angeles; KGO, San Francisco; KFBK, Sacramento; KWG, Stockton; KMJ, Fresno; KERN, Bakersfield; KEX, Portland; KJR, Seattle; and KGA, Spokane.

Mountain-time stations: KGIR, Butte; KLO, Ogden; KOB, Albuquerque; and KTAR, Phoenix.

The States participating in person are California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. States participating in sending manuscripts to be delivered over the western home demonstration program are Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

MEMBERS of the boys' Junior Chefs' 4–H Club of East Braintree, Mass., walked off with the lion's share of county prizes in the food and muffins contest. The boys competed in approximately 30 contests and were the only blue ribbon winners in the muffins class.

# Historic Old Homes Modernized



BEFORE and after a farm woman of Union County. Pa., caught the "kitchen fever" from Ella Reynolds, home demonstration agent. The work in this kitchen was practically all done by the farm family. The transformation aroused a great deal of interest at the county-wide annual meeting.

Pennsylvania has many lovely old farmhouses with history in all their cracks and crannies. These were well built or many of them would have been history long since.

But these homes were not built for convenience nor for modern housewives who have learned that convenience makes for comfort, time, energy, and happiness for the whole family. Farm homemakers are becoming much more conscious of the faults of their homes and, with the aid of county and State home-economics extension representatives, have been doing what they can to remedy the faults.

One of the most interesting of these projects is the one on kitchen improvement which has been attracting much interest in every county.

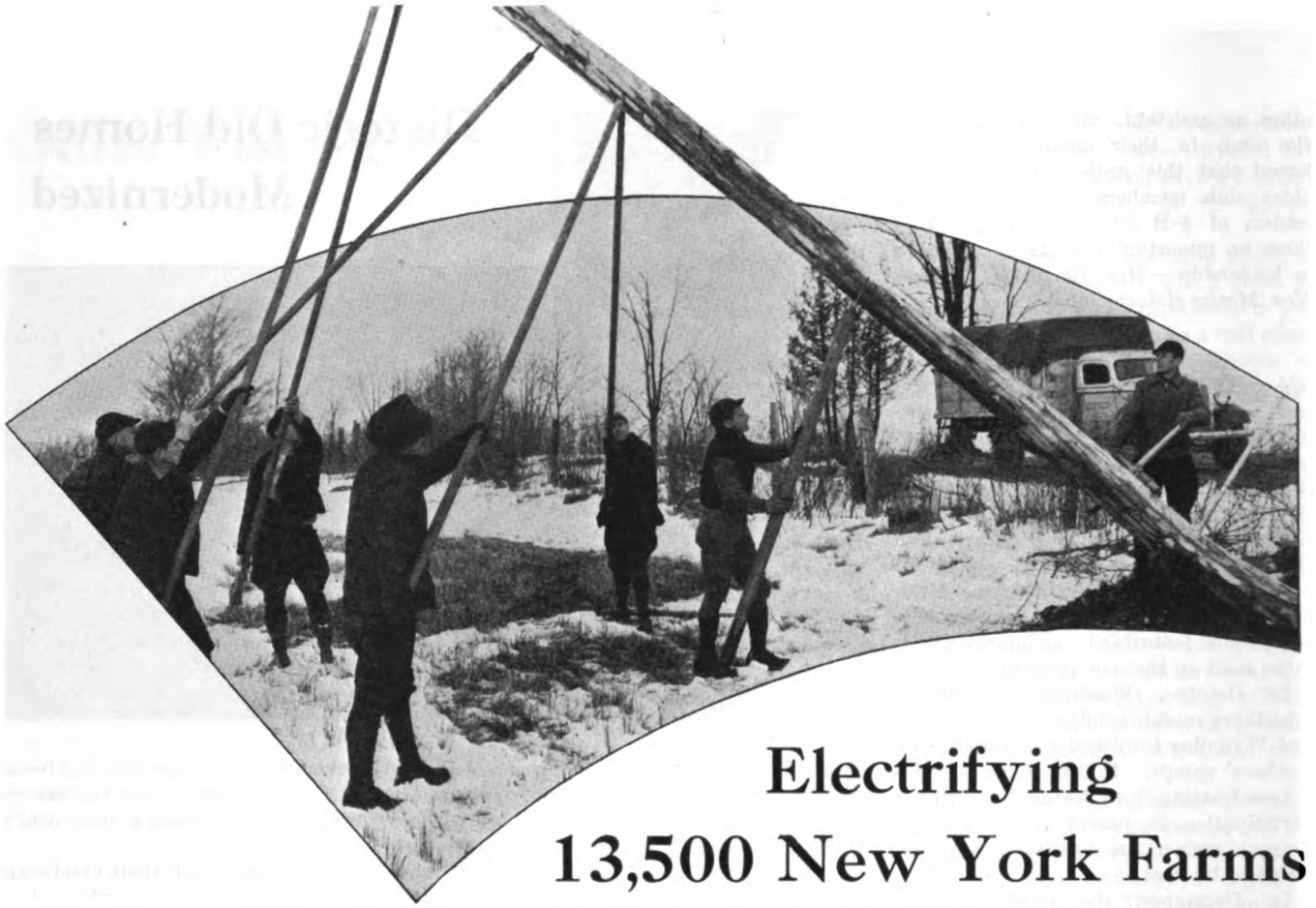
# Idaho Kiwanis Club Learns of County 4-H Clubs

TWO scholarships to the annual leaders' short course held at the University of Idaho were given to local 4–H club leaders in Bonneville County by the Kiwanis Club of Idaho Falls. These scholarships were awarded not on the basis of the best work done in 1936, but to the persons who could profit most by them in 1937. The club is interested in developing local farm leadership through 4–H club work.

The awarding of the scholarships was a feature of a regular meeting of the club. One of the winners outlined the work being done in her community by the 62 4–H girls who, under the direction of their leaders, did excellent work in clothing and baking last year. Two members of the Humming Bird 4–H Club put on a canning demonstration, and several jars of fruit and vegetables which the girls had canned and exhibited at various fairs were displayed on each table.

At this meeting the county agent, C. R. Tulley, also presented an award to the local leader of the winning club in the county social progress contest, and the Kiwanians heard of the many activities and awards which won the honor for the club. Gold pins were presented to the county champions in the style dress revue, the girls' record-book contest, and the canning contest.

Besides being a gala day for 4–H club members, this meeting was a real education to many of the prominent business men on the 4–H club movement in Bonneville County, Idaho.



# Electrifying 13,500 New York Farms

## Creates New Opportunities

LINCOLN D. KELSEY

Administrative Specialist, New York

THE farmer who waits a long time for electricity and is finally connected with service practically gets the current overnight. But it took the calendar year of 1936 to electrify 13,500 farms in New York State along 4,000 miles of new line. It was built entirely by existing utilities with funds derived from the sale of bonds or other similar sources.

In the fall of 1935 the utilities in New York State had plenty of power ready to distribute, and the State was covered with a system of high-tension lines with substations from which many short rural extensions could be built. This very fact placed a heavy responsibility on the extension forces of the State from the start. When the utilities indicated that they were ready and anxious to serve the farmers more completely we had to do our part.

### *Opportunity Knocks*

For 20 years there had been gradual progress in rural electrification. A progressive public service commission and a rural electrification council among the companies had been cooperating with the College of Agriculture. The "Adirondack Plan" for extending lines to rural territory had brought the number of electrified farms up to 60,000, a number which was exceeded only by California. With the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration, although no funds were borrowed, its educational program renewed interest in extending lines. New and more liberal rural extension plans were offered by the companies and promptly approved by the public service commission. This opened the way for farmers to organize and for the Extension Service to aid.

The New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations set up a committee on light and power composed of representatives of the following organizations: New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, New York State Home Bureau Federation, Grange League Federation Exchange, Horticultural Society, New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, and Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Fifty-three county committees have been set up, and suggestions regarding activities have been placed in their hands. The purpose of these committees is to do everything possible to bring about complete electrification on land expected to remain permanently in agriculture and to aid in wise planning and general promotion.

### *Educational Activities*

A coordinating committee on rural electrification was immediately set up between the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. This, in turn, had a subcommittee working with the home-service departments of the utilities. It developed that the principal function of the farmer committees was to cooperate in the promotion of lines and to aid in right-of-way problems. The Extension Service began work on adequate wiring of homes and farm buildings.

County agricultural agents cooperated in calling meetings of prospective customers at which specialists from the college explained the need for adequate wiring and some of the uses of electricity

together with suggestions about equipment. The work of home demonstration agents was correlated with this activity through their work in room arrangement, kitchen planning, lighting for health, and school lighting. The utilities, in most cases, provided rural service representatives who not only explained the extension plan and all of the details necessary to obtain electricity but offered to make wiring layouts even though they do not do the wiring. This arrangement made it possible for the Extension Service to develop "11 steps" as a basis for teaching the best procedure: (1) Apply for current with the local electric utility company; (2) cooperate with the utility company to get enough applications for service for a satisfactory minimum; (3) obtain the required number of signed applications for service on utility forms; (4) obtain the right-of-way for a new line from the property owners involved; (5) ask the utility company for a written notice to start wiring; (6) ask the utility company for a wiring layout; (7) get wiremen's bids on all or part of the wiring indicated in the layout; (8) get the wiring completed promptly; (9) require the wiremen to furnish a fire underwriters' certificate; (10) ask the underwriters' inspector to check the completed job against the wiring layout; and (11) keep in touch with the county farm light and power committee.

Note how the 11 steps imply activity on the part of committeemen and responsibility on the part of the utilities to make wiring layouts, to notify the farmers when to wire, and to place them in a businesslike position to obtain competitive bids from wiremen. These steps also provide for the insurance underwriters' inspector to go over the job, not only with reference to compliance with their code but to see whether the farmer got what he paid for.

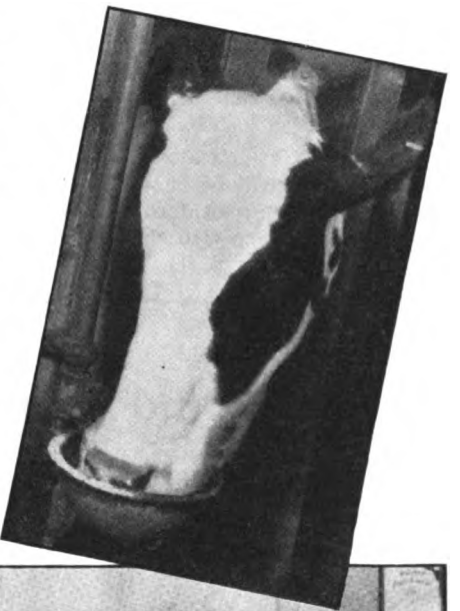
By the aid of the rural electrification council, sample contracts with wiremen were distributed among farmers. Because of the price of materials during 1936, it was evident that farmers were getting their wiring done at a reasonable cost and that the chief concern of the educational work must be to see that the wiring was adequate for future needs. It was necessary constantly to point out the differences of the wiring systems in farm buildings with wide variations in temperature, moisture conditions, current demands, and length of local circuits.

### *Right-of-Way*

While the extension forces were busy teaching adequate wiring, it was found that many problems concerning the right of way could not be handled by utility representatives. Prejudice, misunderstanding, and local quarrels occasionally prevented some farmers from obtaining a right-of-way, and here the local committees were the only agency that could solve the problem. By radio talks, committee meetings, and personal conferences, right-of-way problems are gradually being solved.

As this program advances it is more and more apparent that farmers will need better service in connection with electricity and various types of new equipment. Literally hundreds of uses of electricity on farms are now being advertised. Some of these appliances are profitable; many of them are convenient, but some of them are imperfect. All depend upon the proper installation, the proper management, and the knowledge of their use and appliance. Load building and increased use of electricity will help to maintain a low rate for current in rural areas and will bring the advantages of the service rapidly into the country. This is dependent upon satisfaction which, in turn, requires the attention not only of the Extension Service and all educational agencies but of those commercial agencies which directly serve the farmer.

A huge electric incubator near Morristown, N. Y., automatically maintains the most efficient temperature and moisture conditions.



In cold weather, bossy presses her nose into the cup and a trip valve lets in the water driven by an electric pump. When she stops drinking the water is automatically turned off.

Home-service representative of the power company demonstrates electric equipment to a St. Lawrence County farm family.

# Have You Read?

**Technological Trends and National Policy**

Report of the Subcommittee on Technology to the United States National Resources Committee, 1937. 388 pp. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a cost of $1 each.

THIS publication of 388 pages, prepared by the Subcommittee on Technology of the National Resources Committee, was issued in June 1937. The report indicates the various types of new inventions and discusses some of the resulting social changes which may be expected in the next 10 to 25 years.

The wide adoption of these inventions will undoubtedly affect living and working conditions in this country, and the report emphasizes the importance of national efforts in trying to mitigate the human loss and suffering which may be felt as a result of their too rapid adoption.

Agriculture, as indicated in the report, is one of the great fields of endeavor in which the technological changes of the future may be expected to bring about profound changes in the industry, the same as in the past. In the section on agriculture, attention is called to the rapid strides which have taken place in the past in the production of the average worker in agriculture. It is pointed out that this increased productivity came not only from the invention, improvement, and use of machinery and power, but from the discovery, adaptation, and development of certain plants and animals.

Among some of the specific topics treated in the report are the following: The possible development of a practical mechanical cotton picker with its effects upon labor conditions of the North as well as the South; the vast future possibilities in the chemical fertilizer field; and rural electrification with its possible lowering of the cost of production, lightening of the labor of farm people, and the possibility of a more comfortable living on the farm. The entire section on agriculture, and also excerpts here and there dealing with other industries, are well worth reading by those extension workers who have access to the volume.—*D. Curtis Mumford, Agricultural Economist, Federal Extension Service.*

# Farmers and Buyers Cooperate

## To Save the Maryland Bean Crop

**How County Agent William R. McKnight met a marketing emergency caused by an impending strike in a canning factory in Dorchester County.**

IT all happened last summer in the quiet littly city of Cambridge, the home of a large packing industry, which was in the full swing of canning the bumper crop of string beans brought in by the farmers of Dorchester County. Overnight, the employees of the packing plant stopped work, and 250 farmers with 1,200 acres of beans were suddenly faced with no market.

Immediately, County Agent William R. McKnight called a meeting of local businessmen and representative farmers. He was appointed chairman of the group which met to find a possible outlet for the huge crop, approximating $240,000. A committee of 15 farmers was appointed, which later met with the labor committee to urge labor to accept the offer of the packing company of a 10 percent increase in hourly wage for 30 days in order to save the bean crop. No action could be taken on this proposition until it was submitted to the whole labor group. Hastily, a meeting of farmers and laborers was arranged during which it was suggested that the committees representing both factions ask for a conference with the packing company.

In the meantime the Maryland Farm Bureau came to the rescue. The farm bureau field representative and County Agent McKnight went to Salisbury to find out the possible markets through some of the buyers in that section. It was discovered that the "farmers' bloc" there was handling cucumbers and had practically completed operations on string beans.

That night another meeting of the farmers' committee was held in the county agent's office, and negotiations were completed with the Hillsboro-Queen Anne Cooperative Corporation to set up a market in nearby Vienna. This corporation is connected with the National Council of Cooperatives which has an agreement with a large group of chain stores to the effect that the stores assist in launching any surplus of fresh fruits or vegetables on the market. Accordingly, chain stores in Washington and Baltimore agreed to market the beans.

### *Committee Appointed*

A meeting of farmers was held in the Vienna High School to explain the set-up. A committee was appointed which worked with the Hillsboro Cooperative, ably assisted by the county agent and the farm bureau representative.

Soon buyers began flocking into Dorchester County. There was a buyer for every bean patch, and before long the demand for beans far exceeded the supply. Buyers came with trucks from Georgia, Florida, and Texas. The county agent, farm bureau representative, and members of the committee scouted the territory, literally begging for beans. Prices for beans mounted up as high as $50 a ton in the field, and most sales averaged $41 a ton.

"All this is evidence of how farmers, farm organizations, and markets can cooperate in an emergency", said County Agent McKnight. "String beans in Dorchester County on Wednesday, June 23, were a liability. On Friday, July 2, they were an asset. Too much credit cannot be given to the organizations that took part in this project; namely, the University of Maryland Extension Service, Hillsboro-Queen Anne Cooperative Corporation, Dorchester County Farm Bureau, Maryland Farm Bureau, National Cooperative Council, chain grocery stores, local canners, the press, and the merchants in Vienna and Cambridge."

# Home Agent Blazes Trail

## In North Carolina Mountain County

"I HAVE never worked with people who are more industrious and eager to learn", was the tribute recently paid by Mrs. O'Neil, home demonstration agent, to the farm women of Macon County. "One woman said to me, 'We are not stupid. If you will give us a chance, we are right clever.' "

The home demonstration gospel is giving these sturdy pioneer people that chance to develop and to meet the outside world on an equal footing. Mrs. O'Neil recognized that first she must encourage communities to be more friendly and help them to supply the needs of the summer tourists.

She visited the women and interested them in home demonstration clubs, helping them to become better acquainted. The club meetings have been surprisingly well attended when one considers the distance the club women must walk. On Christmas Eve, for instance, 90 people attended a community recreation program, and many of them walked 5 or 6 miles through the snow.

These mountaineers are accustomed to handle their own problems in their own communities, and when visits were made to two neighboring communities for the purpose of organizing club work, the people were skeptical. However, after a few meetings, every woman reported that, aside from the demonstrations, knowing her neighbors was the greatest value of her club work.

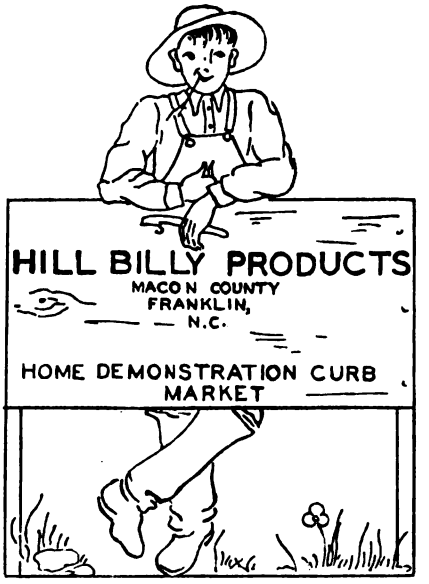
A county council of 30 women has helped to promote home demonstration work in the county in many ways. They have visited women in sections where new clubs were to be organized. Some of the women are serving as local leaders. One has a sewing group, another a story-telling group, and still another teaches bookbinding at club meetings and demonstrates weaving before various groups. One council member started a children's band which already has played at numerous county-wide meetings and has stimulated other communities to organize similar aggregations.

It was somewhat of an achievement to have the district meeting of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs in a county so newly organized. The women's county council helped to plan for this first district meeting, which was a real success and which had the amazing attendance of 400 women.

To attract tourist trade, the home agent suggested a curb market. The council women met and helped to form the policies of the market which was organized last year. It is governed by a committee whose chairman runs the market under the agent's supervision. The number of women selling has varied from 3 to 10. The women of Franklin have cooperated in this venture, and the sales are increasing each month. The total sales for the first 4 months amounted to $367.

Not all the home agent's work has been confined to the women's clubs, for, in addition to 10 women's clubs with a membership of 220 women, she organized 9 4–H clubs with a membership of 235 girls. Some of the children in newly organized 4–H clubs were too bashful to suggest names for officers. Some of them never had played games or sung songs. In 2 months these same youngsters acquired sufficient self-confidence to run their own programs without the agent's help. They learned to conduct their meetings without an error in parliamentary law, led the singing and games, and gave a play on posture which they planned themselves. Recreation has been considered a waste of time by many of the people in Macon County, but now 4–H club members have started recreation grounds in three communities, building fireplaces and playground equipment, and getting the parents interested in grounds for tennis courts and basketball. Last year 500 toys were made for Christmas by club members.

**An account of how a resourceful home agent has adapted home demonstration work to the needs of the people. With the spirit of a true pioneer, Mrs. Katherine M. O'Neil has solved a variety of problems in starting home demonstration work in Macon County, N. C., where the population is scattered, transportation is limited, farms are small, few homes have any modern conveniences, and the schools are inadequate.**




**The label used on all their commodities sold in the curb market.**

Nutrition and health have been the major activities of the home demonstration program in the county. One-fourth of the women reported that they had corrected constipation, anemia, and pellagra through an improved diet. There is a marked improvement in the quality of canned products, especially meat. Approximately 50 pressure cookers are now in use. Mothers are giving more thought to their children's diet, encouraging them to drink milk and eat less sugar.

Mrs. O'Neil has not confined her health crusade to meetings but has worked with the people in their homes, having been very successful in helping families on relief.

Considerable time has also been spent on a home-beautification program. Twenty families are now following a definite plan of improving their surroundings. Home improvement is changing whole communities.

Home demonstration work has reached approximately one-fourth of the 2,283 farm homes in Macon County. "The number of clubs organized in Macon County has purposely been kept small, because a piece of work done thoroughly in a smaller number of communities makes for a sounder organization in the future", said Mrs. O'Neil. "In starting from the ground up, it is necessary to train leaders as well as to organize clubs. So far we have had many more calls for 4–H and home demonstration clubs than we have been able to fill. With the development of more leaders, it will be possible to have a larger number of clubs in the future."

# We Take to the Air

**Winnie Belle Holden, home demonstration agent in Richland County, S. C., gives her experience in the radio field. As Morse Salisbury, Chief of the Department Radio Service says: "No radio station would keep a program on the air 2 years which did not click", so Miss Holden's year and 8 months on the air speaks for itself.**

AS a seasoned broadcaster of 1 year and 8 months and a home demonstration agent of 14 years' experience, I should like to cast my vote for radio. Extension work and radio broadcasting go together beautifully. My radio work began back in 1935 when our district agent, Bessie Harper, who was becoming increasingly convinced of the opportunity it offered for extension work, went to see Richard Shafto, manager of WIS, Columbia, S. C., and asked for a regular weekly hour. Without any hesitancy it was given, and we were in for it.

As the station was in my home county, Miss Harper and I discussed the possibilities and decided, as a starter, to give one weekly program to each of the 16 home demonstration agents in the district. These programs were to include the recital by home demonstration club members and 4–H club members of outstanding accomplishments, club songs, dialogs, reports, and records.

In due course of time, or on March 9, 1936, we were officially introduced to radioland by Victor Herbert Lund, program manager of WIS. The opening remarks were made by Miss Harper who, in turn, introduced me, and I gave my first radio talk on "Greens."

Under this plan we ran two series of programs. As I was local agent, it was my duty to present the 15 other counties to the radio audience. Thirty-two broadcasts were given, eight of them from my own county. It was evident that transportation offered a big difficulty to this scheme, so it was decided to try another plan for the third series of 16 broadcasts. Each county home demonstration agent sent in "news briefs" each week for me to assemble and present. This took so much time that on the fourth series the agents were divided into three groups of five each, each group sending news briefs every 3 weeks for broadcast. This has been working nicely.

These "news briefs or 4–H and 'home-demdots' " consist of what girls' and women's clubs are doing in recreation, foods, clothing, achievement days, housefurnishings, contests, music, exterior beautification, and many other things. Good recipes also are given. We try to tie up our program with current happenings, holidays, or special occasions. We have dialogs; descriptive skits of outstanding activities in the State, accompanied by music, such as a description of beautiful Camp Long, a State 4–H camp, after which "Carolina Moon" was sung; or yet another description of the evening campfire program at Winthrop College, which ended with the singing of "Follow the Gleam."

Our program is known as the 4–H and home demonstration program and is put on every Thursday from 11:15 to 11:30. Recently it was decided to ask for a theme song. Suggestions were sent in by our radio listeners, and "Home Sweet Home" was chosen. A very pretty arrangement of the song was obtained on a phonograph record, and since March 18, 1937, it has begun and ended our programs. Other numbers being sent in as suggestions are being sung from time to time on the programs. The assistant county agent, O. Romaine Smith; Mrs. E. L. Crooks, of the South Carolina School of Music; and I have sung some of the songs; and others will appear on the program later, for, of course, we plan to continue "on the air."

All in all, radio is one of the finest mediums for publicity, faster than the printed news, though not so accurately repeated by persons listening in. As an educational medium it is also valuable and is an important means, if available, for placing extension work more in the path of progress.

Although it takes much time and work, the 15-minute program is vastly worth while, both to listeners and to me. Besides being very much interested in it, I really enjoy the work.

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## To Make a Speech

Twenty members of the Montana Extension Service feel that they should be better public speakers and are doing something about it.

This conclusion was reached in spite of the fact that the group represents 125 years of cumulative extension experience and an infinite number of speeches. Previous to the first meeting of the class, some mimeographed speaking hints were prepared, and every member studied them.

At the first meeting a few were assigned to give 5-minute talks. A person was appointed as a critic and timer. At the conclusion of the talks the critic gave his criticisms following a previously prepared form. Following his criticism, all but the speaker joined in a very frank discussion of any discrepancies. Frankness was insisted upon before the class started.

Criticisms generally cover the introduction of the speech, poise, subject matter, arrangement of speech, facial and physical expression, the conclusion, and any point that impresses the audience favorably or unfavorably. The retiring speaker introduces the next speaker. The introduction of speakers also is criticized frankly

Every person enrolled in the course contributed to the rules under which the class is conducted. Each one is familiar with the audience which extension workers most frequently address and knows what he wants to get out of the course. As a result, the group is its own instructor by preference.

The self-imposed training course has proved popular with every member. Speakers with many years of experience are unhesitantly called for sins that they admit having committed for many years unnoticed.

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## Cutting College Expenses

Two cooperative homes, one for young men and one for young women, are conducted by the 4–H club at the University of Arkansas with a saving to the students of 25 to 35 percent in living costs while attending the university. The students bring canned fruits and vegetables, pickles, jams, potatoes, dried fruits and vegetables, and eggs from home. Sometimes these products are the results of their 4–H farm and home demonstrations. They also bring their own blankets and linens and perform some of the household tasks which they have learned to perform well in their club work.

## Oklahoma Agents Find

# Radio Is Quick and Effective

"IT is the quickest way to give the largest numbers of our farmers the most information", say Oklahoma's county and home demonstration agents, when speaking of their regularly scheduled radio programs over local stations.

One station, KBIX, at Muskogee, is a medium through which eight county agricultural and eight home demonstration agents keep in touch with their people, in good weather or bad. With the opening of KBIX in May 1936, the farm editor of the Muskogee Times-Phoenix was put in charge of a 30-minute program Monday through Saturday.

With the cooperation of the extension editorial and radio office, a meeting of the county agents from eight surrounding counties was held in the KBIX studio, and a schedule whereby each agent was to appear once every 2 months was set up. A similar schedule was worked out for the county home demonstration agents.

Syndicated radio information prepared in the State extension office and Farm Flashes and Housekeeper Chats from the United States Department of Agriculture are sent to the farm editor at the station and also to the county and home demonstration agents for their broadcasts. The farm editor of the Muskogee Times-Phoenix acts as program director. County agents appear on the program each Wednesday, and home demonstration agents appear each Friday. The Monday program is taken up with syndicated extension material; Tuesday, various Future Farmers' chapters take the program; Thursday, 4–H clubs from the eight counties take their turn on the program; and, Saturday, the farm editor again uses material received from the Extension Service.

### *Programs Presented Regularly*

This program has proved a very satisfactory set-up, both from the standpoint of the station and from the standpoint of the extension editorial office. It has furnished a varied channel through which a regular extension program is presented each Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with those taking part in the programs changing often enough to prevent the programs from becoming monotonous to the farm and home program listeners.

As program director, the farm editor has been able to substitute for the agents in case it has been impossible for them to appear, owing to weather conditions or emergencies in their work. Although the farm editorship of the paper has changed during the past year, the set-up was continued with the same arrangement through the new editor, partly because of its well-established popularity.

A similar arrangement exists at KASA, Elk City, in the western part of the State, where the county agent of Beckham County acts as program director for the farm hour each Sunday noon. Eight county agents also take part in this program, which is as much as possible a purely local program. The county agent, acting as director of the program, arranges it a month in advance with the other seven agents and mails the schedule to the extension radio program director before the first of each month. Response to the programs is good, and each of the agents cooperating feels that he is well justified in continuing his program.

Extension agents appearing on programs semiweekly, weekly, monthly, or once each 2 months numbered only half a dozen a year ago; but now 27 county agents and 11 home demonstration agents make such appearances.

At KCRC, Enid, the county and home demonstration agents present a 30-minute program each Thursday night, bringing in members of 4–H clubs, successful farmers, and homemakers for interviews and talks.

KVSO, Ardmore, has the cooperation of the county agent's office and presents a 15-minute program Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings from 11:45 to 12. At KGFF, Shawnee, the county agent of Pottawatomie County, his assistant, and the county home demonstration agent have a weekly program on Monday from 11:45 to 12, called the "Farm and Home Hour."

Radio Station WNAD, at Norman, the University of Oklahoma station, has had the cooperation of County Agent L. H. Stinnett for about 3 years on regular broadcasts. He now appears, with the county home demonstration agent, twice weekly, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 7:45. The program is called the "Fireside Farm Chats", and agents from McClain and Garvin Counties occasionally take part in the program. This program features the idea of bringing into the studio successful farmers and 4–H club members and farm homemakers in order that they may tell their own stories about their success with their projects.

A weekly Soil Conservation Service program is presented over Station KADA, at Ada, with the cooperation of the county agent and the project manager of the service in that area. The program is scheduled for each Sunday afternoon and lasts an hour, with C. C. C. boys furnishing the music.

KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans., has recently arranged its schedule in order to permit the county agent of Nowata County to put on a weekly program each Wednesday from 11 to 11:15.

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## South Carolina's New Home

A view of the new agricultural building at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., the left wing of which is occupied by the Extension Service. The new building is named after the late Dr. W. W. Long, for 21 years director of the South Carolinia extension work. The structure was erected by the P. W. A., and it took approxmately 1 year to complete it.

## Colorado 4-H Clubs Give Social Training

"THE training received by the rural boys and girls through 4–H club work embraces more than learning how to feed livestock, grow a crop, or be homemakers. It includes public speaking, art, etiquette, and vocational guidance", states C. W. Ferguson, Colorado State club agent.

Colorado has given serious thought to the best way of assisting her 4–H club members in receiving this polish called culture. Last year letters were sent twice a month to the local club leaders and to county extension agents. Each mimeographed letter contained a discussion of one subject, three games, and three songs. The leaders were invited to team up with the State and county agents to assist the club boys and girls to learn to fit into different situations without embarrassment. Such subjects as "Introducing Our Friends", "Helpful Hints", and "Neat and Nifty" were used. In the letter on "Introducing Our Friends" a paragraph was devoted to interesting the club members in learning the proper technique of introductions. The topic, "Neat and Nifty", calls attention to certain facts that will help them to be neat and attractive. Separate discussions on this topic were prepared for the young men and women.

"These topics found a warm spot in the hearts of our young men and women club members and local leaders", said Mr. Ferguson. "This was noted by written comments sent in by club members and local leaders requesting that the same plan be followed every year with different topics. This program is not a separate club project but is intended for every 4–H club member and leader. This plan of helping our 4–H club members in manners and grooming has been effectively emphasized in Mesa County by Wilna E. Hall, home demonstration agent. Miss Hall prepared a circular letter to the club members and leaders in which she set out various goals pertaining to disposition, manners, and personal appearance."

## Champion 4-H Club Demonstration Team

HARLAN OLSON and Alan Oviatt, members of a Beadle County, S. Dak., 4–H club, have brought national attention to an important problem through their very interesting livestock loss-prevention demonstration.

Ably coached by Leonard L. Ladd, Beadle County agent, the two boys prepared their demonstration for entering a contest sponsored by the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board.

The contest had been initiated to interest stockmen and truckers in improving shipping conditions and decreasing the loss resulting from injuries, which averages around $12,000,000 a year. This loss is made up in the form of lower livestock prices to producers.

Entering the contest at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron in September, Harlan Olson and Alan Oviatt walked off with first prize.

So popular became the demonstration that the two boys were swamped with requests to appear at numerous public meetings. The demonstration was given at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Huron Production Credit Association, at the district bankers' meeting, at the meeting of stockmen from every county in the State, and before numerous service clubs. They entered a contest at the Sioux City Interstate Baby Beef Show and won first place.

**The Beadle County, S. Dak., 4–H demonstration team which, with their effective demonstration, has brought the important subject of preventing loss in shipping livestock to the attention of many farmers.**

By winning the State fair contest, the boys were eligible to compete in the national contest at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. The contest was the first of its kind to be held in connection with the show.

Competing with demonstration teams from other parts of the country, the South Dakota delegation placed first and won a $25 cash award.

The winners had given their demonstration publicly 12 times before entering the Chicago contest. During 1936 they appeared before more than 2,000 persons at 14 different places.

## A. A. A. Demonstrations

To illustrate how the agricultural conservation program can be used to finance the carrying out of extension-recommended practices, Kansas extension agronomists have included conservation demonstration farms in their county crops tours this year.

These tours or field meetings are an important part of the agronomy program. Each year they give farmers and interested businessmen an opportunity to inspect soil demonstrations and crop tests. The addition of the conservation demonstration farm to the tour stops this year served to illustrate the close relationship between so-called "old-time" extension work and the modernly termed "A. A. A. program."

Typical of the demonstration farms is that of J. C. Hemphill in Leavenworth County. When the tour crowd reached Mr. Hemphill's farm, they found a map 4 feet square stretched on the machine shop wall where it could easily be seen. William Van Tuyl, president of the county farm bureau and a member of the agricultural conservation association, explained the manner in which the A. A. A. program is being used on the Hemphill farm. illustrating his statements by referring to the farm map. A mimeographed outline of the practices and payments was given to each person in the crowd.

L. E. Willoughby, extension specialist in crops and soils, originator of the demonstration farm idea in Kansas, comments that "this type of program is causing considerable discussion of soil-conserving practices at the meetings and is helping to develop the realization that agricultural conservation practices are recommended extension agronomic practices and that the conservation program is a part of the regular extension program in Kansas."

THE first issue of "Briefly Speaking," a publication in house-organ style compiled by the Division of Information, A. A. A., appeared early in November. Distribution is limited to A. A. A. committeemen, Extension Service workers, and Smith-Hughes teachers.

# Cooperation Develops Real Farmers and Fine Livestock in North Dakota

USING cooperation as a basis, North Dakota 4–H clubs are developing real livestock farmers and laying a firm foundation for a sound livestock industry. Members of 4–H livestock clubs in 18 different counties have, during the past few years, demonstrated that cooperation not only pays at the moment but gets long-time beneficial results as well.

Through the organization and use of cooperative breeding units these 4–H members have solved the ever-present problem of keeping their livestock program moving forward rather than backward, as has been so often the case in the past. Realizing that one of the main requisites in a constructive livestock program is the use of outstanding purebred sires, these clubs set about to provide this type of sire at a cost within the financial means of every club member.

The plan was first started in Bowman County in 1930 on a county-wide basis with the organization of two swine-breeding units, one for each of the two breeds being grown by the 4–H members in that county—Durocs and Hampshires. A year later a third county unit was set up for members of sheep clubs who had gone into the breeding of purebred Hampshire sheep. One outstanding sire for each breed was purchased by the clubs as a whole. The sire purchase was financed on club notes through a local bank. The female stock was then assembled at convenient places for breeding. Service fee charges were made to each member on the basis of $2 per sow and $1 per ewe with the understanding that a proration would be made at the close of the year if any balance remained. Each year the sires were sold after the breeding season and new sires purchased at the beginning of another breeding season. By so doing, the risk and cost of carrying sires from one breeding season to another were eliminated, and new blood lines were made possible each year. Over a period of 5 years the average cost of breeding came to 50 cents per ewe and $1 for each sow bred.

In 1936, 10 counties in the State had one or more county-wide breeding units organized on a cooperative basis, and 8 additional counties are making use of purebred sires under a modified plan in which the sires are owned mainly by club groups. So far the plan has been confined to sheep and swine projects. The State club office, in promoting these cooperative breeding units, anticipates that in the not-too-distant future every county in the State having 4–H livestock clubs will have developed plans to make superior sires available.

Outstanding results were obtained in Adams County in 1936 through the use of a cooperative breeding plan. One hundred head of purebred Rambouillet and Hampshire sheep, all properly fitted and blocked, and 20 purebred Duroc-Jersey gilts were displayed last fall at the Adams County 4–H Fair. During the winter of 1936–37, four cooperative breeding units were in operation in this county, each with an outstanding sire in service.

The use of good purebred sires by all of the club members is made possible through this cooperative plan, and definite progress in quality livestock production within the State is insured. The plan is demonstrating to the 4–H members, as well as to their fathers and others, the value of well-bred animals, and it is developing some real livestock farmers for the future.

## A. A. A. Offers Opportunity

*(Continued from page 162)*

providing 5,520 pounds. Because threshing crested wheat was a new practice, County Agent McKennon made it a point to visit each farm when the grass was threshed to assist in adjustment of separators, as all threshing was done with wheat separators. Various methods of harvesting were used, but the most economical was apparently the use of the ordinary combine harvester.

As most of the farmers who were seeding crested wheatgrass were doing it for the first time, the job did not end with obtaining the seed. It was important that drills be properly regulated and that the seed not be sown too deeply. McKennon met this problem by personally helping to adjust most of the drills used for seeding the grass. The attention to this detail is probably responsible for the successful stand growing in the summer of 1937 on at least 90 percent of the acreage seeded.

## Baker Named North Dakota Director

GEORGE J. BAKER, animal husbandman of the North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service since 1921, has been named acting director of the State Extension Service. Mr. Baker succeeds Dr. H. L. Walster to the directorship.

In his connection as animal husbandman, Director Baker has taken a leading part in the development of the livestock industry in North Dakota. He has served as secretary of the State livestock association for many years.

Director Baker was born April 9, 1880, at Alma Center, Wis., on a general livestock farm. He attended country school and was graduated from Alma Center High School, then a 3-year institution. He completed high school work at Black River Falls, Wis., then attended Stevens Point Teachers' College, and received his bachelor of science in agriculture from the University of Minnesota in 1909 and his master's degree from Minnesota in 1910.

After graduation he continued at Minnesota, first as assistant superintendent of Minnesota demonstration farms. He was then offered the first county agent position in Minnesota which he declined in order to act as district supervisor of county agent work.

He came to North Dakota in 1921 and has been extension animal husbandman since that time with the exception of 2 years when he was assistant chairman and later acting chairman of animal husbandry at North Dakota Agricultural College.

## IN BRIEF • • • • • •

### State Conservation Laws

During the last 6 months, legislation providing for the creation of local soil-conservation districts has been written into the statute books of 22 States: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Most of these State statutes are modeled in principle after the Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law. In general, they set up a procedure for the creation of soil-conservation districts with authority, as governmental subdivisions of the State, to develop and carry out erosion-control programs in cooperation with individual farmers, and to enforce land-use regulations which have been approved in a referendum by a majority of the land occupiers in a district.

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### Pattern Exchange

According to Anne Tucker, home demonstration agent in McDowell County, N. C., the club women are making the most of their clothing-construction activities and report doing more sewing than ever before. They have a pattern exchange consisting of 97 patterns carried to each club meeting. A card system similar to the library card system is used for keeping check. It is estimated that there has been a saving of $75 on patterns since this exchange was started, as well as the development of a cooperative spirit of helpfulness in the sharing of patterns.

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### Since 1922

The Mountain View 4–H Club of Kootenai County, Idaho, has been in continuous active service every year since its organization in September 1922. It never has had less than 30 members and is the oldest continuous club in the State.

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### A 4-H Goat Club

Cascade County, Mont., has the distinction of having the first and only goat club in Montana. It was first organized at Great Falls in 1935 and reorganized again in 1936 with a membership of six boys and two girls. This club is made up of boys and girls living in and near Great Falls whose parents keep goats for the purpose of producing milk for the family. This has been a very interesting project, and the enthusiasm of the club members and breeders has made it an outstanding success. All the members of the club exhibited their animals at the North Montana Fair and were successful in winning all of the prize money offered in this class.

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### California 4–H Earnings

During the last year 11,000 California 4–H boys and girls earned a gross income of more than $300,000. One third of this amount was net profit from crop and livestock projects alone.

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### Goat Dipping

In Hidalgo County, N. Mex., County Agent P. W. Brown held three goat-dipping demonstrations, using the wettable sulphur method, at which 4,000 goats were treated to eradicate lice. The ranchers who initiated the practice last year through similar demonstrations report that their production of mohair was increased ½ pound per goat.

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### Farm Shop Project

Bay County, Fla., 4–H club boys are establishing a farm-shop project in their regular program, says County Agent John G. Hentz, Jr. Each boy enrolled in the project builds one or more of the handy devices needed on the farm, such as hog houses, sanitary watering troughs, self-feeders, feed hoppers for poultry, gate latches, and similar articles.

Two club members recently built an A-type hog house for their pig, and others have constructed various items along the same lines. A manual is being prepared for the boys in this project.

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### Girls' Forestry Club

Saline County, Nebr., boasts of the largest girls' forestry club in the State—the Forest Lovers Club near Crete. Each of the 16 members actually planted and cared for 100 evergreen transplants, and in spite of the drought, a good percent of the trees survived. The group was awarded 1,000 young evergreens by the State Extension Service.

## AMONG OURSESVES • • •

WILLIS B. COMBS, formerly with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been transferred to the Extension Service to take the place of William Peter Carroll who died last spring. Mr. Combs will take up the work of assisting grain producers and country dealers with their problems of grading grain in accordance with the official standards of the United States and with handling grain so as to obtain the best market returns. Mr. Combs is a native of New York and a graduate of Cornell University. Since his graduation he has worked in the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the past few years he has been conducting research on grain grades and factors that influence them in the Chicago Grain Supervision Office.

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ROY JONES, who has been poultry specialist in Connecticut for many years, was elected president of the Poultry Science Association at the twenty-ninth annual meeting held at Madison, Wis. This is the first time an extension man has been thus honored by the association.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: Donald C. Henderson, extension poultryman, and Herman I. Miller, assistant extension agricultural economist, in Vermont; James R. Mundy, Negro specialist in farm management, Alabama; Penrose T. Ecton, extension horticulturist, Arkansas; A. E. Triviz, assistant in program planning, New Mexico; Roy Stanley Beck, extension economist, and E. S. Shepardson, extension agricultural engineer, New York; Amy Eudora Erickson, foods and nutrition specialist, North Dakota; John M. Ryan, assistant extension editor, South Dakota; A. C. Browne, truck crops specialist, Hawaii; N. L. Bennion, poultry specialist, and M. D. Thomas, assistant extension economist, Oregon; W. E. Carroll, extension animal husbandman, Utah; John H. Standen, assistant extension plant pathologist and botanist, Iowa; and T. A Marsden, assistant extension horticulturist, New Hampshire.

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TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS in the October number were erroneously placed in New Mexico. Roland W. Leiby, extension entomologist and William Martin Smith, Jr., sociologist, were appointed to the extension staff in New York.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# My Point of View

## Conditions Change

The building of an extension program in McCracken County, Ky., is not like building an automobile where a new model is introduced every year. Our program is essentially the same today as it was 10 years ago. The changing conditions and problems have required new methods of approach. Formerly an agent drove all day in his automobile, spending days in the field without returning to the office. His job depended upon the number of personal calls he made. Leaders' meetings were unknown, and committees seldom met or functioned.

Many of our leaders today retrace the pioneer work of good will due to these personal calls. Today the farm bureau community committees in McCracken County, Ky., serve as the program committees. They also have members on the county planning committee which makes a report of much value in building the community and county programs. The major work in the county is based on two fundamental principles: (1) A more fertile soil as a prerequisite for the end to which extension is working—a satisfactory living for rural people; and (2) livestock and crop work based on increased quality rather than on increased quantity.—*W. C. Johnstone, county agricultural agent, McCracken County, Ky.*

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## Home Visits

One type of contact indispensable to building and carrying out an effective program is the home visit. These personal calls develop an understanding between agent and leader or other extension cooperator that often makes a long period of independent work possible on the leader's part. As one leader said to this agent, "We need you here to straighten us out and tell us how to go ahead."

It has been my experience that a personal visit at a leader's home is more effective than a club visit, important as they are to the stimulation of the program.

The home visits paid 4–H club members in connection with the garden program gave both leader and agent a better working background for club work, a chance to create a friendly relationship with the home, and a very proper opportunity to encourage hospitality and good manners, for example, in the matter of thanking leaders for visiting.—*Grace M. Koster, home demonstration agent, Bergen County, N. J.*

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## Local Leaders

Local leaders have meant much to our program. In fact with the present set-up of our organization, we are entirely dependent upon them for the organization work in communities and a large part of the local teaching which is done. Splendid leadership has been developed, and every year the necessity for strong leaders becomes more pronounced as our work grows.

Local leaders have done especially creditable work in organization, child development, foods and nutrition, clothing, refinishing of furniture, dramatics and recreation, the use of decorative Christmas greens, and in the county home bureau garden club and the county fair exhibit. The program for the coming year has been built largely by them, serving as our advisory council.

The businesslike attitudes of these officers and leaders in conducting the affairs of the program have aided in developing and sustaining interest in the program. They are also invaluable in getting reports on the projects.—*S. Virginia Brewster, home demonstration agent, Chautauqua County, N. Y.*

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## A Single Purpose

Our soil-conservation program has probably done more toward cementing the farmers of the county together for a single purpose than anything that has happened within the county in recent years, and we believe that the possibilities for effective work have only just started. The control programs of the former 2 years had already done much to give publicity to organized soil conservation and thus make it possible for many more people to become interested in the subject. Our township committeemen and their helpers have all been thoroughly sold on the importance of courteous and efficient work, and we have all moved forward together in such a way as to warrant a maximum of good results.

Our meetings throughout the county, especially where charts were shown and talks were made on the economic phases of farming, have stimulated a great deal of interest in the relationship between the individual farmer and the farming business as a whole. This, together with the necessity of effective erosion control, sweetening the soil in order to maintain fertility, and the use of soil-building crops, occupies more of the farmers' attention now than it did a year ago. —*Charles Tarble, farm adviser, Cumberland County, Ill.*

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## 4–H Advertising

Our extension office during the past year has supplied half-pint milk bottles and caps carrying the 4–H insignia to rural school children to bring milk from home for the noonday lunch at school. About 75 rural school teachers took up the idea. Bottles were furnished at a cost of 5 cents each; caps were furnished free by the extension office, and the teacher supplied the straws.

School teachers report that children enjoyed bringing milk in these bottles. The idea that drinking milk at school was a "sissy" practice was entirely overcome, and children who never drank milk, even at home, learned to like it. 4–H club work was also popularized by means of this project.—*G. F. Baumeister, county agricultural agent, Shawano County, Wis.*

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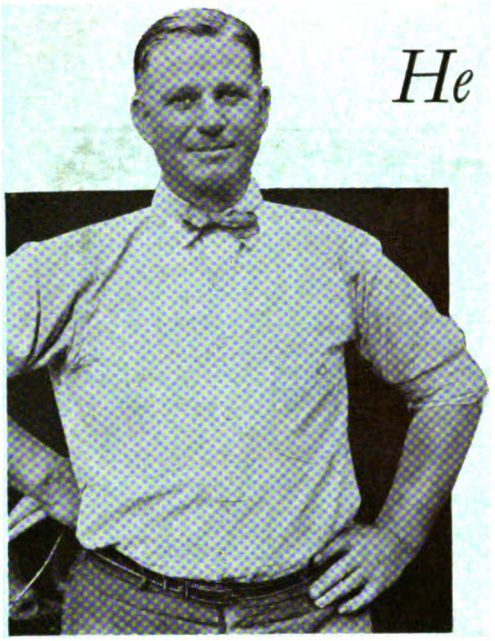
## A Good Year

Perhaps no other year has meant so much in the field of extension activities as the past year. Since the beginning of the A. A. A. extension work has made a new approach to the problems of the farmer in West Carroll Parish, La., where, until recently, I was county agent. Farmers are gradually changing their point of view from an independent, individual effort to a feeling of cooperative effort as expressed in a number of group meetings.

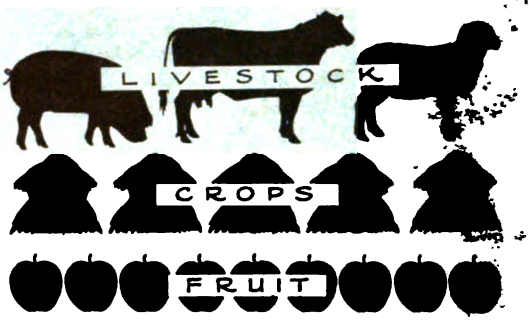
This new farm program, having for its objective a balanced program of agriculture which meets the needs of an adequate food supply, checks soil erosion, improves soil fertility, encourages better land use, and maintains farm income, is bound to live—meaning better homes, better farms, and better communities.—*C. B. Roark, assistant farm management specialist, Louisiana.*



# *He Wants to Know*

# WHAT'S AHEAD

## IN 1938 FOR




*The 1938 Agricultural Outlook, joint ... of the specialists of the Bureau of Agricu... Economics and the economic specialists of ... Extension Services and Experiment Sta... tries to answer his question.*

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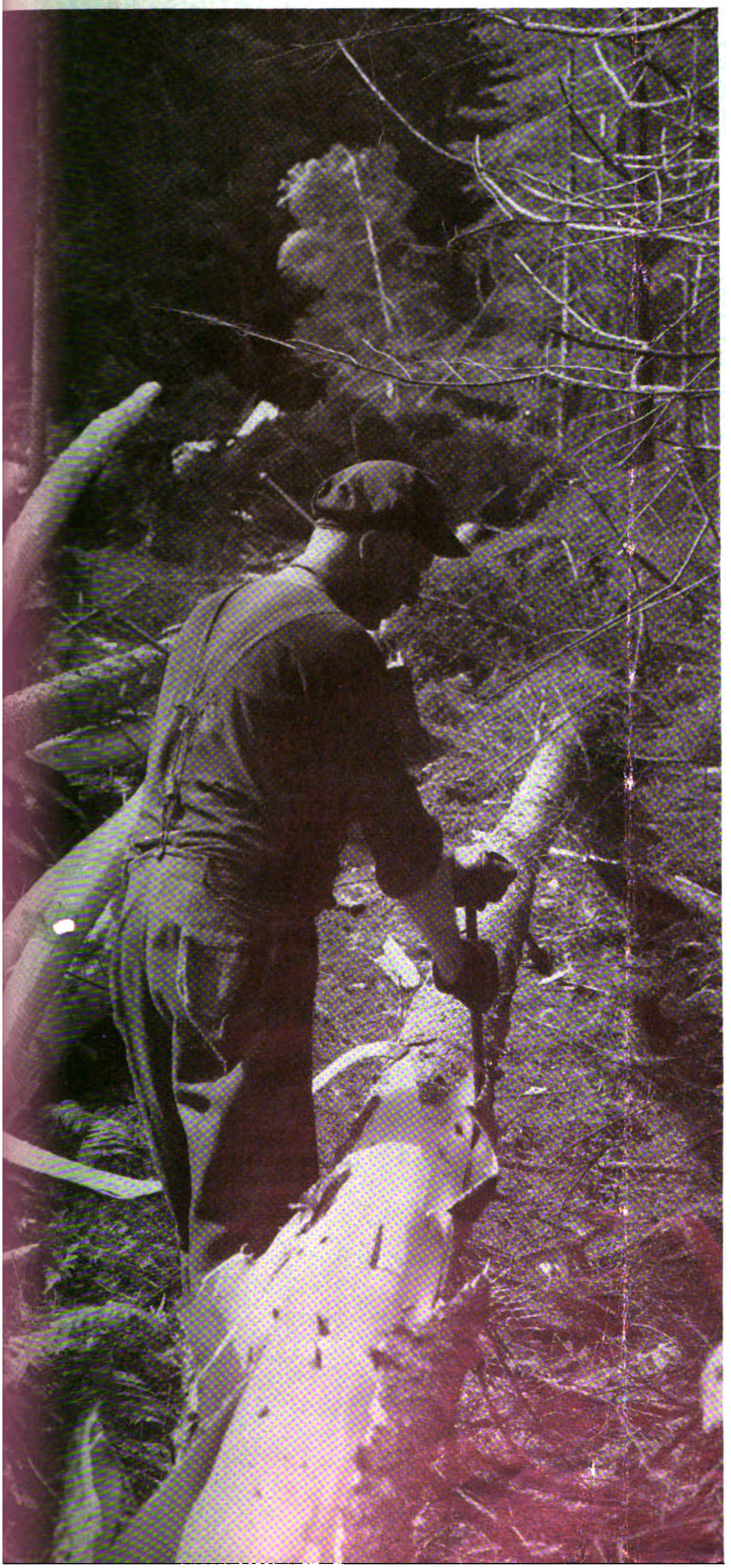
# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



DECEMBER
1937
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ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# 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*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*


# TOMORROW . . .

**THE NEW YEAR** brings plans for the future and reports of the past. The Unfinished Extension Job as reported by the extension committee studying rural youth programs will be reviewed by Director C. W. Warburton.

**THE 1938 MODEL** for an extension program as it was developed and launched in Kansas offers many good ideas on planning.

**LOOKING BACK** at last year's plan, County Agent D. A. Adam, of Young County, Tex., tells how the program worked out. . . . A bird's-eye view of extension work throughout the United States during the past year gives some indication of the magnitude of the movement and the direction it is taking.

**SIGNPOSTS** pointing to the work ahead can be found in the brief accounts of some of the recent activities of extension agents.

**THE COORDINATING** of the efforts of several subject-matter specialists is a feature of the Connecticut six-point poultry program.

**TOURS** as an extension method prove effective in Nebraska, according to the experiences of County Agent Victor M. Rediger. Field days also helped to tell the story of seed corn to Minnesota farmers.

## On the Calendar

Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 5.

Eighth Annual 4-H Junior Livestock Show, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8–10.

Annual Convention, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13–15.

Vegetable Growers Association of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 13–16.

Eighty-ninth Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass., Dec. 29–Jan. 2.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 15–22.

Tri-State 4-H Fat Lamb Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Jan. 25–27.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24–26.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., Feb. 26–Mar. 6.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.....L. A. Schlup, Editor

# On Behalf of the Tenant

C. C. RANDALL
Assistant Extension Director
University of Arkansas College of Agriculture

THE Arkansas Extension Service has never inquired into the state of a man's purse as he sought an answer to his problems, nor has it been concerned with the ownership of the land which he tilled. Its function has been to give help when and where it was needed. The county agent and home demonstration agent have met with all farm men and all farm women on the common ground of their concern in farm and home affairs. Nearly 50 percent of the thousands who sought the assistance of Arkansas county extension agents in 1936 were tenant families.

FOLLOWING the advice of the Extension Service, many a farm family has been able to rise from the ranks of tenancy to farm ownership, has paid for a farm, and has prospered. Last year, in Arkansas alone, 4,775 families accomplished this. In the future many others will be able to take this step unaided, except for a knowledge of how to use the land gained through their own experience and their close contact, through the county extension office, with the latest developments in agricultural research.

BUT there are others who need further help, and the way is now open for us, as extension agents, to help them to bridge the gap between the uncertainty of farm tenancy and the satisfaction and security of farm ownership. Through the Tenant Purchase Division of the Farm Security Administration, even though its activities are necessarily limited, we have the opportunity to play a most important part in a mass demonstration of what might be done by a nation for its citizens.

OUR help in this program will be of two kinds: first of all, in selecting families which are capable, and then to pass on to them the best information that we have concerning farm and home management.

WHILE giving this help, we shall not forget the others who are not quite ready for the step up the agricultural ladder. There will be many who can better their condition, as did 21,225 Arkansas farmers last year, through improved lease and rental agreements.

THE influence of the Extension Service will be seen in thousands of other homes. When more than half of the home demonstration club membership, 24,000 of the 49,000 4-H boys and girls, and nearly 50 percent of the junior-adult 4-H clubs come from tenant or sharecropper families, as is the case in my State, we have all the proof we need that nonowner families are as interested as their landlords in sound, improved farm and home practices.

WE also have proof that the work will show results among this large group. The demonstrations carried on by our tenant 4-H club

(*Continued on page 189*)



26271—37

## New R. E. A. Field Force

## To Aid Extension Agents in

# Learning How to Use Electric Current

GEORGE D. MUNGER

**Director of Utilization, Rural Electrification Administration**

RURAL electrification is a single name for two tasks. The first, which comes immediately to everyone's mind, is the task of getting the actual power line built from the source of power to the farmer-consumer of power. Within certain limits it is a technical job. The rules have been set up, and the lines are built accordingly.

The second task is more difficult. The rules have not been so decidedly determined. Instead of being technical, the second task concerns people and families. It has to do with making living conditions better and life more pleasant and comfortable. This second task is the utilization of electricity on the farm after the power lines have been built. Upon the success of the utilization program depends the success of the whole rural electrification movement.

**Kansas home demonstration agents study problems in the use of electricity. R. E. A. utilization representatives standing in rear, Clara O. Nale, a former home demonstration agent at the left, Mary Taylor, at the right.**

### *Need for More Information Felt*

With thousands of farmers getting electric power for the first time over lines financed by the Rural Electrification Administration, the magnitude of the utilization problem becomes apparent. There is little question among either farmers themselves or agricultural authorities about the benefits of electricity on the farm. In addition to the many uses it has around the farm home, such as electric lights, running water laundry and cleaning equipment, and the electric range, electricity has scores of uses on the farm itself which tend to decrease operating costs and increase the farm income.

But successful use of electricity on the farm requires some familiarity with power. Most of the farmers who are receiving current over R. E. A. lines have not had the opportunity to use electricity before. They are not acquainted with its possibilities or with its limitations. Thus the educational aspect of the utilization program is very vital.

Many offices of the Extension Service are cooperating with the R. E. A. in this program. For the past 2 years especially, extension workers have reported an insistent demand from their farmers for information on electricity. In some instances, county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents have been instrumental in forming cooperatives to take advantage of R. E. A. financing. And everywhere extension agents have enthusiastically and whole-heartedly given their time and energy in developing projects.

### *New Technique Demanded*

R. E. A.'s utilization program, projected on a national scale, demands new techniques that no agency has ever before had occasion to use. Slowly we are evolving these techniques. R. E. A., of course, has its own utilization field staff, but the job ahead is large, and the staff must necessarily be small. It is here that the Extension Service is doing very useful work.

For many years extension workers have understood the value of electricity to the farm. In many counties they have almost single-handedly developed new uses for power and have encouraged their installation on the farms in the county. Often because of the interest of the county agent, new sources of revenue from electricity have been made available to the nearby farmers. R. E. A. was pleased to find that the agricultural agents and home demonstration agents have continued to do this work.

It has been our experience that extension workers are eager to learn about electricity so that they can spread the word throughout their areas. From the beginning, a great part of our literature on both development of projects and utilization of power has gone to extension people and has been distributed to the surrounding farm families through extension offices.

For example, a recent significant step was taken at Abilene, Kans., when a training school in the use of electricity in the farm home was held for home dem-

*( Continued on page 191 )*

# Oregon Tries Sky Planting

## Grass Seeding from Air Proves Rapid, Cheap, Effective on 12,000 Acres

WILLIAM L. TEUTSCH

Assistant County Agent Leader, Oregon

Pilot Hazelwood loaded ready to take off with 1,200 pounds of grass seed.

UP from the ashy seedbed formed in the fall of 1936 by one of the worst forest fires ever experienced in Coos County, Oreg., has grown 12,000 acres of grass—grass on which thousands of cattle and sheep are growing sleek and fat and which is helping to rehabilitate a county which suffered great economic loss from fire. Thought to be the largest grass seeding ever made by airplane in this country, this 12,000 acres of grass waves in the Pacific breezes as an example of county-agent leadership. George H. Jenkins, county agent of Coos County, recognized the needs of his people, organized them in a cooperative undertaking, and with the support of the Governor of the State, the county court, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Oregon State College, completed a difficult task in record-breaking time.

### *Quick Action Imperative*

In place of fireweed amid the charred snags and logs, representing a total loss to the county and its people, there is grass which is preventing erosion and bringing money into the pockets of ranchers and stockmen. Uniform stands of grass were obtained. Time is the most important element in seeding after a burn. The cooled ashes form the seedbed, and for best results the seed should be on before the heavy winter rains set in. In the area of burned-over farms, neither funds nor man power were available to seed 12,000 acres by hand in the limited time in which it had to be done. Airplane seeding was the practical method.

Many victims of the forest fire, which completely destroyed Bandon, a town of 1,700 population, and burned the entire acreage on many farms, destroying grass, hay, fences, and in some places farm buildings, called at the county agent's office and expressed a desire for assistance in seeding the burned-over lands. At Jenkins' invitation, 150 persons attended the meeting at Coquille, October 14, at which a plan of action was developed. At this meeting were William A. Schoenfeld, dean of agriculture, Oregon State College, representing Gov. Charles H. Martin; and representatives of the Resettlement Administration and of the Coos County Court. All pledged cooperation and assistance. One of the decisions was that as much of the area as possible should be airplane-seeded to grass. A committee of six growers, headed by J. E. Ford of Marshfield, was elected to work with Jenkins in perfecting plans and carrying on seeding operations. Other members were R. H. Christensen, J. F. Van Leuven, Robert Geaney, Robert P. Carman, and Frank Fish.

An effort was made by Governor Martin to obtain Army planes to do the seeding. Although Army regulations prevented this, Governor Martin requested Solon T. White, his director of agriculture, to give the Coos County people every assistance possible in obtaining a plane. It was through the efforts of Mr. White that the committee was able to find and purchase at an advantageous figure an airplane particularly well adapted to the job. F. E. Price of the agricultural engineering department of the college personally supervised the installation of two grass-seed hoppers with a capacity of 1,200 pounds.

### *Seed 15 Acres a Minute*

By October 27, just 13 days after the Coquille meeting, an airplane had been purchased, an experienced pilot employed, seed hoppers installed, and 80,000 pounds of grass seed ordered with the first shipment on hand. Carrying 1,200 pounds of seed at a load, W. A. Hazelwood, pilot, turned the plane out over the blackened landscape, dropping seed at the rate of 15 acres a minute and seeding 150 acres each trip.

The project was successful. There are 12,000 acres with an excellent stand of grass; the plane has been sold, all bills paid, and the costs calculated. The project was completed without relief funds or gifts. Through cooperation and assistance of established agencies these Coos County stockmen met their problem. The cost of airplane seeding as finally determined was 20.8 cents per acre. This included all costs—gasoline and oil, the cost of the plane (representing the difference between purchase and sale price), the pilot's wages, and mechanical repairs. It easily represents a saving of between $6,000 and $8,000 in seeding costs alone. The lowest price offered by any commercial aviation concern was 75 cents per acre, and the cost of hand seeding ranges from 60 cents to $1.50 per acre.

In a year when seed supplies were scarce, there was an additional advantage in pooling orders for seed. Not only were good varieties of grasses used, long-lived perennials chiefly, but the pooling of an 80,000-pound order of seed also enabled a substantial saving. In this case, prompt action paid dividends, as prices of seed continued to advance throughout the fall and winter months.

Approximately 8 pounds of seed was used per acre, consisting of the following mixture: Common ryegrass, 3 pounds;

English ryegrass, 2.5 pounds; orchard grass, 1.4 pounds; Highland bentgrass, 0.35 pound; and white clover 0.6 pound. In a few cases, Chewing's fescue was added to the mixture. Seeded at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, this mixture cost growers approximately $1.05 per acre.

Inspection of the planting in late July shows that the ryegrasses have developed to hay height. This is particularly true of common ryegrass. Orchard grass, Highland bent grass, and Chewing's fescue, which start more slowly after seeding, were established, giving every evidence of providing abundant feed for 1938, thus taking up the slack as shorter-lived common ryegrass passes out of the picture. Never before in Oregon history has such a uniformly high-quality seed, predominantly of perennial species, been used in seeding cut-over land. Usually, cheap burn mixtures, consisting of weeds and short-lived grasses, a byproduct of cleaning plants, are used. It is believed that because the more desirable grasses were used that the grazing capacity will be increased and maintained at a high level of production over a longer period of time.

Seeding by airplane is easy to write about, but it is not so easy to do, particularly in the Oregon coast country. Fog, rain, and wind presented difficulties; the country is rough, and landing fields are few. On many days it was not possible to fly at all because of fog, wind, or rain. Even on the best of days, a maximum of only about 4 hours' flying was possible. But, in spite of these adverse conditions, growers were practically unanimous in the opinion that the airplane is the most economical and practical method of seeding such lands.

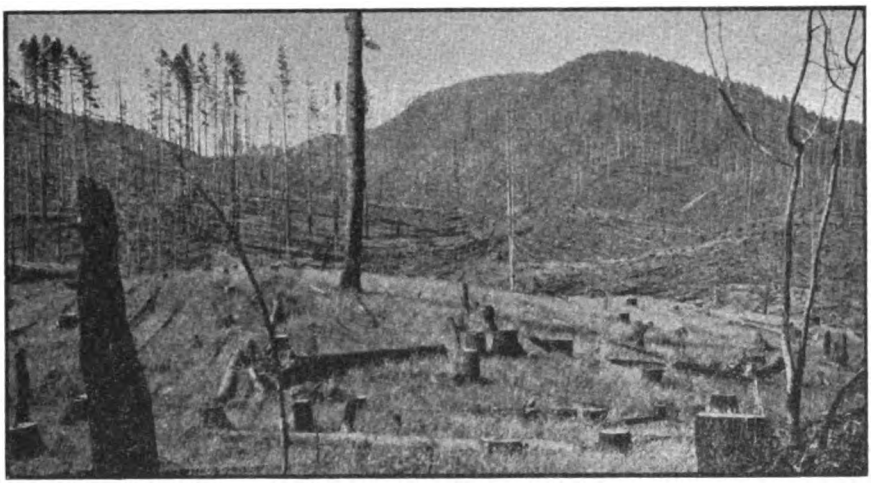
Traveling at the rate of 90 miles an hour or better, and flying at an elevation of approximately 500 feet above the ridges when over the tract to be seeded, the pilot would open the gate valve in one of the hoppers and permit the seed to spill out. It was caught in the propeller wash and spread uniformly in fan shape behind the ship, reaching the ground in a strip about 150 feet wide. The rate at which the seed flowed out of the hoppers was estimated on the ground, and then a known acreage was seeded and adjustments made in order to set the hopper opening to feed at the rate of 8 pounds per acre.

What do ranchers think of the result? R. H. Christensen, on whose farm 500 acres were seeded, says: "Airplane seeding is a good way to seed logged-off land which has been burned over. There is an excellent stand on my land with grass waist high, capable of carrying a cow to the acre this season. I should not have seeded at all had it been necessary to do it by hand."

R. L. Clark, president of the Coos County Sheep Co., a concern which runs 1,400 ewes, expressed a similar view. "Look at that grass," Mr. Clark said. "Chewing's fescue, Highland bent, English rye everywhere, and on the unseeded tracts nothing but fireweed 3 to 5 feet tall. The airplane method is the only way to seed this land."

Not only was the airplane seeding successful, but it stimulated interest in hand seeding of these burned-over lands. Approximately as many acres were seeded by hand as by plane, bringing the total seeding to more than 25,000 acres. Looking to the future, the county planning committee estimates that there are 200,000 acres of similar lands which can be seeded and, for a time, between logging and reforestation, can be successfully grazed, thus reducing the fire hazard and turning to economic use lands which otherwise are an expense to the county.

"I consider the completion of this project one of the important developments during my 7 years as county agent in Coos County," states George H. Jenkins. "It was quite a task to keep the records, purchase the seed, make collections, schedule the plane, arrange for ground crews to mark the tracts to be seeded, and attend to the numerous details. There were times when it was doubtful if we could meet the payments on the plane which had been purchased, and there were other difficulties with which such an enterprise is fraught. The objective, however, justified the means."



An excellent stand of grass seeded by airplane among charred logs and stumps.

## Surveys Indicate Value of Regular Broadcasting

Surveys conducted in Dubuque and Winneshiek Counties, Iowa, to determine listener interest in county-agent broadcasts and syndicated Farm Flash programs furnished by the Federal Extension Service and read by the station announcer, indicate that the broadcasts are reaching farm people with timely news and information.

In Winneshiek County, members of the rural young people's organization interviewed neighbors in a community service project, obtaining the answers to the questionnaire. In Dubuque County, Frank R. Kerrigan, county agent, mailed the questionnaire to all farmers in the county.

Almost all who heard the programs reported getting worth-while information from them. One-fourth of those who heard the agent's broadcast reported that they had written or called at the county extension office for bulletins or other material offered by the agent in talks.

The most popular subject matter consisted of practical hints on farming and homemaking, such as livestock feeding, crop production, insect control, disease prevention, removal of stains, and seasonal recipes. Second in popularity was economic information and explanation of the A. A. A. and similar Federal programs.

Nineteen of Iowa's county agents are broadcasting regularly over six commercial stations which use Farm Flashes on days when the agents do not broadcast.

Extension workers from four States attended the 3-week graduate course in extension organization programs and projects given at the University of Louisiana. During the summer of 1937, 554 extension workers from 28 States attended such courses.

# Agents Train For Greater Usefulness

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

PROFESSIONAL training for extension workers took a long stride forward during the summer of 1937, when some 554 State and county workers devoted from 3 to 8 weeks to systematic study in order to increase their effectiveness as extension teachers. Special courses for extension workers interested in professional improvement were offered at nine State agricultural colleges and universities and at Tuskegee Institute.

In Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, the courses were of 3 weeks' duration. At Maryland, North Carolina, Vermont, and Tuskegee, the courses were continued for 6 weeks. Missouri offered an 8-week course. At 8 of the 10 institutions the classes were attended by both men and women extension workers.

The extension course at Fort Collins, Colo., was unique in set-up as well as in origin. This cooperative enterprise between the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado took root at the annual conference at Manhattan, Kans., in October 1936, when a committee of extension workers considering opportunities for professional improvement recommended that a summer course for extension workers be set up at Fort Collins, Colo., in preference to Manhattan, Kans. I was asked to pass the suggestion along to the Nebraska extension workers when I attended their conference at Lincoln the same week.

The interest of Kansas and Nebraska was reported to President Lory, of the Colorado State Agricultural College. Representatives of the college teaching and extension faculties of the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska met with representatives of the Federal Extension Service at Houston, Tex., in November to consider the idea further.

A 3-week summer session for extension workers was approved by the trustees of the Colorado State Agricultural College, and arrangements were made to offer three courses, namely, methods and philosophy of extension, agricultural journalism, and land-use planning, with instructors of national repute in charge of each.

The enrollment from 13 States of 104 in-service extension workers and 16 land-use planning and soil-conservation employees (including 85 men and women from Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska) is ample evidence of the success of the cooperative undertaking.

## Statistics for 1937 Summer Sessions

| Institution | Length of session | Attendance by— | | Number of States represented |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Extension workers | Others | |
| | *Weeks* | | | |
| Colorado State Agricultural College | 3 | 104 | 16 | 13 |
| Indiana, Purdue University | 3 | 31 | ---- | 1 |
| Louisiana State University | 3 | 97 | 7 | 4 |
| Maryland University | 6 | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| Missouri University | 8 | 18 | ---- | 1 |
| North Carolina State College | 6 | 28 | ---- | 1 |
| North Carolina College for Women | 6 | 16 | ---- | |
| Tennessee University | 3 | 106 | 21 | 13 |
| Vermont University | 6 | 9 | ---- | 1 |
| Wisconsin University | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Tuskegee Institute | 6 | 116 | ---- | 10 |
| Total | ---- | 554 | 49 | 28 |

While the size of the extension staff in many of the larger States is sufficient to justify the setting up of special courses for their own extension workers, it is believed that much will be gained by a group of States cooperating in the support of a training center similar to that held in Colorado. Large attendances will justify a substantial program of courses extending over a period of years, will finance well-qualified instructors, and will create enthusiasm. Most important of all is the opportunity for extension workers from a number of States to compare experiences while engaged in a serious study of the ways and means of raising their standards of extension teaching.

Judging from requests already received for members of the Federal Extension staff to assist with 1938 summer courses, it is probable that more institutions will offer special extension courses next year, and the attendance will no doubt surpass that of 1937.

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## For the Small Texas Dairy

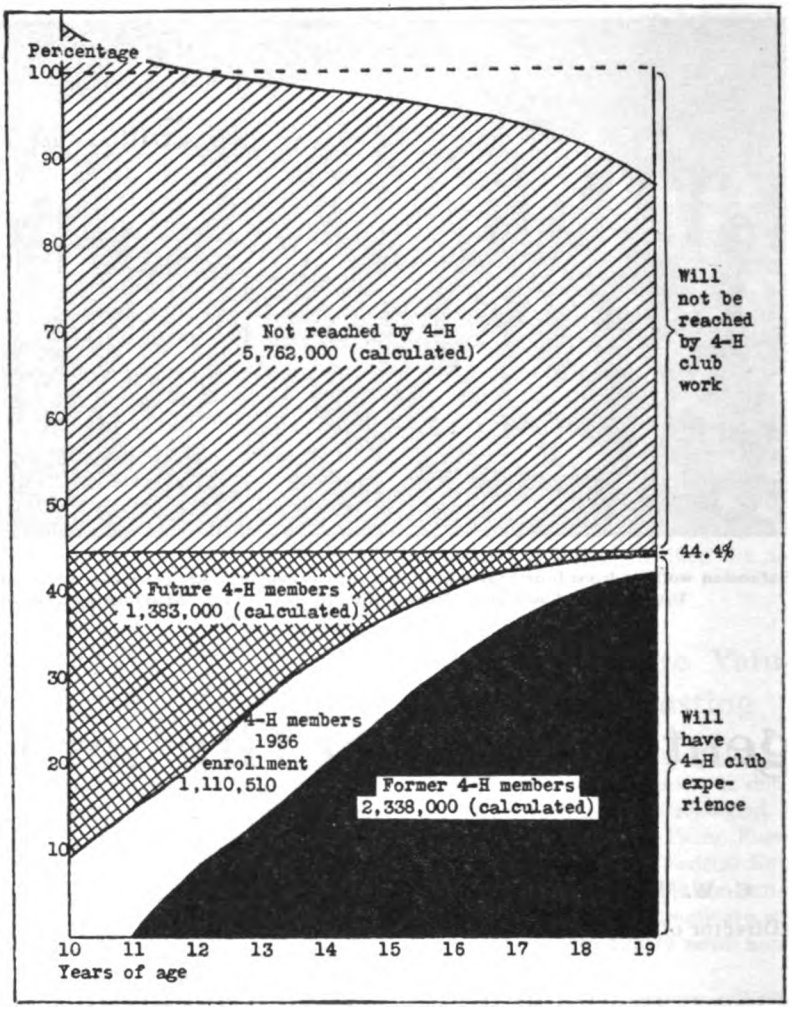
"The difficulty encountered by small dairymen, and by the owners of small farm herds of two or three cows, in obtaining the use of a good bull to build up their herds is one of the outstanding problems of Texas dairy improvement work," reports G. G. Gibson, assistant extension dairyman.

The 30 members of the Wharton County Jersey Cattle Club recently offered a possible solution to the problem when they purchased a 3-year-old bull, B X Foremost, a sire of distinguished ancestry. The bull is kept in a safety bull pen near Wharton, the county seat, and is available to all dairymen in that section.

A trailer is available for anyone to use in bringing cows to the bull. The scale of service fees is: For members, $1 for registered cows and $2.50 for grade cows; for 4-H club members, $1; and for nonmembers, $10.

The safety bull pen and breeding chute used were built according to the specifications furnished by extension dairymen. A competent veterinarian has volunteered his services in seeing that the bull is kept healthy.

"Through a minimum of expense," Mr. Gibson states, "small dairymen and 4-H club members who own one or two cows have the same opportunity to build up their herds as have commercial dairymen."




# 4-H Membership

THIS graph shows that 4-H club work is reaching 44.4 percent of the rural boys and girls in the United States. It is based upon the relation of the 1936 4-H enrollment to the total number of rural young people—both farm and rural nonfarm—reported in the 1930 census. Forty-four percent is the portion of the young people who will have 4-H experience sometime between 10 and 19 years of age. This includes former, present, and future 4-H members and is calculated at the 1936 rate of enrollment.

One hundred percent represents the 1,209,000 rural boys and girls who annually pass the average 4-H starting age of 12.2 years. The 536,895 new members enrolled in 4-H clubs in 1936 are equal to 44.4 percent of those who reached the average starting age during the year.

Of the 10,593,000 rural boys and girls 10 to 18 years of age, inclusive, throughout the country, 1,110,510 are now 4-H club members. If 4-H club work continues to enroll new members in the same numbers as in 1936, there are 1,383,000 rural boys and girls 10 to 18 years of age who will join before reaching their nineteenth birthday. Likewise, if in the past 4-H club work had enrolled new members at the same rate as in 1936, there would be 2,338,000 former members who have not yet reached their nineteenth birthday. The remaining group of 5,762,000 rural boys and girls will pass through the period between the ages of 10 and 19 years without joining a 4-H club.

On the basis of 1936 enrollment and other available data, it is estimated that 4-H club work is reaching 67 percent of the farm girls, 50 percent of the farm boys, 30 percent of the rural nonfarm girls, and 15 percent of the rural nonfarm boys.

# Farm Woodland Demonstrations

## Interest Wisconsin Farmers

HARVEY L. BECKER

County Agent, Oneida County, Wis.

PERMANENT methods of woodland improvement have been demonstrated to large groups of farmers of Oneida County, Wis., through the cooperation between the Agricultural Extension Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and the Federal Forest Service through key farm-woodland owners in each community.

The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps has authorized the use of C. C. C. boys to do stand improvement work on private woodlands when certain conditions are fulfilled. First, the owner agrees to set aside for a period of 5 years a 5-acre tract to serve as a model woodlot in his community. Second, the demonstration must be educational in nature. Because the agreements are so reasonable, many more woodland owners than we could take care of requested that their own tracts serve as community models. The fact that the demonstrations had to be educational in character limited the number of such demonstrations to one in a community.

With the aid of F. B. Trenk, State extension forester, series of demonstrations were planned for the different communities in Oneida County. Each tract selected represented a type of improvement needed by the woodlands in the community.

The educational meetings which preceded the C. C. C. work were conducted in the nature of a woodland improvement judging contest. The value of stand improvement was discussed and the principles demonstrated. In other words, the rules of the contests were set up. Mr. Trenk and, in several instances, our area forester, a representative of the State Conservation Department, conducted this educational feature.

For the contest, trees were tagged with white cards numbering 1 to 40, and each farmer present was given a score card with the corresponding numbers placed on the left-hand side. Opposite these numbers were two columns headed "take" and "leave." On the basis of the previous discussion and demonstration, each proceeded to make a study of the tagged trees and those in the immediate neighborhood and then, by means of a check mark, to indicate which of the trees in his judgment should be removed and which should be left for future development. With the completion of the judging, a discussion led by the specialist in forestry and participated in by the contestants resulted in decisions for the correct disposal of each of the trees. Each farmer corrected his own score card, because we felt that the real educational value of the meeting was in having each farmer know where, in his judgment, he was either right or wrong.

To add interest to the meeting, local merchants, and in one case the owner of the woodland, donated a double-bitted ax to the farmer having the highest score. Competition for the honor was keen. In some places farmers attended several meetings with the hope that their batting average would improve and make them eligible for the prize.

Following the contest, the State extension forester, with the help of the area forester and the superintendent of the nearest C. C. C. camp, blazed the remaining trees on the 5-acre tract which were to be removed. Soon afterward, the C. C. C. boys came in and actually removed the blazed trees and disposed of the slash, either by burning or by cutting it to a size that would readily decay.

Follow-up meetings are being planned within the next year or two so that farmers in the community can see the worthwhileness of the operation. At that time we plan to give an account of the cost of the operations and the amount and kind of wood products removed.

To date, five model tracts have been established. Each has been designed to represent the type of work needed in the community. Increasing the quality and productivity of the sugar bush through the removal of diseased and inferior specie was the object of two of the demonstrations. Increasing the productivity of mixed hardwoods was the object of demonstrations held in two other areas. A fifth demonstration in conifers showed how pulp and timber production could be increased through thinning of Jack pine and the releasing of a more valuable growth of Norway and white pine.

Each of the cooperators has, as a result of these operations, obtained a year's supply of fuel wood, sawlogs to meet his current farm needs, or a profitable cutting of pulpwood, and, in addition, has left his woodlands in a more productive condition than before. While Oneida County, to the average tourist, has seemingly an inexhaustible supply of fuel wood and a growing future timber supply, yet farmers themselves at these meetings have indicated a growing scarcity on their own farms. They recognize that improvement cuttings to provide their own fuel and lumber supplies is the only means by which they can avoid idle acres on some of their lands and help to make each of these acres bear some of the overhead costs of farming. Many woodland owners are already planning, as a result of these demonstrations, to make the woodlands permanently profitable.

## Landlords and Tenants Together

O. B. ELLIOTT
County Agent, Walthall County, Miss.

Knowing that more than 50 percent of the farmers of Walthall County, Miss., are tenants, I have long realized that no effective agricultural program could be carried out in the county unless the tenant farmers, as well as the landlords, have a clear understanding of these programs. The 4 years of the Agricultural Adjustment Program have helped in getting acquainted with the tenants and have afforded an opportunity to work individually with them.

Seeing the need of encouraging tenants to remain on the same farm in order to be benefited by helping to conserve and build the soil and having attractive and well-cared-for homes, every tenant was invited to all meetings relative to any phase of agriculture in the county to acquaint himself with his landlord's problem as well as with his own.

Two years ago a one-variety cotton program was launched in this county. Knowing that tenants would want to continue to plant the variety of cotton which would perhaps produce the highest yield per acre regardless of grade and staple, an effort was made to have all tenants present at our community meetings in order that each one might thoroughly understand, as well as the landlord, the advantages of a one-variety cotton program in his community. The accomplishment of this one program in 2 years has been an increase of the selected variety from 25 percent of cotton acreage of the county in 1934 to 90 percent in 1936. I do not believe that this work could have been accomplished so quickly if only the landlords had been contacted.

4–H club boys coming from tenant families have been especially encouraged, and agreeable arrangements have been made with landlords for the boys to carry on their club work. Many landlords, after seeing the value of 4–H club work, finance their tenants' boys in their crop and livestock projects.

It has been a practice of some tenants in the fall of the year to sell their share of the corn and hay, as they had no work stock to feed. Little effort was required to convince the tenants and landlords that this corn fed to hogs and chickens, and the hay to milk cows, would profit them more than the sale of it on the market. This one phase of work has resulted in a smaller furnishing account and more food for the tenant families.

This Oklahoma farmer (at right) cooperating with the Extension Service during 11 years' tenancy learned to manage the farm at enough profit to buy and equip a 40-acre farm. He is a community A. A. A. committeeman and the former landlord (at left) a county committeeman.

# The County Agent Looks at Tenancy

**Most agents find themselves up against the problems of tenancy many times in the course of a year. They know about the good and the bad landlords and the good and bad tenants, and also about the systems of tenancy which hamper good landlords and tenants. Several agents here set down some of their experiences and conclusions on this important subject.**

## Developing a Satisfactory Farm Lease

WALTER U. RUSK
County Agent, Blackford County, Ind.

When Jim Ward came to my office during the depression days of 1932 to request assistance in getting a Federal emergency loan, he was immediately faced with the requirements of a financial statement. Jim Ward had been a tenant on Bill Collins' 160-acre farm for 7 years and had made a good living for his family of six. He had often borrowed money from the local banker for small amounts ranging up to $300 to help to pay his taxes and to pay for some harvest help.

Jim was a hard worker, and as long as he made his payments to Landlord Collins twice a year and paid his bank loan, everything was agreeable. Tenant Ward and Landlord Collins had no written lease, and neither kept any records except on the stub of his check book. Jim Ward planted 60 to 70 acres of corn each year and 30 to 40 acres of oats. When the price of clover seed was high, Landlord Collins refused to buy seed, so they just planted corn again. Corn yields were not so high as the first year that Jim Ward moved onto this 160-acre farm; in fact, in 1932 his corn crop made only 35 bushels per acre, and with corn prices declining to 17 cents a bushel, Jim Ward could not make his cash rent payment.

To make a financial statement was something new to Tenant Ward, and he was inclined to think the county agent was trying to pry into his business. But he was so in need of money for working capital and to pay his landlord that, to obtain a "barnyard loan," he was willing to make a list of his assets and obligations and to list the crops that were to be planted that summer.

**The mayor of Greensboro, N. C., inspects the ample food supply canned from a relief garden with the help of the home demonstration agent.**

The list showed that 70 acres of corn and 50 acres of oats were to be planted, which left 20 acres for pasture and 20 acres for woods, land for buildings, and waste land. But what assurance did Ward have that 70 acres of corn and 50 acres of oats, with a price of 17 to 25 cents a bushel, would repay the loan and make his fall rent payment? This was where the rub came. When asked if he ever raised tomatoes, Ward replied that he "didn't have time to monkey with such a crop."

I told him that the quality of tomatoes grown in Blackford County was excellent and that the farmers who were careful to plow under plenty of organic matter and who used proper fertilizers were able to grow red ripe tomatoes and to get a good price for the No. 1 picking. So Tenant Ward agreed to plant 7 acres of tomatoes, which he contracted with a local canner. With a good growing season and careful cultivation, Jim Ward had a bumper tomato crop, and, with his two grown boys and the help of two neighbor boys, was able to pick a crop of 72 tons from the 7 acres, which brought him $9 per ton, or a total of $648 for the crop. After paying for plants, fertilizer, and picking, Jim Ward had $450 with which to pay off his "barnyard loan."

In the meantime, repayment plans were being worked out with other farmers and tenants who were arranging for emergency loans. In most cases tomatoes were recommended as a cash crop to repay the loan.

As crop loans and production credit loans became available each year, those taking applications got into the habit of referring all applicants to the county agent's office where they would work out a repayment plan. This again gave an opportunity to discuss with Tenant Ward his farming program and plans for a definite crop rotation. Landlord Collins was invited in, and we discussed a farm program that would make them more money. They were interested in learning how Neighbor Kennedy, a tenant on a 200-acre farm owned by Albert Myers, a businessman, had a livestock partnership lease that was proving profitable to both parties over a period of years. They were maintaining high crop yields and selling all their grain crops through hogs and cattle.

The discussion prompted Tenant Ward and Landlord Collins to work out a 50–50 livestock partnership lease. This type of lease is proving to be one of the most profitable kinds of leases used in Blackford County and provides that each party shall furnish: (1) One-half of all livestock, except poultry, (2) one-half of all seed and fertilizer, (3) one-half of all livestock expenses, (4) one-half of all machine expenses for threshing, hulling clover, and silo filling, and (5) one-half of all fuel for tractors. Each shall receive one-half of increases and receipts from sale of all crops and livestock. The landlord furnishes the limestone, and the tenant spreads it on the fields.

This kind of lease is proving profitable to Tenant Ward and Landlord Collins. Mr. Ward says: "I am glad the depression hit me. It has made me get out of the rut, and, with the cooperation of the county agent's office, I have begun to put some planning and management into my farm business. I am glad to make out a financial statement and to do business with my banker again."

It has been through the cooperation of the extension office in assisting farmers to work out repayment plans for emergency and, more recently, production loans that an opportunity presented itself to help dozens of Blackford County farmers to develop: (1) A 50–50 livestock partnership lease, (2) a plan for definite crop rotation, (3) maintenance of soil fertility, (4) the keeping of farm records, and (5) an increased farm income.

## In Defense of Tenancy

J. W. CAMERON
County Agent, Anson County, N. C.

More than 50 percent of the population of Anson County are Negroes, which of course makes our tenant population rather high.

We have always assisted these tenants in planning their work and in marketing their surplus produce and have tried in every way to raise their standard of living.

My experience has been, and it has been proved time and again, that the majority of tenants are much better off, live better, and have more to eat and to wear when they live with good landlords than when they move off and try to buy land of their own, because a good landlord can direct and supervise their work and help them to produce better crops. Furthermore, the landlord looks after the health of his tenants by providing doctors and medicine, and in case of funerals, it is always the landlord's responsibility to stand for these charges.

A great many of our tenants are not capable of looking out for a farm of their own; and our experience has been that the majority of them lose the land, their work stock and everything else sooner or later when they launch out for themselves. When they stick to a good landlord who has good land, they have a great deal more income.

We always help the tenants, and especially the Negroes, with farm plans, gardens, fairs, community plans and meetings, and exhibits of various kinds, by attending these occasions, judging the products, giving out information personally, and also distributing bulletins. The Negroes feel perfectly free to come to the office for help and advice, and every day there are some coming in. A great many of them appreciate this help and say so on all occasions.

There is a friendly, helpful spirit in Anson County toward the tenant class, and we feel that the large majority of landlords are sympathetic toward them.

We have quite a number of tenants who have bought land of their own after living with good landlords, saving their income, learning to operate a farm, and gaining the respect of the business people. This has always been encouraged where tenants are capable of managing farms of their own.

## Lambs Lure Lads

Lamb-feeding activities of 4–H clubs in the western corn belt of South Dakota have become outstanding livestock projects and are attracting attention beyond State boundaries. The April 1936 issue of the Extension Service Review tells the story of the beginning of this movement in 1934 when extension and experiment station forces organized six 4–H boys in Butte and Lawrence Counties. The boys had 15 lambs each which they eartagged, weighed, and fed for 106 days. These lambs were shown in the newly created 4–H section of Lamb-Feeders' Day at the experiment station in 1935. The records kept by the club members showed that a profit was made on the enterprise. In 1935, 105 South Dakota boys and girls followed the project. This year at the Tri-State 4–H Lamb Show at Sioux Falls, 130 lots of sheep were entered by members from South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

According to H. M. Jones, State club leader, livestock interests consider this expanding enterprise one of the most practical 4–H projects ever undertaken; the work fits into the present farm program and is of sufficient size to attract older boys. As the project goes into the fourth year, there are prospects of five nearby States participating, and the third annual show is already scheduled for January 1938.

## Check the Baby

AN INTERESTING innovation at the Cortland County (N. Y.) 1936 fair was the establishment of a free nursery for young children. The home bureau converted a theater with poor acoustics into this nursery where the children could be left in safety by the mothers while they visited the fair. Mrs. Edith Glanville, home demonstration agent-at-large, was in charge, and a nurse from the county health department was in attendance at all times. About 100 babies and preschool children were cared for during the week.

# Opportunities for Young People

### Theme for Ohio Conference

ROBERT C. CLARK

Assistant in Rural Sociology

Extension, Ohio

THE theme discussed at the first Ohio conference of rural young people by 230 young men and women from all parts of the Buckeye State was "Opportunities in Rural Life." This initial conference, held on the Ohio State University campus, was made possible by agencies actively interested in the welfare of Ohio's agriculture and of the farm families. It was an outgrowth of local and county programs of study and recreation for rural young people during the past few years.

If we ask "Was this conference worth while?" no better answer can be given than the recommendations made by those who attended: "In behalf of the delegates to this conference we desire to express, in this brief way, our sincere appreciation for this splendid conference, made possible through the generosity of the Ohio State University, Ohio State Grange, Ohio Farm Bureau, Agricultural Extension, county school superintendents, Christian Youth Council of Ohio, rural churches, vocational education in agriculture and home economics, and all other agencies which took part in any way.

"First, because of the great inspirational, educational, and social values of such a program as this, we heartily recommend that a similar conference be held next year.

"Second, we recommend a joint meeting of delegates and sponsors of each county to discuss this conference and make plans for future action."

The program of this 4-day meeting, planned in cooperation with the State heads of each of the sponsoring agencies, was directed by Prof. H. W. Nisonger, assistant director of the bureau of special adult education at the Ohio State University. Its aim was to assist each of the delegates, who were unmarried and between 18 and 25 years of age, to think through their individual problems and to offer suggestions enabling them to be more helpful to their respective groups and to the young men and women who accept them as leaders back home.

# Five Moore Poultry Specialists

We are not starting a campaign for more poultry specialists, but here are the five "Moores" who are all serving in that capacity in widely scattered States. They are not related; in fact, H. L. Shrader, U. S. D. A. poultry specialist, had to introduce Moore to Moore. The picture was taken at Chicago, Ill., at a conference on the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Reading from left to right: F. E. Moore, North Dakota; J. M. Moore, Michigan; Pren Moore, Idaho; H. L. Moore, Virginia; S. A. Moore, Arkansas.

# Five-Year 4-H Club

WHEN the 5-Year 4–H Club of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was organized back in 1931 by County Agricultural Agent S. B. Pershing and County Club Agent J. C. Ralston, no one, not even the sponsors, had any idea that it would develop into such a useful and effective piece of extension machinery as it has.

The 5-Year 4–H Club is exactly what its name says. It is an organization of all 4–H club members that have been enrolled for a period of 5 years or longer. This Tippecanoe County, Ind., club functions upon a basis of "Once a member always a member."

When the club started in 1931, it had a membership of 65—39 boys and 26 girls. This year, 1937, there are 535 Tippecanoe County young men and young women who have completed sometime during their lives 5 years or more of 4–H club work.

There is no question but that the 5-year club is a distinct aid in reacquainting the older club members and ex-club members. Parties, dances, and an annual banquet and achievement program constitute the major part of the organization's social calendar. On the achievement program, recognition is given only to State and national club honors won by Tippecanoe County 4–H members. Also, among other things, recognition is given to 5-year members who have won distinction for themselves while away attending colleges and universities during the past year.

The 5-year 4–H club has many fine activities in which it participates, among which is helping with the club enrollment during the spring months. These older club members give talks before the school groups, telling of their experiences as successful club members and of some of the values to be derived from club work. Another activity of the 5-year club is maintaining a refreshment stand at the county club exhibit, the profits from which are used to help defray the exhibit expenses. Too, the 5-year club members assist in organizing and performing the large amount of work connected with holding a county club exhibit. Probably one of the greatest contributions of the organization is that it encourages boys and girls and young men and young women to participate in club work over a longer period of years than they would if such a club did not exist. In 1936 nearly one and one-half times as many young people, 16 years old or older, participated in club work as in 1931 when the club started.

The officers of the 5-year club are elected by and from the board of directors, composed of 15 members, one from each township in the county and two selected at large. The directors are selected by a nominating committee approved by the membership as a part of the annual achievement program.

# Rhode Island 4-H Clubs

## Have a Nose for News

RHODE ISLAND 4–H club members are bound to know something about publishing a newspaper after having made quite a specialty of club newspapers. In addition, boys and girls in the southern part of the State look forward to the Peggy and Bobby Clover letters from the county club agent's office telling all the latest news.

In Providence and Bristol Counties, five 4–H clubs are now issuing their own newspapers known as The Reflector, The Green Lantern, The News, The Magpie, and The Trail Blazer, the last two of which have been published for more than 4 years.

These monthly papers range in size from a single hectographed sheet to a pamphlet of five mimeographed sheets. They include personal news, reports of club meetings as well as county-wide meetings, project suggestions, book reviews, poetry, menus of the month, letters from older people, and original continued stories.

The expense of maintaining these papers is met in various ways, some by local advertisements, one by subscription, and another by club dues. The circulation includes the families of all the club members and influential people in the communities.

Each month R. O. Bale, county club agent of Kent and Washington Counties, writes to his club members under the signatures of Peggy and Bobby Clover, fictitious characters representing the typical 4–H girl and boy. Peggy has volunteered to tell her own story of these letters:

DEAR FRIENDS: Let me introduce myself as a typical 4–H club girl from southern Rhode Island. Each month I write to all the 4–H club girls in southern Rhode Island, telling them of the many things which I have been doing in club work. Many of them answer my letters, telling me of the things which they have been doing; thus we pass our ideas on from one to another.

I have told them how I have redecorated my room, how I plan parties, how I keep from getting sunburned, and many other things. Of course, we girls are all interested in cooking, and clothing, too, so I tell many of the new things I have learned about cooking and sewing.

The 4–H girls in southern Rhode Island seem to like my letters so well that our club agent has asked my brother Bobby to write the same type of letters to the 4–H club boys. Bobby tells what he has learned in his poultry, dairy, and handicraft projects.

We try to include in our letters all kinds of things which other members like, such as photography, hobbies, and nature study. Discussion of our hobbies has made so many other club members take up hobbies that we are having hobby exhibits at camp this year.

We have done many new things in club work this year. One of the most interesting of these has been our 4–H older member week-end camps held in the woods in a real log cabin. We have a chance to discuss our problems with our leaders and to have lots of fun on the trails around our camp and around the fireplace in the cabin.

We have been doing lots of health work, too, some of which is in the form of first aid taught to our clubs by our club agent and by Red Cross nurses.

We feel that we should like to know what club members are doing in other States and to have them know what we are doing in Rhode Island.

"Little Rhody" is the smallest State in the United States, but we are proud of our 4–H club work.

Your 4–H friend,

PEGGY CLOVER.

## Pennsylvania 4–H Lunch Clubs

# Create Better Health Habits

The Noxen Club set up a kitchen in the chemistry laboratory to serve hot cocoa and soup.

ATYPICALLY rural county, with small rural schools and a few larger consolidated ones where most of the children attending carry their lunches, is the picture of Wyoming County, Pa., where Edith Gans, home demonstration agent, began to create interest in nutritionally adequate lunches through 4–H clubs last year.

Working in cooperation with Edwin H. Kehrli, county superintendent, a questionnaire and a letter were first sent to each rural school.

Results were surprising. It was found that few children were getting even a pint of milk a day, and 212 school children were getting no milk. Along with this, it was discovered that about one-sixth of the children were carrying inadequate lunches.

Miss Gans, realizing the need of helping to get more adequate meals planned for youngsters, invited parents and teachers to demonstrations where they were shown a nutritionally good, well-packed meal. Then they were told about 4–H clubs and how they might organize lunch-box or hot-lunch clubs to promote interest in keeping up good lunch standards.

Six communities decided to have lunch-box clubs, and the girls in two large consolidated schools decided to organize 4–H clubs which would serve a hot lunch in their schools to those who wished it. Miss Gans gave particular attention to sandwich suggestions for the lunch-box clubs and checked the individual club members' lunches. By the end of the year each member had had 20 of her lunches scored to see how well they met the needs of an adequate lunch. Two of the clubs reported 100 percent enrollment in the school and 100 percent completion of their work.

The consolidated schools in which a hot lunch was served were Beaumont and Noxen. The Noxen group of 22 members served hot soup or cocoa every day and charged 2 cents a day or 10 cents a week. Ten children in this school who could not afford this charge were fed free by the parent-teacher association which also bought soup dishes and cups for the club. From 25 to 52 students were served every noon. The children fed free were more than 10 percent under weight at the beginning, but at the end of the year, not one of the 296 children enrolled in the school was 10 percent under weight. There were so many girls who wanted to take part that a ruling had to be made that only junior and senior girls were eligible. The project cost $69, and all but $27 of this amount was taken in by the club. The tuberculosis association helped to meet the deficit.

In Beaumont 14 girls in the club prepared cocoa at 5 cents a cup every day except Friday when they served a complete lunch for 20 cents. This club last year made $100 and with it equipped their kitchen. This year they painted the furniture and kitchen, and with the rest of their money bought four dozen folding chairs for the school auditorium. The room given them for the kitchen is very small, and they served the food just outside the door on a candy showcase counter. On Fridays their lunch usually consisted of a main dish and sandwiches. Each sandwich was wrapped separately in a paper napkin. To know how many lunches to prepare the principal allowed them to take orders ahead of time in the classrooms. Thus they never had any waste.

The work of these 4–H clubs is showing results in the county in healthier school children and in a better understanding of and an increased interest in good nutrition.

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## A Practical System

In Meade County, Kans., 1,347 agricultural-conservation farm plans were filed during the first 20 days of May, the largest participation the county has had in any government program, reports County Agent Harold Love.

Community committeemen were used in a very practical manner during this campaign, Mr. Love states. The farmer first filed his land changes with one office girl who took care of nothing else but additions to or subtractions from the legal descriptions of the farming units, and filled out form WR–105 from a temporary listing sheet prepared in the county office. Next, the farmer went to one of his community committeemen with his map, which was already drawn before he came to the office. The committeeman went over the map, lettered the fields, gave the acreage, explained the number II payment and the wind-erosion-control practices, and assisted in planning the farm program for the year. The farmer then went to another office girl who totaled the acreage in the fields, changing the acreage on the map until the total acreage on the map corresponded with the total crop acres shown on the listing sheet for this farm.

Next, the farmer presented his map, as corrected, together with form WR–105, to a plotter who shaded in on a map of the township the legal description of the farm, including all pasture and cultivated land. This method eliminated duplications in legal description where two or more operators in some instances were attempting erroneously to file applications on the same land. A number of errors in the giving of legal description also were caught in this way. Finally, the farmer went to any one of a group of four clerks, who, with the assistance of the map as then prepared and with form WR–105, prepared the farm plan WR–106.

On the busiest days, more than 160 farmers were accommodated with this set-up. The smallest day's work was the 75 plans turned out the first day.

## Farm Tours in Spokane County, Wash.

# Pay Big Idea-Dividends

SWAPPING ideas in agriculture at various farm tours conducted by county extension agents and specialists has proved profitable to farmers of Spokane County, Wash. Big returns in idea-dividends have resulted from the annual legume and livestock tours held each spring for the last 8 years, as originated and directed by County Agent William J. Green.

Last year, more than 130 individuals observed improved farm practices in livestock, legumes, and soil management in a 3-day tour of 22 representative farms in the county. In addition to stops at farms that demonstrated the value of good livestock and legumes, there were stops at a number of erosion-control demonstrations where the seeding of grasses and legumes was shown as well as the building of artificial barriers, such as dams in large gullies.

Some of the farmers visited were doing particularly successful jobs of rebuilding depleted grain land with sweetclover or other legumes. On several of the farms included in the tour, herds of dairy or beef cattle of far above average quality were being built up on a sound breeding and economic basis from a small start of good foundation stock. Other farmers demonstrated their ideas for handling the herd sire without danger, or for putting up the hay under difficulties, or for establishing legumes where the rainfall is limited, and still others showed how they were controlling noxious weeds successfully.

For instance, at one farm the "tourist" saw the results of excellent breeding practices on a small Jersey herd. In the last 12 or 15 years, starting with one purebred Jersey cow, the farmer had developed a very fine high-producing purebred Jersey herd. Official records show an increase from a little more than 400 pounds of butterfat for the early dams to nearly 900 pounds for dams in the present herd. This same farmer had been doing some excellent work with sweetclover as a forage crop and soil builder. He told how in 1933 he had planted unhulled sweetclover seed with winter wheat. In 1934, following the harvesting of a good crop of wheat, he obtained considerable sweetclover pasture. In the summer of 1935, he harvested approximately 2½ tons per acre of excellent sweetclover hay with a binder. Later in the summer he harvested 3,000 pounds of sweetclover seed from the 20 acres. Last year he had an excellent crop of winter wheat on the same ground. This wheat was demonstrating the benefit of sweetclover as compared with neighboring fields of wheat on which sweetclover had not been grown.

### *Control of Weeds*

At another farm a demonstration of successful weed control was of interest to all on the tour. After 12 years of a losing fight against a bad infestation of Canada thistle, on land too wet for the use of chemicals, the farmer tried clean cultivation at the county agent's suggestion. The land was plowed in the spring of 1935 and cultivated every 4 days thereafter until August, when it was again plowed deep, with many dead roots turned up. Cultivation was continued as needed to keep the top growth down. Last spring the land was cultivated three times. There was no sign of the thistle, and the land has been seeded to alfalfa.

Speaking of alfalfa, farmers who wondered if expensive seed is the secret of getting a good stand of alfalfa had the question answered at another place where the farmer's outline of his farm practice revealed that the real secret is a good, well-packed seedbed and the use of a standard, adapted variety—Cossack in this case. Seed sown April 20 had produced a fine stand 8 inches high on new land when seen on June 25.

County Agent Green took his tour to see what benefits another farmer's land had received from the use of land plaster. This farmer displayed one of the finest crops of alfalfa in the county and attributed his success to the use of land plaster. Here also the touring party observed a simple but effective safety bull pen in which there is located a small feed barn, shelter, running water, breeding pen, and exerciser. The exerciser consists merely of a heavy, seasoned stump of a tree hung by a small chain from a firmly planted pole. The bull pushes the suspended stump around the pole by the hour, with apparent satisfaction to himself and little harm to the stump.

The party observed one of the finest demonstrations on swine management at another farm. From eight sows the farmer had saved 76 excellent pigs, uniform in size and well developed. When asked how he accomplished these excellent results, the farmer said he practiced strict swine sanitation, thoroughly scrubbing the houses every spring and moving them on to clean, new ground. He also provides alfalfa pasture for the pigs.

In the course of the tour they stopped at another farm and observed the fine work being done by the C. C. C. boys under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service in building dams in large gullies. Here they also observed the excellent results of inoculation on sweetclover.

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## On Behalf of the Tenant

(*Continued from page 177*)

members yielded products estimated in value at $331,783, while the 12,864 tenant and sharecropper families who took part in the better-homes campaign spent an average of $19.10 per family in various home improvements.

Too, tenants and sharecroppers have provided leadership in the interest of Arkansas agriculture. Sitting at county council tables, as members of county agricultural committees, 622 tenant farmers contributed their thought and experiences to the problems of county farm planning and practical land use.

For us in the Extension Service, the new plan will be seen as an open door to further opportunity in a field where we have labored for many years. But it will still leave a vast army of tenants and sharecroppers to continue in our usual program of work.

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PRESERVATION of farm products by freezing has been a rapidly developing activity in Washington," says Assistant Director M. Elmina White of that State. "Emphasis in the past has been on the storage of meats, but gradually more fruits and vegetables are being preserved in this manner. There are more than 150 centers in the State where locker space is available. Individual lockers have an average capacity of 350 to 400 pounds of meat."

# Agents Wake Up

## In Michigan District Conferences

C. V. Ballard
Michigan county agent leader.

NO more snoozes in monthly conferences of Michigan county agricultural agents!

That is not an order or a request, but a fact. For in the last year a new process has been developed for placing the field force of the Extension Service in a better position to play chess with new agricultural problems, practices, and people in Michigan.

"Painless," comments C. V. Ballard, State county agent leader, in describing the new system, much of which is the result of his ingenuity.

In brief, the 71 county agricultural agents serving the 83 counties in the State have been attending a little school. Their district monthly conferences begin in January and are completed in June. True and false questionnaires serve as the foundation. To the questions most frequently found wrong in the answers, department heads of Michigan State College apply latest information, and they even correct their own impressions when conference groups fail to agree.

"Previously our monthly conference meetings served their purpose, but not so well," says Mr. Ballard. "The series each month starts at Kalamazoo, then the next day at Grand Rapids for another section of the State. In succeeding meetings other agents met with us at Ann Arbor, Lapeer, Bay City, Gaylord, and Cadillac.

"We periodically scheduled different department heads to meet with the groups. A few county agents especially interested in some specific phase literally led the department head and the whole conference off on a rabbit track, and the heads of the other agents would nod.

"Two years ago H. C. Rather, head of the farm crops department at the college, devised a set of true and false statements to help the agents check up on their knowledge.

"This past season we extended this process to all the major departments, taking two each month from January to June. Poultry and animal husbandry, crops and horticulture, and soils and farm management were typical subjects linked for the series."

The 1937 conferences became a game, turning a day's hard work into fun. But, to listen to the agents and to the leader and department heads, it proved a real day's work for each meeting.

After scanning 100 statements and marking them up as true or false, the meeting chairman made a survey of mistakes. Then those statements most commonly checked incorrectly were discussed. The agents submitted their scores but took home with them their questionnaires. The meeting for the day also provided them with a bibliography to help them to study those phases on which they needed more information.

Even department heads took the examination, and several found that men back in their own departments at the college had information which the department head did not have accurately in mind.

So the monthly winter conferences in Michigan have become a game, filled with hard work and no snoozes.

### Here's the Process

1. Submit sufficient questions for complete coverage of subjects in one department.
2. Check to see how many missed each question.
3. Chairman irons out difficult ones which agents missed.
4. Through references to bulletins and books supplied them, the agents bring themselves up to date.

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# Printed Circulars Tell the Plan Worked Out by County Committees

Through circulars printed locally in the counties, Minnesota is making effective extension use of material developed by its county agricultural planning committees. In this State the approach on the county-planning program has centered predominantly around a series of crop rotations which, in the judgment of the county committee, would be effective in controlling erosion, maintaining fertility, and providing an adequate farm income. These county crop rotations were based on suggested rotations developed by the State research committee for each type-of-farming area. Each county revised and selected rotations to develop a series that farmers on the committee felt best suited local conditions.

Twenty-five of Minnesota's 87 counties have thus far received the intensive planning service of the county program planning system. Following these meetings, S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, suggested to each county agent that the recommendations of the county planning group be published in a crop rotation circular. Sixteen of the agents have been supplied with copies available for printing, and nine circulars have been published.

Each circular is a threefold sheet of handy pocket size. Emphasized in each circular is the series of crop rotations recommended for that particular county. In addition to listing the succession of crops for each rotation, there is a description of its use and the type of soil or other circumstances for which it is adapted. There is a short comment on the method of choosing a crop rotation, why crop rotations are desirable, what practices are to be considered in planning a rotation, and the procedure for setting up one.

To aid livestock producers in planning their feed crops, each circular contains a short table giving the feed production per acre, based on 10-year average yields and expressed in pounds of digestible feed per acre. This table emphasizes that in the areas concerned much more feed is produced on an acre of alfalfa or clover than on an acre of small grain or corn. Thus there is provided an incentive for increasing the acreage of these valuable legume crops.

The names of the members of the county agricultural planning committee appear in the bulletin, and the opening statement emphasizes the fact that the recommendations are made by these farmers.

As stated, the rotation circulars are printed in the county, usually from 1,500 to 2,500 copies being run off at a cost of about $20. These circulars are playing an important part in the educational program in connection with the agricultural conservation activities, emphasizing the advantage to the livestock farmer of having a large acreage of good legumes for hay and pasture and suggesting a practical means by which such crops can be incorporated into a sound farming program.

# Clubs Use Poultry Credit

THE Madison, S. Dak., Chamber of Commerce, in March 1936, through its board of directors, decided to finance 100 boys and girls in 4–H poultry club work. All boys and girls accepted were required to be regularly enrolled as members of 4–H poultry clubs and all agreed to carry out their project according to the instructions and supervision of County Agent C. A. Hicks.

The loan committee actually accepted the applications of 103 boys and girls. Each received 60 White Rock chicks and 50 pounds of starter mash, and in return each one signed a note payable to the chamber of commerce in the amount of $7.85, due November 1, 1936.

Under the plan used, the chicks and the starter mash were bought at wholesale, and the 10-percent difference between wholesale and retail was set up as an insurance fund against loss. A total of $135 has been set aside in this insurance fund and will be used and more added in 1937. At the present time, all but one of the 103 boys and girls getting loans have repaid them in full.

In addition to the 103 boys and girls financed, there were 9 others enrolled in poultry club work. These 112 boys and girls were organized into 11 clubs, and 111 completed their work with every one showing a profit. The total expense was $1,381.45, and the total value to club members of the poultry raised was $2,565.50. A net profit of $1,185.05 or an average of $10.67 per member, was realized. This was done in the face of depressed poultry prices, and was owing to the fact that more than 90 percent of the 6,000 chicks were raised to maturity. The chamber of commerce was well satisfied with the success of the project and is planning to do the same thing again this coming year.

# Learning How to Use Electric Current

(*Continued from page 178*)

onstration agents. The meetings, which continued over 4 days, stressed the need for proper wiring and properly selected equipment. Knowledge gained by the demonstration agents from the meetings will be incorporated into individual rural electric programs in the counties in which the agents work.

The first day of the course was devoted to general information about the time and energy that can be saved by the thoughtful use of electrical appliances. On the second day, the electric range and refrigerator were intensively studied. Differences in the various sizes, styles, and makes of appliances were discussed. In addition, the demonstrators learned how to select the proper refrigerator or range for a particular family, and the care and operation of the appliances were explained in detail.

The meeting for the third day centered about the electric roaster, the washing machine, waffle iron, hand iron and ironer, percolator, and electric mixer. Here again the importance of proper wiring and plenty of convenient outlets was stressed by Harold Stoner, rural engineer, of Kansas State College.

On the final day, the importance of proper lighting was discussed. The agents learned how to select good, serviceable fixtures and lamps. The use of shaded bulbs and the proper location of control switches were also discussed.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the class members pronounced it useful and stimulating. Plans were immediately laid to conduct similar courses in other States. Director Warburton wrote to the State directors of extension in Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Illinois, outlining a general program whereby R. E. A. and the extension service workers can cooperate to their mutual advantage.

Another example of cooperation between the two agencies concerns Ruth Huckstead, home demonstration agent, located at Richland Center, Wis. The surrounding rural area has been electrified recently through an R. E. A.-financed cooperative. Miss Huckstead reports that home demonstration club meetings at which electricity was discussed have been enthusiastically attended. Among the subjects discussed were how to read meters, cost of operating equipment, how to figure bills, and use of appliances. Miss Huckstead has also written a series of articles for the local newspaper in which she outlined the uses of electricity. These are only two examples, taken at random.

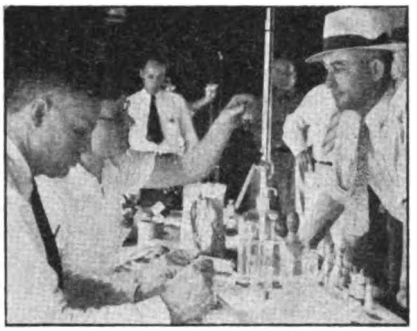
In every section of the country extension people are working hand in hand with the R. E. A. field staff to translate the farmers' new electric service into comfort, convenience, profit, and a new standard of rural living.

### New Field Set-up

**With the twofold aim of safeguarding the Government investment in loans for new rural electric lines, and of speeding the better living standards which electricity brings to rural areas, the R. E. A. has launched a field program to promote wide and wise use by farmers of their newly available electric power.**

**Each of the four regional field units is composed of a utilization representative, who works with the project officials in planning load-building activities; and a home electrification specialist, and an agricultural electrification specialist, who, in cooperation with existing agencies, initiate programs to advise the farmer of the proper uses of electricity in the home and on the farm. Headquarters for district I are in Cincinnati, Ohio; district II, Birmingham, Ala.; district III, Minneapolis, Minn.; and district IV, Des Moines, Iowa.**

THE sale of products by home-demonstration clubs in Florida approximated $175,000 during 1937. The club members sold canned fruits and vegetables, fresh vegetables from home gardens, poultry and eggs, dairy products, baked foods, and a variety of miscellaneous articles iucluding craft articles and special products of the home.



# Introducing New Soil Test

IN ORDER to popularize a newly developed soil test, the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service cooperated with the Alton Railroad in running a special train this past summer. The train made 1-day stops in 10 counties through the central part of the State, and at these stops 921 soil samples were analyzed.

The equipment on the train was so arranged that the farmer could watch his soil as it was tested for available phosphate, available potash, available calcium, and the degree of acidity of the soil. Under normal conditions a single test was completed in approximately 5 minutes.

### *Preliminary Work Required*

Before the train arrived in a town, the county agent made extensive preparations for its arrival. Through newspaper stories, circular letters, and radio, he told of the train's coming and gave instructions for obtaining representative samples of soil. He also passed out the required application blanks with half of them marked "forenoon" and half "afternoon" in order to avoid the arrival of too many at one period.

The morning and afternoon programs were similar. First, the soil tests were run. Then the groups moved into the lecture car of the train where specialists and county agents described the methods used in analyzing the soils and gave suggestions as to ways soils could be treated in order to make up the deficiencies indicated by the tests. Methods of improving meadows and pastures were also described.

It was not possible to make a complete recommendation for each farmer submitting a sample, but a copy of each analysis was given to the county agent for further recommendations and as future reference in planning his extension program.

Soil Specialists O. T. Coleman and A. W. Klemme, and county agents stated that a greatly increased interest in soils has been noticed following the running of the train.

## Genetics Survey Completed

The general survey of all available knowledge on genetics begun last year is continued in the 1937 yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture. This volume deals principally with the genetics of garden vegetables, northern tree and bush fruits, citrus fruits, flowers, nut trees, forest trees, forage grasses and legumes, Angora and milk goats, turkeys, ducks, fur-bearing animals, honey bees, and finally that good friend of the farmer, his dog. The 1,497 pages round out the work of the committee on genetics appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1933 to make a national and international survey of practical breeding and genetic research with those plants and animals that are important in American farming.

The material was collected through cooperative survey forms or questionnaires designed to survey the breeding and research work in all State agricultural experiment stations and in similar public institutions abroad. The papers composing the book were written by scientists of the Department of Agriculture, who are recognized authorities and actively engaged in genetics work. The material has been written up in as nontechnical form as possible so that it can be used by practical breeders as well as by students of the subject.

A limited supply of these books has been reserved for county extension agents and can be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Additional copies can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $2 a copy.

The 1936 and 1937 yearbooks form a valuable reference work on genetics. Plans for future yearbooks call for a survey of the present status of science of soils in 1938 and of animal and human nutrition in 1939. H. G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, is chairman of the 1938 committee; and O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, who has served as chairman of the genetics committee, will also serve as chairman of the yearbook committee on nutrition.

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PRELIMINARY surveys in Missouri indicate an increase in 4–H clubs from 1,910 in 1936 to 2,180 in 1937, with membership increased from 17,861 to 21,800 boys and girls. Home economics community clubs have also grown rapidly in the last year. There are now 1,800 home economics clubs with 33,600 members as compared to 1,665 clubs with 31,200 members last year.

## New Georgia Director

APPROVED by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia recently was the appointment of Walter S. Brown as director of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

No relation to his predecessor, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Harry L. Brown, is the new extension director.

Walter Brown is a "real dirt farmer." Born and reared on a farm in Towns County, up in northeast Georgia on the North Carolina line, he spent the first 24 years of his life there. By farming, teaching school, and doing odd jobs, he saved enough money finally to continue his schooling at the University of Georgia College of Agriculture where he graduated in 1917.

The folks of Towns County immediately called Walter Brown back home to become their first county agent. After 2 years he was named district agent in charge of county agent work in the Atlanta district.

In 1921, extension officials, looking for a good district agent to develop work in the Savannah area, had not far to look. They settled on Walter Brown as the best man for the job.

He served as southeast Georgia district agent until he became acting extension director in January of this year. From a small group of 10 county agents in 1921 has grown the present set-up of 40 agents in that district.

For 2 years Walter Brown was in charge of the Government's tobacco-adjustment program in Georgia. He was transferred from Savannah to Tifton in 1932 to assist in supervision of the agricultural extension workers there. He was sent to Athens in 1934 at the time he assumed his duties with the tobacco program.

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4–H club boys in Georgia have purchased 1,000 brood mares.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1937

# IN BRIEF

### The World's a Stage

Interest in rural dramatics is being stimulated by one-act play tournaments. In South Dakota 80 new plays have been added to the loan library of the Extension Service, and the total collection of 400 plays offers a variety of material to the rural clubs competing in the contests held throughout the State.

In Massachusetts, true to their traditions of exclusiveness, clubs have been writing their own plays and have been competing in amateur play-writing contests. The plays are written, produced, and acted by home talent, and demonstrate what communities can do in the way of providing their own entertainment.

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### News Value

Eighty percent of the newspapers in Nevada utilize news stories furnished by the State Extension News Service, according to Mrs. Mary Buol, assistant director for home economics. Mrs. Buol believes that a sense of news value in extension work is gradually being gained by local leaders of adult and 4–H club work and by community and county organization officers and committee members.

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### Soil Conservation

Farmers in Puerto Rico are very much interested in learning about the 1937 agricultural-conservation program. According to reports from 26 extension agents holding soil-conservation meetings, the attendance at each meeting ranged from 40 to more than 200 farmers. The three motion pictures on soil conservation obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture seemed to be a real drawing card, as the attendance at meetings where the pictures were shown always passed the two hundred mark.

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### Hawaiian Potatoes

Raising potatoes in 1936 was a profitable activity of 4–H club boys at Kunia, Hawaii. From an acre of land the boys harvested 120 sacks of potatoes which were shipped to California. "In addition to remuneration from their work, the boys have learned how to be cooperative and have acquired valuable knowledge concerning the fundamentals of potato production," said Edwin Chun, assistant county agent of Honolulu County, who was in charge of this project.

Local business firms helped to finance the undertaking and furnished the land and equipment. After the boys cleared and plowed the ground they were shown how to perform the different planting operations such as opening furrows, fertilizing, and dropping the seeds. To prevent possible disease attack, they sprayed the plants with a Bordeaux mixture which Mr. Chun taught them how to prepare. To harvest the crop, the boys first plowed up the potatoes and then finished the digging process with hands and hoes. After being exposed to the sun for a while to harden the skin, the potatoes were packed in burlap bags for shipment.

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### Taxation

Arkansas farm women are endeavoring to do something about their taxes. In 1937 a study course in government and taxation was developed for use by farm women in their home demonstration clubs. At the annual State home demonstration club camp delegates voted to continue this study in 1938.

## AMONG OURSELVES

DR. W. BRUCE SILCOX has recently been appointed extension economist in dairy and poultry marketing with the Federal Extension Service. Dr. Silcox comes from Minnesota where he has served the Minnesota Extension Service in the same capacity. He has worked in Washington on two former occasions, first in 1933 as regional consultant for the purpose of preparing dairy marketing agreements for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later in 1935 as senior extension economist for the Farm Credit Administration.

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ON OCTOBER 1, Ruth Durrenberger, the 1936 Payne fellow from Florida, assumed the duties of home demonstration agent in Columbia County, with headquarters at Lake City, Fla. Columbia County has been without a home agent since 1929.

### Family 4-H Outing

The two most southern counties in Nevada, Lincoln and Clark, have for the second consecutive year staged a successful 4–H family outing with 200 club members, leaders, and parents camping for 3 days high in the mountains, reports Florence S. Davis, district agent.

Each family or group chose its own camp site and did its own cooking. The day's program included hikes, games, and sports' demonstrations by the various clubs. The girls and women at camp thoroughly enjoyed a textile-identification contest, and the boys and men took part in a crop-judging program under the direction of the agents of Lincoln and Clark Counties.

Instruction in tree lore and plant identification by the Forest Service was a popular feature of the outing. The evenings were spent in entertainment with songs and stories.

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### 4-H Potatoes

Through the cooperation of the Business Men's Club at Walnut Ridge, Ark., the grocery stores of Lawrence County have agreed to handle all the potatoes grown by the 4–H clubs. The crop from the 1-acre demonstrations of club members was turned over to the merchants as soon as the potatoes could be harvested. They were advertised and sold as 4–H potatoes, reports County Agent John L. Faulkner.

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### Chicken Testing

Maine farmers are assured of an ample supply of chicks from disease-free stock, and hatcherymen have had a very material increase in orders from all parts of the State, as well as from other States.

In recent years, the Maine Extension Service has carried on an intensive program of education among poultrymen to urge them to purchase chicks from stock that has been found free from pullorum disease. Persons selling baby chicks have been urged to test a sample of blood from each hen in their flock. When testing began in 1921, only 2,739 birds were tested, and 22 percent were found to be reactors. In 1937 more than 255,000 birds were tested, and only three-fourths of 1 percent were reactors. Heavy losses have been prevented by using stock from tested flocks.

# CELEBRATION *of the* CONSTITUT
# SESQUICENTENNIAL


*THE* celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Constitution began September 17, 1937. It will continue from the anniversary of the signing through to April 30, 1939, including the anniversaries of ratification, the organization of the National Government, and the inauguration of President Washington.

The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission cooperates in the observance of the celebration.

The Commission has the following available:

SETS OF FACSIMILES—Six sheets (24 by 29 inches): facsimiles of Constitution (4 sheets), Declaration of Independence (1 sheet), and pictures of Signers of the Constitution (1 sheet). Price per set $1.50.

OFFICIAL POSTERS—Reproduction of official Christy painting in 9 colors and gold; figure of Liberty with Washington and other signers. "We the People": 15 by 22½ inches, 5 cents; 20 by 30 inches, 10 cents; 32 by 43 inches, 25 cents. "The Signing,' 12 by 14½ inches, 5 cents; 24 by 27 inches, 10 cents; 42 by 38 inches, 25 cents.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—Printed on special paper (17 by 23 inches); illuminated in colors with pictures of the Signers of the Constitution and vari-colored prints of the Seals of the 13 Original States, 10 cents.

THE STORY OF THE CONSTITUTION—Bound in fine leather embossed in gold, 50 cents; with cardboard cover at Commission headquarters or in stores, 10 cents. (Note: Orders to Commission, single copy by mail, 15 cents; orders of 10 or more, 10 cents.)

MUSIC Associated with the period of the formation of the Constitution and the Inauguration of George Washington. 25 cents.

FEDERAL MARCH (Alexander Reinagle)—Composed to celebrate Ratification by ten of the States, and first performed in the mammoth procession in Philadelphia, July 4, 1788. Copies free.

PAGEANTS—Our Constitution, historical pageant designed to demonstrate the scenes at Annapolis and at the Convention in Philadelphia; depicts the general unrest and conditions which prevailed in the Colonies before the Constitution was signed and ratified. 10 cents.

TREES—Symbolic pageant to be used by groups of children or young people at a tree planting ceremony in commemoration of the formation of the Constitution. Supplied without cost.

FROM MANY TO ONE—A processional pageant t
patriotic church service or community service. 1

TREE MARKER—Specially designed to mark the t
to the Constitution. The inscription is printed
on polished copper mounted on a thin slab of asph
is virtually impervious to the elements. Each m
two methods of fastening: (1) two standards to b
tree; and (2) strap to be fastened to the trunk o
donor plate, $1.00. With donor plate, $1.50.

COLORED CUT-OUTS—Reproductions of the o
"Signing of the Constitution," by Howard Chand
inches, 50 cents; 29 by 19¼ inches, 75 cents; 42¼

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS to the United
Sesquicentennial Commission, Washin
all checks or money orders payable to t
United States.