EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

THE UNFINISHED EXTENSION JOB, BY C. W. WARBURTON, SURVEYS SOME OF THE WORK YET TO BE DONE.

PICTURES SHOW SOME OF THE HIGH LIGHTS IN THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

NEW APPROACH TO TERRACING, BY A. H. SIMMONS, COUNTY AGENT, ATTALA COUNTY, MISS.

DURING THE PAST YEAR—A SURVEY OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1937.

A SIX-POINT POULTRY PROGRAM IN CONNECTICUT COORDINATES THE WORK OF SEVERAL SPECIALISTS IN AN EFFECTIVE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

JANUARY ~~~~ 1938

Vol. 9
No. 1

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 . . .

BUYING surplus farm products to stabilize the market will be explained by H. C. Albin, procurement officer of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who knows all the whens, whys, and wherefores of this business.

APPLE SURPLUS in Arkansas was met with a marketing campaign which moved 1,750,000 bushels of apples. The methods used and how they worked make good reading for an extension worker.

RADIOING Extension in Arizona tells of radio plans and programs and how they work in the West.

PLANNING ANGLES describes several approaches to the vital problem of program planning from Vermont, Illinois, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Colorado.

THIRTY YEARS a county agent in Milam County, Tex., is the record of George Banzhaf who rounds out his 30 years of service next month and celebrates by telling some of his experiences for readers of the REVIEW.

WEEDS are a problem which is usually with the county agent. South Dakota tells of a 4-H club play which dramatizes the problem. A united effort against weeds in 17 Indiana counties shows what can be done with energy and planning.

On the Calendar

41st Annual Convention American National Livestock Association, Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 13-15.

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.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2-4.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24-26.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., Feb. 26-Mar. 6.

Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3-5.

62d Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 8-10.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 11-20.

Extension Service Review

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

THE UNFINISHED EXTENSION JOB

WHILE attending the recent meeting of the Land-Grant College Association, I was attracted by statements in the report on "The Unfinished Extension Job," presented by a committee studying the older rural youth. This committee, composed of extension workers from different parts of the country, assumed that it was Extension's job to make extension teaching available to as many rural people as possible and to have available information on as many rural problems as possible.

IN studying the people reached through the Extension Service, it was found that a majority of young people between the ages of 12 and 16 joined 4-H clubs, but as they pass beyond this age and leave school a relatively small number are engaged in any extension activity. There was found to be a vast group of young people out of school at home on farms that were not touched by the extension programs. Another group of young married people who have recently started farming on their own account are not now participating to any large degree in extension activities.

TO adequately reach "these two in-between groups," the committee pointed out the need for more personnel. At present, the county extension workers are giving about one-third of their time to 4-H club work, with about 300 counties employing full-time county club agents. There are at least 2,000 additional counties where the number and needs of the young people require the services of a club agent or an assistant agent if this group is to be served adequately. There are also 1,000 counties which need the services of a full-time county home demonstration agent, in addition to the 1,675 counties now having agents.

WHEN the present system was set up, the results of research at the agricultural colleges became the basis of the program. The research results were primarily farm and home practices which involved improved methods in farm and home enterprises. As time went on, problems involving the management of the farm and home and cooperation between farmers in the purchase and sale of agricultural products came into the picture and called for a modification of method and further research along somewhat different lines. The farm young people are bringing up a new set of problems. Their problems and decisions, affecting them as individuals all through life, require a different extension approach and research background.

WHEN the Smith-Lever Act went into effect, the demonstration idea determined the type of extension activities. No other type of education has influenced so many people so effectively and so cheaply as this method. Farm and home visits and individualized teaching have also been used in the emergency programs with great success, and in other groups the training of local leaders has served the purpose. At the present time, the discussion method of reaching people is being extensively emphasized. Possibly, the unfinished job requires

(Continued on page 10)

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of
Extension Work

A. H. SIMMONS

County Agent

Attala County, Miss.

New Approach to Terracing

BEGINNING in 1936, a new approach to terracing was started in Attala County. Up until November 1935, all of the educational work had been carried on in the form of 1-day terracing demonstrations which were held in various communities. It was the supposition that farmers could attend these 1-day demonstrations and learn to take the Bostrom-Brady level, go into a field, lay out a system of terraces, and construct them. Another detrimental practice had grown out of the inclination of the line runner to be influenced by the advice and desires of the farmer. As a result of these errors, many farmers were of the opinion that terracing probably did more harm than good.

In November 1935, however, we began holding terracing schools of at least a week's length. At these schools those who attended were taught the Copeland system of terracing. We learned that by spending as much as a week in these schools bright young men could obtain enough training to be able to go out into the fields and lay out a system of terraces that would control erosion. Six of these terracing schools were held during 1936 with a total of 47 men spending at least a week in one or more of them. J. T. Copeland, agricultural engineer from the State college, conducted a county-wide general review and final examination to which the Smith-Hughes teachers brought their terracing graduates.

In addition to the general review and final examination, the third day of the work under Mr. Copeland's supervision was devoted to a terracing demonstration, at which time terraces were constructed with the specially built terracing plow and wooden V-drag, with the ordinary two-horse plow and wooden V-drag, and with the light steel terracing grader pulled by a tractor. All the work was done by the students. Two hundred farmers attended the demonstration during the day, and the expressed opinion of all was that the most practical horse-drawn equipment used in the demonstration consisted of a specially built terracing plow and the wooden V-drag.

During the day of the demonstration a visit was made to an adjoining farm which had been terraced the year before by one of the students who had attended one of the terracing schools for a week. The good and bad features of the system were pointed out by Mr. Copeland. The work as a whole was satisfactory. This visit seemed to create within the farmers more faith in the work that was being done at the demonstration.

After getting the men trained to run lines, the next problem was to work out a means of getting these men into the field to run lines for farmers. This of course involved an educational program directed to the farmer.

Our approach to the task was made by appointing a county terracing supervisor whose responsibility was to make personal contacts with the men who received terracing certificates; to inspire the students to take charge of their respective communities as terracing leaders, and to stir up the interest of the farmers by pointing out the damage of soil erosion to their individual farms. Each student shouldered the responsibility of working up terracing demonstrations to be held in his community under the supervision of the terracing supervisor and county agent.

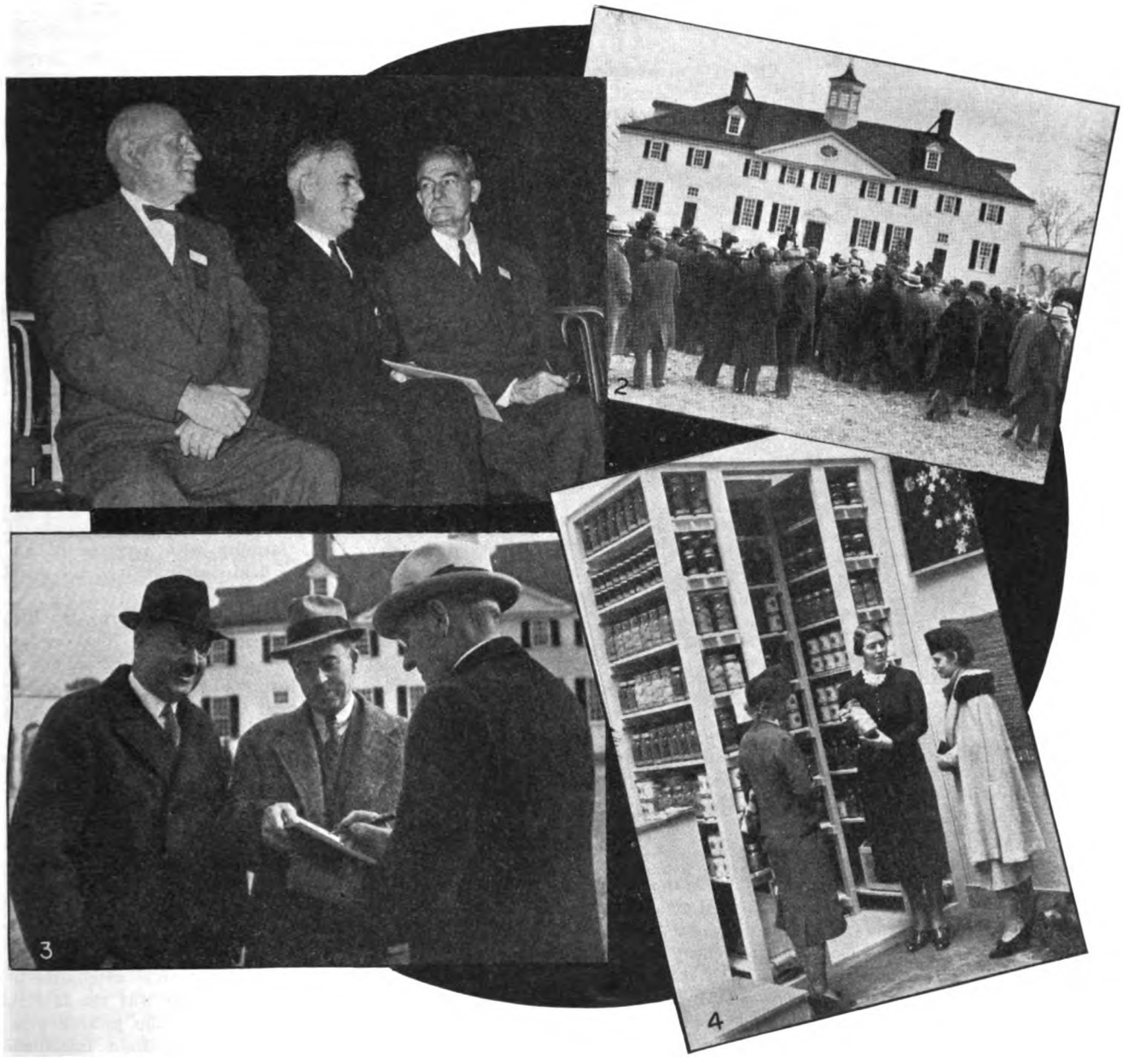
In addition, news articles were published in the local papers giving a list of men who had been certified by the county agent's office to do terracing; and a circular letter was mailed to each farmer, informing him that competent line-running service was available for terracing his farm.

At first the results obtained were a bit disappointing. Farmers were slow in asking for the services of the men who had been trained because such service necessarily cost them a reasonable price per day. We seem to have allowed our farmers to expect the Smith-Hughes teachers and county agent to render them that service free of charge. At this time, however, much progress has been made in breaking down this idea, and the terracing program is growing proportionately. The terracing supervisor is busy almost every day in community-wide demonstrations with good attendance and interest. Farmers have more respect for our trained men and their work. More calls for their services are coming in, and the farmers are insisting that we certify their ability to run lines for correct terracing.

(Continued on page 14)

Part of the group of 57 trained and certified terracers in Attala County. C. E. Beauchamp, at the extreme left, answered 73 calls for terraces and worked on 65 different farms last year. A. E. Braswell, county terracing supervisor, holds the turret of the instrument.

75th Anniversary



1. E. W. Sikes, President, Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, at left; Under Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson, and H. W. Mumford, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station and extension service in Illinois, on the platform at the opening session of the annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities which commemorated the signing of the first Morrill Act establishing the land-grant colleges and the act of May 15, 1862, establishing the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace reads President Roosevelt's address to a group of delegates at Mount Vernon, the farm home of George Washington, one of the first American scientific farmers.

3. The new president of the association, Cecil W. Creel, Director of the Extension Service in Nevada and the first extension worker to hold this position (at left). Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace (in the center) and Alfred Atkinson, past president of the association, and president of the University of Arizona (at right).

4. Mrs. Wade Williams, representing the 50,000 home-demonstration club women in Texas, exhibits her pantry and explains the home-demonstration plan to two interested visitors at the First National Rural Arts Exhibition held as part of the anniversary celebration.

Well-Planned Tour Gives

A New Slant on an Old Method

VICTOR M. REDIGER

County Agricultural Agent

Jefferson County, Nebr.

TOO many times we who are in extension work overlook some of the best opportunities within our reach. Just what improved practices are adopted and how many helpful suggestions are picked up by those who attend a farm tour it is difficult to determine scientifically, but farmers assembled on street corners Saturday evenings prove that at least some thinking has been started on methods of improving farms and farm homes.

Result demonstrations are a popular means of acquainting farmers with what has been achieved in a local experiment, but the problem is to get a worth-while attendance at these demonstrations. Naturally, the larger the attendance the more widely distributed is the information at hand.

"Better things for better living for rural people" well summarizes the objectives of extension work. As the number of improved practices adopted increases, so do these objectives become more realistic.

We tried soil-conservation tours, grain-variety-result demonstrations, and pasture tours. They were fine for those who were there, but too few attended. It occurred to me that including a variety of activities in a farm tour might be the means of getting the "sinner" to see the light. Even though he were interested in only one or two of the stops, he certainly would be convinced that some of his methods were obsolete and detrimental to successful farming.

For that reason the tour was routed to cover the northwest quarter of the county and included eight definite stops along the way, in addition to a stop along the river at noon for lunch. This particular part of the county was chosen because it lent itself well to the various phases to be emphasized and because of the extremely reserved attitude toward extension work shown by farmers in this vicinity.

One of the greatest assets toward making the tour successful was a loudspeaking system which was rented for the day. It was especially valuable during the discussions at the variety-test plots of corn and sorghums where E. F. Frolik, extension agronomist, discussed the different varieties while the crowd moved along the end of the rows where the variety name appeared on small signs.

Two stops of special interest to the ladies included the inspection of a new farm home and a profitable flock of poultry. Careful planning and the use of lumber from the old house made the construction of the new home possible. This explanation, the water system, and the wiring plan were interesting to both the men and the women.

Livestock Raised

Making poultry pay dividends when feed and poultry prices are not favorable started people thinking. The fact that poultry was only one of the various kinds of livestock maintained on this farm was also noted. Sound management has resulted in the maintenance of a breeding herd of cattle, an adequate number of hogs, and good specimens of horsepower, despite the adverse weather conditions the past few years.

Corn growing on the contour, compared to earless stalks where nearby fields were planted up and down the hills, convinced folks of the merits of contour farming. Tree planting for erosion control and for a windbreak around the farmstead was also included in this stop.

Adverse weather which caused the prospective corn crop to diminish greatly during August made the stop where irrigation was demonstrated more impressive. Even though the heavy-earned stalks of corn and large stacks of alfalfa hay were enviable, the hazards of irrigation were clearly discussed by the owner.

Feeding cattle and hogs when corn is scarce was the occasion for another stop. The value of silage, small grains, and protein concentrates definitely showed feeders that it was possible to stay in the livestock game.

Eradicating bindweed by clean cultivation was of interest both to tenants and to landowners. Its practical application and economical aspect definitely proved that eradication costs were not prohibitive.

As we viewed pasture terraces in a native pasture and a good management program, it was apparent that grass is important in a livestock program. Contour farming with terraces in an adjoining field clearly defined the merits of such practices.

Lunch at noon was provided through the cooperation of a local restaurant manager at 25 cents a plate, and coffee was furnished free by the farm bureau. Assistant Director H. G. Gould delivered a short talk during the noon hour.

Determining what stops to include in the tour was not difficult. I merely determined what outstanding examples I had witnessed while traveling over the county and also considered problems which were uppermost in the minds of many farmers.

Farmers and Farm Women Talk

One of the greatest attributes to the success of the tour was the fact that I did very little of the talking over the loudspeaker, other than introductions. The State specialists who attended handled the technical information, but for the most part farmers and their wives told their experiences to the crowd while we observed their results.

Local people have a lot of ability if they are given a chance. The fact that farm people are very receptive when one of their own group is relating an experience should also not be overlooked.

A trip over the proposed routing of the tour beforehand is extremely important. Many of the kinks and embarrassing incidents can be avoided.

Few people realize what a vast amount of interesting and worth-while practices

are carried on within their own county. The impressive results of this tour have already created interest for a tour next year in another part of the county. Whether this plan is a partial answer to the problems of getting extension work before the public remains to be seen. However, when businessmen begin relating their surprises after a tour, and when 150 farm people turn out for the first attempt, the tour appears to have possibilities.

Farm Women's Edition

The Farm Women's Council of Aiken County, S. C., joined the newspaper ranks and helped the Aiken Standard and Review to put out a special 24-page tabloid edition heralding the fifteenth anniversary of the county council when more than 1,200 delegates from the central district gathered at Aiken to hold their annual meeting.

The paper represents the cooperative efforts of the Farm Women's Council, the district extension office, and the local businessmen, as well as the personnel of the newspaper itself.

The edition gives a complete history of home demonstration and 4-H club work in the county as told by various extension workers and council farm women, one of whom was a member of the first tomato club.

"There is possibly no one thing which Aiken County should more rightfully wish to broadcast to the world than the fact that home demonstration work had its birth within her borders," writes Bessie Harper, district home demonstration agent. "Twenty-seven years ago," she continued, "Marie Cromer, a teacher in Aiken County, organized a club of 47 little girls to plant and grow tomatoes. This was the first club of its kind in the entire world. Known first as the Tomato Club, then later as the Canning Club, the work grew into home demonstration and 4–H club work, with a program that now includes all phases of nutrition and foods, clothing, home management, house furnishings, health, landscape improvement, marketing, poultry raising, child care and training, and music and art appreciation."

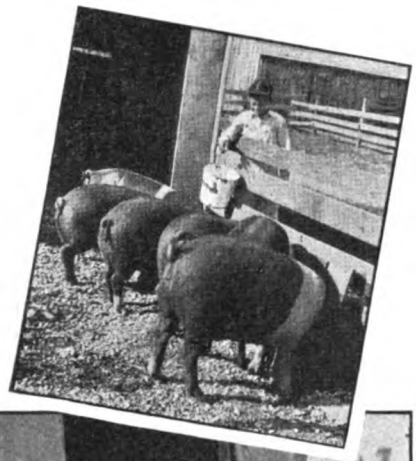
Considerable space is given to accounts of the successful Aiken County club market and to Camp Long, the mecca for 4–H club members of the State. One of the proudest achievements of the year is the council's traveling library which rounded out its first year with a circulation of 43,043 books.

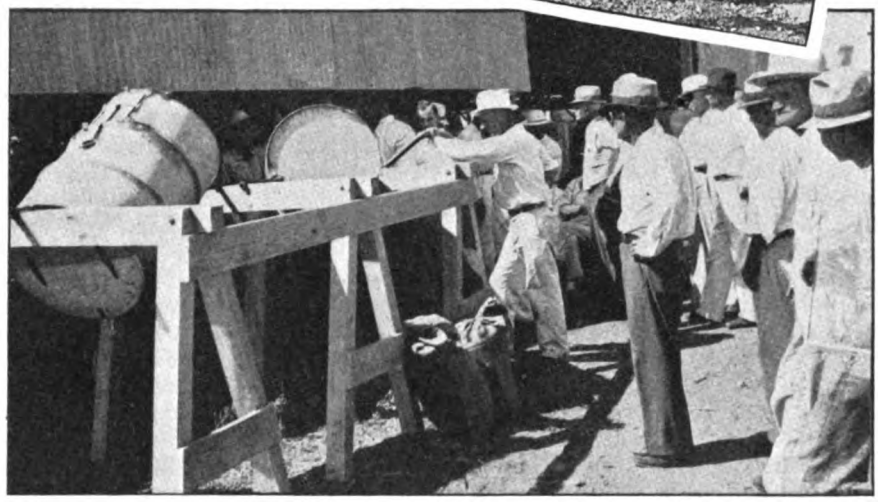
Following the Plan

D. A. ADAM

County Agricultural Agent
Young County, Texas

IN THE month of December 1936, the Young County Agricultural Council met with the Young County agricultural agent to outline a 1937 extension plan of work which would cover all phases of extension work that were necessary to better farm conditions. The program outlined included demonstrations in agricultural conservation, farm management, horticulture, agronomy, agricultural engineering, livestock, and 4–H club demonstrations.





(Above) Demonstration of seed treatment for smut, one of the items on the county plan of work. (Upper right) 4–H club demonstrations are an important part of the Young County plan for improving farm conditions.

The selection of demonstrators was left up to the community agricultural councils throughout the county. Upon receipt of the names of the various demonstrators, the county agricultural agent contacted them personally, through the mail and through community organizations, in carrying out the demonstrations planned. The County Agricultural Council, realizing that a demonstration is not complete until the final results are published or studied through cooperative effort, included a farm tour in the plan of work.

The tour was held during the month of September 1937, with an average of 50 farmers attending, to study the results of 14 demonstrations that had been completed.

The first demonstration visited was a trench-silo demonstration where a silo was filled and covered, and later in the day another trench silo was opened, and the last demonstration visited was a 4–H club swine-feeding demonstration.

Other demonstrations visited were a terraced orchard, a farm-pond irrigation system, improved cotton and corn variety test, contour-ridged pasture, a treatment of wheat seed for smut, farm flock of sheep, and baby-beef feeding.

Close cooperation of the business interests was enjoyed by the Young County Agricultural Council and the county agricultural agent in making this tour a success. With the success attained in 1937 the council expects to make the tour of inspection of extension demonstrations an annual affair.

Southwest Free Fair Sees

4-H Clubs Depict Local History

F. D. McCAMMON

County Agent, Ford County, Kans.

FOR 18 years members of the Southwest Free Fair Board have been trying to find some kind of night entertainment that the public wanted. Apparently, the problem was solved this year when 4–H club members from 11 southwest Kansas counties agreed to furnish the entertainment at the Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City, Kans.

Members of the fair board agreed to offer cash prizes each night of $60, $40, and $30 to the 4–H club groups presenting a 30-minute pageant; then the winners of the 4 nights of competition would compete for a grand prize on the final night of the fair, the winner to receive an additional $50. County agents and 4–H club members of southwest Kansas liked the proposition and agreed with the fair board members to be responsible for the night attractions.

The earliest episode in the series of pageants at the fair was the beginning of the white man's history in this country with Comanche County presenting the arrival of Coronado in 1541.

Gray County 4–H club members depicted the famous fight between Cimarron and Ingalls, over which should be the county seat of Gray County. Incidentally, the time of their episode was in the fourth year following the Ford County episode of the bull fight of 1884 here at Dodge City. Grant County told the story of Jed Smith's discovery of the Cimarron route on the Santa Fe trail.

Other pageants in the 4-night program included an old-time cattle count in which the banker was swindled, the old country schoolhouse, the burning of a settler's home, the lynching of a horse thief, the passing of the old-fashioned livery stable, and a history of Finnery County.

Clark, Ford, Grant, and Gray Counties survived the first 4 nights and competed on the last night for the grand prize. Grant County was victorious with the well-staged story of Jed Smith, the pioneer scout who, with his Bible under one arm and his rifle under the other, went down the old Santa Fe trail more than 100 years ago.

The fair came to a fitting climax when, after the fourth pageant had been given, the casts of all four, numbering around 300 persons, attired as cowboys, Indians, Spanish girls, and many old settlers, came on stage and advanced toward the grandstand, cheering, yelling, and waving their hats while the band played a stirring march. Two thousand persons witnessed that last night's entertainment, and the general expression was "as fine a night show as one will ever see in front of this grandstand."

Everybody Sing

A training school for directors of rural music groups was held to start the 1937–38 music program in Iowa. Seventy-two farm women from 49 counties attended the 2-day school, first of its kind.

Under the leadership of Prof. Tolbert MacRae of the Iowa State College music department, who cooperates with the Iowa Extension Service in bringing good music to the farm, and Fannie R. Buchanan of the extension rural sociology section, the directors learned the technique of getting a group to sing well. The instruction is expected to show up in the finish and enjoyment of the singing of farm women's choruses and of 4–H boys' and girls' groups and community "sings."

Not too much finish, however. Professor MacRae warned the directors not to expect to produce Metropolitan Opera choruses. "An amateur music group can reach a level of artistic work, but it can't reach professional precision * * * personality—that's what makes real amateur music."

Subject of the coming year's music program for all groups will be "little studies in American music." The music program will take up typical periods in American culture—immigrant, colonial, pioneer, Indian, mountaineer, and Negro.

That Iowa is in the vanguard in development of "homespun leisure-time activities"—music in particular—is the belief expressed by Marjorie Patten in "The Arts Workshop of Rural America", just off the Columbia University press. Miss Patten, who spent 2 weeks in Iowa studying the extension arts program, writes:

"Iowa has probably gone further than most other States toward integrated arts program * * * When one has listened to a 700-voice chorus of farm folk in Iowa singing Cadman's 'Marching Through the Clouds with God' * * * one becomes vitally aware that here is something new under the American sun * * * new, but of the same spirit as that which marked the early pioneer days * * * Rural America does not go folk dancing, singing in choruses, or acting in comedies because it is joyously carefree but in order to help its people to forget their dilemma, to build up stronger foundations of understanding and friendliness, to enable them to continue the struggle with the elements, and to work out better social and economic plans for the future.

"At the center and in and through the whole Iowa agricultural extension program runs a golden thread of music * * * For years Iowa has been growing up with a song on its lips * * * Not only does Iowa sing, but it knows what it sings, who composed the songs, where the composers lived, and why they wrote the songs."

THE director of the Puerto Rico Extension Service, Dr. A. Rodrigues Geigel; Hon. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico; and Harwood Hull, Jr., formerly extension editor, broadcasting a special program on October 19 marking the second anniversary of the Puerto Rico Extension Service farm broadcasts.

This is probably the only Extension Service radio program broadcast entirely in the Spanish language.

The Kansas Program Is Launched

Well-Planned and Well-Built To Meet the Realities of Farming

THE 1938 model of the extension program for Kansas agriculture is designed to meet the needs of changing economic conditions and is abreast with modern agricultural thought.

Representatives of 103 Kansas county farm bureaus placed their approval upon it at the annual extension conference at Manhattan in October.

It grew out of 3 years of work by approximately 1,000 Kansas farmers who are members of county agricultural planning committees. County planning committees have pointed out the main factors limiting farm income in each of the State's 15 types of farming areas. Now Extension Service specialists and representatives of other agencies are being assigned to assist the farmers in treating the specific ills of each area.

During the past 3 or 4 months, extension specialists, as one of their activities, have been meeting with county farm-bureau leaders and mapping programs for 1938 aimed at the objectives set up by county planning committees. At the annual extension conference, officials of these county farm bureaus, extension agents, central office specialists, and experiment station staff workers discussed the objectives and methods of each project in detail and gave final approval.

Different Problems Studied

An area-by-area survey of the State shows that practical planning for improved farm income involves widely different problems. Short-term tenancy, soil erosion, and production that never quite gets in line with price are general, but each area has its specific ills as well.

In southeastern Kansas, for instance, more than half the agricultural income is from livestock. Any program to improve farm income here must build up livestock returns. County farm bureaus in this area have given attention to that fact in planning their 1938 programs. J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandman, is beginning a 5-year program on beef production in these counties aimed at increasing the efficiency of feeding operations and improving the quality of the animals produced. Successful beef production requires good pasture and plenty of feed. So the agronomy specialists also are scheduled to hold meetings in this area, stressing pasture improvement and legume production. Engineering specialists will cooperate with the agronomists in demonstrating erosion-control and drainage practices, both of which are needed here.

Area 3, immediately to the north, contains a large number of small farms. These farms are operated by men who work in Kansas City and other cities in the area. It is not to be expected that these farms will provide sufficient cash incomes to care for all the family needs. It is desirable, and entirely possible, that they furnish a major portion of the food requirements and sufficient cash income to meet the operating costs on the farms. Fruit and vegetable production will be stressed in this area. Extension horticultural specialists have been assigned to assist. Erosion control will be stressed by the engineers because in some of the counties as much as 75 percent of the farm land is affected by erosion. Legume production and pasture improvement will complete the major projects.

Good Soil Management Emphasized

Throughout the entire western half of the State, farm-bureau agronomy leaders and college crops specialists will concentrate on teaching, demonstrating, and encouraging good soil management. Summer fallow has proved to be a profitable practice here, and county planning committees have recommended that it be extended to about 3 million acres. But experience also has proved that summer fallow not properly protected and cultivated can be a detriment and a wind-erosion hazard. Much of the land that is summer-fallowed each year is poorly handled. The 1938 objective is to teach how to fallow rather than to increase the fallow acreage. Moisture conservation through contour farming and strip cropping is a second major phase of the program, and the growing of cover crops to guard the land against wind erosion and to restore its organic content is a third important point.

Increasing the acreage of sorghums used to protect fallow strips and to provide soil cover will increase the amount of feed available for livestock wintering. As a result, special meetings on feeding and management of cattle and sheep will be held in many of the western counties. In area 12, however, getting a vegetative cover on the drifting soil is the most urgent need. Unless that is done, profitable crop and livestock production will become impossible. So the local farm-bureau leaders and the college specialists have agreed that any increase in livestock other than poultry would be undesirable here at present. Emphasis will be placed on obtaining a protective cover on the ground and restoring organic matter to the soil by turning under crop residue, after dangers from blowing are past, rather than by removing every trace of vegetation for feed and leaving the fields bare to the ravaging sweep of the wind.

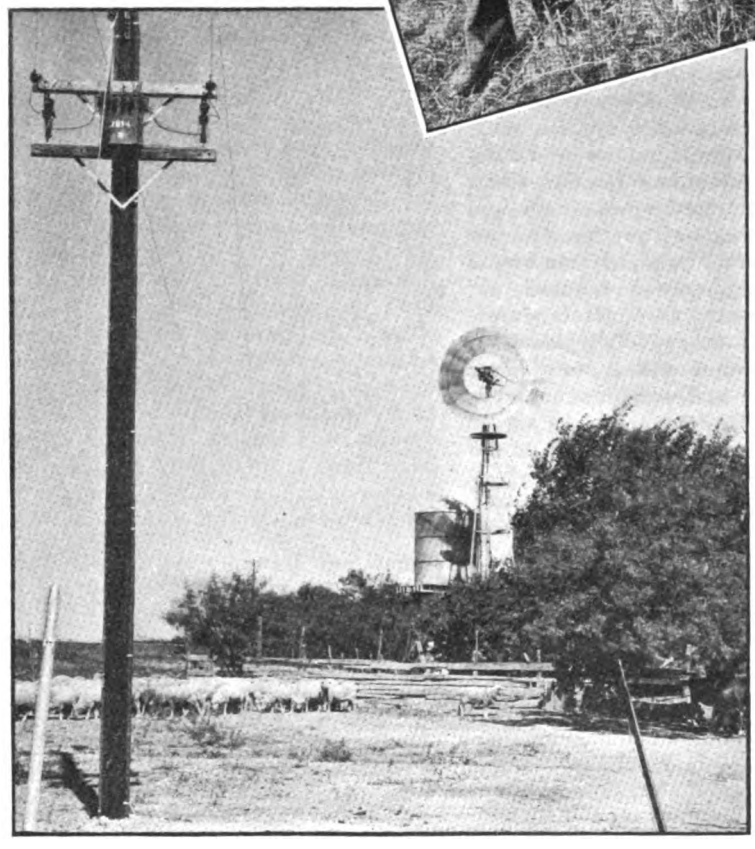
In the southwestern portion of the State, maintaining the health of the farm family is fully as serious a problem as maintaining farm income. That is not the result of drought and dust storms during the past few years. Malnutrition, due largely to the absence of vegetables and milk in the diet, was common here before the dust storms started. In none of the six southwest corner counties is there a sufficient number of dairy cattle or chickens to supply the family needs, and throughout the southwest there is a lack of home vegetable gardens.

The machinery for accomplishing the more satisfactory farm conditions envisioned in this plan has been functioning effectively for more than 20 years. It is the volunteer local leader system cooperating with the Kansas State College Extension Service in demonstrating the latest experiment-station findings to farm men and women who can use them profitably. The paid staff of extension workers is far from large enough to reach all the Kansas farm families who are affected by extension teachings every year. Volunteer local leaders are a vital part of the program, because it is through them that new farm facts and timely reminders are available in almost every country community. The college specialists supply the leaders with the most recent agricultural facts, and they in turn relay the information to their neighbors.

During the Past Year

(Right) 4-H club membership passed the million mark and is still growing.

(Below) Rural electrification comes to thousands of farms, bringing new opportunities and insistent new problems.



A BUSY year and one of greater service to farm people has just come to a close. With increased emphasis on planning, conservation, and good farm living, extension work advanced in usefulness all along the line.

Throughout the year Federal and State agencies for rural-life improvement utilized the experiences and the facilities of the Extension Service in launching and executing their programs in the States. County extension offices were focal points where agents and committeemen gave instructions and help regarding the programs. Although the agricultural conservation program which was launched March 20, 1936, bore considerable fruit the same year, the details of the plan were not fully understood in many cases until after the planting season; consequently, the real fruition began in 1937 when the program came into full swing in all States. The new plan for agriculture dovetailed into the extension program because, for many years, the extension agencies had been teaching farmers how to maintain and build up the fertility of their lands, keep the topsoil from washing or blowing to adjacent areas, balance the farm program, and conserve the resources of the country.

The Extension Service aided the farmers in readjusting their farm-management plans to make them eligible for benefits under the new program. They helped the farmers to find seed for the planting of soil-building crops and for the rehabilitation of depleted areas. They outlined proper methods of planting, terracing, listing, and building structures to prevent stream erosion.

States are carrying the conservation program beyond the specifications laid down by the original plan and are including home practices, marketing, and "buymanship." The drought years of 1934 and 1936 taught the need for building up reserves both on the farm and in the home. "Can a Cow," "Live at Home," and "Conserve and Preserve" were slogans followed by many States. Farm women, cooperating with the Extension Service, canned more than 50 million quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats, and filled more than 10 million containers with jams and jellies. The value of these is estimated at $145,000,000.

Funds made available by the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 permitted many of the States to add to their staffs in 1936 and 1937. This increased personnel was especially reflected in the home demonstration work. A national specialist in parent education was appointed in 1937 to meet the demand from rural people for assistance in these educational projects.

Cooperation was given other Federal agencies throughout the year by the Extension Service. The Farm Security Administration, formerly known as the Rural Resettlement Administration, was aided in making plans for impoverished farmers to stage a comeback into the agricultural field and become self-supporting; programs were outlined and supervised to assist eligible young men and women in obtaining help from the National Youth Administration; advice was given to the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and other lending agencies in working out

farm practices that help the farmers to pay their obligations. The Extension Service cooperated with the Rural Electrification Administration in aiding farmers to obtain power facilities to drive farm motors to light homes and farm buildings, and to operate other modern electrical devices. Cooperation was also given the Soil Conservation Service by directing educational programs to acquaint farmers with the objectives of this Federal agency.

Committeemen and leaders in the counties took over more of the routine work in the agricultural conservation program, thus giving the extension agents more opportunity to follow up the efficiency program which has formed the basis of extension work for many years. Emphasis in the year's work for this phase of the program within the States centered on the organization of herd-improvement associations and obtaining better sires for flocks and herds; keeping records of performance; maintaining and improving the fertility of the land; selecting better seed; treating seed to free it from disease, pests, and foreign materials; eliminating diseases in livestock and poultry; and erecting and maintaining an adequate home for the family, shelter for the livestock, and sheds for machinery and equipment. Georgia reports that treated cottonseed produced 50 percent more than untreated seed. Improved staple in Alabama cotton gave the growers an additional $3,000,000, and another $3,000,000 was added by the fertilizer program. Sugar-beet growers of Colorado, Utah, California, Michigan, and Nebraska saved millions of dollars by planting disease-resistant beets. Similarly, improved varieties of corn, wheat, barley, oats, and grasses enriched the national farm income.

Extension aided in the far-flung war against animal and plant diseases and pests of various kinds. At one time it was against the Japanese beetle in Delaware, tobacco wildfire in Pennsylvania, scab in the orchards of Indiana, or grasshoppers in North Dakota. At another time the war was carried to the screw-worm in Florida, cut ants in Texas, cotton-leaf worm in the Cotton Belt, bot-flies in Missouri, cotton wilt in Georgia, crickets in Utah and Idaho, chinch bugs in Illinois, prairie dogs in the plains and range States, or citrus fruit and garden pests and diseases on the Pacific coast. More than 300,000 dairy farmers of the country were aided by agents and specialists in their fight against disease, and 5,000,000 pounds of poison were distributed to eradicate weeds. In Maryland alone, 200,000 chickens were tested for pullorum disease. These citations merely touch a few items in the program of this phase of the work.

Other phases of extension effort which received increased attention included discussion groups, recreation, and the development of an understanding of and an appreciation for drama, music, literature, and art. These projects were carried on through community and group plays, pageants, reading circles, lectures, and tours. Doors heretofore closed to the extension program were opened because their owners had been reached through the cultural phase of the extension program.

Through the county planning boards, rural groups, in the majority of the States, were brought to feel that they are an integral part of the agricultural program-making organization. The projects evolved by the boards were those nearest the needs of the farmers. For instance, in Mississippi the county planning committees recommended the diversion of more than 1,000,000 acres of cotton to soil-conserving crops, a large increase in pastures, an increase in corn interplanted with legumes, a large increase in winter cover crops, and increases in all kinds of livestock production.

Farmers were kept informed of the national and world-wide trends in supply, demands, and prices for various agricultural commodities through State and Federal outlook reports. Farmers were made cognizant of the disastrous results of surpluses and the disadvantages of not seeing the farm picture as a whole.

Extension also functioned in emergencies. Reports from inundated counties along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers tell of agents and specialists who procured food from neighbor farmers, organized groups to gather and distribute supplies to the destitute, prepared food for the refugees, took care of the sick, and kept down panics. Dramatic accounts are recorded of heroic efforts to relieve want and suffering.

The "learn to do by doing" philosophy of the 4–H club program was put into practice by approximately 1,150,000 farm boys and girls in 1937. The national club camp at Washington, D. C., celebrated its eleventh birthday in June with 166 delegates from 42 States participating. This camp has concentrated the attention of agricultural leaders on the potentialities of rural youth in agricultural progress.

In 1935 the Extension Service began to emphasize the need for a program to fit the rural youth between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Surveys in the States showed that a large group was not reached in the existing extension program. As a result, experiments were carried out during the year in practically every State, among the 51,000 members of the older-youth group, with the aim of helping these young people to choose a vocation and to prepare to take their place in American society.

Planning is the order of the day beginning with the farm and home right up through the community, the county, the State, and the Nation.

Working closely with the agents and specialists in the field were 483,244 voluntary and 106,573 paid local leaders, who assisted in carrying out the program of the Extension Service.

The work with Negroes continued to be an important part of the extension

plan. The Negro agents are developing well-rounded programs based on plans similar to those of the white agents. In Oklahoma, for example, 7,500 Negro farm families are cooperating, and nearly 3,500 boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H clubs.

Extension work in 1937 was able to take greater strides in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico because of increased appropriations and additional experienced personnel.

As the program for the States and Territories goes into another year, the Extension Service is faced with many challenges to keep the staff members searching, with the aid of their scientific colleagues, for solutions to perplexing problems. Parasites, pests, hazards, diseases in plants and animals, adequate incomes, soil deficiencies, proper housing, all present difficulties. Extension workers are making plans to continue the basic, long-time projects, to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, and to be prepared for emergencies.

The Unfinished Extension Job

(Continued from page 1)

a better understanding and more efficient use of the right methods for each special group.

Additional funds and personnel, more research, both on social problems and methods, and a greater variety in methods were some of the suggestions offered for more adequate handling of the work laid out for the Extension Service.

IN MISSISSIPPI farmers have cooperated with the Extension Service in organizing 8 soil conservation associations that have purchased 12 power terracing outfits. The extension agricultural engineer and county agents trained and awarded certificates to 455 farmers to do terracing, following the holding of 13 2-day terracing schools.

Chickasaw County farmers, for example, purchased two power terracing outfits and, by actual measurements, terraced 1,120,000 feet of land at an average cost of $1.50 per acre and earned approximately $4,480. Using two power terracing outfits, Lee County farmers terraced 5,000 acres of land this year. Similar work has been done in most counties of the State.

Idaho 4–H Forestry Clubs

Conserve Their Forests

County Agent G. W. Johnson sets forth some of the problems of timber conservation that are taken up by forestry 4–H club members in Clearwater County, Idaho.

SINCE the organization of the first 4-H forestry club in Clearwater County in 1935 by a teacher of one of the Grangemont schools, the work has proved most educational to the boys and girls. Learning to identify trees, flowers, and shrubs and learning the way trees grow and the diseases that affect them, has instilled in the 4-H foresters the spirit of conservation of our natural resources.

A large share of the 1,606,000 acres of Clearwater County is in timber and is the home of the largest stand of white-pine timber in the world today. The preservation of this timberland to supply future generations with lumber, and to maintain our recreational areas, are some of the problems that are taken up by forestry club members.

Clearwater club members roam the timberlands seeking specimens for their forestry collections. They learn to identify trees, flowers, and shrubs, and to know the way trees grow and the diseases that affect them.

The first-year enrollment in the Grangemont Forestry Club was 12 boys and 8 girls. Of these, 7 boys and 6 girls completed the work. Even though these boys and girls were reared in a timbered country, they were all amazed at the amount of knowledge there was to acquire about trees. With the creation of the county agent's office in March 1936, the club members were given extra help from the Extension Service, and assistance was asked of the extension forester who made tours with the members to study trees first-hand. Specimens were collected and mounted, and when the work was graded the Grangemont Club had two State winners.

In 1937 there are 18 members enrolled in the forestry club, and, in addition to studying, collecting, and mounting specimens of forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, they are caring for one and a quarter acres of timberland. Having a plot of timberland to care for was made possible by a very cooperative school board, which has purchased land adjacent to the school and allows the 4-H club to work on the property and to improve it, so that it may be used for school and community purposes in the future. The work of the club has been to fence the area, to make a survey and inventory of the timber, and then to cut out all the dead material and trees which were being crowded in order to allow sufficient space for the better trees to grow. All the work is done by club members, and while this is being carried on tests are made showing the growth of the timber before and after the use of proper forestry methods.

Another forestry club has been added in the county this year. The boys of this club live between Pierce City and headquarters of the Potlatch Forests' logging operations. They have an excellent opportunity to study the selective logging operations in the white-pine area now being carried on by the Potlatch Forests, Inc.

At the annual junior short course held at the University of Idaho at Moscow, the forestry club members are given extra work in identification, cruising, and log scaling; then a contest is conducted in which all take part and vie for ribbons. The girls take as much interest in this kind of work as the boys, and seem to do very well. It gives them a very good background if they are interested in going on in natural science work.

Connecticut Coordinates

A Six-Point Poultry Program

THE Connecticut poultry-efficiency program is based on two sources of data obtained from poultrymen themselves. The first consists of the poultry accounts which R. E. Jones, extension poultryman, and Paul Putnam, farm-management specialist, studied with a view to discovering the secrets of the discrepancies in labor incomes which poultry farms showed. Thus, while the average labor income on 78 farms was $1,422 in 1936, the 10 least profitable farms in this group showed a minus labor income of $471, and the 10 most profitable farms showed a labor income of $5,461. These studies began in 1933 with 33 farms and now embrace about 200 farms. The table summarizes these accounts for 1936.

The second source of data consists of the records on poultry flock management which poultry cooperators send to Mr. Jones every month.

The Six Points

1. High egg production per hen.
   - *a.* On the basis of hen-days—170 eggs per bird.
   - *b.* On the basis of hens housed—135 eggs per bird.
2. High egg production during October and November.
   - *a.* 12 eggs per bird per month.
   - *b.* 24 eggs per bird total for October and November.
3. Low hen mortality.
   - *a.* Not more than 12 percent per year.
4. High sales relative to fixed costs.
   - *a.* Sales 60 percent of total investment.
5. Efficient labor.
   - *a.* 1,200 hens per man on wholesale farms.
   - *b.* 800 hens per man on retail and baby-chick farms.
   - *c.* $5,000 sales per man.
   - *d.* $5 per $1 labor cost.
6. Volume and diversity of industry.
   - *a.* Gross sales of $7,000 or more.
   - *b.* Substantial sales other than market eggs and poultry.

The Extension Service issues a poultry calendar that contains a great volume of new and timely information on poultry management and provides the poultryman with a record sheet for each month in the year. On these sheets he keeps a daily record of the number of pullets and hens, number of eggs, number of hens culled, and the number that died of prolapsus and cannibalism or from other causes. The calendar helps the poultryman to keep close check on the state of his flock. Each month there goes out from the Extension Service the home-egg-laying contest report which also contains the latest and most pertinent information available and a report of the contest which, in itself, enables the poultryman to keep in touch with trends in production.

Both sources of information indicate that all six points in the poultry program are imperative and that it is difficult to leave out any of them without causing serious effect on labor income. On 10 farms which excel in none of the factors, the labor income was $80.04. On the 10 farms excelling in one of the factors, the labor income was $229.30. Farms which excelled in two factors recorded average labor incomes of $296.33. These amounts grew larger progressively, up to the seven farms which excelled in all six of the factors. On these farms the labor income was $4,029.76.

The percentage of mortality has a great relation to net labor incomes. Farms which had less than 10 percent mortality in their laying flocks showed a labor income of $1,875, whereas those which showed a mortality of 25 percent or more recorded labor incomes of only $122.

The relation of egg production per bird to labor income and net cash earning showed that on the 10 farms where the hens produced fewer than 150 eggs per bird, the net cash earning was $481, and the labor income was $199.

On the 12 farms where the birds each produced 180 or more eggs there was a net cash earning of $1,620 and a labor income of $2,215.

One of the most vital phases of the six-point program, according to Jones and Putnam, is the relation of October and November production to yearly egg production, net cash earnings, and labor income. On 12 farms the production per hen between October 1 and November 30 was 15 eggs or less. The net cash earnings on these farms amounted to $509 and the labor income $334. On the other hand, the 10 farms on which the hens produced 30 or more eggs per hen between October 1 and November 30, the net cash earnings amounted to $2,727 and the labor income $3,717. The correlation of

"The present poultry extension program in Connecticut answers one of the day's greatest needs in extension work, namely, to build coordinated programs—programs which combine teaching and efficient production with other factors which may affect farm income as a whole," states H. W. Hochbaum, in charge of Eastern States extension section. This account of the development of the program shows how extension specialists went beyond efficient production and, by studying labor incomes and other factors, determined what adjustment could be made to raise farm incomes.

these factors on the other farms between the highest and lowest producers proved the importance of this point.

The relation of fixed costs to poultry earnings was brought out with new emphasis in these studies. The average sales for all 78 farms were 65 cents per dollar invested. The lowest sales were 11 cents per dollar invested; the highest, $1.91 per dollar invested.

Moreover, when labor costs were studied, it was found that 12 farms having the highest average labor income, namely $3,792, accounted gross receipts of $6 and more for every dollar expended for labor. Farms with gross receipts of less than $2 for every dollar labor costs showed labor incomes of a minus $4. Similarly, the importance of size of business in relation to labor income was borne out by the fact that 7 farms having sales of $14,000 or more produced an average labor income of $5,097, whereas 13 farms with sales less than $2,000 earned an average labor income of only $87.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Putnam plan to continue the poultry-farm studies. At present the only change indicated in the set of practices and standards outlined in the program is that of raising the limit of gross sales. This now stands as $7,000, but there is some belief that it must eventually be raised to $10,000. It is realized that standards in any industry must shift with time. Improved production methods, economic pressure, discoveries in feeding, breeding, or management, all will cause goals to shift. The program itself has been proved to be basically sound, and Mr. Jones is convinced that it is the greatest forward step the Extension Service ever has taken in helping Connecticut poultrymen to analyze their business and to correct their organization and management practices.

Measures of Farm Organization and Management Efficiency

	Average of 78 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Labor income	$1,422	$5,461	−$471
1. Egg production per hen	168.9	179.9	145.8
2. Fall egg production (October and November)	21.7	25.8	19.0
3. Percent laying-flock mortality	13.7	11.5	22.2
4. Overhead cost (sales per $1 invested)	1.66	1.06	.32
5. Labor efficiency:			
Number hens housed per man	711	846	680
Receipts per $1 labor cost	4.50	6.60	2.84
Receipts per man	$4,211	$6,246	$2,762
6. Volume of business	$6,737	$15,691	$4,213

Knowledge of practical, everyday features of homemaking are valued also. Knowledge gained in sewing, canning, health, menu planning, care of the home and children, gardening, home improvement, and other features of club training "has helped me greatly", is a common report.

Knowing how to make the greatest possible utilization of materials and money at hand is another valuable asset credited to 4–H training. "Knowing how to do my own work and how to budget our income has kept us out of embarrassing circumstances during the depression", says one of the former 4–H girls, while another declares that "I am much better prepared for managing my home economically and socially by having had 4–H club training."

Yesterday's 4-H Winners

OF the 20 girls from Florida who attended national club camps during the 10 years prior to 1937, 12 are married and 8 remain single, reports Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration agent. The 12 girls who are married are the mothers of 7 children, 4 girls and 3 boys.

The Florida-Washington winners didn't seem to select 4–H club boys as their mates, as only one married a club boy. Only one husband is a farmer, and there is one each of the following classifications: Filling station owner, high school principal, engineer in air conditioning, shipping clerk, dragline operator, mechanic, logging contractor, stockroom assistant, and electrician.

Seven of the girls finished college; three quit before graduation; three others are still in college; and seven were not able to go. Eleven are still active in home demonstration and 4–H club work, some acting as leaders for juniors.

As these girls look back over their club days, they are most appreciative of the fact that club work aided them to be self-confident. One of the girls said that the most valuable asset of her 4–H club work was that it had given her "love for rural life and people, self-confidence gained from having done hard work with good results as a reward." Another said that club work "gave me more confidence in my ability to do things and helped me to overcome timidity."

Friendship, contacts, and the ability to meet and mix with other people are listed by most of these former campers as important values acquired from club work. "A sense of responsibility that I learned in 1930 will never leave me", says one. "Friendliness and the art of mixing with the crowd has helped me to avoid embarrassment. For these, together with my ability to sew, cook, and can, with the least effort, I am most grateful to the 4–H club." Another says: "The people with whom I became acquainted in 4–H club work have been a constant inspiration."

Told on the Radio

Professor Hort at the right and Joe Apple at the left talk to Virginia farmers on the radio, bringing pertinent information on horticulture from the State college. Joe Apple, a Virginia apple grower of Italian extraction, is impersonated by James Godkin, extension plant pathologist. Once a month he visits the college seeking information on all manner of horticultural problems.

Do you know . . .

Daisy Deane Williamson?

She Starts Farm Folks Singing

AFTER the day's work in home demonstration activities, Daisy Deane Williamson, home demonstration leader in New Hampshire, finds recreation in singing, and she has developed several fine choruses in the State.

It all began back 6 or 7 years ago when the State Congress of Parents and Teachers held its annual meeting at Keene and tried to develop a mothers' chorus. It seemed about to fall through when Miss Williamson offered to take a hand and trained about 30 women, all members of the parent-teacher association and all mothers, to sing two selections so well that they really made a name for themselves. For 4 years a similar chorus has functioned at State meetings.

The news of the successful chorus traveled fast, and Miss Williamson was besieged with requests for chorus work.

At the Grange lecturers' school she took the whole group of 150 as a demonstration, giving them a good choral selection—one not too difficult but full of harmony and entirely new to them. Everyone sang, and there was such a general good time that they asked her to organize a chorus for the next State Grange meeting.

She met with individual Granges and with groups in districts, through rainy or good weather, over icy and snowy roads, or under good traveling conditions.

A final practice on the day of the program brought all the singers together and provided an opportunity to smooth up the singing and give final directions. Seventy-five people took part in this program, representing 16 Granges, and their singing was one of the high lights of the meeting.

Since then she has taken the lead in the choral tournaments that are springing up largely as a result of her encouragement. She has organized a chorus for the tri-county fair at Plymouth, another chorus at the Farm Bureau rest camps, and one for the State Farm Bureau banquet. She has assisted with 4-H choral groups, with women's business and professional clubs, parent-teacher associations, church groups, and local extension groups who want to sing.

As for Miss Williamson, the work takes a lot of time and effort, many evenings, and miles of travel by car, working with many who have never sung in a chorus before; and besides, she carries on a full extension schedule every day.

Yet she enjoys it. The shifting from her regular extension work to these evenings of singing seems to provide new impetus for her other work. Music has always meant much to her.

"I worked under many difficulties to acquire enough training to teach music in the public schools," she says. "I never had a musical instrument in my home until I was 18 years old. A kind-hearted music teacher (I shall always feel grateful to her) who lived across the street from my home took an interest in me and gave me lessons free, for my family was not able to pay for them.

"By the time I was able to earn enough to buy a piano I had acquired a little of the technique of playing and much of the technique of learning songs by note. This latter has been of inestimable value to me. Even today I am not dependent upon an instrument when learning a new song. When I come to a difficult part I sing it by note. With a sustained interest in good music and in acquiring the technique of teaching it, I continued my study at two different normal schools and finished the prescribed courses.

"I am most interested in getting whole communities to sing, just for the joy of singing. Why should the older people who formerly made up the choirs and singing schools be 'put on the shelf', as one woman expressed it? They probably get a greater 'kick' out of singing now than when they were young. A lot of folks can't read music although they can learn a melody. A lot of folks will never be more than just ordinary singers. But music does something to one that nothing else can do. It lifts one out of his plane of thinking and living and, for a time at least, gives a glimpse of finer things and joyous things. The song may be a simple one, but even a fine, simple song can do this for us all."

For Better Cattle

Clay County, Tex., is getting results in controlling Bang's disease, according to County Agent M. S. Duncan. Since the starting of this work in 1934, efforts have been made to obtain a county-wide clean-up of the disease, and to date work has been done in 172 herds, totaling 13,310 head of cattle.

The program is entirely voluntary on the part of the producer. However, he is required to observe certain regulations regarding sanitation, and in replacing animals in his herd he must get cattle that have been tested as many times as his herd. The program is administered by Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians in cooperation with the county agricultural agent.

The cattle are tested every 60 days until two successive clean tests are obtained. Another test is made after 10 months; then, if no reactors occur and the producers agree to abide by the regulations, the herd is fully accredited.

The average number of reactors for the county was approximately 10 percent at the beginning of this work, and it is now less than 3 percent.

In 1934 two ranchmen, who normally carry from 300 to 350 cows each, realized only 65 percent calf crop. In 1936 each of these producers obtained more than a 90 percent calf crop.

Waste Water Saves Shrubs

APOLLINE COBB

Home Demonstration Agent

San Patricio County, Tex.

THIS year the seven home demonstration clubs in San Patricio County, Tex., began a program of yard improvement. Landscape plans were drawn for each home, native shrub tours were taken, and plantings were made. Native plants were used extensively because of the adaptabilities of the various plants to the climate and soil, but some nursery material was used.

Ordinarily, watering of plants is not necessary except in the hot months of July, August, and part of September; but this year the rainfall was far below normal, and the plants had to be watered. The women found that all the hard work they had done in the late fall and early spring was going to waste because of the lack of water.

The situation was acute—and what was to be done? Subirrigation, using the waste water from bath and sink, was suggested. One of the home demonstration clubwomen, with the help of her husband and father, decided to try it out. The services of A. Haneman and Robert Richie, State sanitary engineers, were engaged. A septic tank, grease trap, and tile trench around the shrub beds and out to some pecan trees were planned. The demonstration was held as a county-wide affair. Publicity was given to the meeting, and 250 letters inviting people to attend were mailed out. About 100 visitors came to see the installation.

Before the demonstration, the septic tank and grease trap had been constructed, but were left open for inspection. The trenches for the tile had been dug. The grease trap, 2 by 3 feet by 2 feet deep, was made of concrete. Into this box the bath and sink water flow before flowing into the septic tank. The septic tank, 5 by 3 feet by 7 feet deep, was constructed of concrete. This tank is large enough to hold the waste water of a family of 8 or 10 persons. All the pipes have elbow joints turning down so as to allow the solids to go down and settle and also to keep the gases from going back through the pipe and thus into the house.

The trenches were dug 2 feet deep with a slope of 1 inch every 100 feet. A layer of shell 6 inches deep was put into the trench before the tile was laid to prevent the soil from clogging the joints. A piece of tar paper was placed over the open joint to prevent the soil from sifting through. The cost of this waste-water-disposal system was about $30.

Due to the dry weather, only 115 feet of tile were laid in the demonstration yard, but all the foundation plantings were saved. Several other families are installing the system, and the next drought will find them ready. Even more important than a beautiful yard is the health of the family which will be safeguarded by sanitary disposal of waste water.

Twenty-four Hundred Members Enrolled in Leadership Project

A number of years ago a 4–H leadership project was added to the list of regular 4–H projects in Minnesota. It is open to 4–H club members 16 years old or older with 1 year's experience in 4–H club work, providing they have carried one project in home economics, crops, or livestock. This project has become increasingly popular with our 4–H club members so that in 1936, 2,400 club members were enrolled in this work.

Each member must keep a record of his project work and the various activities carried during the year. Each one must also make a record of the public presentation of 4–H project work through exhibits, demonstrations, judging, and other ways in which the junior leader has attempted to present the value of 4–H work to other people. The junior leader also makes a record of what he or she has done by presenting the value of 4–H work over the radio, in church, Sunday school, Scout work, and other organized community efforts.

Each member lists the regular club meetings attended and the part taken in each meeting, tour, picnic, banquet, county fair, county achievement day, music contest, or one-act play events.

In Minnesota nearly every local 4–H club has one or more junior leaders assisting the adult leader. There are many things the junior leader enjoys doing which would take a good deal of extra time on the part of the adult leader. Special efforts are made on the part of county and State extension leaders to use the junior leaders as assistants at county and State events. Junior leaders are included in leadership training meetings and are recognized as having important work to do in helping the local club to carry out a successful year's work. A large number of our present adult leaders became interested in leadership work through their junior leadership project.

This year the State is using 64 part-time county 4–H club agents. The majority of them received a great deal of very valuable training through their junior leadership work.

In connection with the 4–H club department at county fairs and other county events, the junior leaders are often put in charge of departments and carry out the work very successfully.

Recognition is given to outstanding achievements in the leadership project in the award of educational trips and by special recognition.—*T. A. Erickson, Minnesota club leader.*

New Approach to Terracing

(*Continued from page 2*)

The Smith-Hughes men have played an important part in making the program click. They have assisted in training the men in the field and asked the county agent to hold the final examination and to issue the certificate if the work is satisfactory.

From my viewpoint this is a practical approach to the terracing problem. It shifts part of the detail work from the county agent's shoulders and enables him to guarantee to any farmer line service at a reasonable cost.

Registering Interest

More than 35,000 Mississippi farmers attended local meetings under the direction of their county agents, vocational teachers, and farmer committeemen on Agricultural Conservation Day, which climaxed a special 2-week informational drive.

The Educational Trip as an Incentive

THE Educational trip has become the outstanding incentive in 4–H club work in Minnesota. During 1936, 8,547 4–H club boys and girls were given trips to district, State, or national club events, with all or part of their expenses paid, because of outstanding achievements in their work. They were selected by their local club, county, or State to represent their unit at these larger gatherings. More than 1,200 members, representing every county in the State, attended the 4–H club week at University Farm in June. Nearly 2,000 4–H young people took part in the 4–H club program in connection with the Minnesota State Fair, each one giving a demonstration, making an exhibit, presenting a number in music or dramatics, or presenting other features of their 4–H work. Eleven hundred representatives of the 4–H livestock projects made up the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul in November, exhibiting more than 1,700 animals and carrying out a very worthwhile program. Thirty winners in the garden and home-beautification project were guests of the Minnesota Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in Minneapolis.

The Lyon County health team demonstrated before the annual State meeting of dentists in the Twin Cities. An outstanding demonstration team in the dairy work gave its presentation before the State meeting of creamery operators. One hundred and seventy-five 4–H members who had made achievements in the conservation of wildlife took part in the annual Conservation of Wildlife Camp at Itasca Park. Ten representatives of this line of work gave demonstrations and had exhibits at the Northwest Sportsman's Show in Minneapolis. There were 154 members enrolled in the 4–H group at Farm and Home Week at University Farm in December.

The young people who took part in these State events represented a total of more than 43,000 4–H club members in the State, and from these events they brought back to their own clubs new ideas, inspiration, and a new outlook.

Nearly 4,000 4–H young people took part in intercounty or district 4–H events, including the 4–H weeks at the district schools of agriculture, the district achievement days, and summer 4–H camps. The intercounty and district events are very valuable to the program because they make it possible for a large number of the young people to take part in features nearer home.

4–H club members of Minnesota took part in 7 national events with 115 representatives; 65 attended the National Club Congress at Chicago in December; 4 represented the State at the National 4–H Club Camp at Washington in June; 2 demonstrated at the annual meeting of the Buttermakers' Association at La Crosse, Wis.; 1 team gave its demonstration to a large group of businessmen at their annual meeting in St. Louis; 1 girl took part in the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest at Chicago; 36 young people who had made outstanding records in the dairy project were given a trip to the National Dairy Exposition at Dallas, Tex.; and 1 team attended a national event at Kansas City, Mo.

At all of these district, State, and national events these young people made new friendships, exchanged ideas, had the privilege of seeing new things, and came back to their own homes, clubs, and communities with new ambitions in life. One of the fine things about these educational trips is that they emphasize rural life and help the young people to compare their own opportunities with those in other lines of life.

New 1938 Outlook Film Strips

The following 23 series of film strips, showing selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, have been completed and are ready for distribution. They can 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 471. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1938.*—45 frames, 50 cents.

Series 472. *Turkey Outlook Charts, 1938.*—21 frames, 50 cents.

Series 473. *Demand Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 474. *Hog Outlook Charts, 1938.*—42 frames, 50 cents.

Series 475.—*Wheat Outlook Charts,* 1938.—47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 479. *Potato Outlook Charts, 1938.*—30 frames, 50 cents.

Series 480.—*Vegetable Crops for Fresh Market Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 481. *Dry Bean Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 482. *Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, 1938.*—34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 483. *Fruits Summary Outlook Charts, 1938.*—37 frames, 50 cents.

Series 484. *Dairy Outlook Charts, 1938.*—36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 485. *Outlook Charts for Tree Nuts, 1938.*—23 frames, 50 cents.

Series 486. *Fruit Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 487. *Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 488. *Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, 1938.*—26 frames, 50 cents.

Series 489.—*Feed Crops and Livestock Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 490.—*Peach Outlook Charts, 1938.*—34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 491. *Apple Outlook Charts, 1938.*—46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 492. *Sheep and Lambs Outlook Charts, 1938.*—41 frames, 50 cents.

Series 493. *Cotton Quality Situation Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 494. *Vegetable Crops for Manufacture Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 495. *Wool Outlook Charts, 1938.*—32 frames, 50 cents.

Series 496. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Heard From Coast to Coast

This Texas team holds the record for long-distance travel to broadcast on the 4–H club program of the "National farm and home hour." The 4–H club girl, Winona Schultz, at the right, with her home demonstration agent, Veralee Jones, second from the left, came from Bastrop, central Texas. The 4–H club boy, at the left, came with his county agent, M. P. Leaming, second from the right, from Carson County in the Texas Panhandle. They broadcast from the Chicago N. B. C. studio.

IN BRIEF • • •

Dynamometer

One of the features of the Oklahoma livestock program in 1937 has been the purchase of a dynamometer. Under the supervision of livestock specialists, the apparatus has been rented at numerous horse- and mule-pulling contests at community, county, and State fairs in Oklahoma. Farmers whose horses or mules have taken part in the pulling contests, as well as observers, have learned the advantages of certain hitches and of certain types of horses or mules for heavy farm work.

• • •

Roadside Market Booths

To stimulate interest in home marketing in North Carolina, Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, home marketing specialist, has assisted home demonstration agents in putting roadside market booths at their local flower shows. The Wake and Vance County exhibits at Raleigh and Middleburg, respectively, were unusually attractive and won sweepstake prizes. Another exhibit which attracted widespread attention was the booth at the strawberry festival at Wallace which Mrs. Roosevelt visited.

• • •

4-H Scholarships

Interest in keeping good farm and home accounts has been stimulated in the State of Washington by the Washington Bankers Association which has established two $100 scholarships to be given each year to the 4–H club boy and girl in the State who have kept the best farm or home accounts for the year. The accounts must be kept of either the complete farm operations or complete home operations. 4–H members may either "keep books on their parents" or do the work for some neighbor.

• • •

Weeds

Surveys conducted in Colorado in 1936 proved that weeds were being spread through the use of crop seed infested with weed seed. Through exhibits, discussions in farm meetings, and other publicity, the importance of weed-free seed was emphasized. A campaign was conducted to get farmers to cooperate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program and earn part, at least, of practice payments by carrying out weed-control practices. Eight carloads of chlorates were shipped into various counties, in addition to many smaller shipments, in the campaign to control the spread of noxious weeds. In 1937 there were very few abandoned fields of bindweed or other noxious weeds. The fields were cropped in a manner that will tend to smother out the weeds, or that will produce some sort of crop.

• • •

4–H'ers Go to College

Approximately 8 percent of the 3,800 students enrolled at the State College of Washington in 1937 are former 4–H club members, according to Henry M. Walker, State 4–H club agent. Virtually every county in the State is represented by one or more former 4–H'ers. Records show that the number of club members attending the college has steadily increased for the last several years. This year's group, totaling 295 girls and boys, is an increase of 9 members over the previous year's enrollment.

• • •

Improved Cotton

Five-acre cotton contests in Chesterfield County, S. C., are benefiting all the farmers in the county, reports J. C. Willis, assistant county agent. The contestants sell their seed to the other farmers with the result that the length of staple has been improved on a large percentage of the cotton grown in the county. Thirty-four farmers were entered in the 1937 contest, and in his journeys over the county, the county agent often has a good field of cotton pointed out to him because it was grown from seed bought from last year's contestants.

AMONG OURSELVES

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: George Bennett Alcorn, marketing specialist in California; Stephen Goodwin, assistant dairyman, Colorado; Lawson B. Culver, assistant forester, Illinois; James P. Chapman, assistant editor, Hal F. Eier, engineer, and Harold E. Stover, rural engineering specialist, in Kansas; Donald Herschel Stark, marketing specialist, Wilma Belknap Keyes, home furnishing specialist, and Helen Brian Larmore, clothing specialist, in Michigan; Dean E. Eckhoff, assistant entomologist, T. Haskell Hankins, assistant horticulturist, and Jesse Mason, assistant economist in marketing, Nebraska; Mary Lee Hawk, club specialist, New Mexico; Mark L. Entorf, family life specialist, New York; Elmer R. Daniel, assistant agriculture engineer in charge of rural sanitation, and Lawrence Morris, assistant poultryman, in Oklahoma; Joaquin Tirado, animal-husbandry specialist, Puerto Rico; George I. Gilbertson, entomologist, and Jack Howard Towers, assistant specialist in visual education, South Dakota; Claris Boyd Ray, assistant in program planning, Texas; Donald Cedric Henderson, poultryman, Vermont; Kenneth Earl Loope, farm management specialist, Virginia; and Herbert H. Erdman, marketing specialist, Wisconsin.

• • •

THE RESIGNATION of County Agent Clifford R. Hiatt of Lake County, Fla., after 10 years of efficient service caused general regret among Lake County farmers and growers. Ill health forced Mr. Hiatt to take several months' leave and ultimately to resign. In the future he will devote his energies to the citrus industry through a private connection.

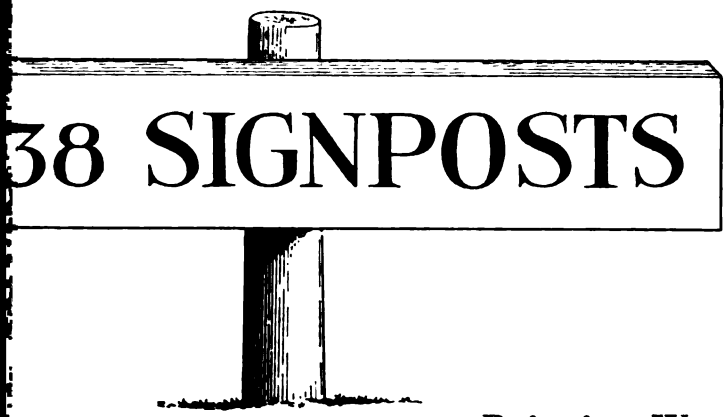
• • •

ELMER J. MEADOWS, county agricultural agent for 7 years in Colorado, assumed the duties of dairy specialist of that State November 16. Since February 1, 1934, Mr. Meadows had been the Larimer County agent during which time he stressed dairy-herd-improvement activities, dairy 4–H clubs, and the showing of many Larimer County dairy cattle at the State fair. As extension dairyman he will devote his energies to the improvement of the entire dairy industry of Colorado.

• • •

ADELE KOCH, assistant home demonstration leader in Ohio since 1924, died October 4, 1937. Miss Koch started her extension career as an emergency home demonstration agent in New York State in 1917, going to Dakota County, Minn., in 1919. She was appointed assistant home demonstration leader in Minnesota in 1920 and was transferred to Michigan in 1923 in the same capacity. Miss Koch received her educational training at the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1938



Pointing Way to Greater Usefulness are Significant Activities of Past Year

ENT

OR problem in South
he readjustment of agri-
words, a study of proper
ners are taking a keen
rough the leadership of
t and the county plan-
are doing real construc-
very county agent is
roblem. Progress seems
y is being made. At the
unties are working on
In order to properly
mittees with necessary
ut their county, the State
ly preparing basic mate-
es a tremendous burden
staff, but it seems to be
nt matter that there is

g that some 4-H club
organized around the
to start the young people
these lines. It certainly
se of agriculture if they
carry on where we leave
M. Eberle.

OF INFLUENCE

jor objectives for exten-
rkansas during the past
o reach greater numbers
Increased participation
n programs under exten-
s shown by the fact that
farmers enrolled in men's
1937 than in the previous
re 15 percent more white
girls belonging to 4-H
t more families enrolled
me program; 309 percent
cooperating in cotton
54 percent more farm families participating in the better-homes program; 106 percent more farmers using contour farming; and 35 percent more local leaders in home demonstration, 4-H, and junior-adult clubs.—*Assistant Director C. C. Randall.*

SOIL BUILDING

The Maine Extension Service completed 25 years of service to the State of Maine in November. The director's annual report for 1914 gives a total of 16,485 contacts made by extension agents. A comparable figure from the director's report for 1936 gives 233,457 contacts. In 1937, regular extension work has shown a very material increase in volume and usefulness, especially in those activities which enabled farmers to cooperate with the Federal agricultural conservation program. More Maine farmers are improving their pastures, top-dressing hay land, plowing under green-manure crops, using lime for legume production, and practicing woodlot improvement than in any previous time.—*Director A. L. Deering.*

REHABILITATION

One of the new developments during the year in Minnesota was the attempt to organize The Extension Service for rehabilitation of farmer clients and near delinquent borrowers of land banks. The idea was to offer planning counsel, farm-practice advice, and any assistance that these farm people might use in working their way out of their difficulties. The approach to this problem was one of engineering the project so that these unfortunate farmers in the low earning income group might voluntarily approach the extension agents for assistance rather than have the agents approach the farmers with offers of assistance.—*Director F. W. Peck.*

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

In Arizona conservation programs in 1937 have been brought very close to the problems of the grazing industry. This has been done by the agents through the phases of their regular program, as well as in the capacities of secretaries of the agricultural conservation committees. The work of range appraisal, fencing, and tank construction has brought about a close study of carrying capacity which has included existing variations in range areas which are due to difference in forage types, soil terrain, and rainfall. The range-fencing phase of the program has given the county agent an excellent opportunity to study the most desirable methods of range fencing. Water development in connection with the agricultural conservation program has given an excellent opportunity to study various types of tanks and location, especially with relation to run-off and the needs of livestock. The selection of committeemen and supervisors has given the county agents an opportunity to carry to the range people experience in leadership that has been in evidence for a number of years in their work with farm folk.—*Director C. U. Pickrell.*

USE THE PROTECTION of the FOOD and DRUGS ACT

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW, within certain limitations, prevents interstate commerce in adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs. Products which are not fit to use are seized and removed from the market and their shippers punished. Follow these actions through the notices of judgment. Learn from them too how foods and drugs may be misbranded. It costs nothing to have your name put on the mailing list.

The labels of foods and drugs in interstate commerce are required to be truthful. They are therefore your best guide in buying these commodities.

HOW TO READ THE LABEL

Some foods are produced entirely under Government supervision. Do you know how to recognize them from the label?

How do you tell whether the contents of a can of peaches or tomatoes are substandard? The label tells you.

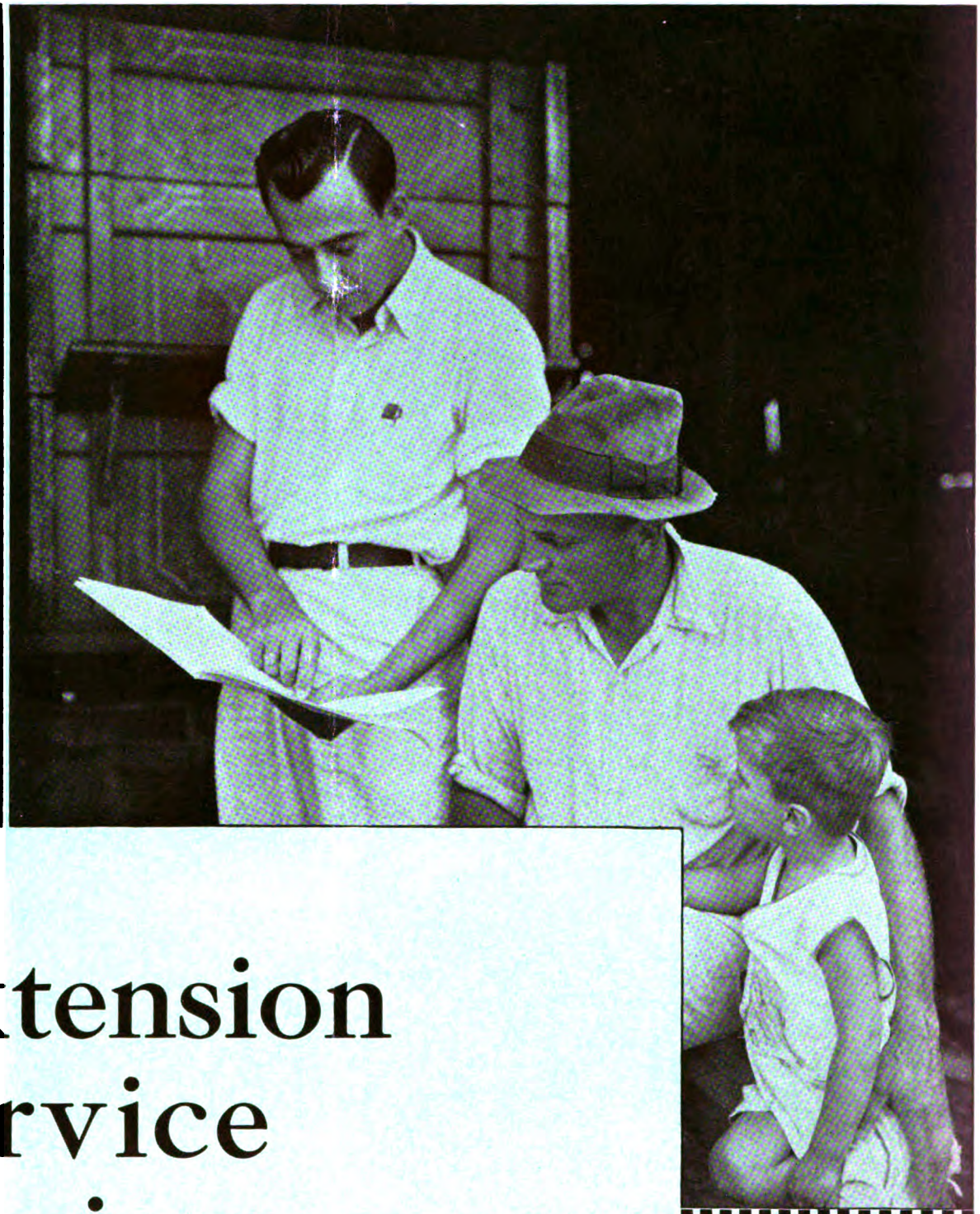
Many food products are deceptively packaged. Can you tell from the label which of several brands actually gives you the largest quantity for the money?

How can you, as a consumer, check the truthfulness of the claims made for home medicines in their advertising over the radio or in magazines and newspapers?

Several habit-forming or otherwise dangerous drugs have to declare their presence on the label. Do you know which ones they are?

The Food and Drug Administration will send you without charge an interesting book called *How to Read the Label.* It tells you the answers to hundreds of such questions.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON D. C.



Extension Service Review

VOLUME 9 • • • NUMBER 2
FEBRUARY 1938

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

"A CALL TO SERVICE," by Dr. C. B. Smith, Assi of the Extension Service the place of extension present scheme of thing

WIND EROSION come spring but the States c not be unprepared. A work which has been d for the future will be month.

ANNIVERSARIES are t year in the Extension S Jersey, one of the first East to establish count celebrates and unearth esting facts about early

LOAN FUNDS to help the people of South Carolin education are proving a investment, according to J of the State Extension sta review the history of the up by home demonstrati groups.

RADIO PROGRAMS t often seem an illusive many agents who take ously. C. W. Ferguson, State club leader, has dev few such programs and will he does it.

A SINGING COUNTY in Mi will explain how music ca from county planning.

METHODS for making agr policy effective, both thos have been used and those su are put under the microscop R. Tolley, AAA Administra

On the Calendar

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Sho Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24–26.

Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex. 26–Mar. 6.

62d Annual Convention Texas and Southw Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., San An Tex., Mar. 8–10.

Eastern States Regional Conference, New N. Y., Mar. 3–5.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock S Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 11–20.

American Home Economics Association Me Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28–July 1.

Triennial Meeting of the Associated Cou women of the World, London, England, we June 5, 1939.

Extension Service Review

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

What Can Home Economics Contribute To an Agricultural Program?

MRS. KATHRYN VAN AKEN BURNS

President
American Home Economics Association
Home Demonstration Leader, Illinois

THE agricultural program has been rather generally concerned with production. Generally speaking, home economics has been concerned with consumption. Therefore, it would seem that the two programs might complement and supplement each other.

HOME economics knows something about what people do and will consume, as well as knowing something about what they *should* consume. Many times home economics has been asked to help use up surplus agricultural commodities, which is all right in an emergency. However, we need to recognize that there is a limit to the amount the public can be urged to consume, in spite of meat weeks, cheese weeks, and cotton or woolen weeks. The newer knowledge of nutrition is affecting habits of food consumption.

PERHAPS home economics can help agriculture to interpret consumption patterns and, in turn, to interpret to the consumer where the best consumption values lie. Gathering and interpreting by the Bureau of Home Economics of the data relating to food consumption at different economic levels are outstanding examples of the contribution that home economics can make to a program of agricultural production. These data show that if satisfactory diets were maintained, we should need a substantial increase in the production of milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables, as well as some increase of other foodstuffs. Of course, we know that many of these homes cannot afford such diets without a redistribution of the national income. However, it is interesting to note that many homes in which the diets are not adequate are spending enough money on food to buy a satisfactory diet. This would seem to indicate that the educational program of home economics may pay dividends to agriculture. As the Bureau found that less than half the rural homes have satisfactory diets, there is some opportunity to direct production toward desirable consumption standards in these areas without getting involved in the redistribution of the national income.

HOME economics has been working at its educational program for a good many years. It still lacks emphasis, not only with the consuming public, but in the colleges that devote more personnel and funds to animal feeding than to the problems of human feeding.

AGRICULTURE is interested in setting up standards for food and fiber products that will meet consumer demand. Home economics is in a position to interpret these standards to the consuming public, so that it may be better informed about buying guides for both foods and fibers and have a better understanding to buy more intelligently the products of agriculture. That the consumer is becoming more interested in standards upon which to buy is evident on every hand.

TO SOME extent home economics can help agriculture to devise new uses for agricultural products. The research on the use of

(*Continued on page 21*)

36480—38

Georgia Mountain Farmers Develop a New Crop

THIS year certified Irish potatoes were successfully grown in the mountain counties of north Georgia. This type of work is in itself not new in the country but is a new undertaking for the north Georgia farmers.

The possibilities of growing certified Irish potato seed in north Georgia have been considered and investigated for several years. Because of soils, high altitude, and plentiful supply of moisture, it was felt that seed potatoes could be grown here successfully.

During the fall of 1936, representatives of the Extension Service, interested railroads, prospective buyers, and users of seed met and discussed this project. At this meeting it was decided that there were good possibilities both in producing and in selling certified seed potatoes from this section.

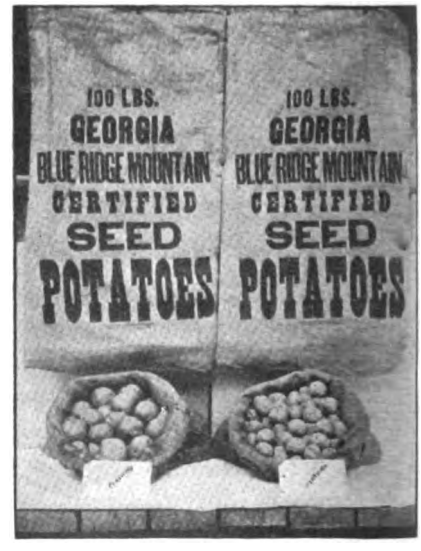
The next step was to call a meeting of the county agents, Tennessee Valley Authority agents, and Rural Resettlement farm supervisors of the interested counties. A plan of procedure was mapped out and approved at this meeting. It was decided that the project would be confined to counties having an altitude of 1,800 feet or more. The counties included were: White, Habersham, Rabun, Towns, Union, Fannin, and Gilmer Counties. Because of the newness of the project it was decided that this would not be made a general program in the counties, but that the county agents would select a small number of their better potato growers as demonstrators to initiate the project.

After the agents had contacted their farmers and determined the quantity of seed they would need, two carloads of the best certified medium-strain Bliss Triumph seed were obtained. Upon arrival, this seed was inspected and then treated by the county agents before being given out to the growers. A total of 62 acres in the seven counties was planted.

The yields obtained by the growers in this project were very gratifying. They averaged more than 200 bushels to the acre in most of the counties. This yield was higher than the average yield obtained by other farmers in the same counties growing potatoes from certified seed of other varieties The yield was about three times the average yield of all potato varieties grown in the same counties.

The price received by the growers was satisfactory, and most of them are planning to increase their plantings. New growers will also be enrolled in 1938.

This project is noteworthy chiefly in the number of agencies and specialists cooperating to make it a success. In the first place, Georgia had no certification regulations for producing certified seed potatoes. The authority lies with the State Department of Entomology. The State entomologist was ready and willing to give any assistance his department could furnish. A meeting was arranged and attended by M. S. Yeomans, State entomologist; Dr. J. H. Miller, head, plant pathology department, University of Georgia; and H. W. Rankin, extension plant pathologist. At this meeting, rules and regulations for the certification of seed potatoes were drawn up and approved. Since the department of entomology had no potato inspector at that time, the extension plant pathologist was given authority to inspect these potatoes. During the last field and bin inspection he was assisted by Mr. Gunn from the State Department of Entomology. The State Department of Entomology also printed and distributed certification tags at shipping time.

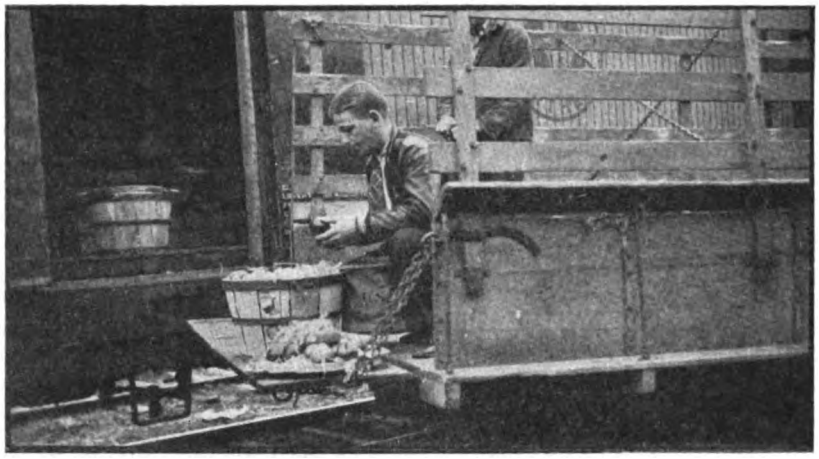


The agricultural department of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad gave a great deal of assistance in carrying out the project.

The extension horticulturist, Elmo Ragsdale, worked with the growers throughout the season, giving them advice on planting, fertilization, and cultivation

(*Continued on page 26*)

H. C. ALBIN
Procurement Officer
Federal Surplus Commodities
Corporation



Inspector of the Federal-State Inspection Service working on a shipment of West Virginia apples bought as part of a surplus removal program conducted in 26 States.

Federal Agency Buys Surplus to

Stabilize Farm Markets

WHEN the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has a job to do, there is no better coworker in its execution than the Extension Service. This applies particularly to the county agents, who are directly affected by F. S. C. C. activities.

Many extension workers are familiar with the F. S. C. C. However, there are many not so well acquainted with its activities.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is the successor to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The latter was organized in 1933 as a nonprofit organization and incorporated under the laws of Delaware as an instrumentality by which those in the Nation's bread lines might be served.

The Administrator of the F. E. R. A., the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration served as the first members of the newly created F. S. R. C.

By the fall of 1935 the F. S. R. C. had become so successful as a medium by which oversupplied markets were relieved, and its work so effective in benefiting those markets, that it was decided to utilize its facilities primarily for that purpose. Its name was changed to the F. S. C. C. and the membership designated as the Secretary of Agriculture, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Although distribution of surpluses for relief purposes was still extremely important, especially from a standpoint of quick disposal of the excess supplies, relief needs were made secondary to the objective of assisting producers through the administering of first aid to "sick" markets by removal of some of the price-depressing oversupply. More recently, Congress recognized F. S. C. C.'s value as such an agency by legally designating it as a division of the Federal Government, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Thus, today we find the F. S. C. C. active in behalf of the agricultural producer, and during the fiscal year 1936–37 millions of pounds of surplus farm products were taken from congested markets, entailing the expenditure of approximately $15,000,000 in the cost and transportation of the commodities. Products so handled included dry beans, butter, cauliflower, fresh eggs, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, evaporated milk, onions, dried peaches, Bartlett pears, dry peas, Irish potatoes, dried prunes, sirup, dry skim milk, fresh and dried apples, fresh green beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cheese, fresh corn, dried figs, honey, Bosc pears, Clairgeau pears, sand pears, fresh peas, tomatoes, turnips, Swiss chard, English walnuts and rice and wheat, purchases being made in 34 States and the District of Columbia. The commodities handled were distributed for consumption throughout the Nation.

Space in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW will not permit a detailed account of the whys and hows of F. S. C. C. operations, but here are the more important ones:

F. S. C. C. does not purchase unless there is a general surplus affecting a relatively large number of producers and unless the commodity can be handled effectively. Isolated purchases are not made, because they would contribute nothing to a market's stability.

Purchases are not made primarily to meet food needs of relief recipients but to strengthen markets and to bolster grower prices.

The quantity to be handled, and the total expenditure, must depend upon the surplus, and upon the condition of the market.

The prices paid by F. S. C. C. must necessarily depend upon the surplus situation and upon the conditions peculiar to the market for the commodity involved. F. S. C. C. is not concerned primarily with what a few growers may gain directly from its operations as individuals, but rather with the benefits which may accrue to the industry or group as a whole from a more stable and remunerative market. The benefit from better sales of that part not purchased by F. S. C. C. is considered as the major value of the programs.

When F. S. C. C. pruchases in one area, it is with the expectation that its activities will be helpful to producers of the same commodity in other areas, as in most instances the general effect on the market is the same, regardless of the area of operations.

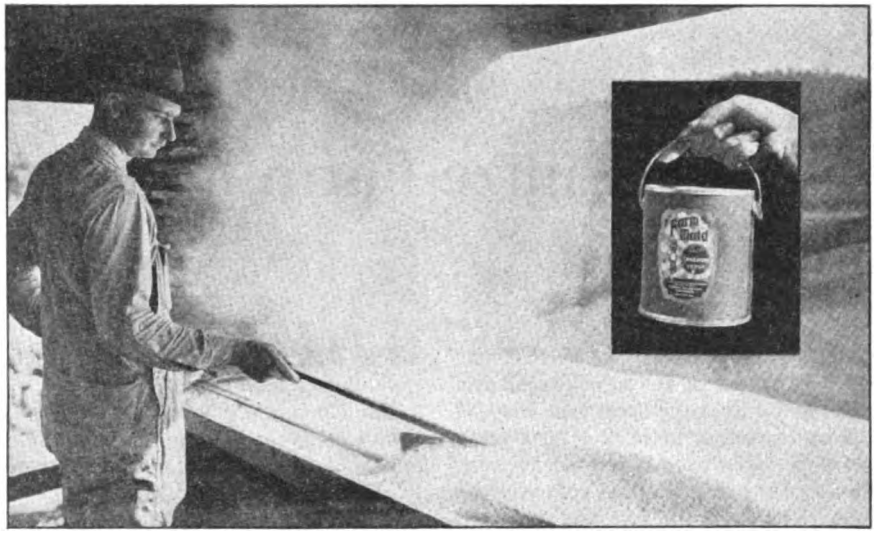
Surpluses handled by F. S. C. C. are distributed by State agencies to persons

(Continued on page 20)

Introducing a New Sirup-Making Process

EXTENSION'S traditional job of extending the results of scientific research has again demonstrated its value in Alabama in the introduction of a new method of making sorghum and sugarcane sirups which is proving successful, profitable, and popular.

It is proving popular and successful because of the improved quality, taste, and color of the sirups and profitable because of a ready market. After 2 years' experience with the new process, agricultural leaders and farmers are freely predicting that it will revolutionize both sorghum and sugarcane manufacturing on farms throughout the South within the next few years.



An Alabama farmer demonstrates the new method of making sirup and marketing it under a special brand. (Illustrated in insert.)

The method was developed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and made public in 1936. Immediately, officials of the Alabama Extension Service became interested, and M. D. Harman was employed as extension sirup specialist to work with a few Alabama farmers in trying out the new method on their farms. Three farmers cooperated with Mr. Harman in producing 1,534 gallons of sorghum sirup and 1,475 gallons of sugarcane sirup in 1936. There was such a demand for the sirup that six farmers readily cooperated in producing about 6,000 gallons of sorghum and 9,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup during the fall of 1937.

An illustration of the popularity of the sirup is found in the following words of Luther Fuller, general farm products agent, Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Co., Birmingham:

"There is a good demand in Birmingham for the sirup produced under the new process. This sirup is uniformly made, of good quality, packed in attractively labeled cans, and the supply available is considerably less than the demand right here in Birmingham."

"We are delighted with the results obtained from the new process," adds P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service.

"Judging from the success already attained, it is reasonable to assume that much of the sorgo and sugarcane sirups produced in the United States will soon be made by the new process," writes Henry G. Knight, chief, United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

"The new process offers a number of advantages over the method used for generations in the South. Sorghum made the new way is milder in flavor, has a more uniform lighter color, contains fewer dregs, does not crystallize or 'go to sugar' like sirup made the old way, and keeps better," says Dr. Knight.

Visits with the six Alabama farmers using the process in 1937 reveal that they are well pleased with results obtained.

The possibilities of the new process are emphasized by the fact that about 35 million gallons of sugarcane and sorghum sirups are produced yearly on farms of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, and other Southern States. The sirups are used as a cash income and for family subsistence.

Stabilize Farm Markets

(*Continued from page 19*)

on relief and do not enter into competition with regular commercial marketings.

When purchases are made, grade and other requirements are the result of careful study and are found to be best suited to the results to be obtained.

Finally, care is taken so that consumer interests will not be jeopardized by F. S. C. C. operations. These activities, conducive to more normal market action, also tend to level off the peaks of oversupply so that an attendant valley of undersupply may not be encouraged in a subsequent crop year.

Hybrid Corn Recommended

A few years ago the Ohio Extension Service began advocating the use of hybrid corn in the State. Farmers had to be convinced that hybrid corn was profitable; good seed sources had to be established, and farmers had to be taught that all corn called hybrid was not adapted for use on their farms.

According to R. D. Lewis, Ohio agronomy specialist, less than 2 percent of the corn acreage in Ohio was planted to hybrid corn in 1936, as compared with 8 percent in the following year, when many farmers who wanted the seed could not obtain it. Mr. Lewis continued: "In 1937 enough adapted hybrid seed was produced in Ohio to plant from 25 to 30 percent of the total corn acreage in the State this year, and it is probable that all available seed will be used in 1938. This will mean a change in practices on 875,000 acres in 2 years. This change has been accomplished in spite of the fact that each grower must buy seed each year when his inclinination is to follow old practices of selecting seed corn from the field and to avoid the expenditure of money."

Who Joins 4-H Clubs?

4-H CLUB WORK is reaching the sons and daughters of tenant farmers as well as the sons and daughters of owners. In fact, all intellectual, social, and economic levels are represented in the 4-H membership, according to data on the records of 14,000 boys and girls living in 83 counties of 21 different States analyzed by Barnard Joy, agriculturist, extension studies and teaching section of the Federal Extension Service. There seems to be a tendency for some groups of young people to join in larger numbers than others. This is due in part to family factors such as the economic standing, education, and community activities of parents. These family factors appear to have a greater influence on the club affiliations of boys and girls than the mental capacity of the children themselves.

Intelligence tests given by Dr. M. E. Duthie and the Illinois Extension Service show that 4-H members are essentially a representative cross section of rural boys and girls and not an unusual group with intellects superior to the nonmembers of 4-H clubs.

Children of well-educated parents are more likely to join 4-H clubs than the children of poorly educated parents, according to data gathered on 7,232 young people in 12 States. Out of every 10 boys whose parents have only common-school education, 4-H clubs reach 3; out of every 10 boys whose parents have had some high school or more advanced education, 4-H work reaches 5. The data for girls show that the club work reaches three out of every six girls whose parents have had only common-school education and four out of six girls whose parents have had education beyond the elementary school.

That children of parents who are active in community organizations are more likely to join 4-H clubs than boys and girls from families with fewer club affiliations is borne out by the 4-H studies made by Illinois and Dr. Duthie. Additional data from the studies conducted by the Federal Extension Service in cooperation with 15 different States and including 10,263 boys and girls show that 62 percent more of the boys and girls of club age whose parents were members of one or more farm or home organizations were in club work than the children of parents who had never affiliated with such organizations.

The fact that 4-H club work does reach some of the children whose parents have not had the advantage of high-school education or whose parents are not active in community organizations indicates interest in 4-H work. More effort to inform these groups of parents in regard to 4-H club work and its objectives should result in more effective work with their children.

The question is often asked, "Do owners' children or tenants' children join 4-H clubs?" Studies made in 4 Southern States including 3,977 farm young people indicated that the 4-H clubs were reaching approximately 35 percent of the sons and 45 percent of the daughters of tenant farmers as compared with 52 percent of the sons and 56 percent of the daughters of farmers who are owners.

According to 4,116 records from 6 middle Western States, 4-H club work in this section has been reaching 1 out of 4 boys who are the sons of farm tenants and 1 out of 3 boys who are sons of farm owners. 4-H work has been reaching almost half of the tenants' daughters and approximately the same proportion of the owners' daughters.

In six Eastern and three Western States, where the percentage of tenant farmers is low as compared with other sections, a slightly higher percentage of both the sons and daughters of farm tenants joined the 4-H clubs than did the sons and daughters of owners. This conclusion is based on 3,187 records.

Additional data based on such measures of economic standing as the Sims scale, the size of the farm, and whether or not the family had a telephone supported the conclusion that in some States children whose families enjoy a better economic status are more likely to join the 4-H clubs than other children and that the economic standing of the family is more likely to affect the son than the daughter in regard to joining a 4-H club. The higher cost of agricultural as compared with homemaking projects is a partial explanation of this varying influence of the economic factor upon boys' and girls' enrollment.

The results of the 4-H club study made by Illinois are considered typical of the results of other studies in the Central States and appear to indicate that sons of farm owners join in larger numbers than sons of tenants, but as large a proportion of the daughters of tenants join 4-H clubs as the daughters of owners. These and other data indicating that the better the economic standing of the family the more likely that the son would join a 4-H club caused the State leaders of boys' work in Illinois to make some changes in their program in order to reach a larger number of the boys in families of lower economic standing.

The agents were urged to put more emphasis on the low-cost agricultural projects such as gardening, poultry, and home beautification. The poultry project was changed so that the 4-H member could work under a partnership arrangement with his family instead of being required to own a flock of chickens. The requirement for the sheep project was reduced from the ownership and care of three purebred or five grade ewes to the ownership and care of one ewe and her offspring.

What Can Home Economics Contribute to an Agricultural Program?

(Continued from page 17)

soybeans as food in my own institution is an illustration of this point. The Bureau of Home Economics has developed new uses for cotton fibers. Many other illustrations might be given, but the point seems self-evident.

Today, we seem to be hearing on every hand about planned agricultural economies for certain areas, about soil erosion and soil conservation. In many areas agriculture is planning new farm programs. Its data are based on years of research on soils and crop production, and no one can dispute the scientific way in which agriculture has gone about determining how much income a certain size and kind of farm can produce. Its data on how well the land can support a farm family are somewhat more open to question.

Plans made for family living should be as sound as those made for soil building. Agriculture knows how much real income the land will produce; home economics knows the level of living that this income will furnish the family. Again, the two programs can complement and supplement each other. It is just as important to make sound, long-time plans for family-living planning as it is to make long-time plans for soil building.

Arkansas Outflanks Apple Surplus

Intensive Marketing Campaign Protects Growers Against Impending Loss

THAT a State can ofttimes solve its own problem of surplus is demonstrated in the movement of 1,750,000 bushels of apples as the result of an intensive marketing campaign under the leadership of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture this fall.

Before the launching of the apple-marketing campaign Arkansas growers were faced with a 450,000-bushel surplus, with prices ranging from 35 to 40 cents per bushel on the few bushels being moved.

A special committee of extension workers was appointed to draft a marketing campaign in which every extension worker in the State was later to play a part. Preliminary work consisted of the compilation of names and addresses of all commercial growers, the supply of apples on hand, and the varieties. This information was placed in the hands of all the county and home demonstration agents in the State, jobbers, chain stores, and State agencies such as the State hospital and other eleemosynary institutions. Apple recipes, leaflets, and window stickers were supplied to the trade preparatory to the campaign's "kick-off."

The campaign was opened with "Arkansas Apple Week," October 11 to 16, by proclamation of Governor Bailey. During that week stores, restaurants, and hotels featured Arkansas apples in window displays; and desserts throughout the week consisted of apple pastries. One Little Rock newspaper conducted an apple-recipe contest with cash awards to the first three place winners. Radio stations cooperated throughout the week by "plugging" Arkansas apples several times a day.

To move the big apple crop all Arkansas cooperated. Stores and restaurants featured apples; every air passenger going through Little Rock received an apple wrapped in celephane from the hostess; and home-economics classes in high school were given lessons in canning apples by home demonstration club women.

Schools during the week studied the history of apples and Arkansas varieties. Some schools required the children to bring three apples a day. In fact, it was one time in the year when "Johnny" got an approving pat on the head for eating apples in school.

Women's clubs in the State talked, prepared apple dishes, and ate apples. One chain-store organization bought the entire apple exhibit of the Benton County fair and placed it on display in a large hotel at Little Rock. It also sent the grand champion bushel of apples to "Lum and Abner" in Hollywood by air line. This chain also cooperated with an air-line company in presenting champion, cellophane-wrapped apples to passengers passing through Little Rock during Arkansas Apple Week. Even Professor Quiz, of radio fame, received a champion basket. In fact, Arkansas became so apple conscious that the fruit appeared on breakfast, dinner, and supper tables of the State.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during October stabilized the market by offering to buy surplus apples, although because of the improved market demand it was necessary to dispose of only 87,656 bushels through that agency.

Growers reported early in November that they had moved all of their apples from the orchards. There are, of course, the usual numbers of Delicious and Grimes Golden in cold storage. Prices during and since Arkansas Apple Week have run from 60 cents to $1 per bushel, with an average of at least 75 cents. The 1¼ million bushels brought $1,312,000, and the increase in price of the surplus yielded an added $90,000.

The amazing example of cooperation shows what is possible through well-organized agencies working with "the trade" and under aggressive leadership.

Do You Know . . .

George Banzhaf

For 30 consecutive years he has been doing extension work in Milam County, Tex., carrying out his county agent's creed of "dealing with soil and people."

WITH a vision of present-day agricultural trends, George Banzhaf started his county agent work in Milam County just 30 years ago this month. He was one of the first county agents to advocate and teach land terracing. He has met with signal success in terracing and ranks as one of the leading terracing authorities of Texas.

"One of the greatest problems on the farms in Milam County is soil erosion," said Mr. Banzhaf. "The country is rolling, and the land has been washing away for the past 40 years. Back in 1914 I took up the newfangled scheme of terracing as an aid in building up the soil and have found it to be the most effective way of preventing soil erosion. During 1936 alone I spent 40 days running terrace lines on 45 different farms covering 1,358 acres in the county. Estimating conservatively, the terracing work done on these farms will increase the value of this land $8 per acre, or a total of $10,864.

"I believe that the present A. A. A. program of diverting a portion of our lands from soil-depleting crops to soil-building and soil-conserving crops is a wonderful help to agriculture," continued Mr. Banzhaf. "In this program the Government is paying the farmer to build up and conserve his soil. A good farmer should do this without benefit payments from the Government. He should build up and conserve his land for himself and for future generations."

Mr. Banzhaf's early extension work with the farmers was in the nature of introducing better planting seed and scientific cultural methods. "Take my early corn and cotton work, for example," reminisced Mr. Banzhaf. "Back in 1908 farmers thought seed was seed, so I established 75 demonstrations with as many men, each one planting 3 bushels of Government cottonseed and a little good Laguna corn seed. It was the success of these early demonstrations that made the work stick here."

His first outstanding success was in the boys' and men's corn-club work which started with the organization of a club with 100 members in 1910. Corn-club work was a success from the start, and the very first year the club had ninety 10-ear exhibits at the county fair.

In point of service George Banzhaf is the oldest county agent in Texas. He has lived in Milam County since the age of 8 when he came from his birthplace in Williamsport, Pa., to live with a married sister at Minerva, Tex. He received his education in local schools which were maintained only 3 months in the year, in the days when free school privileges were denied to students more than 14 years of age. Since the age of 16 he has been associated with agriculture, first as a farm hand on the farm of his brother-in-law, and later as a renter of 30 acres of land. At 19 he bought a farm near Minerva. Here he reared his family and lived until 1920 when he moved to Rockdale. A few years later the commissioners' court provided him with an office in Cameron, his present home, where he is a good citizen—a leader in civic as well as extension activities.

During the last 30 years he has seen the development of higher standards of living and better farm homes and machinery made possible by the improved farming methods which he has consistently taught in working "with soil and the people."

Cost of 4–H Club Work Measured by Extension Time

During 1936, nearly 29 percent of the time of all State and county extension workers was devoted to 4–H club work, according to figures from 47 States and from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as compiled by the Federal Extension Office. These figures are more indicative of the cost of 4–H club work than the funds specifically allotted to 4–H club work in the State budgets, as work with juniors is carried on not only by 4–H club agents but by county agricultural and home-demonstration agents as well as by extension specialists and supervisors.

The proportion of the time of all extension workers devoted to junior extension work in 1936 was only slightly less than in 1928 when, according to data obtained from 38 States, extension workers expended 31.97 percent of their time on work with rural boys and girls. The difference of 3 percent may be due to the participation of fewer States in the 1928 study and the slightly different procedure employed in assembling these earlier data.

Extension workers in the Southern States spent more time on 4–H club work in 1936 than was reported in any other region, the percentage figures for the South being 31.81; for the East, 31.08; for the Central States, 26.57; and for the West, 19.70.

The States devoting the most time to 4–H club work were: Indiana, with 45.74 percent of extension personnel time given to junior extension work; Oklahoma, 44.18 percent; Tennessee, 41.40 percent; and West Virginia, 40.58 percent.

The lowest percentages of time devoted to 4–H club work were reported by extension workers in California and Nevada, with time averages of 13.33 percent each. Illinois reported 14.39 percent; Idaho, 14.46 percent; Missouri, 15.14 percent; and Montana, 15.25 percent.

Of the territories, Hawaii reported 39.09 percent of their extension workers' time spent on club work; Alaska, 33.33 percent; and Puerto Rico, 18.23 percent.

Planning for electricity assumes an important place in the extension program.

Planning Angles

Two Types of Planning

TWO types of county planning conferences have been carried on successfully in Minnesota, the farm-business-planning conference to determine the advisable production for various types of farming areas and the extension conference to plan the extension program for the county.

Farm-business-planning meetings have been held in approximately half of the counties in Minnesota during the past 2 years under the supervision of farm-management specialists. Farmers have participated in discussions of desirable farm enterprises, the distribution of acreage, the importance of soil conservation, and the relation of farm and crop practices to farm costs and to farm incomes. Effective use has been made of the research records collected in types-of-farming areas by the division of agricultural economics. These data, representing farm incomes, cost of production, and relative efficiency of farm enterprises are used as a background for discussion with the farmer committees that work out advisable plans of farm production in the various types of farming areas. This work is increasingly important in connection with farm adjustments as developed by the agricultural conservation program.

The extension program-planning conference has been held in practically every county in the State under the direction of supervisors for both farm and home extension work. As in the other conferences, county committees come together this time to discuss extension projects, the needs for assistance in the various lines of work, and a calendar or schedule of work that will permit a logical sequence in the development of the program. In these conferences also farmers are interested primarily in agricultural adjustment, the efficiency of production, the proper balance of cropping that will permit conservation of fertility, and the most economical use of labor and equipment. Essentially the discussions are of farm management but directed toward the adoption of a plan of work rather than a decision as to the type of advisable production which characterizes the farm business planning carried on by the farm management specialists.

Record Books Give Data

Considerable progress has been made in Tennessee in getting the entire extension program and the activities of other cooperating agencies more closely adapted to the various farming areas in the State as a result of the work in farm- and home-management records.

Last year there were approximately 3,604 farm-management records and approximately 210 home-management records. The Tennessee home- and farm-management departments are trying to acquire sufficient information and data representing the various types of farming areas in the State to adjust the entire program to these types of farming areas.

An effort is being made to increase the number of these records, not only to teach good farm- and home-management buisness practices to cooperating farmers and farm women, but in order to get the data therefrom representing the various types of farming areas in the State on which to predicate not only the agricultural extension program but all other agricultural activities with which the Extension Service is cooperating.

Cutting the Pattern to Fit

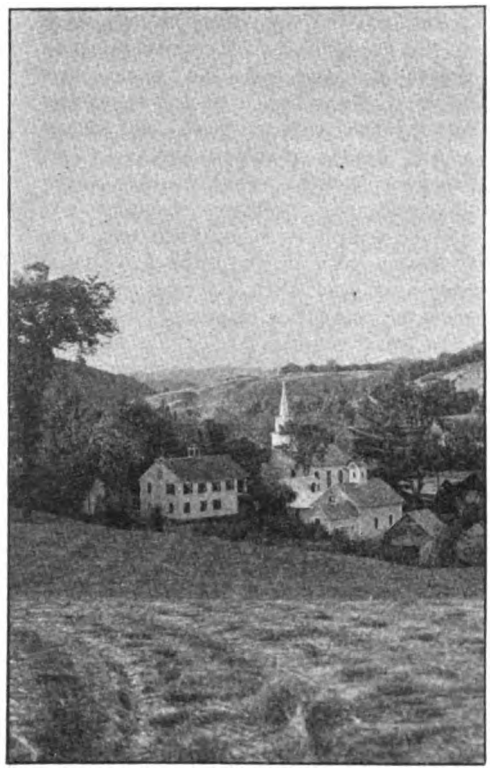
Health outranks all other problems listed by the Illinois county program-building committees in making up a coordinated educational program in agriculture and home economics. To meet this need in the extension program, a health specialist has presented some work on health in 51 counties during the past year, and the problem of health has been discussed in the county program-building meetings in all counties.

Soil conservation, a second leading problem in the county programs, is being dealt with in a continuation of the new coordinated soil-improvement and erosion-control project in which are enrolled 67 counties and in which the efforts of the A. A. A., the Soil Conservation Service, and the Extension Service are being unified.

Rural electrification, the third outstanding issue in the county programs, is making marked progress. The importance of this problem to Illinois farmers is better understood when it is realized that, with the building of the lines already scheduled, the percentage of farms provided with electric current in the State has jumped from 13 to 22 percent in the last 2 years. This remarkable development has required a highly coordinated program of all agencies in the State interested in rural electrification.

Other activities listed in order of their importance in the minds of the county committees were 4–H club work, rural youth, home beautification, pasture improvement, community unit organization, home equipment, and organization of

There are as many ways of planning as there are planners. These five States approached their problems in their own way and found that way good.



home bureaus for the carrying out of extension work with homemakers.

County programs emphasizing these and a variety of other problems peculiar to the individual counties have been set up in more than two-thirds of the 102 Illinois counties.

Studying the Procedure

Intensive work on program determination was carried on in Vermont by first reviewing the extension program set up 5 years ago. The old program interpreted the aim of farm people as "a rich, satisfying rural life" and listed five steps which contributed to the ultimate goal. These were economic welfare, health, satisfying family relationships, constructive social-civic contacts, and recreation.

Last year's annual extension conference took health for its central theme. State specialists in agriculture, home demonstration work, and 4–H club work evaluated present extension activities in terms of the five steps to "a rich, satisfying rural life." Interest shown in the talks and panel discussions indicated that extension agents realized the part that each must play in helping to solve the problems standing in the way of the attainment of each of these five steps leading to the goal. Extension programs may not be altered materially because of these discussions, but there is a greater unity and a deeper understanding of the philosophy of extension teaching.

The work was continued in August at an experimental conference of the State staff for the purpose of evolving a method of problem analysis and program determination. Neither time nor background material sufficed for an exhaustive study, but real progress was made, and follow-up committees are carrying the study forward.

The next annual extension conference to be held early in June will be used to continue the study of methods for program determination.

Permanent Background

In order to clarify problems in connection with county agricultural planning in Colorado, a compilation of background material has been developed in each county during the past year or two on which to base a long-time program. This job has been the responsibility of the county agent, who has had the assistance of his district leader and his farm and home council.

County agricultural planning has been defined by the Colorado workers as the development of a long-time agricultural program which will assure the greatest safety to producers and a good standard of living for farm families.

Objectives of county planning in Colorado are virtually those set forth by the committee of 16 State agricultural planning leaders, who met in Washington last spring.

In gathering background data, the county agents have assembled facts and figures showing: Early history, soil conditions, moisture availability, data on crops, livestock, markets, income, investment and indebtedness (trends), expense, limiting factors, public facilities, and rural organizations.

Each of those main titles is subdivided to include details which are needed to get a clear picture of conditions within the area. For instance, under the title "soil" will be discussed: Types of soil, area of county, total number of acres in farms, total acres in public domain, average number of acres per farm, average number of acres in cultivation per farm, average number of acres in pasture per farm, and total number of acres under irrigation.

Farm- and home-record books are used as a basis for planning.

But that has been just the first stage of the development of county plans in Colorado. After all the background material was gathered by the agent and others, the county farm and home council went over it with the agent and discussed it from every possible angle, discussed the problems brought up, decided on solutions, outlined long-time programs with break-downs for annual programs, and then followed up with economic measuring meetings.

In some counties the whole program has been under way for 2 or more years. Many have held their economic measuring meetings to check the net results from year to year and to make changes found necessary to advance the long-time program—the stabilization of Colorado's agriculture.

Georgia Mountain Farmers Develop a New Crop

(*Continued from page 18*)

of the crop. The extension marketing specialists, L. E. Farmer and C. G. Garner, supervised the purchase of the seed and the grading and marketing of the crop. Mr. Rankin, extension plant pathologist, supervised the treating of the seed potatoes and the spraying during the growing season. He also did the inspection work.

The extension workers, as well as the other agencies that assisted, feel that their efforts were not by any means wasted, and that they have started a project that has possibilities of becoming a worth-while industry for the mountain farmers of north Georgia.

County Planning

More than 1,500 Arkansas farm men and women gathered around county council tables to draft plans under a program of county program planning. Conscious of the land-use problem, these 1,500 farm people reduced the acreage of row crops, particularly that of cotton, and increased the acreage of feed and food crops in ample proportion to their own needs. The 86 percent increase in winter legumes, 187,763 acres, is indicative of the care and management that farmers are now exercising with regard to soils. This acreage is 240 percent greater than that planted 2 years ago in the 72 counties reporting in 1937.

Radioing Extension in Arizona

IF YOU dial Station KTAR at Phoenix some noontime or early evening hour and hear "Home on the Range" played as the musical signature to an electrically transcribed program, you are listening to one of the 5-minute recordings prepared by the Arizona Extension Service in cooperation with the experiment station staff of the agricultural college of the University of Arizona. Five days a week the programs are sent out through five Arizona broadcasting stations which receive this radio service. In addition, a news service is broadcast over KTAR each Thursday as part of the Western Farm and Home Hour.

Members of the experiment station and the extension service staffs have cooperated in preparing these recorded talks. The first transcriptions were made by the State extension editor assisted by a technician from a local station who was also a student in the engineering college. This year a technician has been employed to make all the recordings.

The Arizona Extension Service bought its recording equipment in June 1936. Beginning in the fall of 1936 biweekly recorded broadcasts were given over Station KTAR as part of the Western Farm and Home Hour. Four additional stations were supplied with 8-minute transcriptions until June 1, 1937.

The speech department of the University of Arizona has been interested in the possibilities of using recording equipment as a means of voice improvement. As a result, the speech department has cooperated with the Extension Service by purchasing certain needed improved equipment.

Due to long distances it is necessary, from the standpoint of time and cost, for the University of Arizona to release the radio service to the various stations according to a definite schedule, and the listeners are given an opportunity to budget their time accordingly. Each record is used five times, as the areas serviced by the various stations does not overlap.

During the past year, county agricultural agents notified farm families, by letters, of the station, time, and purpose of the broadcasts. In these letters copies of a 14-week radio schedule were enclosed, to be kept as a handy radio guide. Home demonstration agents and specialists made announcements of the programs at their early fall meetings. Local newspapers printed the weekly programs. In addition, the official organ of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association printed an announcement of the radio schedules.

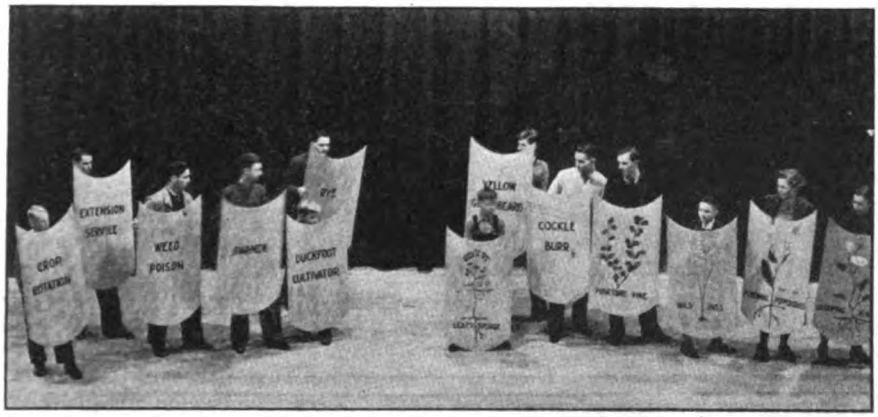
Introductory announcements which are given by the technician are included in the recording. Announcements of the following day's program are given by the speaker of the day at the conclusion of his talk. Theme-song records are provided by each station.

Last year 12-inch aluminum disks coated with cellulose-acetate compound were used for recording the 8-minute talks. This year 16-inch disks are used, with three talks recorded on one side and two on the other. In other words, a full week's program is recorded on each record. The transcription discs are unbreakable and practically noninflammable.

After having a special groove, modulated by sound picked up from the microphone, cut in the disc by the recording stylus, the freshly cut surface hardens in a few minutes upon exposure to the air. No special treatment is necessary before or after recording.

The recording equipment consists of three units—the microphone with its power supply, the speech amplifier with volume control and recording-level indicator, and the recording lathe with its small, but very important, cutting head. The equipment, the best available at the time, will handle wax, aluminum, or acetate-coated disks. The records may be made suitable for use on ordinary phonographs, or for transcription turntables which operate at the slower, more economical speed of 33⅓ revolutions per minute. The records may also be played back from the recording turntable through the same amplifier and heard over a loudspeaker, thus enabling the operator to make a complete check of the recording.

The equipment, annoyingly temperamental at first, necessitated the attention of a technician. The disks supplied with the machine became hardened in the warm, dry climate of Tucson. Even now the operator cannot be certain of success on every recording, but the number of failures is steadily decreasing. A temporary studio is maintained in the agricultural building and will be used until such time as permanent quarters can be assigned. It is hoped that a basement room may be arranged which will entirely eliminate extraneous sounds.



The "Fall of the Weed Empire" just as the farmer has gathered his friends about him and has the weeds in full retreat. The shields are 2 by 4 feet and made of plywood, covered with aluminum paint. The lettering is black enamel and the weed drawings in color. The cues and speaking parts for each player are pasted on the back of the shield.

Fighting Weeds With Drama

SOUTH DAKOTA has a serious weed problem. Noxious perennial weeds, leafy spurge, field bindweed, and a host of others crept up on unsuspecting farmers and were almost unnoticed until they had practically ruined many fine farms in the highly productive southeastern counties. The State planning board estimates that field bindweed or creeping Jennie alone causes an annual loss of 6 million dollars. Scattered patches of root-spreading perennial weeds have been found in nearly every county, giving threat of a 100 percent infestation of the State if not checked.

The Extension Service has pecked away at this situation for years. Educational meetings, voluntary weed-control committees, mass indignation meetings, county-owned power weed sprayers—all have been thrown in the face of the weed's advance in the last 10 years. Newspaper publicity, circular letters bulletins, folders, pamphlets, and weed-identification pictures in the newspapers and on billboards flowed from the State office.

But still, Rex Bankert, assistant extension agronomist and chief pusher of the weed war, was not satisfied. He did not think that people were well enough acquainted with the danger of neglected patches of weeds, how they came, or the means of control, or that they were familiar enough with the weeds themselves to recognize and destroy them.

He hit upon the idea of a short two-act play, with the weeds as the principal actors, to enact the story of the progress of weeds and how they can be made to retreat before the organized and aroused forces of man. Mr. Bankert called in John M. Ryan, the assistant editor, and Mrs. Leonora Gitchell, assistant rural sociologist, who runs the State one-act-play tournament each year.

Drawing upon his lore gained from Shakespearian and melodramatic study, Ryan wrote the script, called it "The Rise and Fall of the Weed Empire," and gave it a theme—"Every farm is a stage, and every weed must play its part." Costumes were the next problem confronting the play producers.

Mrs. Gitchell's fertile imagination suggested shields—large wooden ones to be carried before the actors, with the name of the character each represented painted on the shield face. It was only a step further, and Milo Potas, the staff artist, came with his brush and painted in color the pictures of the worst and least familiar weeds above the weed names. The publicity specialists thought it was a better idea to make the pests generally identifiable than preparing cuts and mats for newspaper use.

So the play was whipped into shape, and one afternoon the local high school Smith-Hughes agricultural class put it on at the South Dakota Crop Show held at the college during the annual farm and home week. The audience was interested, and many moved down into empty front seats when the second act started. Weeds are rather a dry subject, but this new idea of presenting the problem was interesting. They gave generous applause when Farmer and his friends, Extension Service, Crop Rotation, Weed Poison, Rye, and Duckfoot Cultivator, ran the weeds right out of the picture just before the last curtain fell.

Mr. Bankert arranged to have most of the State's county agents in the audience. Before they left for home, several of the agents from the worst weed-infested counties came around and asked to borrow the shields and script. "I'd like to get schools, 4–H clubs, and other organizations to put it on in my county," they said. "It sure tells the story."

Extension Industry

In 1937, Oregon's small-seed industry, an extension project of more than 10 years' standing, brought approximately 5 million dollars to the farmers of the State. Recognized as a development of sound economic basis because of the natural adaptation of the State to the production of small seeds, and because from 30 to 50 million pounds of the type of seed which can be grown in Oregon were annually imported into the United States, the production of these small seeds in 1937 became an industry of substantial proportions.

Many of the seeds providing this income are introductions or developments sponsored by the Oregon Extension Service. These include Ladak and Grimm alfalfa, Austrian winter field peas, improved vetches, crimson clover, and numerous grasses, among them crested wheatgrass, bent, orchard, tall oat, and English rye, and Chewing's and tall fescues.

To sustain this industry, the Extension Service is now emphasizing the maintenance of quality, which involves the selection and certification of seed as well as the control of insect pests, diseases, and weeds.

Increased Income

Mississippi farmers produced larger food and feed crops in 1937 than in 1936. According to the October 1937 crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, increases in food and feed production include 11½ percent more corn, 10 percent more oats, 5½ percent more hay, 6 percent more sweetpotatoes, and 32 percent more Irish potatoes.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

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

Series 425. *Erosion Control on the Northern Great Plains.*—Illustrates the havoc caused by soil blowing and soil washing, and the practices recommended and employed by the Soil Conservation Service. 43 frames, 50 cents.

Series 426. *Erosion Control in the North Atlantic States.*—Illustrates the practices recommended and employed by the Soil Conservation Service for the control of erosion in the North Atlantic States. 36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 429. *Production of High-Quality Cream for Butter Making.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin No. 602, Production of Clean Milk; Farmers' Bulletin 967, Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm; and Miscellaneous Publication No. 213, High-Quality Cream for Butter Making. It illustrates the essential requirements for producing high-quality cream for butter making and the importance to the producer of delivering only high-quality cream to the creamery or cream-buying station. 30 frames, 50 cents.

Series 431. *Insect Pests of Stored Tobacco.*—This series is intended for use in the tobacco-storage and tobacco-manufacturing districts of the United States. The principal districts are in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Missouri. 46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 438. *Contour Furrows.*—This series is designed to illustrate true contour furrows and compare them with terraces and ridges in construction costs, methods of construction, soil control, moisture distribution, and convenience in farming. 32 frames, 50 cents.

Series 439. *Strip Cropping.*—Illustrates the value of strip cropping and shows how the system may be applied effectively under a wide range of conditions. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 441. *Hog Cholera Control.*—Illustrates how to recognize and control hog cholera. 40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 442. *Farming Practices That Conserve Soil and Water.*—This series depicts many of the more widely used farming practices employed to control soil losses by erosion and to effect water conservation in the various watershed demonstration projects of the Soil Conservation Service. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 443. *The Cotton Flea Hopper and Its Control.*—Illustrates the life habits of the cotton flea hopper, the damage it causes, and methods of control. 41 frames, 50 cents.

Series 444. *National Park Road Building.*—Illustrates general procedure in building national park roads under diverse conditions and methods of utilizing various native materials in their construction with a view to emphasizing safety, beauty, and harmony with environment. 62 frames, 65 cents.

Series 445. *Soybeans in the Orient.*—This series shows photographs which were taken during the studies of the soybeans in oriental countries. It is designed to show the importance of the crop in the Orient, the methods of production, and the many ways in which the soybean is utilized. 57 frames, 65 cents.

Series 446. *Insects of Tobacco in Florida and South Georgia and Their Control.*—Supplements several farmers' bulletins and illustrates the life stages and habits of the more important tobacco insect pests and measures recommended for their control. This film strip applies especially to the Florida and southern Georgia tobacco-growing regions, where these insects are of much importance, but should be of interest also to tobacco growers in other sections of the country. 46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 447. *Farm Forestry in the South.*—Illustrates the more important practices of forest farming, such as protection, thinning and improvement cutting of timber, utilization at home or for sale, and reforestation by planting small trees. 64 frames, 65 cents.

Series 448. *The Mexican Bean Beetle and Its Control in the East.*—Supplements several farmers' bulletins and illustrates the life stages and habits of the Mexican bean beetle and measures recommended for its control. This strip applies especially to that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River and north of central Mississippi Alabama, and Georgia, where this pest is of great importance. 64 frames, 50 cents.

Series 449. *Pea Weevil Life History and Control.*—Illustrates the life history, habits, and injury caused by the pea weevil and shows in brief some of the methods used for conducting pea-weevil research. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 451. *The Single-Frame Film Strip.*—23 frames, 50 cents.

Series 452. *The Double Frame-Film Strip.*—23 frames, 50 cents.

Series 453. *Open Winter Roads.*—Shows how snow-removal equipment has kept pace with changing conditions and modes of travel, and illustrates present methods of maintaining open highways in winter. 67 frames, 80 cents.

Series 455. *Control of Water Erosion in the Central Great Plains.*—Illustrates water-erosion control practices for the central Great Plains. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 456. *Wind Erosion—Its Control on the Southern Great Plains.*—Illustrates the soil-erosion problems and methods of conservation in the Panhandle area of the southern Great Plains. 45 frames, 50 cents.

Series 457. *The Bedbug and Its Control.*—Illustrates the life history and habits of the bedbug and methods of control. 40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 458. *Soil Erosion and Its Control in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.*—Illustrates the effects of soil erosion and methods used to control it in the South Central States. 38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 460. *Harvesting Southern Farm Timber for Steady Profit.*—Deals with farm practices of cutting timber for diversified products and uses in such way as to keep the land continuously productive and profitable. Pulpwood is given prominent consideration as a product along with sawlogs, piling, poles, ties, posts, and fuelwood. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 461. *Production and Marketing of Quality Eggs.*—Recommended in producing and marketing high-quality eggs. It emphasizes the care that the producer must take and the conditions under which the eggs must be kept in order that the original quality of the egg can be preserved until it reaches the consumer. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 462. *Decay in Buildings and Its Prevention.*—Illustrates the damage in

buildings that may be caused by fungi. Since improper construction is the primary cause of decay, poor and good practices in construction are pointed out. 49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 463. *Soil Erosion and Its Control in the Upper Mississippi Valley.*—Illustrates the nature of the erosion problem and methods used to conserve soil and water in the Upper Mississippi Valley. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 467. *Soil Erosion in the United States.*—This series points out the nature, extent, and significance of soil erosion in the United States. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 468. *Controlling Water and Wind Erosion in the Pacific Northwest.*—Illustrates the problems of controlling wind and water erosion in the Pacific Northwest and methods of conservation used. 46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 470. *Agricultural Conservation for 1938—Why and how?*—This series is based on the subject matter of pamphlet G–77 entitled "Agricultural Conservation in 1938—Why?" 43 frames, 50 cents.

Revised Series

The following seven series have been revised:

Series 104. *Farm Water Supply.*—Illustrates methods of providing the farm water supply. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 203. *Handling Rough Rice in the South to Produce High Grades.*—Supplements the revised copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1420, Handling Rough Rice to Produce High Grades; attention is also directed to Circular No. 292, Artificial Drying of Rice on the Farm. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 219. *Keeping Livestock Out of the Woods in the North Central States.*—Illustrates some of the damage that is done by livestock in grazing the woods, and the most practical method of preventing such damage. 54 frames, 65 cents.

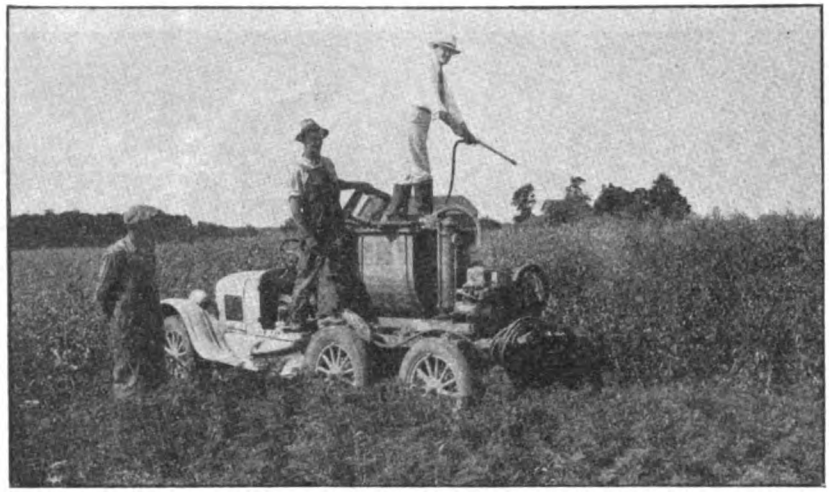
Series 257. *High-Grade Hay from Producer to Consumer.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins No. 1539, High-Grade Alfalfa; No. 1700, Marketing Hay by Modern Methods; and No. 1770, High-Grade Timothy and Clover Hay. 63 frames, 65 cents.

Series 270. *Farm Home Life Today.*—This Series is self-explanatory and gives a general conception of modern home life on the farm as it may be found throughout the country. 80 frames, 80 cents.

Series 274. *Easier Housework Through Good Posture and Efficient Equipment.*—Illustrates how the homemaker may, even at little expense, have equipment installed in her home which will insure good posture, and hence save her own and her family time and energy. 57 frames, 65 cents.

Series F. C. A. 2. *Loans by Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner.*—50 frames, 65 cents.

War on Weeds in Indiana



Spraying a patch of Canada thistle in Madison County.

A UNITED effort has been made in 17 Indiana counties to exterminate weeds, especially the Canada thistle. The farmers and the Extension Service have worked together to carry out this weed-control program. From one to three representative farmers in each township were selected to serve on committees which assisted the county agents in demonstrating effective methods of weed eradication. Oliver C. Lee, Indiana weed specialist, visited the various counties and helped to conduct the demonstrations.

First of all, a survey was made to determine the extent of the Canada thistle infestation. Approximately 19,000 farmers reported 13,000 acres infested. Demonstration areas were located in each township, cooperators were obtained, and demonstrations and tours were held to combat the weeds. Meetings and circulars were used to further the work. Newspapers carried weekly articles on the Canada thistle and its control. Two printed letters were sent to 20,000 farmers and later 2 mimeographed follow-up letters were distributed.

Three methods of eradicating Canada thistle were recommended; namely, spraying with sodium chlorate, persistent cultivation, or the use of alfalfa as a smother crop. A survey made to determine the result of the campaign indicated that 2,416 farmers reported using sodium chlorate; 3,418 had cultivated; and 5,633 are using the alfalfa method of eradication.

Apples for Relief

In 1937 the Vermont Extension Service cooperated with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in establishing an apple-purchase program. Approximately 500 growers were contacted and more than 75,000 crates of federally inspected apples were distributed to relief families within and outside of Vermont.

"Red Dirt Cattlemen Association"

Approximately 20,000 acres of Louisiana grazing land have been fenced and used by the Natchitoches Parish Cattlemen Association, an organization starting in 1935 with 50 red-dirt cattlemen and organized by County Agent S. B. Thornton to cooperate with the United States Forest Service in the use of the national forest for grazing. This growing organization exercises control over the bulls on the grazing range and, in its efforts toward the promotion of a greater livestock industry, has emphasized the eradication of the tick.

Former 4-H Club Members Now Texas Extension Agents

EXTENSION has been in the field long enough to train its own workers. Many 4-H boys and girls have liked the work and have resolved to become agents themselves. Some have already accomplished their goal. Among the more than 9,000 extension workers in the United States a growing proportion have had 4-H club training. No statistics for the country as a whole are available, but in a recent Texas Extension Conference, attended by 282 county agents and 192 home demonstration agents, all agents who had ever belonged to a club were asked to stand. The pictures show those who stood, 61 men and 22 women who got their start in a 4-H club and now are responsible for extension work in a county.

All Working Together Build a County Recreation Center

THE playground of a county—a rural recreation center for 4-H boys and girls, older young people, and home demonstration club women, as well as their husbands—has been developed through the combined efforts of extension agents, the county council of 900 farm women, and county committeemen in Chesterfield County, S. C. Money raised by suppers, quilting parties, and other community enterprises, together with W. P. A. labor, helped to put over the project consisting of six buildings and an artificial lake, all built on the 16 acres of land which was donated by the town of McBee.

The need of an agricultural recreation center was so keenly felt by a small group of rural women while camping 2 years ago in a crowded camp which they were renting that their minds centered on a county-wide beautification project in which community centers were being developed. In this group of thinking women there was one township chairman whose alert mind caught the sentiment of the rural women. She led a discussion group, getting from the members an expression of their needs and their willingness to help and suggestions as to how they could help to meet the needs.

Encouraged by the interest manifested by these farm women, Kerby Tyler, home demonstration agent, and Mrs. C. D. Sowell, council president, started the movement, and soon definite plans were made. A council committee visited lumber and shingle mills to obtain the best prices on building materials. Members of the State extension staff helped to work out building plans. The work started in December 1935 and proceeded slowly at first but gained momentum as the building progressed. The camp buildings were completed in time for the spring meeting of the county council of farm women which was attended by 500 members.

The camp was named in honor of the home agent, Kerby Tyler. Five buildings, each 36 by 16 feet, which were built for the members of the farm women's council were named Tiller-Willis, in honor of the county farm agents; Neely-Plowden, in honor of the district agents; Lan-Ki-Mas, honoring the county delegation; Teal-McIver, for the W. P. A. supervisors; and Rockley Inn, in honor of the county commissioners. The largest building, 81 by 36 feet, consisting of the recreation-dining hall, kitchen, pantries, cellar, and sleeping quarters for the farm and home agents, was named in honor of Mrs. Dora Dee Walker, South Carolina's pioneer county home demonstration agent.

Following up the Electric Lines

When the click of the switch sends current shooting through miles of taut, new electric line resulting from rural-electrification projects in the State, Iowa farm men and women will be ready for their first experience with electricity.

They'll know what sets their washing machines gyrating, their toasters sizzling, and their motors humming.

Meeting in community groups in counties of the State where lines are being built, they are talking over with Ruby Simpson, extension home management specialist, and Harold Beaty, assistant extension agricultural engineer:

Which should come first—a refrigerator or a vacuum cleaner?

What to do if John is hauling hogs to town and the iron shorts?

A 3-pound or a 7-pound iron? One for $1.19 or $8?

How can such news stories as "Fire believed due to defective wiring" be avoided?

How can we "save" electricity?

Frosted bulbs or clear glass? One 100-watt bulb or two 50-watt bulbs?

Types of equipment are discussed and displayed and tips given in buying equipment. Homemakers learn how to figure cost of operating irons, sweepers, fans, toasters, and other equipment to determine which piece they can afford to use. Farmers study safe wiring of buildings and, with their wives, take tips from a lighting demonstration given in connection with the meetings.

Developing Leadership

Through Program Planning

PROGRAM planning in Johnson County, Mo., is the story of working out extension programs with the people in their communities as well as for the people. For the past 2 years County Agent Virgil Burk has called a series of program-planning meetings in each township with the local leaders in attendance. In most cases, the men on the community agricultural conservation committees were included in this local committee.

Last year 15 community meetings were held, and, despite bad roads, snow, and rain during the entire series, 99 of the 103 leaders notified were in attendance. Mr. Burk had notified the leaders of these meetings by letters in which he had outlined the purpose and reasons for the meetings. The meetings were called to order in filling stations, feed stores, banks, or schoolhouses. Generally, the meetings held at night were best attended.

Mr. Burk, in charge of each meeting, first took up the checking of material for the annual report on the mimeographed forms provided for this purpose. He explained the interest of the extension office in checking the year's accomplishments in this matter. The leaders were instructed to check the different items on the men in their communities which they knew about and pass the report form on to the next person, and so on around the table. Following this, Mr. Burk discussed the reasons and purpose of having a very definite program and the important part it played in developing future policies for the county. At these meetings, volunteers were selected to carry on certain demonstrations in their communities.

"The program, as outlined in the different townships, makes a very complete extension program for the year," states Mr. Burk. "It has been interesting to me to study the reaction since these meetings, in that the local leaders are coming in to the extension office and wanting to know just what it is that they are to do on this project the coming year. In the past we have spent considerable time going to individual farms attempting to set up demonstrations with individual cooperators, which, in a measure, have not been successful because local leadership wasn't developed and the demonstrators did not feel as responsible to their own communities in seeing that the demonstrations were carried out. I am very optimistic and enthusiastic over this method of doing extension work and setting up a program of work for our county. It appears to me that we shall be accomplishing more in the least amount of time possible.

"The one big thing to date which has shown up is the leadership which has been developed. This has been brought out most clearly in that many of the educational meetings have been turned over to the committee to hold. This development in leadership has been worth all that it has cost to administer the entire program. Three years of experience with the program has developed a more efficient organization."

Home Efficiency for Iowa Girls

For 3 years this infant home-economics project, home efficiency, has quite captivated Iowa 4–H club girls and leaders.

Three years ago the State 4–H staff decided to do something about the "loose ends" that were left in the 4–H homemaking program. For example, the club girl learned, in the 2-year nutrition project, how to bake an evenly browned loaf of bread and how to can lusciously plump strawberries. She learned to convert a few yards of gingham into a comely costume and to make her room a place where she likes to be by refinishing furniture and adding a braided rug or two.

There was no time set apart for coordinating these ideas into a plan for everyday living. Meal planning, managing time, living with people, saving energy, planning money use—these fundamental principles were "loose ends."

In giving specialized training in such home-economics subjects as nutrition, clothing, and home furnishings, it was felt that some of the fundamentals, intangible principles of broad home-economics education for future homemakers, were being neglected. Mrs. Edith P. Barker, acting State leader, described the situation as "not seeing the forest for the trees."

To round out the 4–H homemaking program, a 2-year project designated as home efficiency was outlined and a 4–H home-efficiency specialist, Dorothy Simmons, added to the staff. A big objective of the project is to dignify the common tasks—not what we do, but how, makes the difference between disagreeable and pleasant living. To meet this goal, consideration was given in the 2-year project to efficiency in kitchen cleaning, laundry, equipment, and storage, all including an analysis of time- and energy-saving methods.

Running through all the work are two emphases: The first, money management, and the second, human relationships. Home-efficiency girls keep accounts of their personal expenditures through the 2 years and use them in making their next year's budgets more satisfactory. Personality development is encouraged through a study of hobbies, planning for leisure, character traits, hostess-guest relationships, making a design for living, family membership, being a friend, and living in the community. The home-efficiency project also provides a vehicle for a study of sanitation and rural electrification.

"The 4–H home efficiency project," testifies an Iowa leader, "has not only brought us new and vital subject matter but also vision. It shows the club girls the home and the community as a place where they work and play and live."

Program Planning in Georgia

Last year, approximately 8,000 Georgia farm people gathered in 400 meetings under the leadership of county agents to discuss their problems. A county-program planning committee was established in practically every county to summarize the discussions by the larger groups and make definite adjustment recommendations.

HARWOOD HULL, JR., formerly extension editor in Puerto Rico, has joined the editorial staff of the Alabama Extension Service. Mr. Hull will assist the editor, Mr. Brackeen, in developing extension use of radio in the State. Hector F. Bird takes Mr. Hull's place as extension editor in Puerto Rico.

Walla Walla Fair Exhibit

Demonstrates Efficient Kitchen

HOME MANAGEMENT leaders in Walla Walla County, Wash., have helped their home demonstration agent and the home management specialist to make the demonstration of "The Efficient Farm Kitchen" a success. The efficient farm kitchen was planned with the help of those leaders and was set up as a demonstration at the Walla Walla County Fair.

Prior to the demonstration at the fair, the home management leaders were trained at three meetings. At the first meeting the idea of the demonstration kitchen was proposed. To make the leaders familiar with all that is back of planning a kitchen, a list was made of all the functions performed in a farm kitchen. It was decided where each function would be carried out, and then all equipment used to perform the function was located at the same place.

In this way it was decided that the efficient farm kitchen should have a place near the sink for a small bucket of potatoes and that there should be a knife rack at both the sink and mixing tables; that a combination stove would be best for a farm home in southeastern Washington; and that the top of the woodbox, which should sit at the left of the stove, might serve as a place to dish up food.

When the floor plans of such a kitchen were presented to the leaders, it looked so different from the usual kitchen that they were not sure they liked it. With a month to think it over and to try out certain new ideas, the leaders met again with the agent and specialist. They had many suggestions to offer which seemed extremely practical and were put into the efficient kitchen plans. When the final floor plans were agreed upon, floor coverings, table tops, wall colors, and curtains were discussed. Plans were made for the leaders to help demonstrate the kitchen to the public during fair week.

Two days before the fair opened, the general committee met with the specialist and agent to complete detailed plans as to where groceries and equipment were to go, what the duties of each hostess would be, and how they would take care of the crowd. As the leaders who had helped with the development of the plans walked into the kitchen, their most common exclamation was, "It is much easier to understand it this way than on paper."

The day before the fair opened, the chairman for each unit met with her helpers to stock and arrange their unit with the equipment and groceries which had been lent by the merchants. Each item was put in its proper place. The leaders enjoyed this so much that they frankly said it was the most fun they had had since they started housekeeping. To avoid confusion, each unit chairman and her helpers met at a different hour during the day. These helpers were scheduled to be on hand for a certain period of time to explain the kitchen to the public.

Two of the leaders who were a great help, both in the planning and in developing and demonstrating, had made definite plans to build the efficient kitchen in their own homes this fall. The leaders who helped got more out of this piece of work than anyone else. They will serve as good result demonstrators in their communities for years to come. They found many things which they could put into their own kitchens, even though some of them were previously well equipped. They are trained in the fundamentals of kitchen planning and will be helpful to their neighbors in creating the desire for better kitchens, as well as in showing them how to make efficient arrangements.

Florida Stages Exhibit of Meat Cured in Cold Storage

Cold-storage curing of meat for farmers has grown in recent years to be an important industry in the Southeast. In Florida alone more than 6 million pounds of farm-dressed meat were cured during the 1936–37 season in this manner, and it is expected that an even larger poundage will be "cold-cured" this season. The State Extension Service has encouraged and assisted the industry, giving cutting and curing demonstrations in principal meat-curing counties.

Low temperatures are necessary to the satisfactory curing of the meat, and in the extreme South cold weather is often uncertain. Ice factories began developing a cold-storage business, and it was found that meats could be cured without loss through the use of cold-storage facilities, which are very seldom available on the farm. Either the brine or dry salt cure can be used in cold storage.

At a meeting of cold-storage meat curers in Florida at the College of Agriculture at Gainesville, during November 1937, this group staged one of the first exhibits of cold-storage-cured meat in the United States, according to K. F. Warner, meats specialist with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This consisted of hams, shoulders, sides, and other cuts which had been cured for farmers 10 months previously and which looked as though they had just come from the curing plant.

At their meeting the curers heard discussions of methods of refrigeration, costs of power, differences due to arrangement of refrigeration, and accounting and records from the time the meat is received until it is delivered and paid for. A demonstration in meat cutting proved of popular interest. At their supper the visitors enjoyed some hams cured by one of their members and then purchased from the farmer.

That the visitors appreciated the interest shown and the help rendered by the Extension Service was evident. A. J. Reinhart, of the Ridgewood Farm Meat Curing Plant at Dade City, volunteered the following comment: "Four years ago I sat right here in a similar meeting, and it saved me thousands of dollars in getting my plant established and in successfully curing meats."

Hall of Fame

Greene County, Ark., home demonstration clubs have a hall of fame made up of the women who have been active club members for 8 years or longer, reports Mrs. Geraldine Orrell, home demonstration agent. This hall of fame was established last fall when recognition was given the veteran members at the fall county council meeting of home-demonstration clubs. At that time the 19 women who were eligible appeared as a group, and each made a brief talk on what home-demonstration club work had meant to her.

Again this year about 35 women were eligible, and recognition was given to those who had not missed more than three meetings in any year for the past 8 years. At the county council meeting held in October, each was given an opportunity to comment on her experiences in home-demonstration club work.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

IN BRIEF

Extension Degree

A plan just approved in the graduate school of the University of Missouri grants a master of arts degree in extension methods. The requirements are 10 hours out of the 32 in rural sociology, agricultural economics, and extension methods with a thesis on an extension problem.

• • •

Shopping Tours

Nearly 400 homemakers from nine New Hampshire counties are studying merchandise first-hand and are learning how to buy women's coats, children's clothing, foundation garments, men's shirts, and pajamas. Hazel E. Hill, clothing specialist, has arranged seven shopping tours to the leading stores so that the rural women can become acquainted with the salespeople as well as the wares carried by the establishment. Each of the merchants visited give short talks on buying, in addition to the demonstrations and discussions held by the sales force.

• • •

Grasshoppers

One of the major service programs of 1937 in Colorado was the grasshopper-control campaign with county agricultural agents acting as leaders. More than 20,000 farm cooperators obtained over 30,000,000 pounds of poison grasshopper bait and thereby protected approximately $9,000,000 worth of crops.

• • •

One-Variety Cotton

During 1937, the Extension Service cooperated with other agencies in organizing 33 one-variety cotton communities in Mississippi to raise the total to 159 one-variety communities in 48 counties.

Director E. H. White says, "Mississippi farmers have made marked progress in improving the quality of cotton grown in the State during the last few years through the organization of one-variety cotton communities, through the work of the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association which has offered a cotton-classing service to farmers and paid members on the basis of grade and staple, and through the work of the 4–H cotton club boys. Only about 4 percent of the State's cotton production is now less than ⅞ inch in staple length and less than 25 percent in less than 1 inch in length."

With 152 one-variety cotton communities in 78 counties, Georgia made great strides in the one-variety cotton movement in 1937. The 16,000 farmers in these communities who planted 270,000 acres of one-variety cotton, produced approximately 135,000 bales of cotton—a substantial increase over the previous year.

In addition, such good cotton is planted outside of these communities as a direct result of the accomplishments of the one-variety farmers. Georgia had about 5,000 acres of Sea Island cotton in the southern part of the State, as compared with only 250 acres the preceding year. There were seven Sea Island gins as compared with two in 1936.

• • •

Variety

The training and skill of homemakers were featured at the New York State Fair at Syracuse by home bureaus from eight counties. The 41 county home bureaus, consisting of groups of women organized for training in homemaking, have a total membership of more than 25,000 persons.

Herkimer County Home Bureau showed the home care of knitted garments; Delaware, gardens for health; Chautauqua, home care of the hair and skin; Erie, how a back room becomes a laundry; Rensselaer, furniture groups; Warren, the study of human relationships; Jefferson, planning the home kitchen; and Franklin, homemakers against disease, emphasizing how to help fight pneumonia.

• • •

A World Problem

"In looking backward over the year, I am convinced that our most significant contribution of the Extension Service to farm people in Alabama was that of stimulating and developing interest, understanding, and appreciation among farm people of the fact that the agricultural problem is not local or State, but national and even international. In this way the farmer's horizon has been extended, his knowledge broadened, and his understanding made more complete," states Director P. O. Davis of Alabama.

Grasshopper Control

An estimated saving of $262,550 was effected for Arizona farmers and ranchers through the grasshopper-control campaign conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture. Work was carried on in seven counties on 22,406 acres. Poison to treat this acreage required 67 tons of bran and 2,810 gallons of sodium arsenite. Local agencies transported the poison bait which was furnished by the Federal Government.

• • •

4–H Club Hall

The building of a 4–H club exhibit and demonstration hall at the fair grounds in Pueblo rounds out Colorado's 4–H club activities for 1937, during which for the first time a State 4–H club organization was perfected and State 4–H club officers were elected.

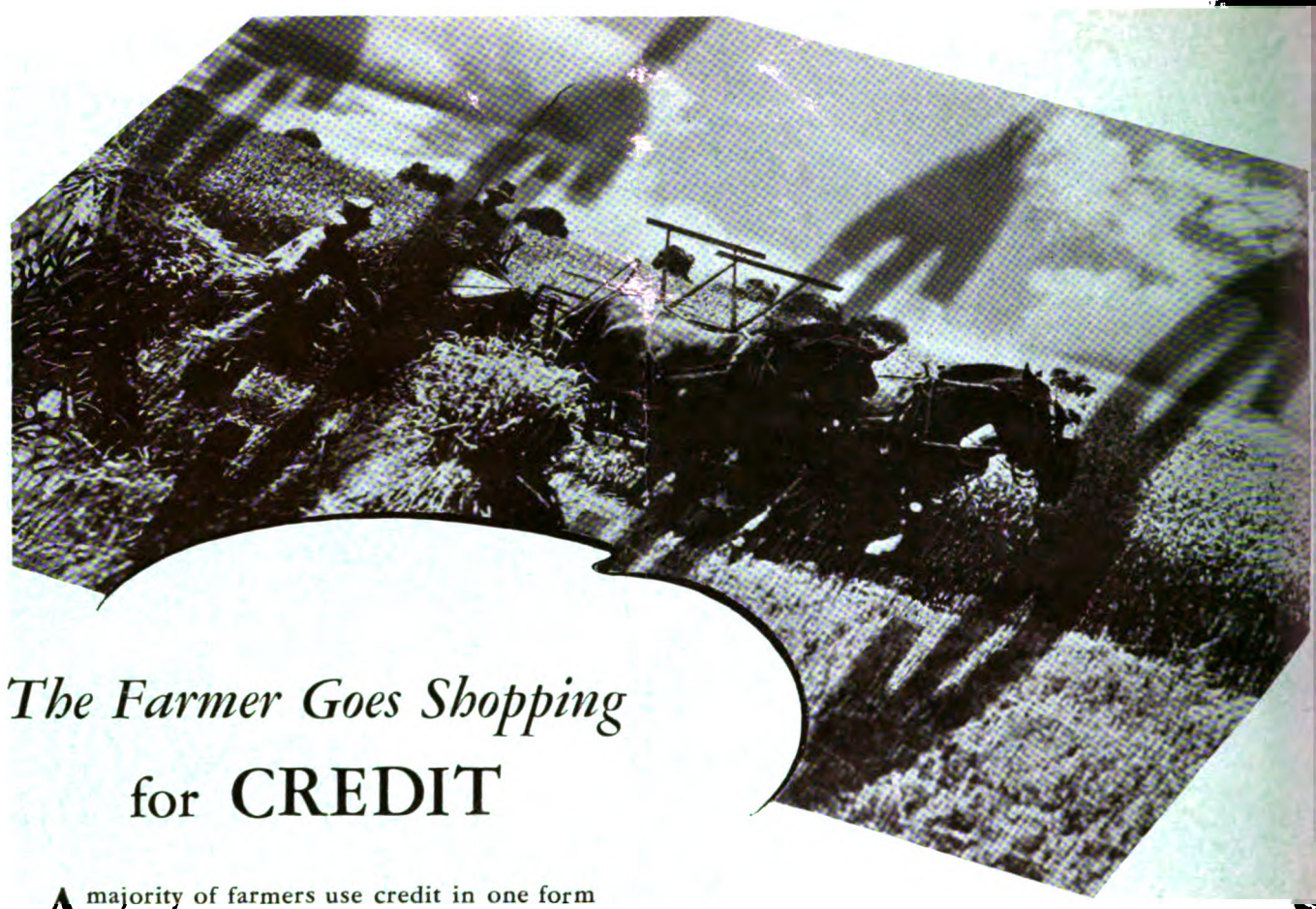
The stone building will be 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. It will have hardwood floors, a stage at one end, and movable partitions in the form of exhibit boards, on which will be displayed the handiwork of various 4–H club members during the State fair. It is also planned to use the structure as a recreation hall during most of the year, as it can be converted into an auditorium.

• • •

Dairy Improvement

During the past year, 35 demonstrations in making cheese, butter, and ice cream were given by the Pennsylvania Extension Service before 1,189 interested persons. Quality milk meetings were conducted for the discussion and solution of sanitation problems. Plant operators were guided in installing the proper type of equipment and farmers received assistance in building milk houses.

More than 30,000 cows were tested by dairy herd-improvement associations. The average milk production was 8,302 pounds and the average butterfat production, 334 pounds per cow. There were 1,173 herds averaging more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. Fifty-five bull associations having 388 members operated in 28 counties. These associations owned 205 bulls which were rotated from block to block within the associations.



The Farmer Goes Shopping for CREDIT

A majority of farmers use credit in one form or another because they find it necessary to the most efficient operation of their business. They have found that some credit is efficient and inexpensive, while other credit is lazy and costly because it is not fitted for the work it is asked to do. Therefore, farmers don't buy the first credit dollar that is offered to them—they go shopping for the kind that fits their needs.

Farmers want to get their credit from a sound, dependable source. They want to be able to get loans when they need them, and repay them just as soon as they are able. They want the interest to stop on every amount of principal as soon as it is repaid. They like to have a voice in the management of the organization from which they get their loans.

As an extension worker you are an adviser to farmers on many subjects, among which is credit. Therefore, you want to be well versed in agricultural finance.

For a list of publications which deal with agricultural credit, available to you without charge, write to the

Farm Credit Administration
Washington, D. C.

Here's HELP for YOU

Information on:

Long-Term Farm Mortgage Loans
Short-Term Production Loans
Credit For Farmer Cooperatives
Farm Family Credit

These circulars will help to keep you informed on cooperative credit as provided through the farmers' own credit system. You will know what loans are available and how they may be secured.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Vol. 9 - No. 3
MARCH 1938

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 . . .

RESEARCH. Complex and pressing problems call for more research. What direction are these new studies taking? James T. Jardine, Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations and Director of Scientific Research in the Department of Agriculture, will discuss the trends in agricultural research.

ALASKAN COLONY. Director Lorin T. Oldroyd of Alaska tells of work in the Matanuska Colony and the progress which these new farmers are making in a fertile valley.

ANNUAL MEETING. The Colorado Association of Home Demonstration Clubs will report their annual meeting, review their year's work, and look at plans for the future.

TRAVELING LIBRARY. Elizabeth Williams, home demonstration agent in Cherokee County, S. C., will tell how her county council cooperated with other local organizations to bring a traveling library to their county.

20 YEARS. Otoe County, Nebr., has kept the same county agent, A. H. DeLong, for 20 years, and both seem pleased with the bargain, according to the report to be published in an early issue.

On the Calendar

Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3-5.

Intra-Regional Conference, Lansing, Mich., Mar. 3-5.

62d Annual Convention Texas Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Inc., San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 8-10.

Intra-Regional Conference, Sioux City, Iowa, Mar. 10-12.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 11-20.

Intra-Regional Conference, Davenport, Iowa, Mar. 14-16.

American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York, N. Y., Apr. 26-29.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 2-5.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 16-22.

American Home Economics Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28-July 1.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11-15.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 1939.

Extension Service Review

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

A Call to Service

DR. C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director of Extension Work

IF AGRICULTURE is to be helped to develop to its highest levels, it must be given assistance in the development of right national and State policies, right national and State laws, fundamental agricultural research, fundamental education, and stimulation of rural people to achieve. Extension must help, directly and indirectly, in every one of these five fields. This is a larger concept than we had of Extension when the Smith-Lever law was passed.

• • •

THE new order is here—the old order has not passed away but is being remade. Extension has been a help in bringing about a new outlook and in putting into effect new agricultural policies; but it has not begun to play the part it is capable of and should be playing.

• • •

EXTENSION is made up of 8,500 technically trained men and women, strategically placed in practically every county of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. This staff is aided by 483,000 volunteer farm men and women in practically every township everywhere. Extension agents have personal knowledge of the problems and conditions on at least 4,000,000 farms in this country. It has at its command the advice and counsel of farm men and women who *know* and who are today increasingly discussing agricultural affairs and policies. It is in position, as no other rural organization is, to feel and know the rural pulse in every corner of this country. The men and women of its staff are daily growing in mental stature and business ability because they are dealing daily with great economic, social, and human problems of rural people and are dealing with the realities of life. Most of them are real statesmen.

• • •

WE HAVE come along together for a period of years now on the lower levels of Extension, because that is where the law under which we operate started and because we had to begin where we ourselves were and the people we served were. It is the way all great things start. As with Saint Paul, in our youth we thought as a youth, we saw dimly—we concerned ourselves with the immediate things needing attention. Under such stimulation as we have been able to bring them, farmers have grown. Extension forces have grown with them. We do not reach manhood overnight, but we are growing up to it.

• • •

WE HAVE come to see that in our work with rural people we must deal, not only with isolated parts, but we must also synthesize these parts into a related larger whole. We need to better correlate our work with that of our associates. We need to help the farmer with his larger problems of policy and State, to help the farm people to develop a background and philosophy of rural life. Extension, with its trained, experienced, trusted staff in every corner of the United States, in intimate contact with the best thinking in rural life, is in the most strategic position of any group in America to lead in helping to build a great agriculture, a great rural people, a great Nation.

The New Farm Act

REUBEN BRIGHAM

Assistant Director of Extension Work

IN THE Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, agriculture has obtained new machinery designed to carry farm people further toward their constant objective of a satisfying country life, made possible by the maintenance of a fair, stable income and made secure by the protection of soil resources.

The act just passed includes definite recognition of the educational responsibilities of the Extension Service. Referenda on the marketing quotas for cotton and certain types of tobacco, immediately following the act's passage, provide the first test of how well and how rapidly farmers can put to use the strengthened farm program.

In hundreds of meetings, in news articles, in radio talks, and through thousands of personal contacts extension workers are endeavoring to help farmers make the new program clearly understood and democratically workable.

While the cotton and tobacco referenda present the immediate task, a systematic long-time educational effort by extension workers is called for. Protection of the soil from which he earns his income and protection of the income which he earns from the soil remain twin problems of vital importance to the farmer and the farm family. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 takes its place as part of the Nation's attempt to help the farmer meet those problems. Farmers look to the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service to organize and to provide for bringing to them clear and complete information on this latest national effort in their behalf.

Our first task as extension workers in this undertaking is to understand thoroughly the provisions of the new Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. A summary of the principal provisions of the act follows:

Purposes.—The conservation of national soil resources and an adequate and balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

Relation to Agricultural Conservation Program.—The new act amends, strengthens, and extends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Payments or grants encouraging farmers to conserve and build soil fertility remain a basic part of the program. The new act provides that payments may also be measured, at least in part, by the producer's equitable share of normal national production needed for domestic consumption and export. Thus "soil-depleting goals" may be set up within the framework of the new act's acreage allotments. The basic crops affected are wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice.

Administration.—The units will be local administrative areas within a county. Local and county committees now handling the agricultural conservation program need not be reconstituted for 1938. For the future, the new act provides that cooperating farmers in each local area shall elect annually three farmers as committeemen, and one delegate to a county convention. This county convention will elect a county committee of three farmers. This committee will select a secretary. Under the act, the county agent will be ex officio a member of the county committee without vote, regardless of whether he is selected to serve as its secretary. A State committee of three to five farmers, together with the State director of extension, as a member ex officio with the right to vote, will be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Steps in Operation.—1. Acreage allotments for cotton, corn, rice, and wheat may be made, very much as soil-depleting goals are provided in the 1938 agricultural conservation program. Acreage allotments are not made for tobacco, but marketing quotas for the various types, separately, may be proclaimed.

2. Marketing quotas may be proclaimed by the Secretary for tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, or rice if estimates show the supply of any of these will probably be larger than is needed for normal domestic use, plus exports, plus a set reserve percentage. Each producer may then market his proportionate share, or farm marketing quota, without penalty, but a penalty of a set amount per pound or bushel must be paid on marketings over the quota.

3. A referendum of producers must be held within a short specified time after a marketing quota is proclaimed. Any announced marketing quota does not remain in effect if more than one-third of the producers disapprove of it. If a quota is rejected, loans cannot be made on the crop in question—cotton, corn, wheat, or rice—until the following marketing year.

4. Loans on cotton, wheat, and corn are directed to be offered to cooperators under certain conditions of below-parity price or above-normal supply, and may be offered to producers of other commodities. When marketing quotas are in effect, loans would be offered also to noncooperators but at lower rates than to cooperators and only upon the excess above marketing quotas.

Use of Soil-Conserving Crops.—The act encourages use of soil-conserving and soil-building crops primarily for soil fertility but does not forbid their use for producing commodities used only on the farm. However, it does afford protection to the interests of established dairy and livestock producers against abnormal increases in production of such commodities for market.

Small Producers and Tenants.—Small producers' quotas may not be reduced below certain limits and are thus proportionately larger. Payments of less than $200 are increased by a set scale, smaller payments being proportionately larger. Beginning with 1939, no person may receive a payment of more than $10,000 in any one State. Landowners may not gain larger payments by removing tenants or sharecroppers. Payments may be assigned to secure advances but not to pay or secure past indebtedness.

Crop Insurance.—On wheat for 1939 harvest, premiums against unavoidable loss of yield may be paid either in wheat or cash equivalent under the new act. Premiums are to be fixed on average crop loss on the farm, and 50 to 75 percent of the usual yield may be covered.

Parity Payments.—If and insofar as funds are available, parity payments are directed to be made on cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, and wheat. Marketing quotas cannot apply to wheat for the 1938–39 marketing year unless parity payments are available for that crop.

Other Provisions.—The Secretary may seek freight-rate adjustments for farm products. Four regional research laboratories are authorized, with $4,000,000 maximum annual allotment from appropriations for the act, to investigate and develop new uses for farm products. Another $1,000,000 a year is allotted to the Secretary of Commerce to promote farm trade.

A Discussion of Various Methods of Making Our Farm Policy Effective

H. R. TOLLEY
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment
Administration

"The democratic process requires an informed and understanding electorate which can grow almost solely through widespread education."

THREE objectives that seem to be finding a permanent place in national agricultural policy are: A fair share of the national income for agriculture, conservation of the Nation's soil resources, and more adequate and stable supplies of food and fiber for consumers.

A number of methods for reaching these goals have received serious consideration lately. Through thoughtful study of the methods available, those who have the responsibility for carrying out some of the agricultural programs can gain a much clearer understanding of their work. Ten methods of attaining these objectives of agricultural policy deserve particular attention.

FIRST. *Government payments to farmers.*—Payments have been used throughout the operating programs under the A. A. A. If the electorate has determined that the agricultural program should be carried out by the Government, and that payments to farmers should be used to do it, the payments are democratic. Likewise, if the agricultural program promotes the general welfare by keeping agricultural income more nearly in balance with the national economy, any assertion that the payments are uneconomic suffers invalidity before it is stated.

The point of view that farmers' payments are purely subsidies and, as such, are bad also ignores the fact that Government subsidies of nonfarming activities, including subsidies in the form of tariffs and direct payments to great monopolistic industries, have become apparently a permanent part of our political system. So long as these subsidies are in fact retained, abstract arguments for their repeal have no bearing upon the justification for including payments as a part of the farm program.

If any subsidies are justifiable, there would appear to be ample justification for payments necessary to give agriculture a more nearly equitable share of the national income, and for payments necessary to offset the discriminatory advantages given by long-standing subsidies to nonagricultural industries.

To an important degree, however, these payments to farmers are not subsidies in the usual sense of the word. Instead, they are compensation or rewards to the farmers for doing things in the national interest which the farmers would be unable or less able to do alone.

Minimizes Distribution Costs

SECOND. *Commodity loans to farmers of the type provided for in the new ever-normal granary legislation.*—Such loans are the basis for a technique of warehousing agricultural products at a time when they would not be absorbed in marketing channels for consumption. The warehousing function is performed in our system whether it is done through a governmental program or not. But public credit to keep the commodities in the hands of farmers until marketing channels are prepared to transfer them to consumers for use prevents accumulated surpluses from completely upsetting prices and reducing agricultural incomes. Commodity loans can offer farmers an opportunity to benefit rather than suffer from high yields. It has been demonstrated by making such loans in the past that they minimize the costs paid by the ultimate consumer for marketing and warehousing.

THIRD. *Marketing agreements and orders.*—Marketing-agreement programs, carried on under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, make available to farmers through a democratic process a method of attaining one of the objectives of the cooperative marketing movement. In the past, those who operated contrary to the policies of the association and remained on the outside often undermined the cooperative's program, because they were able to benefit more than those who were cooperating. The marketing-agreement programs make it possible for two-thirds of the producers of a commodity, in cooperation with handlers, to require marketings to meet the provisions of the program.

FOURTH. *Marketing quotas.*—Marketing quotas would place a top limit upon the quantity of a product—cotton, wheat, or corn—which might be marketed in one marketing period. Supposedly, the marketing quotas would be available for use only when supplies were substantially in excess of the quantities that would be consumed during the marketing period. With no technique for all farmers together to withhold their excess commercial supplies, many have been forced in

the past by financial need to sell on a glutted market, lowering returns to all farmers and extending disrupting influences into the rest of the economy. With marketing quotas, farmers would presumably withhold unusable excesses, obtain Government loans on them, and at a later time when the supplies would be used, sell them at their own discretion. Through the Government loans available to them with the quotas, farmers would receive at the time they warehoused their excess production reasonable returns upon their commodities. Then bounteous yields would increase the possibility of economic well-being and usable, balanced abundance, instead of impelling price declines, injecting unbalance, and implanting seeds of general economic disorder, as has been the case too often in the past. The loan program and the marketing quota technique together for storable commodities imply an end to the dilemma of unsatisfied wants resulting from prosperity of agricultural yields and production.

A Democratic Method

Would a system of marketing quotas be an undemocratic method of helping to attain some of the objectives I have enumerated? It might be considered an undemocratic method if it were available for use without the sanction of society, without sufficient safeguards, or without reference to the existence of conditions so extreme that they apparently could not be met in any other way. Having granted that, then the problem is to condition the use of the quota system upon safeguards of such a nature as to insure to the greatest degree possible that the spirit of democracy is retained. I am assuming that the quotas would be put into operation only after a two-thirds vote in a referendum of the farmers who would be affected. To exempt those who did not favor putting quotas into effect would not seem to be fair to the large majority. Such exemption would allow the minority to nullify the efforts of the majority. The democratic nature of permitting a minority to have this effect on the majority certainly would be open to argument. The question also arises whether the quotas could be administered in a democratic way. Experience of the past few years gives reason to believe that this would be possible through the county and community committeemen elected by the farmers.

FIFTH. *Outright regulation.*—There are some phases of agricultural marketing in a democratic system that always require outright regulation. There is little question that such regulations as those provided in the Commodity Exchange Act and the Packers and Stockyards Act are compatible with democracy.

SIXTH. *Crop insurance.*—Through crop insurance, individual risks of crop failure could be disseminated among the whole group of farmers participating in the plan. This method of increasing the income stability and security of tenure of the individual farmer would be voluntary and democratic.

SEVENTH. *Rehabilitation loans to farmers.*—Through these loans by the Farm Security Administration, worthy disadvantaged farm families can be enabled to reestablish their farm earning capacity. This surely is in keeping with the spirit of a democracy.

EIGHTH. *Soil-conservation-demonstration areas and legally constituted conservancy districts.*—Erosion can be retarded and minimized in local demonstration areas where productivity resources are being lost. Voluntary participation by farmers in these areas insures effective, democratic administration of the soil-erosion program. The conservancy district plan makes possible local control in meeting erosion problems.

NINTH. *Purchase of submarginal land.*—Some tracts of land owned by private individuals are at present contributing uneconomically to commodity surpluses, holding the farmers who operate them down to a low income level, and rapidly losing all traces of natural resources. Much of this land should be purchased by the Federal Government and agricultural production on it stopped. Much of it should go back into the original pasture and timber that covered it before it was cleared and cultivated.

Educational Expansion Needed

TENTH. *Expanded use of educational techniques.*—The democratic process requires an informed and understanding electorate which can grow almost solely through widespread education. To be worthy of the name, education must be dissemination of uncolored facts and principles. Some selection of the material for education is inevitable, but real education does not amount to selection of the solutions to the problems that exist; it amounts to stimulating the whole people to think for themselves, to participate actively in planning, and to select one of alternative programs according to their own uninfluenced and best thinking. The functions performed by the Extension Service, following these principles of education, have assumed a place in our system that is unquestionably in keeping with democracy. A new stimulus has been given to education among experts as well as farmers by their experience with effective action programs for agriculture. Education is implied in each of the suggested methods for carrying out agricultural policy. The development of new techniques and expansion of the educational functions should be encouraged.

New Minnesota Director

P. E. Miller. F. W. Peck.

P. E. Miller has been appointed the new director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to succeed F. W. Peck who has resigned to become the president of the St. Paul Federal Land Bank. Director Miller has been superintendent of the West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris, Minn., since 1917 and had taught crops, soils and science there during the 6 years preceding. He is a native of Iowa and was graduated from Iowa State College where he also received the degree of master of agriculture in 1920. During 1934 Director Miller served as Minnesota director for the Federal Drought Relief Service.

Former Director Peck was associated with the University of Minnesota for 25 years. He was graduated from the Minnesota College of Agriculture in 1912 and served as a member of the university farm staff in farm management until 1919 when he came to the United States Department of Agriculture to take charge of the cost of production and farm organization studies under way there. He took the position of director of extension work in Minnesota in 1921 and has served in that capacity since then, with the exception of time spent in Washington as cooperative bank commissioner with the Farm Credit Administration from 1933 to 1935.

Getting the Facts and Applying Them In the State to

Develop a Rural Program

C. E. BREHM

Director of Extension
Tennessee

IN GETTING the facts for a rural program, the Extension Service has three sources of information, the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural college and experiment station, and the people farming in that State. A rural program, as I see it, is not an extension program, A. A. A. program, soil-conservation program, or farm-security program. The whole objective of the Department of Agriculture in all its branches is to make a contribution to the development of a rural program for the United States with adaptation to the regional and local areas. The A. A. A. is making payments for using lime or phosphate, or terracing, or sowing legumes, but that is just a segment of a program. The Farm Security Administration is making grants or loans to about 5,000 people in the low-income group in Tennessee, but that is not a program; that is just part of a program. The Extension Service must think in terms of a complete rural program which can use these various services having a constructive and important contribution to make to rural living.

Consider Local People

A national program or policy for agriculture is not any good unless action is obtained from the 6½ million farmers in the United States, and that means that the subject must be adapted to the farmers in every particular rural community. In addition to the research activities of the Department and the experiment stations which extension workers have known hitherto, they must know the programs of the action agencies, what their objectives are, and how they plan to proceed.

Before information and facts can be applied to a definite area, the people living there, with the mass of experience they have accumulated through the years, must be known and considered. This is the third source of facts to be used in developing a rural program, and equally important. The people know more about their community and their farms than anyone else, and their knowledge should not be underestimated. The farmer knows that a certain field is wet and that it takes three mules to plow it instead of two; and then we sit around and wonder why he does not put that field in a certain crop and make the adjustment we think he ought to make. Maybe it takes too many mules to break it up. At any rate, he knows more about that particular farm than anybody else; he has to; he lives on it and works it. The people living in a community know more about their community and its potential possibilities of development than anyone else possibly can.

The farmer knows more about his farm than anyone else does.

Rx. for Lagging Projects

I remember, back in the early days of extension, when sometimes we would consider a lagging project very seriously to find out why people would not do certain things, why they would not adopt certain practices. When we got to the bottom of it, we found that it was not because of ignorance; there was a reason for it. It might be one of tradition, custom, or lack of money; but there was always a reason. This reason must be a factor in any workable rural program for any State or community.

How can this fund of practical experience on the farm and in the farm home be tapped? How can the farmers' problems and the limiting conditions in the community be known? One good method is to study the farm- and home-management records. These bring in the analyses of the farm home and of the individual farm, and include an inventory of everything that is purchased and everything that is sold. Each one gives a picture of conditions on that particular farm or home. One of the best things that the new programs have brought is the discovery of how little we knew of the agriculture of our own States.

New Days, New Ways

The biggest problem confronting the Extension Service now is not subject matter to teach but how to evolve effective teaching methods. In developing a rural program which is adapted to the various areas in Tennessee, we have tried a good many different approaches during the last 25 or 30 years. Many of them have not worked, and some of them have worked. Just because one procedure does not work the problem cannot be forgotten. Change is the one certain thing in life, and the Extension Service must not be afraid to try new methods. While not departing entirely from the old tried methods, but doing some research work in extension procedure and trying some new ideas, we shall at least have the experience whether or not the new ideas work. Extension teaching is a vital thing dealing with problems that confront people every day. Both the subject matter and the methods must be adapted to these problems day by day.

After as many of the facts as possible have been obtained from the three sources

(*Continued on page 46*

Still Going Forward

New Jersey Commemorates 25 Years of Extension Work

TWENTY counties in New Jersey held a gala meeting December 15, 1937, to commemorate the establishment of the Extension Service just 25 years ago. One of the features was a special broadcast December 15 over station WOR, participated in by officials of the experiment station, the college of agriculture, and the Extension Service, which dramatized the high lights of extension history. Eighteen counties held special dinner meetings of the board of agriculture and invited guests, with the radio program forming part of the entertainment. Several newspapers put out special editions to commemorate the anniversary; the Extension Service issued an anniversary publication recording the State's progress in agriculture during the past 25 years; the Governor, Governor-elect, other public officials, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and other farm organizations joined in making the celebration a memorable one.

Sussex County, the first in New Jersey to employ a county agent, held an anniversary meeting in connection with the regular annual meeting of the board of agriculture, with 409 former county extension agents, prominent farmers, businessmen, and others interested in the extension program present. H. W. Gilbertson, the first county agent in New Jersey, appointed in March 1912, called attention to the first annual report printed in June 1913, which proved the county to be forward looking. This old report read much as county extension programs read today, with the emphasis first on soil improvement; second, on more and better feed; with pastures, and boys' and girls' club work given prominence.

A Farmer Surveys Some Significant Facts

W. W. ELIOTT
President, Sussex County, N. J., Board of Agriculture

With the improvement of transportation and communication facilities we are more and more affected by conditions and events in other communities, other States, and other nations. These conditions and events are and in the future very probably will affect us still more. It looks like a rather big order, but in the future the Sussex County farmer will be wise to look into conditions rather far afield before making his long-time plans. It was interesting to note that the program laid out by the first county agent would be a good one now. It is probably true that the general farm practices now are much nearer that program than they were then, which is a partial measure of the value of extension work.

At the time of the beginning of extension work in the county, farmers would not have believed that they would ever get direct Government help in improving their farms. But so it is today, As a matter of fact, extension work is Government help given in the way of education and advice. A great deal of money is spent by Federal and State experiment stations in developing new and better methods of farming which in the long run are worth more to farmers than any direct payments they may receive.

A more ready acceptance in this region and use of extension help is one of the greatest advances which our farmers have made in the past 25 years. Although it is true that we must contend with conditions far from our farms, our best hope for improved farm income depends on the way we operate our farms. At this time when we are looking back at things as they were it may be well to look ahead and try to see as clearly as possible the course we are taking from here.

Extension work in the future will probably be very much what farmers want it to be. Its best service is educational. It is what might be called out-of-doors education, and it would seem best that it should always be the center of all such education. A case in point is the agricultural conservation program. If its best features are educational, and we believe they are, it should always be headed up in the State and county by the extension workers.

During the period in which we are now interested, the whole country has become farm and farmer conscious, and by the same token it is necessary that farmers be conscious of the whole country. Farming is not the simple thing it used to be. Farmers in the Wheat, Corn, and Cotton Belts are pressing for legislation and departmental rulings which will affect us very vitally. To make up our minds as to whether we approve or disapprove these measures and rulings is no small task, and yet, for our own safety, we should be able to do it intelligently.

Perhaps the most significant change which has taken place during the past 25 years is the realization that agriculture must adjust itself to other industries and to its various branches and regions.

Training Conservation Leaders

Methods of soil conservation and the actual technique of applying these methods have been studied by 185 farmers attending training schools in 12 Missouri counties. These schools, sponsored by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, were conducted in Audrain, Caldwell, Polk, Hickory, Barton, Gasconade, Franklin, Andrew, Newton, Atchison, Lafayette, and Osage Counties.

The schools lasted from 1 to 4 days. Only a part of the study was carried on indoors by lectures. Field training provided actual experience for the farm leaders. They established demonstrations of contouring, strip cropping, terracing, liming, and gully control. In Gasconade County, those attending the school actually surveyed and constructed several hundred feet of broad-base terraces on one farm in the county. They also located, planned, and staked out a grassed waterway.

Reports from the counties which have participated in the schools indicated that the soil-conservation program in these counties has been advanced. Many of the trained leaders have established a complete conservation program on their own farms as well as giving valuable assistance to their neighbors.

Eighteen more counties have indicated that they will be interested in holding such schools in the near future. They are Barry, Cass, Cedar, Clinton, Cole, DeKalb, Jackson, Lawrence, Pettis, Ray, St. Charles, Vernon, Washington, Iron, Laclede, Henry, Putnam, and Jasper.

Building a Successful Radio Program

Realistic Pictures of 4-H Club Work Feature Colorado Achievement Program

C. W. FERGUSON
State Club Leader
Colorado

Our extension radio programs can be at once informative and interesting. Not *all* of our broadcasts lend themselves to this treatment, but Mr. Ferguson certainly has used it effectively. However, we should read well the last paragraph of his story. The script writer must indeed put his facts into true conversational style and translate ideas into the sphere of *action*. That "informality of staging" Mr. Ferguson mentions is even more than that. It is *reality*—reality that comes alive through hours of work by the performers as well as by the writer.—*Wallace L. Kadderly, Acting Chief, Radio Service, U. S. D. A.*

THE question, "What kind of program do you like—straight talks, dialogs, plays, humorous sketches, or what?" is a perennial one for extension workers using the radio.

The first attempt that Colorado made to change from the straight-talk style of radio program was in 1934 in the annual national 4–H club achievement hour. That year, Colorado presented an imaginary railroad trip on the annual national 4–H club achievement radio program. Leaving the railroad station at Denver on that bright and beautiful crisp November morning, the mayor of the city of Denver, the ranger quartet, and the State club leader climbed aboard the train to visit several towns in the State and to meet some of the 4–H club members. It was a railroad trip, to be sure, as our listeners heard the conductor, who happened to be the announcer, call "aboard", then the ring of the locomotive bell, the starting of the train, and the sound as it gained speed and whistled for crossings. Away we went, but all the time we were in the studio with four walls and a good electrical transcription record of a train.

For the curtains in making our jumps from one town to another we used the music of the quartet or a talk from the mayor with the low sound of the moving train and the whistling for crossings as a background. When we arrived at a town, and the conductor called out the name of the town with the familiar old sound of "Don't forget your parcels; this way out," we climbed out and happened to see a club member standing on the station platform who would tell us about his or her club work.

In 1935, a husking bee provided the setting. In order to prepare the radio audience for what was to follow, the scene in Farmer Glover's barn was described. "The old plank floor of the barn has been swept clean, and a large pile of corn in the husks is in the center of the floor. Hanging from the two-by-fours of the roof, directly over the pile of corn, is a kerosene lantern. Other lanterns have been hung with baling wire in different parts of the barn. Over in one corner on a table are a keg of cider, glasses, and pitchers." After introducing the club members; the farmer; Dr. Glover, dean of veterinary medicine of the agricultural college; and Larimer County's champion fiddler, Dad Morton; and his accompanist, Mrs. Ben Foltz, who were to take part, we were ready to start the show. In the distance we could hear the chattering and laughing of the club members as they came to the 4–H club husking bee. They sat around the pile of corn, husking, and in an informal way carried on a conversation about their club experiences and achievements. A red ear was found; a boy yelled, and claimed the right to kiss any girl in the crowd. Then everybody danced a square dance to the tune of Dad's fiddle.

The program was built up with such

Colorado 4–H club members who broadcast the visit to the fair on the 1937 4–H achievement program.

enthusiasm that whenever the fiddler started playing, everybody would choose a partner, and an old-fashioned square dance would be held right in the studio. The enthusiasm was ejected out on the air to the audience so that they became enthusiastic. Many listeners afterwards asked the question: "Were you dancing?" The answer was yes, and they then stated: "We thought so; it sounded like it, and you must have been having a good time."

The audience caught the spirit. They enjoyed the program, and the club members had an opportunity to tell of their club experiences in an informal way.

Campfire in the Mountains

Colorado is noted for her beautiful mountain scenery, her cowboys, cow ranches, sheep ranches, and, yes, sheep herders. So the scene for the radio program for November 1936 was laid out in the mountains. "The campfire has been built in a narrow valley along a stream between two ranges of mountains. It is dark, and a large moon is just peeking over the mountain on the other side of the valley. The campfire is blazing away and crackling from the pitch pine that the boys and girls have gathered. The club members have finished their supper and are sitting around visiting about their club work and having some music." After this setting was presented to the radio listeners, a boy singing cowboy songs and strumming a guitar was faded in. After the music, the young folks went on visiting about their club work. Later on in the story the sound of a horse's hoofs, the crackling of brush, and the snorting of a horse were heard. There rode into camp a man who had been out riding for cattle and was on his way home. He saw the fire and wondered who was there. The young folks invited him to get down from his horse and to have some supper. He did, and the visiting continued with the rancher about club work until it was time to put out the fire and go home.

In presenting this program a transcription record was used to get the sound of a fire burning, and some ordinary small sticks of wood and suction cups were used to give the sound of the horse coming into camp. The snorting of the horse was made by one of the radio station's employees who was taking the part of the rancher.

The large radio stations programmed by the National Broadcasting Co., have excellent libraries of sound effects, so it is very easy to build up a background or a setting for an interesting program.

The November 6, 1937, program was staged around a State fair with all its music, ballyhoo, and glamour. This program included the largest group of club members and leaders actually taking part in any of the Colorado programs. Usually five or six people are used. This year 16 people were taking part besides the station announcer, the sound-effect man, the program director, and the technician.

The radio audience was invited to attend the State fair. "It is a grand, glorious morning, just the kind of weather for going to a State fair. Yes, before the day is over you will probably be buying peanuts and ice-cream cones and throwing balls at the dolls! Well—You will have a good time. So, wouldn't you like to be my guest this morning as our crowd goes to see the exhibits?" At this point a band was faded in for background. The announcer played the part of the ticket taker, and the group entered the fair grounds. After walking a short distance, we came up to the band and stopped to listen. At the conclusion of the music, a group of club members and their chaperon came up and, after the customary greetings, were invited to join us in seeing the exhibits. As we went down the midway we heard the barkers selling ice-cream cones and peanuts and others crying the wares of their concessions. The group arrived at the livestock barn where we heard the sound of cattle and horses. Here we met the State colt club champion who told about her horses. In order to make it realistic, the colt club member spoke to her mare with the familiar greetings, "Whoa, Blanche; get over." After spending a little time with the colt club champion, we journeyed over to the hog-and-sheep barn. As we left the horse barn we again met the band and stopped to listen. At the same time, the noise of livestock was heard dimly in the background.

When we came closer to the hog-and-sheep barn, the noise of the hogs grunting and squealing and the sheep bleating was faded in. While walking over toward the judging arena we saw the judge hand a club boy the championship ribbon on his litter of pigs. We went directly to congratulate him, and various members of the group asked him questions. In both spots here in the hog barn and also in the horse barn, the club members' county agent happened to come up, and he was introduced to the group and commented about his club members.

After leaving the hog barn and on our way to Camp Tobin, the 4–H club camp, to see the home-economics club exhibits, we visited along with the sound of the carnival, the band, the concession barkers all in the background. As we entered the home-economics club exhibit building, these sounds faded out, and various girls started comments about the clothing, home-furnishing, and food exhibits. When we reached the place of the fifth-year foods exhibits—namely, entertaining at home, we had to call for an explanation from the foods champion who happened to be across the room visiting with some girls. After she had shown and explained her exhibit and questions had been asked, we started out of the building, and here was the band serenading the 4–H club members. By the time the band finished, the lady chaperon of the girls looked at her watch and noticed that it was time for the afternoon show to start over in front of the grandstand; so the group broke up with goodbyes and "Thanks for the good time" and "See you next year." The program then faded into band music with the customary closing announcement and station identification.

Comments of Listeners

What were some of the unsolicited comments made by the radio listeners? "I didn't know the State fair was being held now"; "Why, I thought I was at the State fair"; "It gave me a restless feeling of wanting to attend"; "I recalled the time when I attended the State fair as a club chaperon from our county," and so the comments went on.

Writing and staging such a 4–H club radio program is very interesting.

I should like to call attention to a few fundamentals that we have learned in the 4 years. First, use imagination in writing the script, and use conversational or everyday language. Be informal in staging, and don't neglect to practice. The lack of rehearsing is so often the cause for a program falling flat. Have a copy of the script for each member and several for the radio station; use sound effects available at the station, and, most important of all, enlist the cooperation of the station manager and employees.

APPROXIMATELY 50,000 acres of land have been terraced in Tennessee. Both horse-drawn and power outfits have been used in the work. At the present time there are about 22 power outfits in operation in the State. This work has attracted such attention that at the recent special session of the Tennessee Legislature an act was passed authorizing county courts to underwrite the purchase of the terracing equipment whenever a certain number of the tax-paying farmers in the county have practiced terracing.

Henry S. Benson.

Cooperation Is the Key Word

Fifteen years of county extension work under the direction of Agent Henry S. Benson, as seen and told by a local citizen, William Murray, publisher of The News, Bicknell, Knox County, Ind.

BACKWARD and forward, now winning, now losing, but always headed in an upward direction, a farm-improvement army is bitterly meeting and is consistently conquering a changing world. Today's world is the same all over its surface in the single respect of its state of flux, its continuous restless change. That division of the army of agriculture which rests on its laurels for an instant may meet an unhappy fate. Those laurels are often worthless currency in a changing world. The firm foundation of success won yesterday is upended by a new set of facts in existence tomorrow.

Away down in southwestern Indiana is an agricultural county whose battlefield differs little in basic fact from any other farming county. Its high degree of success in meeting conditions with a constantly shifting intelligent attack is characteristic of the training and personality of its county agent, a former quarterback. Henry S. (Benny) Benson has been the field captain of Knox County's army of agriculture for 15 years. He has been its recruiting sergeant as well (just by way of thoroughly mixing a good metaphor). But he has not attempted at any time—and here the county's happy, continuous success lies—he has never tried to be the whole army. And, I may add, the same goes for Lowell G. Taylor, the hard-working, enthusiastic county 4–H club agent, who has been on the job 9 years, and for Helen Winslow, home demonstration agent, who is doing a highly capable job with the women of the county.

Knox County farmers do their own improvement work, provide their own extension cooperation, and do it thoroughly and with a deal of confidence in their coach. Not able to depend upon winning permanent "laurels," Knox County often seeks to do the next best thing and provide a new set of victories with each new "play."

Mr. Benson and his staff often hide behind a bland anonymity. Reporters never hear of anything they have done, but they see much of what the proper committees have done. Mr. Benson was asked to explain the continuity of extension growth recently and smilingly replied "cooperation." He was right, but the word expresses the result rather than the method.

Cooperation comes because a large number of individuals have a degree of confidence that other individuals will meet them halfway—and do. Behind the scenes, and before cooperation raised its pretty head, there was plenty of hard work to be done by more than one person.

An example.—In Knox County are two cities, each with the proper amount of local pride. They are close together like St. Paul and Minneapolis, or like Dallas and Fort Worth, with the same competitive result.

Knox County needed a financed, unified, organized, competitive farm-products show. The county seat was not interested in the expense and effort. After all [yawn] county fairs were out of style. Then the proper suggestion came from some "key person," and the smaller city and farming center got into action. After two annual fairs the county seat also started a rival play. Here was a swell chance for bad blood. Was it spilled? Not in Knox County. Now the farm city still has its county fair, and in December the larger city had its first annual indoor winter agricultural show and short course. Competition becomes cooperation. Both communities join in the annual farm-progress banquet of from 500 to 700 persons. Pretty neat?

Example 2.—Crop-limitation programs lacked adequate farm descriptions. As elsewhere, these were supplied by farmer viewers. But it went on from there. The descriptions worked into excellent township maps; the maps were fine filling for an atlas packed with information; an "angel" was found to finance it; each bureau member got one free with his membership, and the total number of members jumped.

The examples are to show that thinking ahead, organization, and leadership are important in this county that we are holding under the microscope.

Examples are manifold.—They all point toward a common conclusion. Mr. Benson has said: "All projects that have been worked through the Knox County Farm Bureau are to organize the farmers of the county, by the farmers, to protect the farmers."

There is an intelligent central office staff and good leaders, but they do not try to do it all. They merely help the member in his activity, and the result is immediate and efficient achievement.

Mr. Benson directed the field work, and the county office compiled the data on A Soil Improvement Program that won the national award of a fertilizer association in 1930. It included location of a State test farm, organization for soil tests and surveys, education in selection of crops, and control of fertility in many ways. In a few words, it was complete, and its great success lay in full acceptance by the farmers.

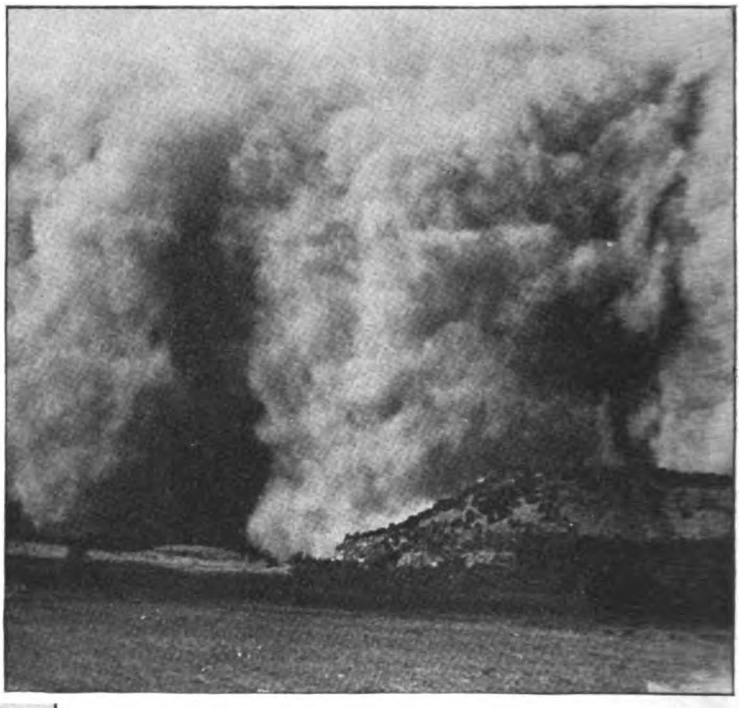
The Knox County Farm Atlas (1937)

(Continued on page 43)

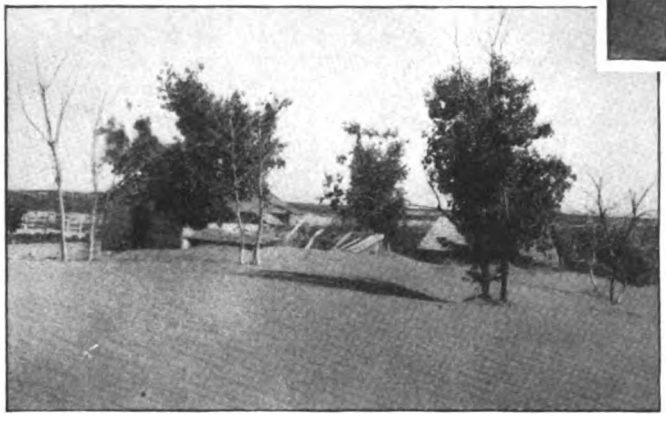
Fighting The Wind

1935

Dry winter—soil dry as powder—windy spring—air thick with dust day after day—Congress appropriates—Extension Service starts emergency listing—A. A. A., Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies fit into program.



Said County Agent Fred O. Case, Baca County, Colo., "April 14, 1935 witnessed worst dust storm of all time—3:30 p. m. as dark as darkest night—dust thick—difficult to breathe."



Abandoned—Gray County, Kans.

1938

About 15,000,000 acres listed in 2 years. More than 3,000,000 acres in erosion-preventing crops. Extension continues education. A. A. A. restoration program inaugurated. Conservancy districts organized. Submarginal land purchased by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Regional advisory committee begins third year of work on comprehensive program for southern Great Plains.

Baca County again—windy acres support a good cover crop—heads were harvested and stalks left to hold the soil.

Las Animas County, Colo.—349 farmers listed on the contour 44,700 acres to hold down the land.

A Brief Survey of Activities in the Southwest

To Lay the Dust

"AS A WHOLE, the area known as the dust bowl is in better shape than for the past two seasons," reports the regional advisory committee on land-use practices in the southern Great Plains area, which includes the five States of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. This committee, representing the Extension Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farm Security Administration, and the experiment stations, recently met to survey the work done in the area and to plan for the future.

The first intensive work in this area was begun in the early spring of 1936 when it became evident that wind erosion in the southern Great Plains area was going to be very much of a problem. A $2,000,000 appropriation for emergency wind-erosion control was made available in the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act signed by the President February 29, 1936. The Secretary of Agriculture allotted the money to the five States in proportion to their needs for wind-erosion control, and the Extension Service accepted responsibility for handling the details of the program.

Committees of farmers were appointed in each county where work was done to assist the county agent in the supervision of the program. The actual listing program started in the various States between March 20 and 28—less than 1 month after the bill providing the money was signed by the President. Reports from the five States indicate that, in carrying through the emergency wind-erosion-control program, the farmer committees and the farmers from various counties cooperated in a very fine way and that this has proved to be some of the most satisfactory work, of an emergency nature, carried on in these States. Work has been done in 112 counties during 1936 and 1937, with 15,828,456 acres protected during the 2 years of the emergency campaign. Of these acres, 51.8 percent were contour-listed. One hundred percent of the more than 2 million acres protected in New Mexico were contour-listed, and 86.6 percent of the more than 4 million acres in Texas were listed on the contour.

The benefits of the program are illustrated by results in Texas where at first 25 counties were included in the area to which grants were made for emergency work. In these counties approximately $330,000 was paid to farmers in grants for control tillage. This program saved practically all the wheat that was harvested in the Panhandle that year. It also saved moisture that made possible cover crops and wheat sufficient to protect hundreds of thousands of acres that would have been a blow hazard in 1937. The effects of this work made emergency tillage measures necessary in only 14 counties in 1937 and on much smaller areas in these counties.

By having some of the money available at the very first of the 1937 blow season, it was more effective than twice the amount would have been several months later. By January 1 of that year surveys had been made by the county agents in each threatened county. Wind-erosion committees were organized, and control measures were begun on hazardous areas before blowing started. As the windy season progressed, small blow spots were treated as fast as they developed, preventing the spread of these areas. In a number of counties, cooperative community effort was organized. If one farm started blowing, everyone in that community concentrated all tractors and machinery on that farm, covering in a few hours an acreage that might have required days had the operator been working alone. Perhaps a neighboring farm would start blowing a few days later, when the same procedure would be followed.

Texas required that all emergency tillage be done on the contour, except on deep sandy soils, on small areas, and on bordering fields where contouring would have been impracticable. The work in 1936 demonstrated the value of contouring so effectively that there was little opposition the next year, and, as contour lines had been run on much of the hazardous areas before the blow season started, no delay was caused by the contouring requirement.

The major part of the wind-erosion emergency work of 1937 was taken over by the A. A. A. The emergency campaign fund was used, therefore, only on abandoned land and on such other areas as could not be reached under the A. A. A. program. Cooperating in A. A. A. programs, 21,526 farmers listed 4,926,362 acres of which 1,915,544 were contour-listed. Erosion-preventing crops were seeded on 3,161,958 acres leaving more than 1 million acres on which erosion control was necessary.

Looking to the future, the committee recommends a sound long-time program making the best use of the various agencies available to facilitate the necessary adjustments. Among these agencies are: The A. A. A., through its restoration program and practice payments; the Farm Security Administration, through loans for farm operation, livestock purchase, and for long-term leases; the Soil Conservation Service, through aid for conservation practices; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, through the land-purchase program; the Farm Credit Administration, through loans for land purchase and emergency loans; the Extension Service, through its educational program aimed to encourage desirable adjustments; and the coordinator, Roy I. Kimmel, through coordination of the programs of the different agencies.

The organization of soil-conservation districts and further work of the county planning committee to determine the best land use for each part of the Southern Great Plains Area are two local activities which will contribute to the bringing of this area back to stability and prosperity.

Cooperation Is the Key Word

(Continued from page 41)

contains a page entitled "100 Facts About Versatile Knox County." Many of these facts are historical—it was there that the West was won by military strategy in the Revolutionary War. But Knox does not look back 150 years in a changing world. Most of those facts from the county agent's pen form a pertinent foundation for today's farm supremacy or records of its maintained leadership.

Just as pertinent is that other page, Fifteen Years of Farm Activities, a list of achievements by years, showing when the work was started and when completed by the organized farmers of Knox County.

South Carolina Provides

Education for Rural Young Folk

JANE KETCHAN

Extension Marketing Specialist
South Carolina

COUNTY Councils of farm women and 4–H club work in South Carolina have raised $17,943.17 for educational loan funds.

In 1917 the South Carolina Home Demonstration Extension Service, through the cooperation of Winthrop College, offered a short course to home demonstration clubwomen. Each county was invited to send two members from its home-demonstration clubs who had done outstanding work. The farm women were so enthusiastic and appreciative of this privilege that in 1918 the college increased the number of scholarships in order to send five women from each county. In June of 1918 225 women gathered at Winthrop College for a 10-day short course.

The State agent in her report of extension work for that year says: "As an expression of their appreciation, the delegates on their departure left funds in the bank for two 4–H club scholarships and expressed the desire for this to be continued from year to year. We now have two club girls holding these scholarships at Winthrop College." These scholarships were called the Johnson-Parrott scholarship and the Dora Dee Walker 4–H scholarship. Each year thereafter the women delegates to the State short course have made a yearly contribution toward this fund.

Records on file in the registrar's office at Winthrop College show that Katherine Jenkins, a Charleston County 4–H club girl, was given one of the scholarships and that she graduated in 1921. The other scholarship was given to Ella Boulware, a Chester County 4–H club girl who graduated in 1920. Other reports on file indicate that Katherine Jenkins returned to the college for the State short course for women and girls in June 1921 and directed recreation and physical training with 4–H club girls.

It was too great an effort for the delegates to maintain two loan funds, so, after the organization of the State Council of Farm Women in 1920, it was decided to combine the two funds, and it is called today the Johnson-Walker loan fund. County councils in the various counties of the State are asked to make a yearly contribution of $3 to this loan fund. Since 1918, 15 4–H club girls representing 13 counties have made use of this loan fund, and farm women through this channel have contributed $2,149 to the Johnson-Walker scholarship loan fund.

Another State loan fund for 4–H club girls is one that is sponsored by the State 4–H club girls' department and is called the Palmetto State 4–H scholarship loan fund. This was started in 1930 by Mrs. Harriett F. Johnson, State 4–H club leader. Many, including the State 4–H girls' club department, have contributed to this fund a total of $350. Three girls have obtained loans from this source.

Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson, 4–H girls' club leader, has established a scholarship loan of $100. This fund originated from the sale of a song that she composed, entitled "The 4–H Clover and the Rose."

In addition to these State scholarship loan funds, the local county councils, seeing the great need for a fund from which rural girls could borrow, began county loan funds for 4–H club members. Insofar as can be learned, Spartanburg County started the first county loan fund in 1924. In 1926, Berkeley, Greenwood, Marlboro, Union, and York Counties began to raise funds for this purpose.

Today 42 of the State's 46 counties are raising money for 4–H scholarship loan funds. Forty-one of these counties named their loan fund for Marie Cromer, a school teacher and one of the first 4–H club local leaders. Chesterfield County named its fund for Mrs. Dora Dee Walker, the first home demonstration agent in South Carolina.

Berkeley County has raised $500 as a loan fund for girls and has started on another $500 in 1936 for boys. The loan fund for boys is called the D. W. Watkins loan fund in honor of the present director of extension work in South Carolina.

These 42 counties have raised to date a total of $15,344.17. One hundred and five girls have borrowed funds from the various county councils. Of this number, 84 girls have gone to college, most of them for 4 years; 13 girls and 1 boy have obtained loans for commercial courses; 5 girls have completed courses in nursing; and 3 girls have taken courses in beauty culture.

What has been the attitude of the 4–H club girl in repaying the loan she has obtained from these funds? In most instances, she has shown her appreciation by repaying her loan. Most of these loans were made after 1928. Many of them finished their 4–year college course in 1932 when it was most difficult to find work, but they are planning to repay as soon as possible.

A home agent stated that during the depression one of her 4–H girls borrowed $100 to finish out her last year in college. After finishing, she was unable to find the work that her college training had fitted her for, so she worked in a shirt factory at a small hourly wage and paid every cent that she had borrowed.

Wool-Marketing Meetings

In spite of stormy, cold, and sometimes subzero weather, the series of 15 wool-marketing meetings held November 29 to December 11 in 13 counties of North Dakota were attended by 1,002 persons, making an average attendance of 67. One meeting was held in each of the following counties: Cass, Dickey, Stutsman, Bowman, Dunn, McKenzie, Pierce, Pembina, Ramsey, Grand Forks, and Griggs. Two meetings were held in Towner and Cavalier Counties.

Perry V. Hemphill, extension agent in marketing of the Extension Service, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak., opened the discussion by summarizing the trends in sheep, cattle, and hog production in North Dakota and also pointed out that the question of marketing should be considered by the producer while the animals are being prepared for market, or even before production starts, and not merely at the time the livestock or livestock products are ready for market.

Dr. W. B. Stout, senior extension economist of the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., continued the discussion by pointing out the many factors that influence the market for livestock, emphasizing the factors that help to determine the price for wool. He also discussed the long-time as well as the short-time outlook for wool.

James M. Coon, marketing specialist of the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration, discussed the marketing methods of the various types of cooperative wool-marketing organizations in the United States and other countries. He also gave a wool-grading demonstration in order that the many factors that determine the grade of wool might better be understood.

Demonstrations and Field Days

Tell the Seed Corn Story

A SERIES of 7 field days held in Minnesota during the latter part of September helped more than 1,000 farmers to get two things straight about hybrid corn: First, that good hybrids are decidedly superior to the best standard open-pollinated varieties, but, second, that all hybrids are not good, and that one must know the source of seed in order to avoid disappointment.

"Know your hybrid corn" was the slogan for these field days which climaxed a demonstration program launched last spring by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and carried through with the cooperation of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, eight leading seed companies, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and local farmers. Ralph F. Crim, agronomist of the experiment station and extension service and secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, headed the project and officiated at the field days.

Eight farms, well scattered throughout central and southern Minnesota, were selected last spring to grow demonstration plots. In these regional trials were planted a grand total of 44 hybrid varieties supplied by the seed companies, 12 hybrids from the Minnesota and Wisconsin experiment stations, and 3 standard open-pollinated varieties. Each plot was located in a farmer's field and was planted and cared for exactly like the farmer's regular crop, with no special thinning, weeding, or other attention.

A field day meeting of Dr. H. K. Hayes, agronomist, and Carl Olstad, premier seed grower and master farmer.

Each plot had around 30 adapted hybrids and standard varieties from the foregoing list. Six replications of each variety used were made in each plot.

One west-central Minnesota plot was flooded out, but the other seven did very nicely and were the centers of interest for the respective field days. Each field-day program began at 1:30 p. m., and during the forenoon preceding, all the plots were harvested and the corn weighed and left in piles in the field for visitors to see. During the harvesting, which was carried on under Mr. Crim's direction, data were obtained on six points including stand, smut count, percentage and degree of lodging, length of ear shank, green weight of ears, and average height of plants.

Though the identity of the seed companies' hybrids was not revealed, the visitors had a splendid opportunity to observe the rather marked variations in most of the factors mentioned, as well as to study differences in maturity, official data on which will not be obtainable until samples sent to University Farm have been dried to a uniform moisture basis and reweighed. All this is being done, and then the experiment station will publish complete results on the trials, giving publicity to some of the more outstanding varieties tested.

Attendance at these field days ranged from 75 to 400, with well over a thousand total for the 7 meetings. Besides farmers, there was a generous sprinkling of county agents, high school agriculture teachers and their pupils, representatives from most of the seed companies, and visitors from Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and other States.

A Singing County

From county planning sprang the musical movement in Monroe County, Miss. How it started is told by Jewell Garland, specialist in rural women's organization for Mississippi. She writes: "We now have more than 100 community choruses singing throughout the State."

In November 1936, at a county program-planning meeting in Monroe County, Miss., was born an idea for a county chorus. The county program-planning committee voted to participate in the State choral contest being sponsored by the State Home Demonstration Council. Mrs. Leona K. Vinson, a member of the Hamilton Community Home Demonstration Club, who was employed on the W. P. A. music project, became interested in the program and assisted the home demonstration agent in training community groups.

Ten clubs entered the county-wide choral program in 1937. Twenty-four of the best voices from the entire county were selected to represent the county in the State choral contest during farm and home week, July 1937. The chorus won first place and was asked to sing on a special evening program.

Mrs. Vinson and Katie Mae Dear, the county home demonstration agent, returned home inspired to improve rural music in the county. Ideas began to take root, and soon plans were under way for a county chorus of 100 voices. The immediate goal was a Christmas carol festival. On Sunday, December 19, this goal was realized. The program was given in the Baptist Church in Aberdeen, the county seat. Ten communities were represented in the 100-voice chorus. Six choral numbers, two instrumental, two quartets, and five congregational numbers made up the program. The church was packed to overflowing, the audience representing the entire county.

Each club was visited and trained in a separate group. There was no mass practice before the performance, but each group had been so well trained that the singing was in harmony and unison.

Plans are now under way for a spring music festival in Monroe County.

C. P. Close Retires

Charles P. Close, senior extension horticulturist, retired officially on January 31 after a long and interesting career in horticulture. In appreciation of Mr. Close's service to extension work, Mu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented him with a diamond-set key. For the last 27 years he has been associated with the Department of Agriculture, serving as extension horticulturist since 1917. During the 16 years prior to his employment by the Department he was engaged in horticultural research and teaching at the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, the Delaware College and Experiment Station, the Utah Agricultural College, and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Close was graduated from the Michigan State College in 1895 and received the degree of master of science in horticulture from the same college in 1897. He has been active in professional organizations, having served for 20 years as secretary-treasurer of the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he is a charter member. He is also a life member of the American Pomological Society, a charter member of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Genetic Association.

Having more time and fewer responsibilities, he is full of plans for the future, including a trip to Scotland for the International Horticultural Congress this year and a new car with which to visit the horticultural and other interesting things in this country. He also expects to spend many hours at home with his 2 acres of fruits, nuts, flowers, and vegetables.

Develop a Rural Program

(*Continued from page 37*)

of information, the next step in State program development is to analyze the State agriculture and to break it down into types of farming areas. There is no use trying to take a blanket State-wide program and adapt it to every place in the State, because it will not work. In Tennessee, we have certain distinct types of farming, such as the tobacco section with its relationship to dairying and other crops, the cotton section, or the Cumberland Plateau, all with well-defined types of farming. This applies to women's work as well as to agricultural activities, because topography, climate, and crop adaptation affect income, and the income affects the standard of living. Any program that is developed has to be in keeping with what nature has already fixed in that area.

The next step in the Tennessee plan is for the farm management specialists, other State specialists, and the district agents to get together and determine as far as possible a program in its broad perspective, taking into account all the factors mentioned. They take each of the types of farming areas and chart out a sound, fundamental program, which is not a program for 1 year but for years in the future, and along with the Department of Agriculture involves the farm and home, the topography of the land, the climate, and the crop adaptation in that area. The demonstration work of each specialist is then to make his contribution in his own respective field to the development of that entire program for the area.

After the headquarters staff has considered tentatively the type of program for the 15 types of farming areas in the State, the next step is to call the county agents and home demonstration agents in each area together and get the point of view over to them and to discuss with them the type of farm program and home program and adjustments that should take place on that praticular type of farming area. We get lots of suggestions, and the program undergoes some more refinement, more modification, and some more adjustment.

The program is now ready for presenting to the people for more adjustment and refining. As it stands, the program includes all that the Federal agencies, the experiment station, and the college know which would apply to the people's problems, and is adapted to the facts which the agents who live with them know of their wants and needs.

The county-planning idea is logical but we now have a multiplicity of local planning agencies all trying to find out what the farmer thinks of a program, when it is necessary to know what the farmers think, and what the problems are before they can adapt any program from any source to a particular area. It seems better that the county agent should be at the hub of one county program-planning agency which is representative of the leading men and women in that county, and that all agencies having to do with rural life should clear through that committee and fit themselves into the county program—a program which involves practically every phase of rural life in that county.

Oregon Facilitates Professional Improvement

The liberalization of residence requirements for graduate work at the Oregon Agricultural College, effective January 1, 1938, should make it easier for county extension agents in that State to take advanced work.

The resident requirement as applied to work taken on the State college campus is modified to read "A minimum of 3 months which may be taken as a single term, or, if desirable, 1 month taken at the beginning of each of three terms." In the latter case, students will get the beginning of their course work on the campus and carry out the remainder of the work for which they are registered in that term at home under the supervision, by correspondence or otherwise, of their respective instructors.

In planning to study for a master's degree, it is suggested that the extension worker consult the vice director of extension as to a leave of absence that would not conflict with the county program of work and also as to the course to be followed for a degree.

Soils Pamphlet

Helps Iowa Farmers to Plan

IOWA farmers have been furnished with printed pamphlets entitled "Plan to Use Your Soil and Keep it Too," which represent a summary of the recommendations of county agricultural planning committees. Each county has a different pamphlet. The purpose of the leaflets is to determine how well the judgment of the county planning committee fits individual farms and to get suggestions from a large number of farmers to improve the recommendations of the committee. The pamphlets are financed by farm bureau funds and are used by county agents in community meetings. Special charts high-lighting the recommendations embodied in these pamphlets are also used by county agents in community meetings.

The recommendations of the county agricultural planning committees were incorporated in the county extension programs for 1938 and are also being used in meetings conducted by the agricultural conservation associations. Every county has given major emphasis to the discussion of the soil-conservation district law and the farm-tenancy problem. Special questionnaires and discussion outlines have been prepared, and all available reference material has been provided for the use of the planning committees.

It has been suggested to the county committees that farm women be added as regular members of the committee or as subcommittees to undertake special studies. It is especially desired that farm women be asked to participate in the meetings and hearings on the farm-tenancy question.

Agricultural Leaders—4-H Trained

Leadership training, as it is given by 4-H club work, asserted itself in Delaware recently when each of the five officers elected by the Delaware Crop Improvement Association proved to be either a former 4-H club member still actively interested in the movement or an active member of a local club.

The Delaware Crop Improvement Association has been in existence for more than 30 years, and its membership includes many eminent farmers. It is unusual for so young a group of officers to be selected to lead this association.

One of the features of the annual exhibit of the association for many years has been the 4-H corn-judging contest. It is interesting to note that each of the new officers participated in this contest, either this year, when one of the newly elected vice presidents was named State champion 4-H corn judge and another the 1937 4-H State champion, or in previous years.

Isaac Thomas of Kent County, who was elected president of the association, is a former club member who has retained a very active interest in the club movement by acting as local leader for one of the club groups. When Thomas was an active club member the farm land near his home at Marydel was said to be totally unsuited to corn production. At the suggestion of his county club agent, Helen Comstock (who is still county club agent in Kent County), young Thomas, with her help, obtained some certified seed corn of the right variety and planted it. His success with this seed progressed like a fiction story, and, within a few years, many of the farmers near Marydel had started to use Thomas' seed. Today the Marydel area produces some of the best corn in Delaware.

C. E. McCauley, who was named secretary-treasurer of the Crop Improvement Association, is another former 4-H club member who now spends all his time working in the 4-H club movement. McCauley is State 4-H club agent at large, with headquarters at the University of Delaware Extension offices. It happens that he now is in charge of the annual judging contest in which he once participated.

Probably the most interesting thing about the recent election of officers of the association is the fact that two active club members were named county vice presidents. One of them, Emil Kielbasa, who is a freshman at the University of Delaware, and who was chosen vice president for Kent county, proved to be the best corn judge in the 1938 contest sponsored by the association. Young Kielbasa has been a consistent winner in 4-H club contests for several years.

Allen Willey, the 1937 State champion 4-H corn judge, was elected vice president for Sussex County. Willey, who is a student in the Greenwood High School, was second in the 1938 corn-judging contest and Sussex County champion. He is an active member of the Greenwood 4-H Club.

The third county vice president (Delaware has only three counties), Norman Dempsey from New Castle County, another former 4-H club member, is local leader for a 4-H club. He is also another who participated in the annual judging contests when he was an active club member.

Farm Accounts

Farm accounts covering operations for 1936 were received from 508 unit-demonstration farmers in Georgia who are cooperating with the Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the use of triple superphosphate in a program of better land use. These records were edited, summarized, and returned to the respective farmers, each of whom received an individual farm-business analysis sheet to assist in studying his own farm operations.

IN BRIEF

Shelterbelt

The Prairie States forestry project reported that up to the end of the fiscal year the trees planted for shelterbelt purposes had a survival rate of 62.2 percent in the 2,605 miles of shelterbelt strips now growing as the result of planting over a period of 3 years.

• • •

A 4–H Record

One hundred percent completion of its projects for the past 4 years is the record of the Eagle Lake 4–H Club, Bradley County, Ark., under the leadership of Chloe Harrod and Johnnie Harrod. The 38 boys and girls who at present belong to the club include everyone of club age who lives in that community, according to Jenny Betts, home demonstration agent.

• • •

Maps Farm Soil

First in Michigan to complete a 4–H club project in farm-soil mapping is Elmer Christenson, Fremont, who has led the way in finding that knowledge of scientific farming pays from the soil up. He spent all his available extra hours last summer mapping 13 fields which total 160 acres. He became one of the best amateur soil-map makers that Michigan State College specialists have ever found.

Through cooperation with the county agricultural agent and with members of the soil-conservation department of the college, the boy set up maps showing lime requirements of each field, made an erosion-survey map, a soil-type map, and a base map of the farm. Each one shows accurate outlines, fence lines, and measured areas differing within fields.

He found that lime requirements range from none on six fields to a demand for 20 tons of marl for field No. 5 containing 9.4 acres. He set down 1936 and 1937 crop yields of the various fields so that results of future cropping and management changes can be measured.

• • •

Rural-Youth Standards

Many of the more than 6,000 members of rural-youth groups in 78 Illinois counties have adopted a set of seven hard-to-keep New Year's resolutions in the form of standards for success in living, according to G. S. Randall and Cleo Fitzsimmons, State extension specialists in junior club work.

Activities which maintain good health head the list of standards established by rural-youth members at a recent Statewide conference at the agricultural college. The other standards listed as requirements for successful living are a desirable personality, adequate knowledge, a job that is satisfying, a definite purpose in life, a religious attitude, and participation in wholesome recreation.

AMONG OURSELVES

MRS. MERNICE MURPHY, formerly extension editor in Arizona, leaves extension ranks to accept the position of secretary of the information service for the Arizona Board of Social Securities and Welfare at Phoenix. Mrs. Shiela Journey, formerly her assistant, will act in the capacity of extension editor.

• • •

ETHEL McDONALD, formerly home demonstration agent in San Joaquin County, Calif., has gone to Alaska as home demonstration leader. Miss McDonald is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Kansas State College where she has also taken some postgraduate work. She entered the Extension Service in November 1917, doing war work in North Carolina. After 6 months she went to France, working with the Salvation Army on war work. Returning to the United States, she went back to home demonstration work as agent in Meade County, Kans., and has since that time served in Kansas, Michigan, and California.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS on State extension staffs include Earl Lee Arnold as extension agricultural engineer in Arkansas; Allen T. Blacklidge, assistant in program planning in Indiana; D. A. MacArthur, Jr., assistant extension landscape architect in Iowa; James W. Benner as assistant extension animal husbandry specialist in New Mexico; Israel P. Blauser as extension agricultural engineer in Ohio; and Lee Allen Toney as Negro State leader in West Virginia.

Banner Year

In Illinois, 1937 was a record year in 4–H club work with an enrollment of 32,000 boys and girls carrying out agricultural and home-economics projects. This work has been carried on through 2,291 local clubs distributed through all the counties of the State.

• • •

More Agents in North Dakota

During 1937, four new counties in North Dakota have employed home demonstration agents, making 11 counties in all. Twenty-eight new counties have added full-time county agricultural agents and are, therefore, receiving some aid for homemakers' clubs through presentation by home-economics specialists of a major project in each such county.

• • •

Country Women of the World

A report of the proceedings of the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, held in Washington in June 1936, is now available. The publication may be obtained by sending 50 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and a request for "State Department Publication No. 1092, Proceedings of the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World." The next triennial conference is now definitely set for the week of June 5, 1939, and is to be held in London.

• • •

Extension Train

An outstanding accomplishment of the Georgia Extension Service during the past year was a livestock-development special train operated for 2 weeks through 20 south Georgia counties. The train carried exhibits depicting approved methods of producing hogs, beef and dairy cattle, poultry, and the various farm crops, as well as an exhibit on forestry. Approximately 28,000 people visited the train in the 24 cities at which it stopped for half a day. It is believed that this project was most worth while from the standpoint of showing how livestock can and should fit into a well-rounded system of farming.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

My Point of View

The 4–H Demonstration Team

One of the most effective methods of teaching improved farm practices is through 4–H club demonstration teams. Scientific information seems to be thoroughly appreciated when presented well by 4–H club members through an illustrated demonstration. To see children who are well trained appear before an adult audience and demonstrate a farm practice in a simple, clear way is very acceptable.

This was strikingly brought home recently when the Chualar 4–H club boys of Monterey County, Calif., presented a pig-feeding demonstration to their community. More than 300 persons came to this club function which was in the form of an achievement-day program.

These boys not only told how and why hogs should be fed a certain way but also actually demonstrated the mixing and feeding of a well-balanced, economical, and palatable ration. In addition to the feeds, they used printed, illustrated material to tell a complete story on feeding hogs.

One man who raises many hogs said after this meeting that it was the first time he had fully understood how to feed hogs scientifically. This same farmer had heard lectures by college professors and county agents on this subject, but the way these club boys presented the information seemed to impress him more effectively.

4–H club demonstration teams should be used more often in teaching better farming practices.—*Reuben Albaugh, assistant county agent, Monterey County, Calif.*

• • •

Better Use of Electricity

We have just completed a most successful series of six meetings in cooperation with the field staff of the Rural Electrification Administration. Approximately 150 people who now have electric current or are expecting to have it soon attended each of the meetings and showed a great deal of interest in the display of electric appliances and in the demonstrations put on by Mr. Moulton, Mrs. Bohannon, and Mr. Prickett of the utilization division of R. E. A.

We plan to continue the educational program on rural electrification in the Shenandoah Valley, as we know that it must go hand in hand with the advent of electricity. We feel that this activity is one of great importance to our farm people and that it is very much worth a county extension agent's time to take advantage of the help offered through the R. E. A. in connection with both agriculture and home-improvement work.—*S. M. Cox, county agricultural agent, Rockingham County, Va.*

• • •

Conservation Secures Farming

Security for the farmer must be planned on a long-time basis. The extension agent must build the right kind of county program with the help of the largest number of county people—a program affording stability for the county's agriculture through safe farming plans for the farms and ranches and which will assure a good standard of living for the farm family.

There are many methods and practices for handling farm and range land in such a way as to maintain and increase its income-producing ability. The success of farming set-ups depends largely upon managerial ability and the efficient use of land, labor, and capital. From the standpoint of the extension program, the stabilization and maintenance of a satisfactory income for the farm families which will assure a good standard of living is most desirable, and extension work aims to carry out such a program.

Wrong practices that have been used, and are still being followed, must be replaced by right farming methods and the right type of farming enterprise for a particular area. The basic principle of assisting farmers and ranchers to follow sounder and more efficient methods than have been followed in the past will remain the basic principle of extension work. This would include those things that the farmer can do through better seed, improved cultural practices, better livestock, control of weeds and rodents, and conservative practices.

During the last few years a new idea has taken hold—the idea that farmers should strive not just to make farming pay, but to make it pay and to conserve the land at the same time. The agricultural conservation program, which has been developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is recognized as the most effective device available to encourage the adoption of proper land use, methods of preventing erosion, and methods of maintaing soil fertility.

The principle of the agricultural conservation program is to provide for farmers enough income to enable them to follow soil-conservation practices on their farms. It is the aim of the extension agent to encourage and help each farmer to do those things on his own farm or ranch that will bring about the most profitable results.—*Paul W. Brown, county agricultural agent, Eagle County, Colo.*

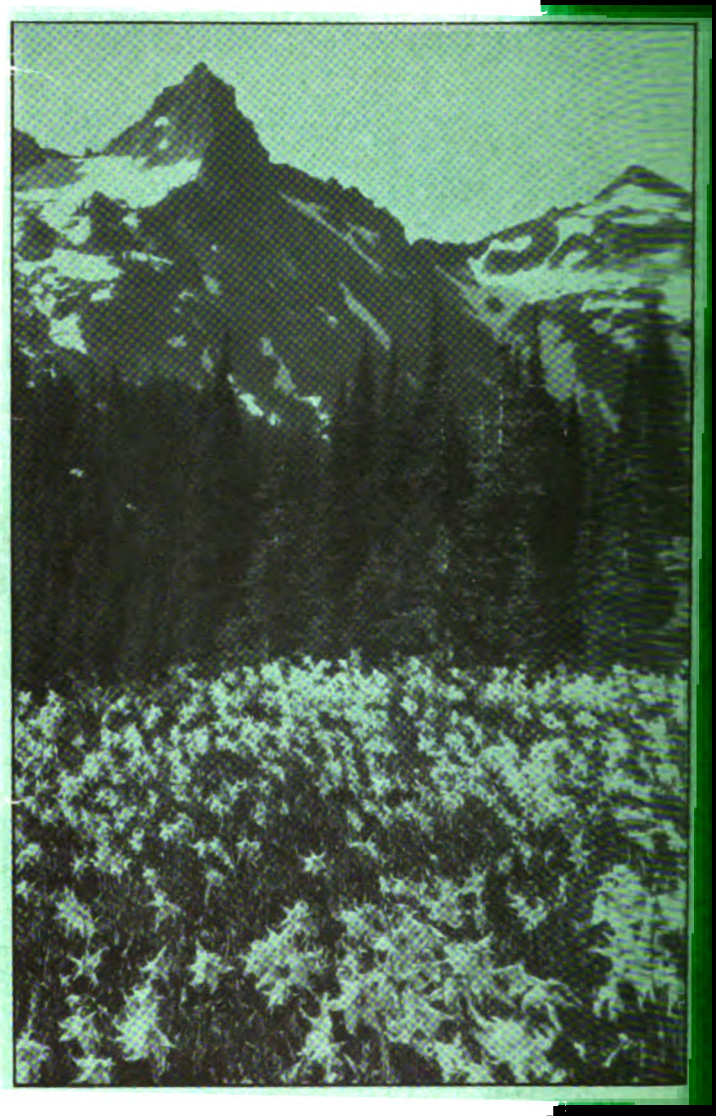
• • •

Organized Action

While the year 1937 has been a busy one for county agents, and there have been just as many different things to do as in the previous 3 years, the work has taken on a more stable aspect, and agents no longer have that harried, overworked feeling that they once had.

County agents have their work better organized and systematized. They have their offices better organized with responsibility delegated to clerks or stenographers; they have their offices better arranged so that callers may be handled with dispatch. They are putting more responsibility on committeemen of the agricultural conservation organization. They are getting rid of extra work that did not especially concern their offices but that they formerly carried out as progressive citizens of the community. They are requiring more work of 4–H club leaders and women leaders in home-economics projects. They are giving more of their time to field and less to office work. They have learned to combine communities so that fewer meetings need to be held in putting over any piece of educational work. The results of all these things are that agents are getting more work done; they are doing it with less expenditure of time and effort; they are building up a reputation as business managers whom the farmers can depend on to serve their interests well.—*F. P. Lane, county agent leader, Wyoming.*

OUR NATIONAL PARKS



THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE conserves and is developing more than 17,086,671 acres of scenic grandeur and historic importance. Through its educational programs and recreational facilities it is interpreting them to the American people, whose heritage they are.

Fifteen million people visited the 142 areas of the national park and monument system in 1937, many of them taking part in the snow sports of the West. More than 4½ million profited from the educational programs conducted by ranger naturalists and historians around the camp fire or in park museums.

International amity was promoted by the cooperation of Mexico and the United States in establishing wildlife sanctuaries along the border. Steps are also being taken toward the creation of an international peace park which will include the Big Bend region of Texas and the adjacent lands across the Rio Grande.

Latest of the many publications available for free distribution ar
mimeographed statement on the national park areas and an auto
of the southwestern national monuments.

For further information write to

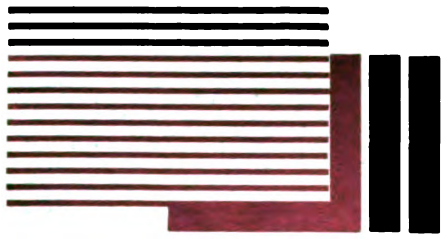
NATIONAL PARK SERV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 4

APRIL 1938



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

IS THERE NEED for re
tension methods? Minni
demonstration leader in
interest in the study of
methods has long been
promised to set down
ideas on the subject, espe
apply to program planni

HEALTH TAKES THE L
plans of many West Vi
demonstration clubs whi
complished much in w
community health prog
Gertrude Humphreys, S
demonstration leader, wi
the progress made and
done.

DISCUSSION PLUS P
PLANNING seems to be
able combination. Large
rural Virginians have ente
spirit of the thing with z
thusiasm. B. L. Hummel
ity organization specia
whose supervision the mo
been gathering momentum
of the plans and accompli

THE OTHER HALF of the
lem will be of increasing i
as the National farm pro
under way. Louis Bean,
adviser to the A. A. A. wh
been a student of agricult
trial relationships, will d
economic laws which co
consumption of farm produ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE J
clarifies thinking in regard
tives and the methods by w
goals can be reached. Elle
State home demonstration
Louisiana, has consented t
her job as she sees it in her o

On the Calendar

Chamber of Commerce of the United S
ington, D. C., May 2-5.

National Parent-Teacher Association C
Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15-20.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washingt
June 16-22.

American Society of Agricultural
Asilomar, Calif., June 27-30.

American Home Economics Associat
burgh, Pa., June 28-July 1.

American Association of Agricultur
Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11-15.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Coun
of the World, London, England, June

Extension Service Review

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

Needed----

Facts, Insight, and Enthusiasm

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

FACTS, insight, and enthusiasm are three things that any individual or any institution must have to be effective. These three things will carry farmers, extension workers, and the program under the new Farm Act a long way forward in accomplishing many of the things long striven for. These will give the driving power, the direction, and the design, without which the coordinated organization set up under the new act would be just so much cold machinery.

EXTENSION workers can help to build all three—facts, insight, and enthusiasm—among the farm people with whom they work. They have been doing so for years. A thing to remember is that facts, insight, and enthusiasm can be given to others only from the store within ourselves, so that those whom we have elected to leadership can constantly replenish themselves.

THE greater and more effective the thing to be done, the greater the enthusiam it commands. Surely the ideal of making country life as desirable and as secure as fair income and protected soil resources can make it, is big enough to challenge the high enthusiasm that farmers and extension workers are capable of. The agricultural program is and must be more than administrative procedure. It must be a genuine movement of people, to which people will devote their best minds and energies because they are enthusiastic for the end that is sought.

I HAVE sometimes pictured the action programs in agriculture as bridges to span certain difficulties. Farm Security, A. A. A., Soil Conservation, all have chasms that they are trying to bridge. Now we are gradually swinging toward a new approach, in which all these agencies are used in a coordinated and synthesized effort toward the common goal. We are swinging that way, I think, because we are gaining insight. Insight shows us the problems of security of the homes of people, security of the income of people, security of the soil of the people, as parts of a problem-as-a-whole.

TO DEVELOP insight among the complexities and apparent contradictions of modern activities requires that the goal be kept firmly in mind. Extension can be most helpful in this new approach if the agents can keep a clear insight into real values which contribute to the general welfare. Home demonstration agents have perhaps been a little ahead of the rest of the Extension Service in that they have seen beauty and culture as the final end of their work. 4-H clubs offer an extraordinary opportunity in this respect, and I hope that in the future these young people can be given a little more of the ultimate values in life and can be taught to think more in terms of the general welfare.

INCREASED research activity brings to light more of the facts upon which we hope to build. For a long time extension workers have been bringing to farm people the new and helpful

(Continued on page 62)

50266—38

Changing Trends in Agricultural Research

JAMES T. JARDINE

Chief, Office of Experiment Stations

Pressing problems have given renewed impetus to research. The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 authorized an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be increased $1,000,000 each year until a total of $5,000,000 has been reached. This is divided on a basis of 40 percent to the Federal Department and 60 percent to the States. In the third year of this expansion, Dr. Jardine, who not only is Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations but Director of Research for the Federal Department, surveys some of the trends in research.

TRENDS in research are not so clearly marked or so seasonal as fashion, but through the years we can trace changes in the thinking and acting of the people which influence the general direction of research. In the agricultural experiment stations and in the United States Department of Agriculture, as the work is financed by appropriations from public funds, any change in the objectives or in the scope of research sufficient to be designated as a trend must be determined largely by the thinking of the people and their leaders who have focused their attention on one problem long enough to get something done about it. During the past few years the thinking of the people, especially the rural people and their leaders, has reached the stage of action resulting in changes which might be called trends in agricultural research.

Land Use

One of the most marked changes in thinking which has been brought to the point of action is in regard to the necessity for conservation and the wise use of land resources. This has led to greater need for emphasis on research in agricultural economics in bringing together and synthesizing facts from all subject-matter fields and from all sources as a foundation for adjustment of our agricultural program. This has called for the combined assistance of all subject-matter specialists. It has called for the cooperation of scientists working in different States and regions. Increased study has been necessary on farm management and land economics to aid in making adjustments, suitable to individual farms, in regard to the type of agriculture, transportation facilities, the marketing situation, and, perhaps, tradition. More time and attention have been given to soil surveys and soil studies because the information in this field has much to do with the long-time soundness of changes in land use; to pasture and forage-crop research because more facts were needed to provide flexibility in the change from intensive to less intensive agriculture; to plant improvement in order to give more flexibility in adjustment; to wildlife investigations, to conserve and develop a natural resource; to new uses for plant products as another aid in adjustment; to erosion investigations, in order to conserve the soil; and to investigations in farm forestry to aid in farm and community economy and in conserving soil.

Meeting Consumer Demand

In addition to these changes in the general scope of current research, there is a noticeable shift in emphasis within certain fields. The field plats of a few years ago for testing comparative values of crops and methods are more and more being supplemented by greenhouse, laboratory, and other plats for more intensive research on quality of product in order to meet a more exacting consumer demand; improvement through breeding and processing to meet requirements of new methods of marketing, as cold pack, barreling strawberries, and canning; improvement through breeding to adapt old crops to possible new uses; development of crops resistant to disease and insect attack; and development of crops and methods which will give increased opportunity in adjustment of our agriculture locally and nationally. Although usually charged to production and not always in good standing because of present surpluses, much of this intensive research is undertaken as an aid to marketing in meeting consumer preference, and for economy by reducing spoilage which is a loss to producer, transportation agency, or consumer, or to all. As long as 75 percent of our people are consumers who do not produce but who are struggling to get enough products of good quality for food and raw material, we cannot well ignore efficiency and economy in producing and getting this supply to the consumer. A similar trend toward emphasis on quality, new uses, and economy is evident in other fields.

More Fundamental

In contrast to the broadening of the subject matter field there is a definite trend in our research attack on agricultural problems toward more fundamental studies. This is to be expected as our sciences develop and as new facts, new technique, and new equipment are available.

In earlier days, and in fact not many years ago, the comparative feeding tests bulked large in the big field of animal husbandry. We still must have such tests, but back of them now there is coming to be a fine body of real research in nutrition, including vitamins and minerals; in input in relation to output; and in physiology and pathology. In agronomy and in horticulture the definite trend is toward more intensive scientific work to determine and evaluate more of the factors involved in the economical production of quality products. This applies to research in most if not all fields. It is not a "fad" but a systematic, planned productive trend.

Specialization Essential

Specialization in research is no less appreciated than it was 10 years ago. In fact, specialization is becoming more essential in solving specific problems. But we are now confronted with situations which demand bodies of information to deal with important agricultural questions. To meet these situations it has been necessary to change our methods of organization. There is a tendency to get away from the isolated piece of work and

(Continued on page 63)

The Rural Traveling Library

Sponsored by the County Council Is a Home Demonstration Help

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS
Home Demonstration Agent
Cherokee County, South Carolina

THE attack of our public-school system upon illiteracy has achieved a gratifying increase in national literacy. In our rural districts, however, this educational work must be carried on beyond the school age if really lasting results are to be achieved. Why, for instance, should so much money be spent teaching children to read if scarcity of books in isolated rural communities is to deprive them of an opportunity of exercising the art they have learned during school years at such a cost to the taxpayer? At least, so thought the Council of Farm Women of Cherokee County, S. C., in the spring of 1937. And so, recognizing that the time to do a thing is when you think about it, they immediately set themselves to cooperate with the county board of education, the county board of commissioners, the W. P. A., and many private persons in establishing a traveling library for their county. The net result is that now, in the beginning of 1938, we can look back upon 9 months' work in Cherokee County, S. C., of a traveling library which has accumulated 2,600 books that have been circulated among approximately 45,000 white and Negro readers since the start of this project in April 1937.

The traveling library, or "bookmobile," made its first trip into our county April 5, 1937. Soon 64 stops on a regular 2-week schedule were established for the distribution of books to all of our 35 rural communities. The smaller communities are book-serviced from one stopping point, whereas the larger communities get their books at two or more book stations where the "bookmobile" stops on its rounds. Month by month, there has been a steadily increasing demand for books. In April 1937, when the project started, 1,250 books were distributed, and this circulation had increased to 6,200 books for the month of December 1937.

Books Classified

The "bookmobile" carries approximately 500 books each trip, and its supervision is under the W. P. A. county library supervisor and her staff of assistants. Books are classified under travel, fiction, mystery, historical novels, biography, music and art, home life, and community life. Included in the yearbook of each home demonstration club is a list of five or more available books of each classification. The books allotted to any one club are set out on the "home demonstration club shelf" with a list of books attached. This club shelf for each club is an idea of the library supervisor which works splendidly. It carries conviction to each community that someone is especially thinking of them. Also, it guides readers in their reading and, in general, speeds up the service and keeps the "bookmobile" from delaying too long at any one stop.

Each of our club members has been asked to read eight books during the year and to broaden the educational effect by reading one book from each class listed. At the monthly club meetings a review of books read is held, and discussion is engaged in by members. Listening to these discussions, it is very gratifying to note that the club members enjoy reading really good books. So far, they have shown a rather wide catholicity of taste in their reading, but their first choice seems to be books on home and community life. This love for good books is one that we wish to inculcate in the children. Thinking that children of school age would be the age group most likely to take advantage of the traveling library service, we were naturally very anxious to implant in the mind of childhood a desire for good literature, in the hope that this desire would more insistently demand satisfaction with the passing years. So, home-reading projects for our club members are planned in the belief that other members of the family will become interested in reading and discussing the books. Thus we feel that the traveling library has been a wonderful help to the agent in carrying through home demonstration club work.

Books Discussed

Thus, at the fall meeting of the Council of Farm Women of South Carolina, held in September 1937, we had a splendid group discussion led by Miss Landrum, State home demonstration agent, on "Books for You and Me." The zest with which council members participated in this discussion demonstrated the wide

(Continued on page 64)

The interior of a book auto which travels the countryside in Ramsey County, Minn., carrying 1,000 books adapted to the needs of the farm people it serves.

Do You Know . . .

A. H. DeLong

The first county agent in Otoe County, Nebr., where he has worked for the past 20 years, making a record as a community builder, developing agricultural leadership, and keeping farm organizations working together.

GETTING along with people has been an outstanding hobby of County Agent DeLong ever since he started his work in Otoe County, Nebr., in February 1918. Whenever there was a group of people, regardless of organization, ready to help with the agricultural program, Mr. DeLong sought them out and worked with them harmoniously. The farmers were quick to recognize this fact, and, only recently, as a testimonial of his extension work carried on through the farm bureau, a formal resolution of appreciation was passed by the farmers' union, the same organization that brought him to their county to serve as their first county agent.

Soil conservation is nothing new to the progressive farmers of this county. Back in 1921, work on controlling erosion was started by the Otoe County Farm Bureau with Mr. DeLong as a guiding hand. Much work has been done each succeeding year in getting farmers to adopt conserving practices, and many of the results stand today as a memorial to their pioneer efforts in soil conservation.

One farmer tells today about his early conservation activities, when, together with County Agent DeLong and members of the extension staff of the State college, he conquered a gully which was cutting up an alfalfa field. One of the first drop inlet dams in southeastern Nebraska was constructed on another farm in Otoe County. Brush dams on another farm are still doing their bit to protect the land from erosion.

Otoe County farmers have always been interested in the improvement of livestock. Today the county is a TB accredited area, largely through the early work of Mr. DeLong with local stockmen. The Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association, which has served as a medium of exchange, gave further impetus to the production of purebred livestock.

Many farmers in the county have become interested in the growing of improved seed and crops through the farm bureau office. Farmers have also come to realize the danger of letting bindweed infest their land. Last year Mr. DeLong checked on the number of bindweed seed in a bushel of grain threshed from a heavily infested field. The results showed 21,000 bindweed seed in the bushel.

When asked what type of work he enjoyed most, Mr. DeLong replied: "Probably that with the boys and girls in 4–H club work." The 4–H club records substantiate this statement, for the membership alone has grown from 150 boys and girls to an annual enrollment of approximately 650 members. Mr. DeLong and the home demonstration agent have carried on the 4–H club program in the county.

Mr. DeLong does not try to produce winners in club work. "When you go out to buy ribbons, you are out of the money," he believes. He encourages his youths to get baby beeves that are practical and that will make money for them. Although he helps his 4–H club members to pick out the animals, he encourages them to rely upon their own judgment. Probably more than 1,000 club calves have been fed out during the past decade—most of them at a profit. Many former 4–H'ers are now local leaders in their farming communities. One is a breeder of purebred Hampshire hogs. Many former 4–H club members have graduated from the college of agriculture at Lincoln.

Mr. DeLong has been prominent in the activities of the Otoe County fair which originally started with the 4–H fair at Syracuse in 1918 and has grown into an important county exposition. The very best cooperation exists between the fair officials and the county extension office. This united effort brought about the recent completion of a large agricultural hall which, despite the drought of the preceding year, was filled to capacity at the grand opening with exhibits of 4–H and women's club work.

Mr. DeLong, who has four children, has been a member of the board of education in Syracuse for 12 years. Before coming to Otoe County, he taught agriculture and science in the high school of Watertown, S. Dak. He was reared on a farm and worked his way through high school and college. He financed himself by working in the Hartington, Nebr., post office while attending high school there, and acquired a B. S. degree at the University of Nebraska with the financial assistance of such odd jobs as washing dishes and waiting on table in restaurants and drilling holes for placing chairs in the cement floor of a college building.

Frank E. Singleton Retires

Frank E. Singleton, Chief of the Division of Bureau Accounting Service, Office of Budget and Finance, United States Department of Agriculture, was recently retired on account of age. Mr. Singleton entered the service of the Department in July 1900 in connection with cooperative work in nutrition conducted with the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. In July 1914 he was appointed as chief accountant in the Office of Experiment Stations, and with the expansion of work his responsibilities gradually increased to include the accounting service for the Bureau of Home Economics, the Commodity Exchange Administration, the Extension Service, the Library, the Office of Experiment Stations, the Office of Information, and the Office of the Solicitor. He has been succeeded by Dwight L. Myers, who was appointed as an accountant in the Office of the Secretary in 1924.

4–H Club Boys of Pasco County, Fla. Introduce the Family Cow and with It

More Abundant Family Living

J. A. McCLELLAN, Jr.

County Agent, Pasco County, Fla.

IN Pasco County, Fla., 46 low-income families now are enjoying the benefits of a good milk cow because of 4–H club work in the county. Two and a half years ago, when I came to the county, there were few dairy cows for family use, because of lack of interest, high cost of feeding, improper management, and the danger of tick fever. Farmers specialized in the production of citrus fruits and truck crops and did not believe they could grow enough cheap roughage to feed a cow. More dairy cows, however, seemed to be one of the important needs of the county from the standpoint of more abundant living, and I decided to do something about it through the 4–H club boys.

Eleven community 4–H clubs were organized the first year, and a county council composed of officers of each community club held regular meetings to give officers special instructions and to plan the work so that it would meet the needs of the different communities. Interest ran high; the judging team won fourth place in the State 4–H club livestock-judging contest; 10 boys attended the short course; and 36 boys went to Camp McQuarrie.

One of the popular projects was feed growing and preservation. Crops were chosen which were well adapted to local soils and which could be fed in the form of silage. It was soon apparent that the cost of an ensilage cutter was prohibitive, so, necessity being the mother of invention, we tried the preservation of silage crops as whole stalks without cutting. Results were satisfactory. At least one young demonstrator with a trench silo was located in every community in the county.

Credit Association Makes Loans

After these boys had produced sufficient silage to carry a cow through the winter, the Production Credit Association made loans which enabled the boys to purchase cooperatively 26 Jersey heifers to serve as family cows. The boys paid one-fourth of the cost at the time of purchase and the balance in small monthly payments.

To encourage better care of the animals, 4–H club boys conducted two demonstrations as to the management of calves in their early life.

My plan of work for 1937 was again to use 4–H club members as a key in demonstrations to farmers. The newness of club work had worn off. Both the young people and their parents knew and approved 4–H clubs. The greatest problems were to avoid having too many small community clubs, so that we could work in a well-organized group, and to keep enthusiastic parents from enrolling boys who were too young to carry out satisfactory 4–H club work.

The secretary of each community club was advised by the county council not to enter the name of any boy or girl on the roll until his demonstration was actually started. One key man for each 10 members of a community club was appointed by the president of the club, and it became his duty to see that record books were kept up and to inform the secretary of the club of any problems that his group was meeting. In turn, it became the duty of the secretary to keep the county council and the county agent informed of the problems of his club so that they might be given special attention. The name of any community club that was to be organized, as well as the number of demonstrations and the number and names of the boys had to be submitted to the county council for approval before a club could be organized in the community. This resulted in several community clubs being a key group to other clubs rather than an organization. Adult community leaders were selected by each club and approved by the county council and the county agent. It was the duty of the adult leader to meet with and act as adviser to the community club.

Community Clubs

We now have 18 community clubs organized, with an enrollment of 311 boys and 98 girls, meeting twice a month. I plan to be present at one of these meetings. The 4–H county council has built up a revolving fund of more than $300 from which they have made loans for the purchase of pigs and baby calves. As a result, we have in the county at the present time more than 100 purebred pigs, and members of the 4–H clubs have been the means of obtaining 111 family cows. However, many of these boys have three or four calves, and one has nine.

The 4–H club county council has purchased a sound motion-picture machine which they use in all farm programs throughout the county.

As a rally-day program, the members of each community club prepared and presented a demonstration on various farm programs and the management of livestock, giving the results of actual club demonstrations that were carried out in the county before a large audience of farmers, other club members, and citizens. At the 4–H club fair in January, many of the 4–H club animals were exhibited. A community exhibit was also planned by each of the senior community clubs.

The 4–H club has been the chief factor in bringing about a better agricultural program in Pasco County. The members have helped in the pasture program by planting small plots of pasture grasses and using them as demonstration plots to create interest among farmers in establishing permanent pastures. They have led the farmers to see the need of more family cows, better feed programs, and better management of dairy cows. The family cows on the farms now are in much better condition than they have been in years. Animals exhibited in the January 4–H club fair were superior to those of 1 year ago, and the work is organized to go ahead.

"TREES—OUR HERITAGE" is the theme for the 1938 4–H club programs in Kentucky. Nature hikes and a study of trees at the monthly club meetings will culminate in a herbarium exhibit on achievement day and the planting of a tree on the school grounds. Each club member will try to learn 12 trees, plant 1 tree, and make an article from wood or from wood products.

Extension Activities Expand

With Matanuska Valley Development

LORIN T. OLDROYD
Director of Extension
Alaska

(Upper) A good grade Guernsey on a new Alaskan farm.

(Lower) A Matanuska Valley farmstead.

REAL progress is being made by most of the new farmers in the fertile Matanuska Valley, Uncle Sam's farm-colonization project in Alaska. The valley is the only large farming area in Alaska. Here the Federal Government has given 175 families an opportunity to own their farms, educate their children, enjoy the conveniences of a modern community with good roads, schools, churches, parks, and with the prospect of electricity in the near future. It seems that it may be only a short time until these colonists will be able not only to make a living from the soil, but will be in a position to carry out their contract with the "Corporation," as the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation is familiarly called by everyone in the valley.

Timberland is being cut and cleared away with heavy machinery owned by the Government. In the near future each farmer will have about half of his tract cleared and ready for planting.

The colonists are working cooperatively with the Alaska Extension Service, learning ways to improve their farming and homemaking. Recent visits to the homes of colonists revealed home-canned fish from the sea, wild game from primeval forests, dairy products from Guernsey cattle, fowl and eggs from the farmyard, and crisp vegetables from virgin soil. There is almost enough hay in the valley to feed farm livestock this winter. It will be necessary to ship in very little hay or grain in the future. Hogs, sheep, and dairy cattle are all in excellent condition. Some 12,000 White Leghorn pullets have just come into production. Soon people in interior Alaska should be able to purchase the highest quality of fresh ranch eggs at a reasonable price.

Most of the potatoes produced in the Matanuska Valley are of fine quality and will successfully compete in the market with the U. S. No. 1 grade shipped in from the States. There is a ready market for Alaska potatoes, ranging in price from $3 to $4 per 100 pounds. People at Anchorage and other towns are demanding "Matanuska Maid" products, so that up to the present time it has been impossible to expand the market to the northern territory of the railroad. However, some fresh meat from the Matanuska Valley is selling on the Fairbanks market at a premium over outside meat.

Marketing is becoming an important question to producers in Alaska. The Matanuska colonists own and control their own cooperative marketing association, and orders are coming in from all parts of the Territory.

The colonists have manifested great interest in the classes in agriculture conducted by the district agricultural agent, in addition to regular meetings. The subjects stressed were feeding and care of livestock, poultry, and the construction of feeding racks and hoppers. Better feeding methods for livestock are being adopted by the colonists, and most of the farmers will build hayracks and thus eliminate waste. The production of clean milk has been stressed in all meetings. The agent visited every farm in the valley and made a check on the dairy practices. Tours were made through the creamery, incubator, and brooder house, and a study was made of the laying flocks in the Alaska rural rehabilitation hen houses.

To date, 10 homemakers' clubs have been organized in the Matanuska Valley by the district home demonstration agent. The main activity for the clubs for 1937 was clothing the family, with emphasis upon the construction of guide patterns especially for use in making house dresses. Six homemakers' clubs entered booths at the Matanuska Valley Fair in September, and all were awarded prizes. At the first Matanuska Valley Homemakers' Achievement Day, 40 women exhibited house dresses made from individual guide patterns in their house-dress style show. The first homemakers' camp was held in August.

A 10-day farm-and-home review was conducted by the colonists in the Matanuska Valley. All members of the extension and experiment station staffs took part in this first review which was attended by more than 125 farmers and homemakers. The school opened with an afternoon meat-cutting demonstration, followed by evening classes on the successive days, during which men and women met for half-hour joint sessions before going to separate classes of instruction on livestock and poultry feeding, livestock disease control, crop planting, and harvesting, as well as classes in home-economics problems. Many people attending the review requested that the meetings be continued.

No longer is there a feeling of uncertainty among these home builders who have faith in the farming in the Matanuska Valley and have demonstrated that a living can be made from the soil.

"TEACHING Conservation of Wildlife Through 4-H Clubs", Miscellaneous Publication No. 291, 34 pages, by Ruth Lohmann, is now for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 10 cents.

Miss Lohmann, home demonstration agent in Monmouth County, N. J., wrote this pamphlet during her national 4-H club fellowship year with the United States Department of Agriculture. In this publication, Miss Lohmann defines the term "conservation", sets forth the present status of American wildlife, the need for wildlife conservation, and the opportunities for teaching wildlife conservation through 4-H clubs.

Summer-School Plans

Professional-Improvement Courses for Extension Workers Offered in 11 States

ARE YOU planning to go to summer school? Special courses designed to meet the current professional-improvement needs of all extension workers are scheduled at some 11 State agricultural colleges during the summer of 1938, according to preliminary announcements. The courses of 3 to 8 weeks' duration are open to both men and women and will include the techniques of extension teaching as a profession, as well as agents' requirements for additional subject-matter training.

These schools will offer opportunities to study with staff members of the Federal Extension Service and outstanding personalities from leading universities of the country. For the most part, the 1938 courses of the various institutions will follow closely the work of the 1937 schools which were attended by 554 experienced extension workers from 28 States.

Here are some of the high lights of the work for the coming summer. For full particulars write to any of the following institutions which are offering these supplementary extension courses.

Colorado, June 18–July 9

During the 3-week extension session at the Colorado State College of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colo., a course in methods and philosophy of extension work will be given by H. W. Hochbaum and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service; O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will teach a course in population trends designated as "Our Rural People"; courses in psychology for extension workers will be given by P. J. Kruse of Cornell; publicity for extension workers by Bristow Adams of Cornell; and a course called "Farmers' Stake in International Trade" by B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin.

Georgia, May 2–May 21

At the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., a 3-week short course in agricultural economics including rural sociology and farm management for agricultural extension workers will be given by J. W. Firor, in charge of rural organization and marketing of the college, assisted by other members of the faculty and State extension specialists.

Indiana, June 13–July 2

In addition to subject-matter courses offered by faculty members of Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service will teach a course in extension organization, programs, and projects.

Iowa, June 13–July 9

Subject-matter courses for extension workers and Smith-Hughes teachers will be included in the summer-school offerings of Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa. The resident faculty will be supplemented by outside lecturers.

Louisiana, June 6–June 25

The University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La., will offer subject-matter courses with special emphasis given to agricultural economics. L. M. Vaughan, of the Federal Extension Service, will assist with the course in farm management.

Maryland, June 27–August 5

Courses in extension methods and extension organization, programs, and projects will be given by M. C. Wilson and Mary Rokahr, of the Federal Extension Service, at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Principles of teaching and adult education will be taught by H. F. Cotterman, of the university. Trips to the Federal Extension Office and to other Government bureaus in Washington, D. C., will be arranged as desired.

Missouri, June 13–August 5

An 8-week summer session held for extension workers at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., will include the regular subject-matter work and courses in extension methods conducted by C. C. Hearne, State supervisor of county agents, and Karl Knaus, of the Federal Extension Service.

North Carolina, June 8–20 June 14–July 23

Courses in subject matter and extension methodology will be given by regular summer-session staffs supplemented by outside lecturers at the summer school for men at the State College, Raleigh, N. C., and also at the courses for women offered at the College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

Tennessee, July 18–August 6

The College of Agriculture and the School of Home Economics of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, will conduct a 3-week short course in extension methods, open to men and women, with J. P. Schmidt of Ohio State University as the instructor. Other courses that will be offered for men include soil management, which will be taught by Dr. L. R. Schoenmann, University of Michigan; and agricultural engineering and farm management under resident faculty members and L. M. Vaughan of the Federal Extension Service.

Courses offered for home demonstration workers, in addition to extension methods, include craft design, child development and family relationships, horticulture, nutrition, and home management, with emphasis on electrification problems of the rural home.

Virginia, June 27–July 16

The 3-week extension courses offered at the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg will include a course in extension methods for home-demonstration workers by Florence L. Hall of the Federal Extension Service, and instruction in methods will be given for the men by B. L. Hummel, Virginia organization specialist.

Wisconsin

No specialized course for extension workers will be offered during the coming summer at the University of Wisconsin. However, a committee is working on plans for a year's graduate course of study and research for extension workers to be given at the University in the near future.

Tuskegee Institute, June 6–June 25

The second special short course for Negro extension workers will be offered on graduate and undergraduate levels at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Courses for men and women will include extension methods, farm meats, farm shop, home gardening, home industries, poultry, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, agricultural journalism, agronomy, and dairying. The teaching personnel will be drawn from the resident faculty supplemented by outside lecturers.

A. B. Graham Retires

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director of Extension
U. S. Department of Agriculture

A. B. GRAHAM, of the Federal Extension Service, retired March 31, 1938. For more than 35 years Mr. Graham has been engaged in various phases of agricultural extension work. In 1902, as superintendent of schools in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, he had some of the pupils organized into agricultural clubs, and in 1903 this work was made cooperative with the Ohio State University. Because of his work in the development of agricultural clubs in rural schools and his broad and sympathetic outlook on agriculture, he was made superintendent of extension in Ohio State University, July 1, 1905.

The boys' and girls' clubs organized by Mr. Graham, beginning in 1902, did home-plat work with corn, potatoes, and garden crops. Collections of weeds and weed seeds were made. Soils were tested for acidity, and bird studies and nature observations were carried on. Exhibits of corn and other products were made at farmers' institutes. Monthly club meetings were held. In June 1903, Mr. Graham took 100 club members and parents to Columbus to visit the Ohio State University.

As early as 1904, Mr. Graham, speaking of rural education, stated in his annual school report for that year that "Not only must provision be made for the three R's but for the three H's as well—

"The *head* for wealth of information and knowledge,

"The *heart* for moral and spiritual strength, and

"The *hand* for manual dexterity and skill."

Likewise, in the History of the Ohio State University, by Thomas C. Mendenhall, it is related that when Mr. Graham assumed his duties as superintendent of extension in Ohio in 1905 he formulated an extension program as follows:

To elevate the standard of living in rural communities.

To emphasize the importance of hard work and habits of industry, which are essential in building a strong character.

To acquaint boys and girls with their environment and to interest them in making their own investigations.

To give to the boys who will become interested in farm work an elementary knowledge of agriculture and farm practices, and to give girls the simplest facts of domestic economy.

To cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature.

To inspire young men and women to further their education in the science of agriculture or domestic science.

To educate the adult in the elementary science of agriculture and in the most up-to-date farm practices.

As superintendent of extension at Ohio State University, Mr. Graham traveled widely over the State. He published a bulletin on centralized schools in Ohio in 1906 and one on the country schools of Ohio in 1910, and he was a member of the committee which drafted plans for junior high schools in the United States in 1907. He was a prolific writer of extension bulletins on various phases of agriculture, nature study, and rural life. He promoted the consolidation of rural schools in Ohio and helped to develop the farmers' institutes and fairs of the State.

In 1914 Mr. Graham resigned his work in Ohio and took up extension work with the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, N. Y. Here he remained a little more than a year, resigning in 1915 to become a member of the staff of the Federal Extension Service at Washington. In 1919 Mr. Graham was placed in charge of the subject-matter section of the Federal Extension Service and continued in that work up to the time of his retirement.

Mr. Graham was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 13, 1868, the son of Joseph A. and Esther P. Graham. He was brought up on a farm and in a small village. In 1890 he married Maud Keyte Lauer and reared a family of five children. Mr. Graham was educated in the Lena-Conover High School and the National Normal University, from which he received his bachelor of science degree in 1888. Later he attended Ohio State University.

Mr. Graham's life has been rich in accomplishment. There are better rural and consolidated schools in Ohio today because of the years of constructive school work of Mr. Graham. His early extension work with juniors is remarkably similar to the boys' and girls' club work of today, with similar records, similar subject matter, and similar ideals. In his educational work as a member of the Federal Extension staff he has stood for the highest educational ideals. He has brought enthusiasm, imagination, and reality into all his extension teaching. His friends and admirers are in every State. He brings his public career to a climax, knowing he has fought a good fight, pioneered in new educational fields, made history. His thousands of colleagues, friends, and students everywhere wish him well throughout all the coming years.

Fighting Erosion

Georgia farmers in erosion-control demonstration areas planned to plant more than 2,300,000 tree seedlings, 648,000 kudzu plants, and 700,000 shrubs during the past winter.

The trees, plants, and shrubs have been shipped as needed to the five Soil Conservation Service demonstration projects and nine C. C. C. Camp areas assigned to the S. C. S. in Georgia from nurseries of the S. C. S. throughout the southeastern region.

Cooperating farmers in demonstration projects and camp areas will plant the trees on severely eroded portions of their farms to show how trees will check erosion and help to put such land to its best use.

Farmers will use the kudzu plants to form permanent strips on critical areas in cultivated fields, in gullies, on galled spots, on road banks, and other locations where perennial vegetation is needed to prevent excessive soil loss. Kudzu is a fast-growing vine that has been found effective in controlling erosion and also suitable for hay production.

Colorado Women Review Their Work

Select Their Master Home Demonstration Club And Make Plans for the Future

WHEN 448 farm women from 32 counties in Colorado gathered at Denver, January 18, 1938, for the seventh annual meeting of the Colorado State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs, they represented 9,981 women, who belong to 492 clubs scattered in small communities throughout the State.

In checking registration sheets, it was found that 32 counties were represented, that 1 county had an attendance of 64 women and another 60, whereas others farther away sent smaller numbers. With few exceptions, those counties having home demonstration agents had more representatives than those without.

All plans for the business session in the morning and the details of the afternoon program were arranged entirely by committees of clubwomen. Reports and election of new officers were a part of the procedure of the business meeting in the morning.

During the afternoon program there was special music by the women's chorus from El Paso County, a panel discussion on the work of home demonstration clubs, a talk on "Some Aims of Rural Living," a skit and a dance presented by members of clubs in two counties, and a dress review in which the garments were modeled by the women who made them.

The panel discussion carried on by the State home agent and the vice presidents of the association was an interesting feature of the program. The vice president for the Plains district told of one club in her district raising $70 for flood relief by giving a dance.

In the same district, the contribution of one club to its community was a play presented during National Art Week. Its title was "Dolly Madison, the Quaker Queen." The scene was the White House during the War of 1812. Twenty characters took part, and all costumes were made by clubwomen.

Women Attend School

In the Arkansas Valley district, one of the counties sent 32 women to the National Recreation School held in an adjoining district. A club just outside the city of Pueblo erected street signs and numbered all houses in the community.

In the San Luis Valley, a school health clinic was sponsored by one of the home demonstration clubs which took entire responsibility for making plans; and, on the day of the clinic, club members assisted the doctors. Another club in the Valley paid the expenses of six of its members in order that they might attend the annual meeting.

In the northwest district the home demonstration clubs are proving a social factor among ranch women. They are creating a feeling of unity, as they provide the only social interest of the group.

In one of the counties on the western slope, which constitutes another district, 19 out of the 21 clubs in the county put up exhibits on achievement day.

County Library

Clubs from one of the counties in the northeast district gave more than 1,000 books and 2,000 magazines to aid in starting a county library. They are also taking care of exchanges of books between the central library and the local centers in five communities. Another club celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary this year.

The Pikes Peak district boasts one club which has been organized for 21 years and another for 17 years. The latter club decided on a community house as its goal, and to that end used every possible means of raising money. In March 1937 the cornerstone was laid and the building was dedicated in September.

A small club in the Pikes Peak area petitioned its county commissioners for some much-needed road improvements. The petition was granted, and, among other improvements, a bad curve on a canyon road was removed.

In the San Juan Basin, a county organization offered a cash prize to the Indian woman canning the greatest number of quarts of fruits and vegetables during the season of 1937. The winner was Daisy Eagle, a full-blooded Ute Indian who canned 49½ quarts.

These examples show a few of the activities carried on by home demonstration clubs outside the project work of the Extension Service.

The event of the day was the presentation of a gavel by Director F. A. Anderson of the Extension Service of Colorado State College to the club winning recognition as the State master home demonstration club.

The award was made for the first time in January 1937, and during the past year interest and curiosity as to the winner in January 1938 was especially keen.

Master Clubs

The choice of the State master club is made on a basis of 2,000 points given for work accomplished by the clubs both in extension projects and in carrying on independent activities. In judging, special attention is paid to the narrative reports, to the scrapbooks kept by many of the clubs, and to other tangible evidence of work which has been done.

A score of 1,800 points or more, determined by competent judges, entitles a club to recognition as a master club in its own county. This year there were 45 master clubs from 19 counties that sent their records to the Extension Service. These reports and records were then turned over to three judges, and from their scores the final ratings were made. The award this year went to the Palmer Lake Community Club, of El Paso County.

This club has 30 members, and, in addition to carrying two extension projects each year, the club takes a leading part in all activities in the little community of Palmer Lake, nestled among the mountains at 7,500 feet elevation.

Six other clubs presented reports of such excellence that they were awarded honorable mention in the contest. These were the Highway and Fyffe Club, of Logan County; the Harrison Home Demonstration Club, of El Paso County; the Eaton Extension Club (No. 1), of Weld County; the Virginia Dale Club, of Larimer County; the Foothills Home Demonstration Club, of Boulder County; and the Sunnyside Club, of Yuma County.

Throughout the day there was on display a splendid exhibit of handicrafts which attracted much attention. Included in the exhibit were examples of block printing, tooled leather, carved wood, articles decorated with candle wicking, trays, and a variety of dress accessories.

Building an Extension Program

DISTRICT extension agents in Iowa recently completed a very successful series of county extension program-building meetings, according to Murl McDonald, assistant director of extension. Meetings were held in each of the 100 counties of the State.

One new feature that was emphasized very strongly this year with considerable success was a coordinated agricultural program in all counties. To these program-committee meetings were invited not only leaders of various lines of extension work in the county, such as the home project chairmen, girls' club chairmen, boys' club chairmen, and presidents of the farm bureaus, but also county chairmen of agricultural planning committees, county chairmen of agricultural conservation associations, county chairmen of rural electrification organizations, representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, and Smith-Hughes teachers. Many representatives of other agricultural organizations and activities attended.

List Lines of Work

The discussion was usually started by listing on the blackboard the main lines of work which the committee felt should be stressed in the 1938 county extension program. Those lines of work most generally suggested were soil conservation, weed eradication, rural electrification, organizations and community activities, home project work, and boys' and girls' club work. Other major activities, such as dairy production, swine production, cooperative marketing, and poultry production were suggested in those sections of the State where there was a particular interest in or need for such work.

After certain main lines of work were decided upon by a committee, each line was thoroughly discussed, and plans were developed. In those counties where a committee had previously met and planned the project, as was always the case with the home project, the program committee called for a report from the project chairman. This report was followed by discussion.

Use Planning Report

The report of the county agricultural planning committee was the basis for the discussion on soil conservation. An effort was made to develop a soils program for each county which would, over a period of years, bring about the realization of the recommendations of the county agricultural planning committee. Chairmen of county agricultural conservation associations made valuable suggestions on this phase of the program, particularly along the line of those things that might be done to bring about a better understanding of the economic and social needs for an agricultural adjustment program. It is hoped to bring this about partly through mailing a printed copy of the county agricultural planning committee's report in each county to all farmers and by discussion of the report at township and community meetings.

Beauty for Rhode Island Communities

4–H clubs in Newport County, R. I., have joined hands with the adult garden clubs for conservation and roadside beautification. Newport and Little Compton began simultaneously 5 years ago when the roadside committees of the garden clubs met with Club Agent C. B. Garey and local 4–H leaders to map out a long-time program. Since then the idea has spread to every town in the county. Garden clubs have contributed funds for purchase of equipment for caterpillar and webworm control and have offered annual awards of State 4–H camp scholarships to outstanding members in the conservation program. Twelve scholarships were awarded in Newport County last year by adult garden clubs. Progress is reported frequently by the club agent in written summaries and illustrated talks. According to reports received during the past 4 years, 180,000 caterpillar egg clusters and nests have been removed from trees adjacent to highways in the towns.

Roadside and home beautification has been a second important phase of the cooperative program. The State extension horticulturist has drawn up plans for civic-center plantings in four towns. In some places native shrubs have been found suitable for planting. In others, 4–H clubs, schools, and individuals have raised funds for purchase of landscaping materials. More than 1,000 shrubs have been set out by 4–H club members. The grounds of a grange hall, a library, and seven schools have been landscaped in 5 years by this method.

Visiting committees of garden club members have been appointed in Little Compton and Portsmouth to assist 4–H boys and girls with flowers and shrubs on their own home grounds. At Little Compton, a contest was sponsored for the most artistic garden picture taken locally by the 4–H camera club of that town. At Tiverton and Little Compton, exchanges of perennial plants and shrubs have been arranged by the adults for 4–H members.

Tours to outstanding 4–H gardens have been arranged, and tours of adults' gardens by 4–H members have been popular features. Cooperative exhibits are annual affairs now at Newport and Little Compton.

In the 1937-38 program another important feature has been added to the 4–H garden club cooperative program—the elimination of ragweed from roadside and residential sections, a project especially valuable in a county having eight extensive summer colonies.

A "PIONEER" experiment has just been concluded in Iowa in the holding of 99 county farm-tenancy hearings. Among the subjects discussed were a minimum period of notice for termination of leases and provisions for their automatic continuation, compensation for unexhausted improvements made by renters on the farm, landlord compensation for neglect or damage by the renter, landlord-tenant arbitration methods, profit taxes on land sold after foreclosure, graduated land taxes, government aid, and limiting the landlord's lien. Opinions on these subjects and others were summarized by the State tenancy committee.

Around Oregon

With a Demonstration Team

A plan to help 4-H club leaders and girls to get the demonstration team idea is proving effective in the large and sparsely settled State of Oregon, according to Helen J. Cowgill, assistant State club leader.

FOR several years, when we would discuss demonstrations with a group of girls and leaders, someone was sure to say that no one in the group had ever seen a demonstration. This gave me an idea, and so, 3 years ago, I invited the home-economics demonstration team which placed first at the State fair to accompany me on a tour of seven counties. We traveled by automobile, stayed in auto camps, and cooked our own meals, having brought some food from home. The itinerary had been carefully planned, and arrangements were made to hold one meeting in a county, at which time as many local teams as desired could give their demonstrations for constructive criticisms, and after the local demonstrations had all been presented, the visiting team gave its demonstration. This was followed by a talk during which suggestions were made to the home teams and good points in the visiting team's demonstration brought out.

The demonstration which the State team gave was on ways of preparing the cheaper cuts of lamb. As sheep raising is one of Oregon's largest livestock enterprises, this demonstration was of wide interest.

The meetings were varied as to size and kind. In one county, the agricultural agent and the county superintendent arranged a county-wide 4-H club picnic. That day our audience totaled nearly 300 persons. In another county the team was asked to present their demonstration at the sheepmen's annual picnic. Both of these demonstrations were given out of doors. We met in schoolhouses, once in a vacant storeroom, and sometimes in the courtroom of the county courthouse. Wherever we went, whether the crowd was large or small, the visiting team was met with enthusiasm, and we had some good demonstrations later given by the girls who had witnessed the team's demonstrations.

The second year, we invited a clothing-club demonstration team, composed of Kathryn Cawrse and Lois Bierly, of Washington County, to make a similar trip. This time we selected counties that were a little closer together and spaced our demonstrations so that we could travel in a more leisurely manner.

This demonstration was on becoming colors and necklines, and again we held meetings in many kinds of rooms and under various conditions. In one county where we held several meetings, none of the girls had ever seen any but a local team work. Three teams were sent from that county to the State fair and placed first, third, and seventh in their respective divisions.

This year the team used was from Lane County, and the girls, Jacquelline Morton and Lillian Geer, presented a demonstration on the preparation and use of raw wool in the making of hooked rugs.

Each year we have gone into different counties, and already counties are requesting us to schedule such a meeting for the coming year.

In every instance we have tried to emphasize the fact that a good demonstration is one that so clearly presents facts and produces results that the audience not only will want to go home and try the method used but can do so successfully. The desire to serve others is held up to club members as being of paramount importance rather than the winning of awards.

Home-Grown

Twenty farm families in various parts of Louisiana are this year demonstrating to their neighbors just what can be done in the way of producing as nearly as possible all the food and feed required for the farm and home.

A study of the food needs of a family of five has shown that a yearly budget of less than $50 is all that is needed for the purchasing of foods that cannot be raised in Louisiana. So these 20 families, 4 of which are in Webster Parish, with 6 in Ouachita, 6 in Acadia, and 4 in Terrebonne Parish, are demonstrating that by following a systematic plan much money which is usually spent on foods can be saved by producing those foods on the farm.

Last fall the older children and the father and mother of each of these families met in the farm home with Hazel Bratley, nutritionist of the State agricultural extension division, and the county agricultural and home demonstration agents in the respective parishes. A survey was made of the adequacy of the present food and feed supply, and then the family food needs and the feed-crop requirements were plotted on a large planning sheet. Three to five goals to be accomplished during the year were set up. Here are the goals of one family: Increase corn production for animal feeding; increase garden production as suggested by the plan; make and use a canning budget; build and organize a planned pantry; and increase supply of milk through better feeding and care of cows.

This fall another meeting will be held in the farm homes. A check will be made on the accomplishments, and additional goals will be set up for 1938.

From the Records

In the 25 years that agricultural extension work has been conducted in Pennsylvania counties, many valuable contributions have been made to the farming industry. For example:

The value of alfalfa and soybean hay for dairy-cattle feeding has been demonstrated. In 5 years the acreage increased sufficiently on Pennsylvania farms to save dairymen $2,308,683 annually in the purchase of protein concentrates.

Since 1920 about 100,000 acres of waste land have been planted to forest trees. More than 400 result demonstrations are now established, with practically every county benefiting.

Many farmers and community organizations are interested in improving the appearance of their buildings and surroundings. There are 320 farmstead and community demonstrations of ornamental planting under supervision in the State.

Thirteen years of work on raspberry diseases has resulted in maintaining 75 percent of the plantings commercially free of serious raspberry diseases.

Record keeping has shown that a production of less than 120 eggs per hen per year is unprofitable. Hens averaging 121 to 150 eggs made 71 cents profit each, and hens producing more than 150 eggs made a profit of $1.27 each.

More than 800 sash greenhouses have been built from plans designed by the Extension Service.

Tenure of Arkansas Tenants

ORVILLE J. HALL

Assistant in Rural Economics and Sociology
College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas

IN SPITE of the nomadic reputation of plantation laborers, all classes show a significant stability in a plantation-tenant relationship study conducted in Arkansas in 1935 by Dr. H. W. Blalock, of the Arkansas Experiment Station, and Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the Works Progress Administration. More than one out of every six families studied had been on the same plantation more than 10 years, and approximately two out of every five families had not moved in 5 years or longer. About 1 out of every 12 families had been on the same plantation more than 15 years.

This is not so strange when it is considered that the present type of plantation system in the United States and its accompanying labor problem have been the result of about seven decades of experimentation in methods of agricultural production where large quantities of hand labor were required. Often the plantation system is criticised because of the mobility of the tenants, and the fact is overlooked that planters are anxious to keep desirable tenants.

Results of surveys show that the greatest mobility occurs in the tenant groups which contribute only labor, and that the amount of migration is concentrated in the groups that remain but 1 or 2 years on any farm. This type of movement may be caused by inferior quality of tenant labor and the nomadic desire of some tenants to change to new locations.

Wage hands showed the highest relative rate of change of any tenure group for periods less than 3 years. Croppers were next, renters third, and share tenants last. Unfortunately, circumstances often inhibit or actually restrict movement of croppers and wage hands into share-tenant and renter groups. However, the relatively small responsibility of croppers and wage hands may be a factor which induces movement of these groups in hopes of bettering their position rather than the change being a result of compulsion on the part of the landlord.

A survey of plantations in Arkansas for 1934 showed that approximately two out of every five croppers had been on the same plantation longer than 4 years, and that one out of every seven croppers had been on the same plantation 11 years or longer. Approximately the same amount of mobility was shown for croppers and wage hands. The average share renter had been on the same plantation longer than 5 years, and more than one out of every four share renters had been on the same plantation more than 10 years.

Renters who paid a fixed amount of crop or cash for the use of the land represented the most stable tenure class on plantations included in the survey, and approximately 43 percent of the renters had been on the same plantation more than 10 years as compared to about 14 percent who had been on the same plantation from 6 to 10 years.

County Agent Takes to the Air

ONE more significant milestone in the 25-year history of the Maine Extension Service was reached this winter, when County Agent Ralph C. Wentworth, serving Knox and Lincoln Counties, enplaned at Rockland, December 21, for the first round trip by air made by any Maine county agent within his county.

County Agent Wentworth had planned an agricultural-conservation and 4-H club meeting at North Haven, 12 miles across Penobscot Bay from Rockland, in the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, December 21. This meant that he would have to leave Rockland at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by boat and return Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Then came word of a conservation meeting at Lewiston on Monday, and he had to cancel the North Haven meetings or go by plane.

The plane makes the trip in from 10 to 15 minutes, and he had no difficulty in meeting all his scheduled appearances—Lewiston on Monday, a full day at North Haven on Tuesday, and back in Rockland Wednesday to get material ready for a meeting at Augusta on Thursday.

Veteran County Agent Wentworth's first extension trip by air was made just 6 days before the end of his seventeenth year as county agent of Knox and Lincoln Counties. W. S. Rowe, Cumberland County agent, who was appointed 9 days before Wentworth, is the only Maine county agent with a longer record of service.

Winter transportation in Knox County in 1920, when Wentworth began work there, was inconvenient, to say the least. When a team could not get through, the county agent walked. He recalls one trip which he made that winter to the town of Washington. His office was then at Warren, about 16 miles from the hall where the meeting was to be held. Here is Wentworth's own account of that trip, typical of many in the early days of Maine extension work.

"I left Warren at about 7 o'clock in the morning with horse and sleigh, stereopticon machine, and 6-volt battery, which I had to use as there were not many halls that had electricity in those days.

"I arrived at Union, 8 miles from Warren, at about 10 o'clock and decided to call Washington, which was another 8 miles, to see whether the meeting was to be held. Several farmers were already present, they said; so I went on and arrived at Washington about 1 o'clock, fed my horse, ate some good old baked beans, gave my talk, and started back.

"It had been snowing and blowing all day, and, as there were no snow plows in those days, there were plenty of drifts. I came in sight of the lights of Warren at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and when I was almost in the village I hit a drift, and over went the sleigh, stereopticon, battery, and all.

"The horse was so nearly all in that he just waited until I got things straightened out, and then we were on the way again."

PERRY COUNTY, ILL., the only one of the 102 counties in the State which heretofore had not been organized for extension service work, joined with Jackson County during the past year to give the State a 100 percent record in organization for agricultural extension work.

The one-hundred-and-second county to adopt the advisory system of carrying on extension service teaching came in just 25 years after De Kalb and Kankakee Counties employed the first farm advisers in Illinois in 1912.

Oregon Perfects Plan for

Scheduling Meetings

MOST of the meetings to be attended by subject-matter specialists of the extension staff during the winter season have for 3 years now been definitely scheduled in Oregon the first week in October. Under the Oregon plan, winter is a period devoted very definitely to meetings. Oregon is a large State. It is 500 miles from the college out to the most eastern county seat; and there are a half dozen counties in the interior of the State, each of which is larger than some eastern States, in which the county extension agents are located at the county-seat cities, usually about 100 miles apart. Travel of the central staff and extension specialists on a hit-and-miss basis could easily become very expensive and inefficient. Accordingly, therefore, in the interests of economy in travel expense and with a view toward efficiency and definite planning, fairly arbitrary schedules have been the rule. The advantages are many.

In making up the schedules in October, every one of the 36 counties is taken into consideration. The projects under way in each county are reviewed, and the meetings which the supervisory staff and the specialist concerned consider helpful in connection with each particular project are listed. Since the meetings involving any particular specialist usually would require more time than is available, some reduction in the number of meetings must be made, and this is done with two objects in view: First, the need; and, second, the desirability of a reasonable coverage of all the counties with some extension meetings. In other words, the advisability of holding a dairy meeting may be to some extent dependent on the number of other meetings being scheduled. Tentative schedules for each staff member having been worked out and the type of event set up; that is, 2-day extension school; 1-day, two-speaker meeting; afternoon meeting; or evening-discussion-group type, the schedule is referred to the county agents concerned. Reasonable latitude is given county agents for rearrangement, but, on the whole, the schedule must be rather arbitrary.

Last October a series of 500 extension meetings was set up in this fashion, and when the date of the meeting was decided the specialist, supervisor, or resident staff member was assigned to attend. Included in this set-up were a series of twelve 2-day feeders-and-feed-resources meetings, twelve 2-day soils-resources meetings, 36 county program-planning organization meetings, 144 program-planning committee meetings, 36 county-wide program-planning meetings, 30 grange agricultural committee meetings, a series of fourteen 1-day dairy meetings, 20 county-wide Bangs-disease-control meetings, 20 county-wide or community horticulture subject-matter meetings, 15 grange council meetings, a long list of A. A. A. meetings attended by extension staff members, and a series of weed-control meetings and three cooperative-marketing schools. By having every such assignment for the winter worked out by the 1st of October, specialists say they go into the field better prepared than on less well-developed schedules. The county agent also early in the season can survey his series of winter meetings that call for assistance from the central staff and make his plans effectively. And the economy factor does work. Holding 500 meetings the past winter was accomplished with no greater expenditure for travel than was spent a few years ago with less than half the number of meetings but with a hit-and-miss plan of scheduling.

This rather definite regimentation of forces is valuable and effective only for the handling of a large number of meetings scheduled during the intensive period of the year. Such a plan would not be worth while for the periods of the year when meetings are thickly interspersed with consultation with county agents and farm leaders, when there are numerous meetings with farm organizations and commercial groups, or when there are demonstrations to be established and checked.

The Demonstration

An alfalfa demonstration conducted by a farmer and county agent in Hickman County, Tenn., has resulted in a number of other farmers seeding the crop, states County Agent Harry R. Cottrell.

More than 100 farmers visited Mr. Shelby's alfalfa field during the spring and summer of 1937, and, as a result, five neighbors seeded 21 acres to alfalfa last fall after properly liming the land and applying phosphate.

William M. McBride

Officially, County Agent McBride started his extension career 27 years ago, but his fame in conducting farm demonstrations in Webster Parish, La., began several years earlier when, as Farmer McBride, he carefully and successfully planted cottonseed and seed corn under the direction of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

From the beginning of his county agent work, he emphasized terracing and fertilizing. He had been terracing for more than 20 years, having bought the first Bostrum-Brady farm level in the parish; and, knowing the crying need of saving the people's land from washing, he made terracing one of his major projects.

4–H Trees

Spring finds 21,700 new trees in Illinois putting forth leaves—trees planted by Illinois 4–H club members as a part of their forestry projects.

In 10 Illinois counties fifty-two 4–H club members planted 20,500 trees as reforestation plantings and 1,200 trees as windbreak plantings.

Gallatin County club members have taken the lead in the tree-planting project with 10,500 reforestation plantings made by 21 club members. Eight Schuyler County members planted 4,000 trees, and 8 Edwards County members planted 3,100 trees. In Greene County, 1,200 trees are to be planted, in Marshall and Putnam, 1,000; in Jefferson, 900; Jackson, 500; DeWitt, 100; Vermilion, 100; and Monroe, 300.

Of the reforestation plantings, 19,000 are black locust, 1,000 are bur oak, and 500 red pine. The windbreak plantings are all Norway spruce.

Needed—
Facts, Insight, and Enthusiasm

(*Continued from page 49*)

knowledge which they could apply as individuals to individual problems. More recently, farmers have been trying to act collectively to meet the problems that are as wide as all farms, as wide as the national welfare. There is much new knowledge to be brought and used here, too.

ONE OF the very finest things about the programs through which we have worked during the last few years is that farm people have been forced to get these new kinds of facts which are important to them. Many a committeeman—and his family—have taken mental hold upon the facts of industrial and agricultural unbalance. They have learned how much of their commodity the Nation produces, how much it consumes, how much it exports and why it cannot export more, with whom they must compete in production, and upon what terms.

They have learned much of the slow, tolerant, patient, understanding ways of democratic action by which people bend their common will and strength to the solution of common problems.

Sometimes the very difficulties which at first seem to stop our advance serve as a sound foundation on which to erect a structure more adequate than otherwise could have been built. If we use our facts with insight and apply them with enthusiasm, this will be true.

4–H Livestock Association

B. W. BAKER

Club Agent, Rapides Parish, La.

RECENTLY a group of 131 members of the Rapides (La.) 4–H Livestock Club met with their fathers and interested businessmen for the purpose of effecting an organization to sponsor an active livestock program in central Louisiana.

At the present time, less than 30 percent of the farm income in Rapides Parish is from livestock, yet statistics show that farming is most profitable where livestock supplies at least 50 percent of the farmers' income. The thing that has been retarding development of a larger and better livestock industry is the presence of the cattle tick which causes Texas fever; but now that this pest has been almost totally eradicated from the Louisiana cattle lands, we believe that the way is open and that the time is ripe for the development of a great livestock industry. The success of 4–H club boys with their calves has proved that there is now profit in livestock grown in this parish.

The following six-point program was endorsed by the group to go into immediate effect and to be followed through for a period of approximately 5 years, or for as many years as are necessary for the perfection of the plan: (1) To place purebred beef and dairy cattle and blooded hogs with the livestock club members for demonstration purposes; (2) to encourage the substitution of good purebreds for every scrub bull and boar in Rapides Parish; (3) to organize sire circles or exchanges throughout the parish in order to prevent inbreeding and to promote economy in maintaining good sires; (4) to establish in each ward of the parish one or more herds of purebred hogs, dairy cattle, and beef cattle (these local herds serving as breeding sources for animals distributed within the ward and insuring economy in transportation from breeder to buyer); (5) to provide good pastures on all farms of the parish in accordance with the Louisiana pasture recommendations, copies of which will be furnished to the unit leaders; and (6) to grow on the farm practically all the feed needed for the stock. Typewritten copies of feed requirements and recommendations will be made available to all local leaders.

A credit plan has been worked out with the Alexandria Production Credit Association whereby the members of the Rapides Parish 4–H Livestock Association wishing to purchase blooded animals may receive such loans as are necessary.

National D. A. R. Congress Hears What 4–H Offers a Farm Girl

On April 18, Doris Backman, a 20-year-old girl from Burlington, Conn., will stand before the National Congress of the D. A. R. in Washington to tell the delegates about her first sight of Washington as a national club camper and what earlier 4–H experiences meant to a child on an isolated farm.

"The people who live in America's great cities, who visit her movies, and shop in her stores can hardly be expected to imagine the loneliness of the rural people of our country," she says. "I have lived in the country, and I know and appreciate its beauties and wonders, but I also know the lonely feeling and need of companionship with those of my own age that was not filled until I joined the 4–H club. Since then I have learned much of promptness, loyalty, cooperation, and leadership just through attending meetings."

Doris has been reporter, secretary, treasurer, and president in turn of her local club; director of the Hartford County Fair Association; local leader of a younger club; and actor in 4–H plays, entertainments, and achievement-night programs.

Among the obstacles in her 4–H path she lists insufficient money for materials, lack of transportation facilities, high-school studies, work at home, and other responsibilities. But among her advantages were the encouragement of parents, local leaders, and the D. A. R.

Because the Connecticut D. A. R. paid her expenses to the national club camp in 1936, as they have done for two Connecticut girls for several years, last fall Miss Backman went to the State meeting of the association to tell them about the trip and about 4–H work. Her poise and competence there led to this second and bigger engagement when she comes to Washington for the second time to address the national organization.

A NEW $200,000 4–H club building on the California State fairgrounds is planned for the near future.

A Study of Local 4–H Leadership

A survey of 520 local 4–H club leaders in 16 States was made recently by E. H. Shinn, senior agriculturist, Federal Extension Service.

Of these local leaders, 165 were former 4–H club members. Approximately 90 percent were farmers, farmers' wives, teachers, or students. The women leaders outnumbered the men by more than 2 to 1. Those who were farm reared comprised 78 percent of the group; 41 percent were owners of farms, and 17 percent were tenants.

The average period of service of the club leaders interviewed was 3.6 years. The average age of assuming leadership was 29 years. The leaders were selected for their work in various ways: Club members had chosen 47 percent; agents, 19 percent; the community, 9 percent; and a committee, 4 percent. Twenty-one percent did not report on any method of selection.

In the judgment of the leaders included in the study, the chief needs of the present club program are: Better cooperation among parents, agents, and teachers; better-trained local leaders; more county club agents or more frequent visits from present agents; additional funds for county club work; greater emphasis on the educational, social, and recreational aspects; more local leaders; more material and literature; better-organized programs and supervision; and programs better adapted to older youth.

(Extension Service Circular 267, mimeographed, is available, which gives an account of this study in detail.)

Cooperative Action

Working together, farmers of Carroll County, Ark., solved a serious problem in the Douglas community where individual effort would have been of no avail, reports C. F. Lund, county agent.

For the past several years, a definite trend toward the greater production of small grains for winter pasture and as a grain crop in place of corn has been indicated in this community; but small-grain production involves the use of large equipment and power. These were lacking, and, as most of the farms were rather small, individual purchase was out of the question.

Under the direction of the local supervisors of the Farm Security Administration, and with the assistance of the Extension Service, the Douglas Community Farm Machinery Service Association was organized and incorporated; and two seeders with grass and fertilizer attachments, a tractor-binder, a 30-horsepower tractor, a thresher, a hammer mill, and a disk plow were purchased for $3,506.

Although the equipment was obtained a little late in the season, the demand for its services was so great that, at the end of the first season, 18,000 bushels of grain had been threshed, 125 acres of grain cut, and 250 acres plowed. Out of their earnings, members of the group have paid $600 for labor, $250 for operating costs, purchased additional equipment costing $245, paid $75 for repairs, and applied $644 on their indebtedness.

4–H Boys Raise Quail

Ten 4–H club boys of Missouri conducted important experiments in the hatching and raising of quail during the past year. That State was one of the two chosen to begin this research work, which was sponsored by the game-restoration departments of three cartridge companies cooperating with the Agriculture Extension Service.

Boys selected to carry on the work were first recommended by their county agents. Then a survey was made of the farms on which the boys lived in order to ascertain if enough cover and food existed to protect and support a covey of quail. Occasionally, a farm might not have enough, but there would be sufficient in the neighborhood.

Each boy chosen was supplied with an incubator, a brooder, and a quantity of quail food. Then they received eggs which had been laid by 20 pairs of domesticated quail kept at the poultry farm of the Missouri College of Agriculture. From 449 eggs which were distributed among the group, the boys hatched 298 chicks.

The boys were given instruction concerning the care of the chicks by a wildlife technician. Of the 298 quail hatched the group of young investigators raised 214. These birds were released in the neighborhood where the boys lived.

The work aroused great interest among the participants and their parents. One of the group now wants to make wildlife conservation his life work. Others have become interested in following additional conservation practices on their farms, according to T. T. Martin, State club agent.

The experiment gave the cooperating agencies some valuable information which will serve as a basis for future propagation work of this kind.

Changing Trends in Agricultural Research

(Continued from page 50)

for scientists to pool and correlate facts available in their respective fields for use in dealing with basic agricultural questions and in determining what additional facts are needed. This cooperation is operative between the various fields of science. The physicist, the biologist, the economist, and the sociologist all contribute to the planning and carrying on of a research undertaking. There is also a joint effort between States and regions in consideration of their problems. The regional laboratories, such as that for soybeans in. Illinois, and the interstate committees, such as the potato-improvement committee, are examples of this type of correlation.

These are some of the trends in which agricultural research is bringing to bear exact information properly correlated and synthesized to guide the forward progress of agriculture.

A. A. A. Directors Named

I. W. Duggan has recently been appointed director of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and W. G. Finn has been appointed director of the East Central Division.

Mr. Duggan has been serving as acting director of the southern division since Cully Cobb's resignation in 1937. Mr. Finn has been assistant director of the East Central Division.

Mr. Duggan is a native of Georgia and was a county agricultural agent in Turner County. He received his education in the Georgia public schools and at Clemson College, South Carolina. He did graduate work at Ohio State University, was a vocational teacher in South Carolina and Georgia, and taught at Clemson College and Mississippi State. He left Mississippi State in 1934 to become an economist with the A. A. A.

Mr. Finn, a native of Kentucky, attended the Kentucky public schools and the University of Kentucky, and did graduate work at Iowa State College and American University. He was a member of the staff of the University of Kentucky, and in 1931 he became an economist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Since 1933 he has worked with the A. A. A., and was made assistant director of the East Central Division in 1936.

The Rural Traveling Library

(*Continued from page 51*)

interest shown by our farm women in this educational project. Already it has been revealed, very definitely, that rural people will read avidly if they can get the books. In too many rural communities, however, access to good books has been denied to them, not alone by the cost of the books but by the inaccessibility of these rural communities. The traveling library relieves that situation.

The traveling library is an institution opening up to rural people glimpses of new worlds to explore and new minds to contact; it opens up to the rural people mental vistas into the realms of romance, adventure, and human activity which cannot fail to stimulate thought and action toward advance into wider fields of endeavor.

Mankind's two outstanding inventions have probably been "the tilled field and the printed page." Without them, humanity would have remained in the gloomy isolation of the Dark Ages. Assisted by them there is no limit to human progress. Agriculture supplies the food needed to energize the activities of mankind, whereas the printed page stimulates and sustains mankind's avid desire for knowledge. And so, "physical energy, plus mental activity, plus access to natural resources, equals culture and civilization."

Nebraska Homemakers Read for Facts and Fun

To stimulate the home-reading habit and to encourage homemakers to go to the libraries and select books for themselves, six series of books have been arranged for the Nebraska home demonstration club members as a club activity for the year.

There are 40 books to a series, divided into 6 classifications—home economics, biography, travel, history, fiction, and children's books. There are no duplications, each list being made up of different books. The clubs select different series, but all the members of one club read the same list of books. Each member is to read at least six books from three of the groups of literature.

The first thing a club member is to do is to check the books she has already read on her list, then record the month in which she reads a book during the year. When other books and magazines are read they are to be listed.

The books were selected by Mary Ellen Brown, Nebraska home demonstration leader, in cooperation with the State library commission, and are available at local public libraries or from the Nebraska Public Library Commission at Lincoln.

Special training meetings were held in 27 Nebraska counties for reading leaders who were given mimeographed circulars with suggestions for each month's reading activities. Clubs which are interested in the reading project held a September rally day when the reading leaders explained the plan. A display of books representative of each list assisted the clubs in selecting their series. During the year the reading leader is not expected to take much time from the project-club time. She conducts a short roll call to which the members respond each month with a different assignment, such as an interesting fact gleaned from magazine reading, a poetic quotation, a suggestion for a suitable book for a Christmas gift, a humorous incident from some book on the list, and a good book to add to the school library.

"This work should afford the women a splendid opportunity to talk about books over the teacups," said Miss Brown. "The libraries are already having an increase in requests for books, and we trust that our Nebraska plan will add interest to reading in many of the rural homes. Book reviews will be suggested but will not be our main object, for it is hoped that the reading-club members will carry out their slogan and 'Read for facts and for fun.' "

Poultry Profits

The $58,000 business of New Hampshire 4–H poultry project members during 1937 netted them a profit totaling more than $17,000, according to Stanley E. Wilson, assistant extension specialist in poultry and horticulture of that State.

The average labor income for the 406 New Hampshire youths reporting on their poultry business for the year was $43.80. Despite high grain prices, the young poultrymen kept 32,842 birds during the year. One hundred and eighty-four members reporting their flocks' egg production for a 6-month period showed that each hen averaged more than 136 eggs during the 6 months. Of the 16,798 baby chicks started last spring, the New Hampshire 4–H poultrymen were successful in raising 14,992, or more than 89 percent of the chicks started.

Opportunities for Youngsters in Christian County, Kentucky

Seven years ago, seven rural mothers in Christian County, Ky., enrolled in a child-training project offered by the extension staff of the University of Kentucky. Their object was to learn how to make their homes more pleasant and more convenient for small boys and girls so that these children might develop into well-adjusted adults.

The original group of 7 mothers and 10 children increased to 90 mothers and 226 children, which means that there are nearly a hundred rural homes in Christian County equipped with "all modern improvements" for the younger members of the family, reports Mrs. Frances Wiese Fleming, county home demonstration agent.

Living rooms have been furnished with comfortable chairs of the correct height, low bookshelves, and low study tables and chairs placed where the light is good. Bedrooms are equipped with individual beds so that each youngster may sleep alone. Boxes or steps make it easy for even a small child to climb into bed by himself.

Equipment for Children

Bathrooms have been "adjusted" so that washbasin, washcloth, towels, and soap are within reach of the children. If they use the regular basin, there's a box or step upon which to stand. Special toilet chairs are provided for babies and for very young children. Other bathroom equipment includes tooth brushes of the right size and design, individual containers of tooth paste, and colored posters and bulletin boards which serve as "reminders" of health habits.

One homemakers' club also sponsored a child-care-and-training clinic in cooperation with a local county Red Cross nurse, the foods and nutrition specialist, and the community doctor. Every mother and guardian of pre-school children was notified, and 25 children were brought to the clinic for examination. In addition to the regular examination, each mother had a conference with the nutrition specialist on the food habits of the child, and, if necessary, a corrective menu was suggested. An exhibit of child-care-and-training books from the Kentucky Library Commission, pamphlets and bulletins from various colleges and commercial concerns, children's home-made toys, good and bad types of commercial toys, and children's home-made furniture interested both the children and grown-ups attending the clinic.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

IN BRIEF • • •

Water Conservation

Typical of the aggressive action being taken throughout North Dakota to overcome the handicaps of scant rainfall is the progress made last year in Emmons County, where 715 farm dams were constructed under the agricultural conservation program.

"It is estimated that about half of these dams will be used for irrigating gardens," says Ben Barrett, county agricultural agent. The rest of the dams will meet varying needs, mainly to supply water for livestock. The county conservation committee expects that many more dams will be built this year because of the need for storing reserve moisture.

• • •

Discussion

The Greenville County (S. C.) Council for Community Development planned a series of three discussion meetings on the cotton situation in 60 communities simultaneously. The meetings were held December 6, 9, and 13 for both white people and Negroes. The first evening was devoted to a discussion of the farm cotton situation, the next evening the domestic cotton situation received attention, and the third topic was "Which Is the Way Out?" A great deal of ground work was done by committees in preparing suitable material for the use of the leaders, and two leader-training meetings were held.

• • •

Well Timed

Judging by the results in Coshocton County, Ohio, meetings concerning the use of electricity on farms should be scheduled to coincide with the various developments in building the power lines. County Agent H. G. Chambers says attendance was good at one home-wiring meeting when the line was about completed but was small at another similar meeting scheduled too early.

• • •

Popular 4-H Activity

Most popular of all 4-H activities offered in New Hampshire was clothing, with a total enrollment of more than 2,300 members. These young people plied the needle vigorously during the 12-month period to turn out more than 1,000 new dresses, 12,000 other articles, and more than 15,000 garments mended.

Second in popular favor was gardening, with more than 1,300 young farmers tilling the soil on nearly 80 acres planted to vegetables and fruits.

• • •

Radio

Home demonstration radio plans in New Mexico include regular home demonstration agent broadcasts from four local stations and at least one program each month from station KOB, Albuquerque. Interviews between Mrs. Helen D. Crandall, State home demonstration agent, and several of the agents were worked up and recorded during the State conference for use during the year.

AMONG OURSELVES

FRED WILLIAM OLDENBURG, extension specialist in agronomy and soils in Maryland, died January 22. Director Symons writes: "He has done a most splendid piece of work in our State during the past 20 years." Mr. Oldenburg was born in Wisconsin, reared on a farm, and received a B. S. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

• • •

A. G. BIRDSALL was appointed county agent in Mathews County, Va., February 1. The county had been without an agent for 10 years.

• • •

FOUR NEW YORK counties have recently employed boys' and girls' club agents for the first time. Edward W. Cockram has been appointed club agent in Cattaraugus County; Harold B. Sweet, in Lewis County; Charles A. Guzewich, in Sullivan County; and Robert G. Smith, formerly acting club agent in Livingston County, has been appointed the first club agent of Orleans County.

• • •

THREE COUNTIES in the State of Washington have recently put on county home demonstration agents for the first time as follows: Virginia T. Houtchens was appointed in Skagit County, Alice E. Sundquist in Yakima County, and Jessie M. Boeckenheuer in Kittitas County.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: F. J. Shulley, forester, in Arkansas; Sanford B. Fenne, plant pathologist, Georgia; W. H. Dankers, economist in marketing, Minnesota; W. E. White, assistant agricultural engineer, Nebraska; Annette G. Harlan, assistant to the director, and Francis F. Whitley, horticulturist, in New Mexico; John Sterling Thompson, forester, North Dakota; and Myron Maxwell, assistant entomologist, in Oklahoma.

• • •

O. G. JOHANNINGSMEIER, extension economist in farm management, Indiana, died late in January after an illness of 3 months. The article in the September 1937 REVIEW, written by Mr. Johanningsmeier and describing the 1-day farm-management schools conducted so successfully in Indiana, tells of some of the excellent extension work he has done there. His loss will be keenly felt by the Extension Service.

• • •

KATHRYN SHELLHORN, home-economics extension specialist in Hawaii, has returned to her duties there after 4 busy months studying extension activities in the States. She attended the annual extension conferences in California and Utah, spent some time in the United States Department of Agriculture, visited extension work in Maryland and in the South, and attended farm and home week at Cornell University, New York.

• • •

E. O. WILLIAMS, county agricultural agent in Lucas County, Ohio, since 1924, has been granted 4 months' leave of absence and is studying in the graduate school of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. Williams, who is chairman of the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, is doing research in specialized fields of work carried on in Lucas County.

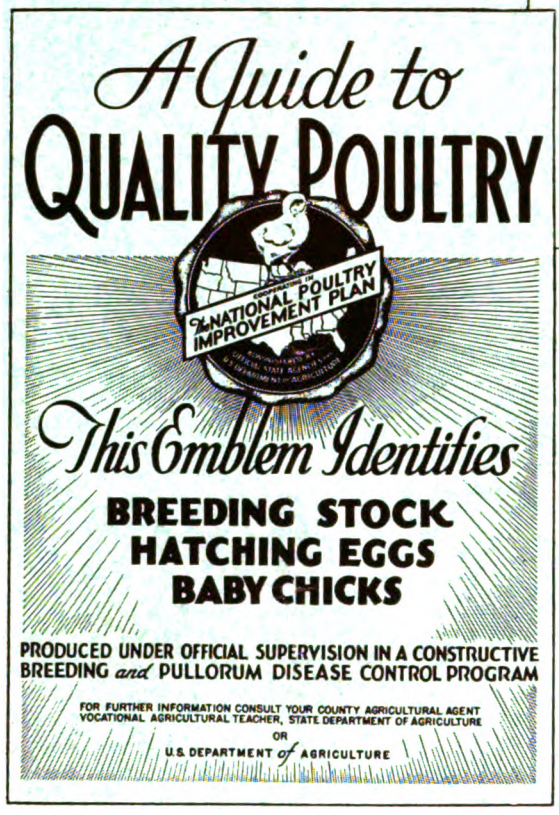
• • •

ISAAC M. C. ANDERSON, formerly livestock specialist in Montana, is now district agent in Alaska, his territory including the Matanuska Valley development.

• • •

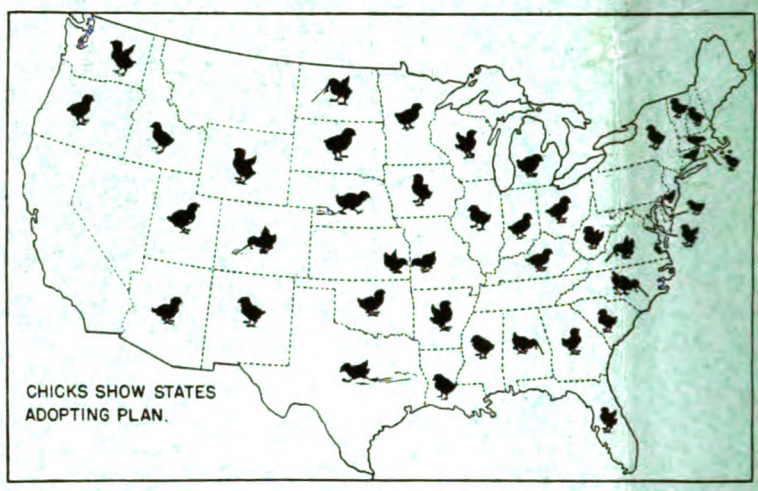
WALTER Q. FITCH, Indiana State leader of farmers' institutes, who had been actively engaged in extension work in that State for the last 18 years, died of a heart attack December 21. He was born in Indiana, reared on a farm, and had been a member of the faculty of Purdue University since his graduation from the School of Agriculture in 1913.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN



Educational material available from the United States Department of Agriculture includes Miscellaneous Publication No. 300, The National Poultry Improvement Plan; a four-color poster illustrated above; and a motion picture in both sound and silent editions.

STATES IN THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, JAN. 1938



INDIVIDUAL States have carried out poultry improvement plans for the past two decades, but in 1935 the present plan was adopted on a national basis. This plan is bringing order out of chaos in poultry terminology by identifying authoritatively poultry-breeding stock, hatching eggs, and baby chicks. Other objectives are improvement in production and breeding qualities and reduction in mortality of chicks from pullorum disease. The plan also serves as an effective medium through which scientific research may be applied to the industry as a whole.

MINIMUM requirements for five progressive breeding stages and three progressive pullorum-control classes are provided, together with separate designs to identify each stage and class. Participation in the plan is optional on the part of States and members of the poultry industry within the States. It is administered by official State agencies in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Over 30,000 breeding flocks, containing 7 million breeding birds, together with hatcheries of over 50,000,000-egg capacity, are participating in the plan.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 5

MAY 1938

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 . . .

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT with its opportunities and difficulties from the county agent's viewpoint will be discussed by E. O. Williams, county agent of Lucas County, Ohio, and chairman of the committee on professional improvement for the National Association of County Agents.

AAA EXPERIMENTAL COUNTIES, which last year operated their adjustment programs under special conditions worked out by the local planning committees in cooperation with the AAA officials, will report in an early number what the results and advantages have been in furthering the long-time extension program.

A HOME DEMONSTRATION CREED was developed by the women of Licking County, Ohio, with a great deal of care and thought as to the actual home ideals of the women in the county. Virginia Bear, home demonstration agent, will tell how the creed was worked out and how it has been useful in the home demonstration program.

4-H RADIO PROGRAMS in Oregon put on the air more than 1,600 boys and girls each year in musical numbers, dramatizations, round table discussions, and individual presentations of actual 4-H experiences. Burton Hutton, Director of KOAC agricultural programs, will describe some of the activities of these radio-conscious young Oregonians on the State-owned station on the campus of Oregon State College.

On the Calendar

National Parent-Teacher Association Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15–20.

13th Annual Meeting, American Association for Adult Education, Asbury Park, N. J., May 16–18.

The National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 16–22.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Asilomar, Calif., June 27–30.

American Home Economics Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28–July 1.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11–15.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5–12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

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

CAN WE IGNORE THE CHALLENGE?

MINNIE PRICE
State Home Demonstration Leader
Ohio State University

MOST of us readily acknowledge belief in democratic procedure. Most of us stumble in our attempt to define it. Few of us practice it 100 percent in extension work. An examination of our procedures, for example, in planning home demonstration activities is quite revealing. Such examination reveals much of our philosophy of education, reveals still more of the inadequacy of our methods, and gives rise to many questions.

WE ARE working in Ohio with committees of rural homemakers in planning the year's program. We have not made this as democratic as we desire. Study or research or more constructive thinking than is possible while on the job is needed.

OUR GOAL is to have an increasing number of homemakers jointly responsible with staff members for the development and conduct of this program. We value especially the growth which comes through such participation and the finer type of program which invariably follows. The feeling of responsibility for results on the part of those who plan, the fine understanding of local conditions which homemakers contribute, the continuity in program which such committee members can provide when there is change of agents, the balance which such lay groups representing homes and communities can give to offset or to supplement national and State recommendations—all these are important.

WHY THEN do we stumble at this task of getting group participation in program planning? Secretary Wallace said recently that too many of us still "conceive planning as a function of experts." This means, if true, that we lack faith in the worth of the contribution of the individual and that we fail to recognize his "right to develop his natural capacities." It means also that we do not thoroughly believe in the value of "pooled and cooperative experience." In other words, we do not believe in democratic procedure, which is based on these very things.

MANY of us were drilled in the method of "telling" as a teaching procedure. Many adults with whom we deal were likewise trained. Many of those who come to project meetings or program-planning meetings come expecting a rule of procedure to be given. The phases of subject matter which received attention in the early days of home demonstration work—methods of cooking, sewing, and cleaning—were suited to this telling procedure. All this has encouraged us to give less attention to those processes in which homemakers and staff members should think through problems for which there are no ready-made answers. This applies to our methods of planning as well as to program content, methods of teaching, and evaluation of results.

THESE questions occur to me in considering the problem. What type of county and community machinery is needed to enable lay people to participate adequately in program planning and conduct? Just what is meant by "adequately" in the above question? What procedures are in keeping with sound educational

(Continued on Page 74)

57181—38

West Virginia Farm Women Apply Organized Effort Toward Progress In Community Health

GERTRUDE HUMPHREYS
State Home Demonstration Agent
West Virginia

IT IS the day for a pre-school child health conference to be held in one of the rural communities of Harrison County. Members of the health committee of the farm women's club are at the schoolhouse bright and early to see that the rooms are in order and that the necessary supplies are in readiness for the doctor and nurse. One member of the committee is to receive the mothers and children and help to make them comfortable until their turn comes to see the doctor and nurse. Another is ready to help with dressing and caring for the children, and the third member stations herself at a table where she can fill in the record forms for the doctor as he makes the examinations.

Each Does Her Part

Other members of the club have rallied to the support of the health committee in holding the conference. Some have visited families to explain the purpose of the conference and to convince them of the benefits of attending. Other families have been notified by telephone or by letter. Two or three members volunteer to take their cars to bring in the mothers and children who have no means of transportation.

It is a busy day for doctor, nurse, and health committee; but they have a feeling of satisfaction as they see the mothers going away, some with a determination to keep their Johnnys and their Marys in as nearly perfect health as possible, others with an even stronger determination to have corrected defects which are preventing their Georges and their Ruths from measuring up to the desired health standards.

In Harrison County, participation in the health program is one of the accepted phases of farm women's club work. Several years ago it was largely through the efforts of farm women's clubs that sufficient public sentiment was created to bring about the establishment of a county health unit. By the time the doctor and public health nurses were appointed, a full schedule of preschool conferences and meetings for promoting rural health education awaited them. Ever since that time the health unit and the farm women's clubs have worked in close cooperation for the improvement of health conditions in the county.

Working With Other Health Agencies

Others cooperating in this health program are the county tuberculosis association, the coal company nurses, and the W. P. A. or Public Assistance Workers. Last year, when the social security nurse was placed in the county, the home demonstration agent arranged for her to attend the farm women's clubs; and it was through these groups that she was able to make her first contacts and to start her program.

Reports from the Harrison County Health Committee show that during the past 3 years 3,736 people have been immunized against contagious diseases, and 1,290 physical examinations have been made. This includes only the immunizations and physical examinations made at clinics sponsored by the farm women's clubs and does not include the many additional clinics with which the clubs have assisted. Other health work has included health lessons, lectures by doctors and nurses, home nursing courses, and enrollment in the motherhood correspondence courses.

Mothers bring their children to the school building to have them examined in the Upshur County preschool clinic.

In a County Without a Health Service

In Upshur County where there is no county health service, the extension agents and farm women's clubs have for a number of years taken the initiative in carrying on a county-wide health program. Because of the prevalence of an alarming number of typhoid fever and diphtheria cases in the county about 6 years ago, the extension groups felt that this was one of the problems most in need of their attention. Therefore, they organized the program and enlisted the support of all available health agencies to help put it into effect. The State Department of Health furnished the serum and vaccine and gave the services of doctors and nurses for a total of 9 days; a part-time health officer, local doctors, and nurses gave 68 days; the county extension agents gave 50 days, and local leaders gave 275 days. At the 11 rural centers and at the county seat where the clinics were held, 2,700 people were immunized against typhoid, 900 against diphtheria, and 400 against smallpox.

Each year since this first concerted drive, immunization clinics and conferences for physical examination of babies, preschool children, and 4-H club members have been held. In a county such as this, where there is no county public health service, the holding of clinics is a difficult task, but it has been worth the effort. It has resulted not only in a decrease in contagious diseases, but also has brought extension groups into contact with people who would not otherwise have been reached, and has been a means of strengthening the homemaking and agricultural phases of the county extension program.

Typical of Work in State

The work in these two counties is typical of the health activities throughout the State. Extension workers and leaders of rural groups who study and analyze the needs of rural areas are aware of the seriousness of the health situation; they know that the death rate from typhoid, dysentery, and other infectious diseases

(Continued on page 79)

Discussion Groups In Virginia Develop Agricultural Leadership

THERE are nearly 600 community discussion groups in operation in Virginia this year. These groups have been meeting once each week for a 6-week period to discuss local farm problems. They gather facts from every possible source concerning the status and trends of agriculture and rural life in their respective counties. They discuss these local conditions and what they can do about them in the light of broader State and national conditions outside the county. The average attendance per group is running higher than last year, and the total attendance for the State will undoubtedly reach nearly 75,000 persons by the end of the season. Counting the regional and leaders' meetings, there were about 60,000 people attending last year with an average attendance of 21 people per meeting.

The increased attendance at this year's discussion meetings has been due in part to the experience of the 2 previous years, but more than anything else to the fact that there is more tangible material available dealing with the home situation considered in the light of both local problems and the broader situations outside the county. There has also been great progress this year in the willingness with which local committees have assumed responsibility for the discussion groups and with which local bona fide farmer discussion leaders have assumed entire responsibility for the direction of the meeting itself. In 1937, full-time farmers led 76 percent of the discussions; 12 percent were led by business and professional men owning farms, and 12 percent by other business and professional men.

Developing an Organization

The program-planning work in each county has been done by the same community committees which were responsible for the discussion meetings. The basis for this organization was laid in Virginia about 8 years ago when, through county meetings and county and community conferences, maps were prepared for each county in the State as a basis for rural community organization. Immediately following the preparation of community maps in each county, the county agricultural advisory boards in each county were reorganized on a community rather than on a commodity basis. Communities elected agricultural committees which represented all sections of the community and the more important types of farming within the community. These committees have had direct responsibility for determining and conducting all extension work in their respective communities, and collectively have constituted the county agricultural advisory board. The chairman of the community committees constituted the executive committee of the county advisory board. Thus we had a small county group with a representative coming from and responsible to each community; a larger county body with representation from every part of each community; and with representatives of every type of farming in the county. We also have a local autonomous group in each community ready to take the initiative in carrying out programs developed in cooperation with similar groups in the county meetings. In 1937 there was an average of 6 community committees per county, with a total of more than 3,000 community committeemen in the State.

B. L. Hummel, Virginia rural organization specialist, tells of the progress made in county agricultural program planning and group discussions which are combined into a single State-wide program operating in 97 of Virginia's 100 counties.

Taking on New Duties

Some of these county boards with their community committees did very fine work in the study of agricultural conditions and the planning of agricultural extension programs during the period, 1932-34. So when the county agricultural-program-planning and discussion groups were started, it was decided to

(Continued on page 78)

A Woman's Interest In Farm Problems

Vermont Women Enlarge Their Field To Include Agricultural Policy

COOKING, sewing, caring for the children, and doing the housework are still rather generally considered to be "women's work," but Vermont rural women are not content to consider only these things. They are interested in the things that are taking place in farming in the State and what farm families can do about them. They feel that such matters affect the family as a whole and should be considered by "both sides of the house." Many of them have expressed a desire to consider these things in connection with the work of their home demonstration groups.

Accordingly, a series of meetings for women on trends in farming and what can be done about them is being held by the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in every county in Vermout. The meetings are known as "women's agricultural policy meetings," and those in each county are attended by women representing each home demonstration group in the county.

It is expected that through the meetings the women will gain a better understanding of what is happening in the farming of the State and their particular county, why it is happening, what problems are thus being created, and what should be done about it.

The meetings are being conducted as informal discussions among the women and are held under the leadership of Dr. Harry R. Varney, extension economist. Three meetings have been scheduled for each county. At the first, the women have been considering "what has happened and is happening to the agriculture and population of the county and the State." At the second meeting, they will take up the problem of "what we should do with the land that has gone and is going out of farms." The third meeting will be devoted to "what changes the individual family can profitably make in its own business in the light of the outlook."

These meetings for women are similar to farmers' agricultural policy meetings that have been held in the State for the past 3 years. Each meeting is attended not only by Dr. Varney, but by the county home demonstration agent and Marjorie E. Luce, State home demonstration leader, or a home demonstration specialist.

Enthusiastic discussion on the part of the women has marked most of the meetings held so far, which have been on the first of the questions listed for consideration. At the meetings it has been brought out that there has been a trend in Vermont agriculture away from the production of concentrated, easily transported products, such as wool and meat, and toward the production of bulky, perishable products, such as sweet cream, fresh fruits and vegetables, high-quality eggs, and fluid milk.

It has also been brought out that there has been a tendency in cash-crop production toward increased specialization on the individual farm, such as specialization in the production of apples and potatoes. From their study of data on population and number of farms, the women attending the meetings have concluded that there have been operating in the State trends toward fewer farms, concentration of population about cities and villages, and thinning out of population in rural areas.

Future Trend Considered

The women have considered that the trend in the future probably will continue to be away from the production of concentrated, easily transported products and toward the production of bulky, perishable products. They also have felt that the recreation business in the State will probably increase.

Whereas the problems scheduled for discussion at the first two meetings are those that require group action if they are to be solved, the third meeting in each county will be devoted to problems that the individual family can do something about. At this meeting, the women will be asked "If your family is to have an average standard of living, give the children at least an average education, and pay for the farm, what kind of a farm set-up will you have to have?"

In order that they may be aided in answering this question, the women will be asked to consider such other questions as: "How many cows will you have to milk?" "How much milk will you have to get per cow?" "Will you have to have a farm where you can use modern machinery?" "How much of your own food supply should you raise?"

Iowa Summer School

A new 4-week term for county agents and vocational agriculture teachers working toward masters' degrees while retaining their positions will be an innovation of the 1938 summer quarter at Iowa State College.

The new arrangement, announced by Summer Dean J. E. Foster, will make it necessary for agents and teachers to attend college only 4 days during each week, from Tuesday through Friday. A maximum of four credits will be allowed.

Under the new plan, as much work will be required per credit as during the regular 6- or 12-week session. Students will take two of the three graduate subjects offered, which are agricultural finance, soil conservation, and vocational education, each subject requiring 6 hours of class work per week.

A 6-week course with a larger variety of subjects and following the same 4-days-a-week plan will also be offered.

Arrangements for the more compact curricula were made at the request of a committee representing both county agents and vocational argiculture teachers. Both the 4- and 6-week courses will begin June 14.

Child Development

Mothers taking part in the child-development activities in Minnesota last year reported that 1,276 children had been immunized against diphtheria and that 1,341 children had been vaccinated for smallpox.

The Other Half of the Farm Problem

LOUIS H. BEAN
Economic Adviser
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The relation of agriculture to industry or what the Secretary of Agriculture has recently called "the other half of the farm problem" assumes increasing importance as the emergency nature of farm legislation develops into a permanent agricultural policy. Louis H. Bean, economic adviser, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, since its organization, and a research economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics before that, has always specialized in industrial-agricultural relationships and is particularly well fitted to discuss the subject for extension agents.

IT is not my purpose to discuss the agricultural programs that farmers will be engaged in in their efforts to help themselves. What I particularly want to talk about is the relation of agriculture to industry and what Secretary Wallace has recently called "the other half of the farm problem." I am sure you have been told that there is hardly a city anywhere in this country that is not affected in some real way by the fluctuations in farm production, farm prices, and farm income. Similarly, there is hardly an important phase of agriculture anywhere in this country that is not dependent on the course of industrial activity and consumer purchasing power. To a much greater extent than is generally realized, the success of the agricultural programs and the welfare of agriculture depend on the restoration of industrial activity to a normal level and on maintaining an even rate of industrial expansion. Let me illustrate with a few examples how vital it is that the right kind of balance be maintained between agriculture and industry and the place that farm production and industrial production hold in that balance.

Farm Income vs. Pay Rolls

One of the simplest illustrations which you may already have had called to your attention is the very close correspondence between the ups and downs in farm income and the ups and downs in factory pay rolls. In the pre-depression years, 1924–29, both the gross income from farm production and the annual factory pay rolls amounted to 11 to 12 billion dollars. In 1932 both had fallen to about 5 billion dollars, and by 1937 both had risen to about 10 billion dollars. These figures do not mean that the money purchasing power of the farmers controls the money income of the factory workers who constitute about one-fifth of the city working population, but they do illustrate how farmers and city people are so interdependent that they have a common interest in conditions that make for general prosperity.

The great changes in economic conditions during the past 10 years have shown not only the general interdependence of agriculture and industry, but also how the balance between the two groups changes during the course of prosperity and depression. The depression after 1929 was, of course, brought on by the combination of many factors, but one of them was the decline in farm income between 1925 and 1929 in those sections of agriculture that depended on foreign markets—the wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco belts. Similarly, a number of factors combined to make for the recovery after 1932, but one of the primary contributing factors was the rise in farm prices and farm income early in 1933.

Consumers' Interest in Agricultural Production

During the course of recovery, particularly after the droughts of 1934 and 1936, there were many city people who failed to see this basic interdependence and saw only the fact that the increase in food prices increased the city worker's food bill.

The people for whom food prices were a real problem were those who were still unemployed, but the solution here was not low food prices but more jobs, for without jobs and earnings they could not buy food even at very low prices. As a matter of fact, these unemployed without earnings could not have bought processed food and farm products even if farmers had given their production away free, for the cost of the raw material in these cases is a small part of the total price. A 10-cent loaf of bread has in it more than 8 cents of costs other than the cost of wheat, and a dollar shirt has in it more than 80 cents of costs other than the cost of raw cotton.

Ever-Normal Granary Benefits Processor

Just as many people have looked too narrowly only on the rise in food prices and have not taken into account the fact that no one really benefits from low food prices that mean reduced farmer purchasing power for goods made by city workers, so many processors are inclined to oppose the basic principle of the ever-normal granary program. That basic principle is a more even flow of farm products through the hands of processors and to the markets at prices that would fluctuate much less than they have in the past. A proposal to regularize the supply of farm products immediately suggests the avoidance of large surpluses at low prices, and this immediately raises opposition on the part of some people because we have been taught that large volume at low prices means greater consumption. Sometimes and for some commodities this is true. It is particularly true for industrial products but not for those farm products for which the annual consumption is by habit rather stable, as it is in the case of wheat, cotton, potatoes, and other farm products. Processors are interested in large volume, but the gains due to large volume are often offset by losses due to falling prices and reduced purchasing power of producers and other groups.

Farmers' Interest in Industrial Production

Just as businessmen and labor stand to gain from a more regular annual farm production, a more even flow of farm

(Continued on page 80)

Home demonstration agents take the University of Maine bus and go a-touring to study extension methods. They visit among other places the remodeled kitchen which won the Penobscot County kitchen contest.

Maine Develops New Type Extension Tour

MAINE extension workers have conducted many tours for the benefit of farmers and homemakers; last November they conducted an educational tour for extension workers themselves. All the extension women—State specialists, home demonstration agents, and club agents—headed by Estelle Nason, home demonstration agent leader, boarded the big University of Maine bus and spent 3 days visiting farm homes in six counties.

They saw home-management exhibits, improved farm kitchens, family washrooms, improved storage cellars filled with vegetables and home-canned products, 4-H club exhibits, improved community kitchens, and remodeled garments—all projects in the county programs of extension work.

They met homemakers, local extension groups, and 4-H club members and enjoyed 3 days of rare good-fellowship. Said one "tourist": "The trip was a wonderful opportunity to get really acquainted. I hardly knew the club agents before." And another "appreciated the opportunity to talk over problems with other agents. It is such a help to know what others are doing under similar circumstances."

Much of the success of the trip was due to careful planning. The home demonstration agent in each county visited chose the stopping places and arranged the schedule. There were no slips, and everything took place on time. The second day out, Director A. L. Deering, whose active interest made the tour possible, received this telegram: "Happy, healthy, and ahead of schedule. (Signed) The Tourists."

Every person on the tour had some special responsibility. There were treasurers, "prodders," announcers, and song leaders; there were four committees—clothing, foods, home management, and organization—each with several members. These committees quietly observed changes due to extension teaching and problems still needing solution in the homes they visited. Every evening they reported, and the whole group discussed the happenings of the day. When the tour was over each committee submitted a report and recommendations. For example, the committee on home management recommended more work on storage; a housekeeping project on neatness, orderliness, and sanitation; individual work in living rooms and washrooms; work with 4-H clubs on articles to make for their own rooms; and more encouragement for farm bureau kitchens.

And there was Ruth—Mrs. Harry Grady, a farm girl college trained, a former home demonstration agent, and now a farm homemaker in a small rural community. Mrs. Grady led and summarized the evening discussions. Her knowledge of rural problems from the standpoint of both extension worker and active homemaker, as one agent said, "kept us down to earth and helped us to realize the limitations of many farm families." Agents who saw Mrs. Grady's washroom, "so splendidly done," went home determined to push even harder that particular project.

Benefits from the tour? Let the home agents from a few counties testify.

Kennebec: "The tour helped me immensely to evaluate my work and to see what changes I can make in methods of approach to projects for better results."

Knox: "We saw what was being done in different counties. This will help us to set up standards and to understand what we may expect farm women and 4-H club members to accomplish."

Oxford: "The whole tour brought more forcibly home to me that there is need for better arrangement of storage spaces in cellars of farm homes, that many farm women need sympathetic advice in weighing values, that there is still much to do in kitchen improvement, and that farm people hold the Extension Service and extension workers in high esteem."

Piscataquis: "I came home with many good suggestions for next year's work and a better appreciation of extension aims and ideals."

Waldo: "I believe I learned more about kitchens than from any one source before."

Chorus: "We should like another tour next year."

Community Service

During the past year, 4-H clubs in Ramsey County, Minn., carried out community service activities which included raising a flood relief fund; selling Christmas seals; making and reclaiming Christmas gifts; sending toys to children's hospital wards; giving Christmas baskets, clothing, and quilts to needy families; helping to conduct Christmas programs; sending flowers to sick folks; entertaining at the county home for the aged; sponsoring classes in home hygiene and first aid; and planting trees on the school grounds. In fact, every club had a different opportunity for service, and the club members did whatever they could to give cheer to someone or to lend a helping hand

Farm-Family-Living Outlook Combined With County Planning Brings

More Abundant Living

GEORGE OAKLEY and
LAURA BROWN

County Agricultural and
Home Demonstration Agents
Macon County, Georgia

The family-living outlook for Georgia farm families forms a part of the general outlook information presented to county and home demonstration agents in January and February of each year at program-planning meetings. The agents in turn hold meetings in the various communities in their counties. Entire farm families come to these meetings and sit round the table, making plans for the year's crops and expenses for family living. About 25 counties have followed plans similar to the one described here.

In December 1937 Willie Vie Dowdy, home improvement specialist, visited Macon County and met with the county home demonstration council and agricultural board, giving economic information to assist with family planning in 1938.

Mr. Oakley and Miss Brown tell in the accompanying article just how families have used this material and what progress has been made in family planning and in community and county planning.

UNITED in a cooperative program, scientifically planned, farm families of Macon County, Ga., have set as their goal an increased net farm income for better living. To accomplish this purpose, economic factors, land uses, and the needs of the people are being studied and presented, individually and in group meetings, in such a manner that leaders feel that the movement cannot fail to succeed.

The movement was inaugurated by a planning committee composed of leaders from every section of the county who held an all-day meeting during which they planned a model farm that would meet all of the home needs of the family, insure a surplus for canning and market, and provide the necessary cash crops. With minor changes, the plan is modified and adapted to individual farms in such a manner that each is made as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

To get the program over to the people it was necessary to organize the county into seven definite districts. At some central place in each of these districts a community house has been erected, and at monthly community meetings in the districts there are discussions of all phases of economic and social life. Sometimes speakers of note are heard; at other times local leaders present a panel discussion of economic problems followed by questions and answers and a general debate. In addition to the community discussion groups, two demonstration farms are supervised in each community, where the actual progress of the program can be seen.

Such economic problems as the tariff, credit, marketing, transportation, current outlook, the national agricultural adjustment program, and taxation have been studied in each of the seven community clubs at their regular monthly meetings. It must be remembered, however, that these are community clubs, where men, women, boys, and girls are present, and the programs must offer a variety that will have something of interest for all ages. Community singing led by the 4-H club boys and girls has furnished a delightful medium for the promotion of good fellowship and a cooperative spirit.

As a result of the economic information given out in December by the home-management specialist at a county outlook meeting and at meetings during January and February held by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents, there are evidences of more interest in providing more farm-furnished goods for farm-family use and of better management of both farms and homes.

Outstanding objectives of the monthly community meetings, which are jointly supervised by the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent, are summarized as follows:

1. That farm families may attain a more stable income and one which represents a fair share of the national income.
2. That farm families and extension workers may develop a sound, well-integrated, long-time program.
3. That farm families may understand local, national, and international trends in agriculture and industry, and the fundamental economic principles that affect their activities.
4. That farm families may make a careful evaluation of agricultural needs and activities.

The organization of beef clubs to offset the higher prices of meat; canning plants to preserve all surplus vegetables, fruits, and meats; mattress making to provide better bedding; and the making of simple pieces of furniture are a few of the farm activities that are already increasing the net farm income for better living, in accordance with the plan outlined by the county planning committee.

Community Seed Treatment

The campaign to set up community seed-treating machines in every Iowa county to combat seed-borne diseases of corn and small grains is rapidly gaining momentum, reports Dr. R. H. Porter, Iowa State College extension plant pathologist. Eight counties now have seed-treating machines, and 10 others are making plans to obtain them.

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, oat and barley yields were increased an average of 10 percent and corn yields an average of 7 percent by proper seed treatment.

Arizona Women Compete

In Writing the News

EVALYN A. BENTLEY
Home Demonstration Agent
Pima County, Arizona

ARIZONA women have held their first publicity contest. Seven Pima County homemakers' clubs elected club reporters, and these representatives sent notices to the newspapers both before and after all meetings. Press books were prepared, and editors of the Arizona Daily Star and the Tucson Daily Citizen acted as judges. Publicity was scored according to the what, where, when, why, how, and who, with special comments upon the freshness and originality of the notes of the writer.

Some of the comments of the judges overheard were: "Oh—that group out there on the range—the one that wrote about having stuffed quail for the Christmas party, they always write good reports of their work"—or—"that group—don't remember the name—the one that had venison and dressing and all the trimmings and the birthday cake for their December meeting, they write well after they have had the meeting but not so well before."

As a fitting close to the first adult publicity contest in the State, members from the social desk of the Star entertained the winners with a tea at La Casuela. Reporters winning first and second rank were photographed along with the highest-scoring press books, as well as with the social cup of tea. A second adult contest is in progress to close the last of May. Groups vie with each other in getting to the press promptly all the news of meetings. Husbands, too, take part in this work. One reporter, Mrs. Homer Chaffee of Sahuarita, said:

"I read to my husband the notes you sent to me about 'how to write good publicity.' When I had finished and later read my article to him, he said: 'It lacks the punch which Miss Bentley said it must have. Let's see if we can work it in.' "

After the third writing of the report of the meeting, both were satisfied. So were the judges, because they gave Sahuarita first rank for publicity and press book. At Fort Lowell, which was another first in the opinion of the judges, Mrs. Tom Knagge and Mrs. C. H. Oncley worked together to give their news stories an appeal to the public.

The contest has stimulated attendance at the group meetings. Each woman feels that she must help uphold the honor of the club and tries to do her bit to stir the members at extension meetings so that the written reports may be stimulating.

Home Accounts Turn the Trick

KATHERINE BAILY
Home Demonstration Agent
Big Horn County, Wyoming

THE cowman and his beet-farming neighbor of the West have at last come down off their respective high horses and tractors to face the facts concerning small sources of income. No longer can they refuse to see the advantages of keeping a small flock of chickens, milking a few cows, and raising gardens; and home accounts have shown the value of such practices.

A ranchman has a natural aversion to pin money and likes to think of income in terms of large sums received once or twice a year. However, he has found in the last few years that his large investments have not always brought him the returns expected. Many times the small sources of income have acted as safety valves. A cream check from the local creamery, and exchange of eggs for groceries, and the cellar shelves filled with canned foods have helped the ranchman over a number of bad spots.

Ranchwomen have discovered through home demonstration work that they can do much to extend the family income by canning and preserving garden surpluses. Mrs. Roy Burris of Manderson, Wyo., saved $139.33 on her 1937 canning. Mrs. Burris kept accurate accounts of her expenses and then valued her products by comparing them in quality and amounts with the commercially canned foods.

Mrs. Burris is a busy farm woman who takes an active part in all community activities, being president of the local homemakers' club. She does not neglect her household duties or make a burden of her canning. There are three in the family, and they usually have one or two hired men.

The shelves of Mrs. Burris' cellar were lined with 548 quarts of fruits, vegetables, pickles, jam, and chicken, and 60 glasses of jelly. The total canning expense amounted to $32.75, which, when subtracted from the value, $172.08, left a total saving of $139.33. Glass jars were used, and no new ones were purchased. Only first-class products were used, and approved methods of canning were followed, the result being that there was no food spoilage. The total value of the garden amounted to much more than the above figure, as it supplied summer needs as well as canning needs. Some fruits were purchased and canned, such as peaches and pears; but the costs of these are included in the expenses.

Other than the actual saving in dollars and cents, Mrs. Burris received great satisfaction from her adequate stores of canned foods. Meal planning was simplified by having these foods readily available. Many trips to town were eliminated, and foods were included in the diet which might otherwise have been omitted owing to their cost. The Burrises prefer the flavor of home-canned foods.

Once a successful garden has been raised and figures are available to prove its worth, the men will be more willing to plant gardens and to help to care for them in the future. This is the plan on which ranchwomen are working in Big Horn County to bring the more abundant life to their own homes.

IN 62 Arkansas counties, 7,735 families report the saving of cash, medicine, and doctor bills because they have followed the corrective diets recommended by the Extension Service for pellagra, anaemia, constipation, and high blood pressure. Pellagra, which used to be so prevalent in the delta counties has been almost wiped out in this area, due to the plentiful gardens and the extension live-at-home program as well as to the educational campaign waged against it, according to Assistant Director C. C. Randall of the Arkansas Extension Service.

Making Food Facts Effective . . .

California Nutrition Program Calls for Better Meat Supply

At the beginning of 1937 an improved meat supply was made one of the goals of the Agricultural Extension Service in Stanislaus County, Calif. The assistant farm adviser in charge of livestock and the home demonstration agent planned a 2-year program as a major activity in the larger nutrition program of the county. Five activities were planned.

The first event to take place was an all-day tour on meat inspection as it relates to public health. This was conducted by a supervising meat inspector of the State department of agriculture. After the meat inspector had explained what they were to see, the 400 men and women were divided into smaller groups and taken through the packing plants. The method of inspection and demonstration on carcasses was conducted by a State inspector for one group while another group was informed on methods used in the lunch-meat kitchen. At the end of the inspection of meat plants and of the instruction, all the groups came together to hear a discussion of the value of meat inspection, conducted by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture, and to see a meat-cutting demonstration presented by a representative of the local packing plant. A talk on cause of price fluctuation, meat distribution, and consumption was made by another representative.

Later that same year the second and third events were held. In the 16 farm communities of the county the home demonstration agent held two series of demonstration meetings—one on the cooking of tender cuts of meat and the other on the cooking of less tender cuts. Subject matter included a discussion of the value of meat in the diet, the structure of meat, factors that make meat tough or tender, methods to be used in the preparation of meat for cookery to offset toughness, and, the use of the meat thermometer. A demonstration was given which showed the new method of roasting by a lower temperature for a longer period of time, pounding, marinating, and slow cooking to break down tissue. Project leaders were trained to demonstrate the actual cooking. These meetings were attended by nearly 700 women each month.

The fourth event was a tour on meat grading and classification, attended by more than 300 men and women. The specialist in livestock from the university of California conducted the discussion. Different grades of animals were judged on the hoof, and the carcasses were judged on their desirability for consumption. United States standard grades of beef, veal, lamb, and pork were described and shown by a representative from the Livestock Market News Service. The advisability of grading and classifying, how it has worked in other cities, what is being done locally, and what seems desirable were also discussed and demonstrated through a meat-cutting demonstration.

The final event, to take place in the fall of 1938, will be a county-wide all-day meeting on the subject of poultry, its preparation, and its use.

South Dakota Homemakers Organize for Health

Homemakers in 67 counties carried the 1937 South Dakota nutrition program, working in 1,209 home extension clubs with a membership of 17,043 women, reports Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in foods and nutrition.

County work was under the supervision of a county nutrition committee composed of home-economics teachers, the public health nurse, county school superintendent, and the home extension agent. Twenty counties were organized in this way, and they held 46 meetings to further the nutrition work.

Hot lunches for rural school children, meal planning and management, health protection, money saving in food expenses, food preservation, 4–H food clubs for girls, and a better garden project reinforced the nutrition program.

The hot-school-lunch movement was given special consideration by nutrition committees in many counties. In Potter County, 313 of the 382 rural school children in the county enjoyed hot lunches throughout the year. Most of the schools in the State working on hot school lunches received supplies from the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Four county home extension organizations devoted their attention to meal-management study through their 2,171 club members. Miss Wilder and the home agents conducted 25 training schools and distributed 8,684 pieces of literature.

Requests for 10,575 garden leaflets were filled—about one for every eight farms of the State. The leaflets gave information on selecting and planting seeds, cultivation, care, and adaptable varieties. In different parts of the State 106 gardeners cooperated with the Extension Service in growing 16 varieties of vegetables to test their adaptability.

More and Better Food In Santa Fe County, N. Mex.

In Santa Fe County, N. Mex., the home demonstration program emphasizes food preservation, an increase in the number of pressure cookers in the community, and the passing on of the information gained to at least three other women for every member of the group, reports Mrs. Fabiola Gilbert, home demonstration agent. During the past year, 407,500 quarts were canned, including fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, jellies, and pickles. The value of these canned products is estimated at $61,125 for 400 families.

There was a native market at Santa Fe where articles of handicraft were sold, and the farm women planned to sell canned green chili and canned beans in the market, but it closed before the green-chili season. The women were not discouraged but canned chili as they had planned. One thousand No. 1 cans of chili were canned by the women and sold in the county.

Besides the canned green chili, the women sold dried green chili, corn meal, hominy, pumpkins, and herbs. The income from these sales amounted to more than $500. Eleven communities were benefited by the marketing of their products, and 87 people were assisted in marketing.

The clubwomen were assisted in selling peaches, plums, and apricots; and the income from these sales was $395. One cooperator was aided in obtaining customers for fresh eggs. She made more than $32 selling eggs.

Many families in Santa Fe County who live on small farms and cannot raise beans enough for their use during the winter, barter fruit and strings of chili for beans. Some of the men go into Colorado with fruit and strings of red chili or green chili and barter for potatoes.

A Montana Demonstration

A meat-cutting, curing, and canning demonstration at Havre, Hill County, Mont. In white dress at the pressure cooker is Bessie E. McClelland, foods and nutrition specialist; in the center, Ben Daggett, Hill County extension agent; and at the right cutting meat is Howard G. Lewis, extension livestock specialist.

During the last 6 years more than 70 of these demonstrations have been held in 43 Montana counties. A total of 113,130 quarts of meat have been canned by approved methods, and 209,791 pounds of meat cured or otherwise processed, including lard and sausage, during the same 6 years, as reported by home demonstration club members.

Can We Ignore the Challenge?

(*Continued from page 65*)

principles in dealing with such machinery? What is the minimum amount of time that the home demonstration agent can spend with such machinery to make it function in a way that will give wholesome results in terms of the program planned and in terms of the development of those homemakers who participate in the planning and conduct of programs? What is the maximum amount of time she can spend in such activity in relation to other responsibilities which must be met? How can this machinery be developed or managed so that the contribution to planning may be made by homemakers of different levels of experience and interest? Or perhaps this question should be: To what extent should homemakers of these different levels contribute to program planning?

With regard to program content, is the method used in planning responsible for the fact that studies dealing with the management phases of homemaking and dealing with relationships between individuals have a minor place in many extension programs? To what degree is there an awareness on the part of the homemakers that group participation in the making of a family plan, as well as a plan for home demonstration work, may be a worth-while procedure?

WHAT emphasis should be placed on numbers dealt with when such procedure runs counter to this plan of providing opportunity for individual as well as group participation?

ON THE WHOLE, extension staff members and the committees with whom they plan are an earnest, intelligent, forward-looking group. At present there is much fumbling with this question of getting programs planned, and there is an increasing desire on the part of staff members to provide opportunity for wide participation by lay people in this planning.

PERHAPS the greatest difficulty is that with a rapidly expanding program under way we cannot pause to reorganize our procedures. Research or study by someone not too greatly involved with the daily tasks of extension work is needed. Leaders in education are pointing to the family and the school as the two groups so situated that they can make an important contribution to education for democracy. The rural families with which home demonstration work is concerned are a significant segment of our total national life. Yet, for reasons just stated and others, we plod along using outgrown methods and ignoring the challenge to rethink our philosophy of education and adapt our methods more successfully to present-day needs.

4–H Analyst Begins Work

Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, assistant professor of education and research associate of the Bureau of Educational Research at Ohio State University, joined the Federal Extension staff as senior educational analyst on March 1. In this newly created post, he will be directly responsible for helping 4–H club leaders in developing programs of tests and measurements for evaluating the educational influence of 4–H club work upon the boys and girls participating.

Most of Dr. Frutchey's work at Ohio State University during the last 8 years has been in connection with evaluation programs of the various agricultural, home economics, and general science departments of that institution. His educational-research activities include the construction of tests for the cooperative test service of the American Council on Education, assistance with the 30-school study in progressive education, the motion-picture-appreciation study sponsored by the Payne Fund of New York City, work with public schools and the Ohio State Department of Education, and membership on the advisory committee on evaluation of the National Youth Administration program in Ohio.

Dr. Frutchey is a native of Pennsylvania and took his undergraduate work at Ursinus College in that State. He received his master's degree in education and psychology at Colorado State Teachers' College and obtained his Ph. D. at Ohio State University. Prior to his work in Ohio, he was teacher and athletic director at Baltimore, Md., and Otis, Colo., and later superintendent of schools at Eckley, Colo.

The position of educational analyst was set up at the request of the Land-Grant College Association committee on educational values of 4–H club work. This committee included Director R. J. Baldwin, of Michigan, chairman; Harry L. Brown, director, Georgia Extension Service (now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture); W. A. Munson, director, Massachusetts Extension Service; W. J. Jernigan, State club leader, Arkansas; Mrs. H. F. Johnson, assistant club leader, South Carolina; T. T. Martin, State club leader, Missouri; and M. C. Wilson, Federal Extension Service.

TWENTY-EIGHT certificates to 10-year farm-record keepers were given by Iowa State College during farm and home week.

Reports Made Easy in North Carolina

JULIAN E. MANN
Economist in Extension Studies
North Carolina

Federal statisticians beamed with delight when they saw the North Carolina statistical reports for 1937. The excellent condition in which they were submitted was not an accident but the result of much study and planning by the North Carolina Office of Extension Studies, according to Ann Thacker, an assistant in the office, who recently spent a week in Washington studying annual reports and conferring with specialists. There is nothing dull about reports to Miss Thacker. In fact, she is a report enthusiast and saw no reason why North Carolina reports cannot go on getting better and better. We knew that *Review* readers would want to know just how all this had been accomplished, and so she promised to get Mr. Mann, who is in charge of the work, to write an account of the steps taken to improve the annual reports of North Carolina agents.

THE preparation of annual statistical reports has always been a pain to North Carolina agents. Hair scratching and head shaking have resulted from the efforts of agents to put into statistical form methods and results of the year's teaching.

It appears that the hair scratching has been due to lack of adequate notes at the time each bit of extension work was done and of interpretations of these notes into a summary from time to time. Head shaking has been caused by the doubt in the agent's mind as to the value of the finished report.

Monthly Information Available

For many years, agents have made weekly and, at times, monthly reports. Prior to the last 2 years these reports either have been narrative in type or have contained statistics incomparable with questions to be answered in the annual report. To meet these problems, a monthly statistical report form was designed to answer as many of the questions as possible in the annual report and, at the same time, to cover certain other facts applicable to North Carolina conditions and desired by the subject-matter specialists. Our present monthly reports serve the twofold purpose of providing the district agents and the subject-matter specialists with monthly information on the agents' activities and, at the same time, giving a basis for a more accurate annual report.

District Analyses

These monthly reports are tabulated and analyzed by extension districts. Each district agent receives a summary of methods and results of extension teaching employed by each agent in his district. Each specialist receives an analysis by counties of his line of work as conducted by all of the agents.

These analyses include not only the reports of agents' activities but also the amount planned month by month. Through this comparison, district agents and specialists can determine both the emphasis and the progress in each line of work, as well as the degree to which the annual plans are followed.

The monthly approach to the report problem might be termed making the annual report by "installments." The fact that the monthly report summaries are used to advantage adds importance and accuracy to the collection and the compilation of this information by the agents.

Measuring Results

Analysis of the annual report in the form of methods of approach and results obtained is being used not only as a measure of extension results for the year but also as a pointer for adjustments in activities for the ensuing year.

In order that there might be uniform interpretations among all county agents, discussions of the annual report form were held at the planning conferences attended by the agents and specialists. (These meetings preceded the annual report week.) At these conferences instructions for making the reports and forms for checking them were distributed and explained.

The farm and home agents were requested to fill in individual reports. All the individual reports were then combined by the agents in the counties in order to eliminate certain duplications of activity. Two copies of the combined report and one copy of the individual reports were mailed to the State office.

In spite of the fact that the agents had monthly reports as a background and also had been given careful instructions in regard to making and checking the report, we found that the final annual report, with space for 2,500 entries, still required careful editing. The reports were checked by workers in the office of extension studies through the medium of check sheets. After the completion of this type of editing, the reports were turned over to the district agents. The final authority in reference to minor corrections or the return of the report for more serious errors rested entirely in the hands of the district agents. In many instances the possession of the individual report of each agent served as a basis for correcting the combined copies in the State office.

As a result of this procedure, annual report week is no longer the dreaded ordeal for our agents.

Through the full cooperation of Director I. O. Schaub and Assistant Director John W. Goodman, the enthusiastic and energetic work of the district agents, the earnest and painstaking manner in which the county agents filled in the reports, and the efficiency of the clerical force in the office of extension studies, we were able in less than 2 months to check the answers to more than 300,000 questions, tabulate the data by extension districts, and submit to the Washington office a more comprehensive and accurate report than in former years.

My Job As I See It

ELLEN LeNOIR

State Home Demonstration Leader
Louisiana

MY JOB as I see it encompasses a diversity of responsibilities and a number of satisfactions.

In the foreword of a study of functions of supervisors published in 1932, Dr. C. W. Warburton stated: "The rapidity with which extension teaching develops as a scientific profession is largely dependent upon the State leaders and assistant leaders or district agents who supervise county extension workers. Improvement in the effectiveness with which teaching activities are conducted in the field is hastened or retarded by the degree of success with which the members of the supervisory staff perform their functions."

As the supervisor of home demonstration agents in Louisiana, the State agent is one of the persons referred to above, upon whom depends improvement in effectiveness of extension teaching. In this State she is directly responsible to the extension director for the appointments, the program, and the accomplishments of 73 home demonstration agents. She has the help of five district agents who share this responsibility. Hence, she must help to guide these assistants in reaching the objectives set for home-demonstration work in Louisiana.

Administration and Supervision

Some of the duties are administrative and are combined with some that are supervisory. Administration is primarily the function of the director, but he looks to the State agent and her assistants to maintain the relations with the counties on such a basis that his administration may proceed effectively and, as often as possible, smoothly; to assist the county home demonstration agents in spreading their service to the maximum number of rural families, and in giving reports that render an account of extension service to the public; and to maintain such relationships with other organizations as will develop a favorable attitude toward extension. The obtaining and maintaining of county appropriations is an administrative function that has usually been delegated by the director through the State agent to the district agent.

In the book by Smith and Wilson, The Agricultural Extension System of the United States, which has done a good deal to clarify the extension worker's thinking regarding his own work, the supervisor's functions are classified. Those functions that are purely supervisory as distinguished from administrative are as follows: Personnel problems, program determination, project planning, determination of accomplishments, improvement of teaching methods, research in extension, and subject-matter assistance. In planning and analyzing her work monthly and annually, the State agent tries to think through her job in regard to each of these functions.

Personnel Problems

With the help of the district agents new agents are selected to recommend to the director, and arrangements are made for their acceptance by the local financing body. In this selection, the paragon that will satisfy everyone in the State office and the county cannot always be found, but certainly three things are expected—fitness for rural leadership, home-economics training with a background of sufficient other academic training for a bachelor's degree, and satisfactory experience. From the prospects who possess these qualifications, the one is selected who will fit into the particular local situation. When the new agent is selected, it is the duty of the supervisors or district agent to bring her into a satisfactory working relationship with other extension workers in her county and in the State office, to see that she establishes professional contact that will lead to effective work and to some extent help her to be established personally, so that her social satisfactions may contribute to her professional success.

With agents and staff members already on the job, there is a responsibility for helping to plan for professional improvement, to stimulate the desire and to provide opportunity for study, and, at the same time to encourage a sane balance of work and recreation that will contribute to physical and mental health. It is a further duty to accomplish such division of responsibility and such guidance of activities among staff members that each one has a definite feeling of her place in the organization, of the value of her contribution, and of a measure of success.

It is part of the job to help the home demonstration agents (also the specialists who work with them) to study the local situation and to know the type of agriculture, the kind of housing, health conditions, the desires of the people, and any other factors that influence the program. After the program is decided upon by the local people and the agents, the home demonstration agent must be guided in setting up goals and selecting agencies that will accomplish desirable results.

Determination of Progress and Accomplishments

Another duty of the State agent is to plan for the home demonstration agents and the home-economics specialists such a system of reports that an accurate record may be kept and accomplishments may be measured and to train the agents in using these reports, analyzing with them the results shown. It is also helpful to appraise progress and accomplishments by observation in the field.

Improvement of Teaching Methods

Home demonstration workers must learn what the various means and agencies of extension teaching are, their relative effectiveness, and how to improve the use of each. This assistance is given in group meetings and individual conferences.

Research in Extension

Another function is to assemble information both as to facts and methods in extension teaching and to make such information available to the county workers. This is done by field study and by getting in touch with studies made by others and calling attention to them.

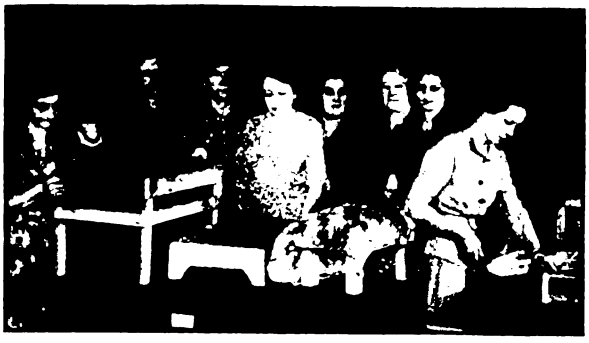
Subject-Matter Assistance

To some degree, assistance in subject matter to home demonstration agents is necessary, but the chief responsibility as to subject matter is in conferring with the director, keeping him in touch with needs of rural families and of agents, so that, as finances permit, the needed subject-matter specialists may be added to the staff to give assistance in the fields of subject matter concerning the farm home.

All of these functions must be fitted into the whole concept of the responsibilities of a supervisor and worked out in harmony with other members of the extension staff.

So, as I said before, my job as I see it, has a diversity of responsibilities and a number of satisfactions.

Upholstery Voted the Best Living-Room-Improvement Help



Leaders from community home demonstration clubs in Mesa County, Colo., making spring-upholstered footstools.

IN THE home-management program in Colorado, the extension economist, Exine Davenport, makes it a point to present in most of her meetings a demonstration on some article of use in the home. These articles always bear some relation to the work being carried at the time by the home demonstration clubs. They are inexpensive and not too difficult to construct so that leaders may complete their own article and instruct the members of their local clubs in all points of construction.

In connection with living-room improvement, Miss Davenport found that many living rooms contained furniture with seats of hardwood, or if the furniture had once been upholstered, the covering was worn or torn, and cushions sagged at sides or center. The frames of most of these pieces were fairly good, but homemakers felt helpless when it came to putting them into condition. If it is the covering only that is involved, the matter can more easily be dealt with, but when springs are unruly and stuffing is lumpy and bursting all bounds, the situation appears hopeless unless an upholsterer is near at hand.

One of the problems in rural districts in Colorado is the distance from shopping centers and often the lack in the neighborhood of workers skilled in certain specialized trades. This is especially true of furniture. Articles are used as purchased without renovating or repairs until they literally drop apart and are relegated to back porch or garage, or perhaps to the side yard.

But even reupholstering done by a skilled workman is apt to run into money, a commodity not too plentiful anywhere, so when it was proposed to take up the study of upholstered furniture in connection with the work on living-room improvement and to experiment with reupholstering chairs and other articles and adding cushions to hard seats, club members entered into the work with enthusiasm.

In order to teach in a simple way all the processes connected with upholstery, Miss Davenport chose as the means the construction of a spring-upholstered footstool. The project was carried in 12 counties. Reports from one county stated that 180 footstools had been made; 24 chairs had been renovated or reupholstered; and at least 3 couches had been reconditioned by retying the springs and stretching new webbing.

In the demonstrations very little money is spent on supplies. Worn parts of old webbing are cut out and ends joined in strips; lengths are made from feed sacks, old corduroy trousers, or denim, folded to serve the purpose of webbing.

The stuffing from the seat cushions of an old automobile may be utilized, and if kapok or cotton bats are not available for the final padding, a piece of an old quilt put over the coarse stuffing will often be satisfactory. When the covering is stretched over this the effect will be as smooth as though done by a professional. The outer covering is often something already on hand, or a slip cover may be made and the edges finished with a narrow box-pleated flounce.

To add some comfort to chairs having wooden seats the specialist has given instruction in the making of boxed cushions that exactly fit the seats, and a considerable number of these cushions having a most tailored appearance have been made by clubwomen.

In questionnaires filled out by club members at the end of the project the final question was, "What features of the instruction given in living-room improvement have been of the most help to you?" The answer in nearly all cases was, "Upholstering."

Figures Tell the Story

To what extent is home demonstration work reaching rural women and girls? Bessie Harper, district home demonstration agent of South Carolina, finds the number increasing year by year. Of the 20,764 rural women in the 16 counties of her district, 30 percent were members of home demonstration clubs last year. The number of rural women ranges from 388 in the smallest county to 3,038 in the most densely populated county, and each county has only one home demonstration agent and 24 working days in a month.

In five counties—Allendale, Barnwell, Beaufort, Hampton, and Jasper—more than 50 percent of the women are enrolled in clubs. Only 5 counties—Abbeville, Aiken, Lexington, Richland, and Saluda—have less than 20 percent enrolled; and each of these counties has from 1,600 to 3,000 women.

Beaufort County heads the list in reaching 82 percent of its farm women. Just a few years ago Orangeburg County had the lowest rating—8 percent; today its percentage is 39. Every county has requests from more groups than the agent can serve.

In 4–H club work in the district the growth is also encouraging, the average there being reached is 39 percent. Beaufort County again leads with 98 percent of its girls enrolled in club work. Six counties—Allendale, Beaufort, Greenwood, Hampton, Jasper, and McCormick—have more than 50 percent of their rural girls enrolled in club work.

Work Stock Treated

One hundred and seventy horses and mules have been given the carbon-disulphide treatment for bots and worms in Baxter County, Ark., at a very nominal cost per animal. The work was done at community meetings held throughout the county under the sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration supervisor and the county agent, E. M. Ragsdale, assisted by a veterinarian from a neighboring county.

Discussion Groups in Virginia

(*Continued from page 67*)

combine the two in Virginia and to clear the combined program through the county boards and their community committees. Each community committee was asked to select a discussion leader and to organize a discussion group. The efficiency of their efforts is indicated by the fact that in 1936 nearly 2,500 community discussion meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 46,000 persons. Every county participated with an average of five different communities holding a series of meetings in each county during this first year. At the conclusion of this program, 60 percent of the county agents said that they wanted the discussion groups to continue to meet regularly each month, and 13 percent indicated that they wanted them to maintain an active organization and meet at special times throughout the year.

Getting Under Way

Getting a county planning body organized properly is important, but getting these county boards to function efficiently as planning agencies is a far greater responsibility.

Our first step in this process was the detailed mapping of the land-use areas in each county. This work was in accord with the very careful and accurate work being done by the land-use specialist of the Farm Security Administration in Virginia. Copies of these maps from every county in the State are now available in the county agents' offices and at the State extension office. Planimeter measurements are being made of the land-use areas in each county and bar graphs prepared to show the total amount of each type of land-use area within each county. These maps and bar charts already are proving of decided value as a check against the planning data in each county.

Working up Data

The second step in the planning work is the preparation of county planning data of last year in a series of production-area and county charts in order that farmers may see clearly the situation existing in each production area as shown by the 1935 census and compare it with the composite recommendations of the county committees in each area. For this purpose the State has been divided into 21 production areas. The 1935 census data and the composite committee recommendations for each area and for each county in each area are being worked up in a series of eight wall charts. This same information is used in a series of six mimeographed discussion pamphlets which are prepared for each of the 97 counties participating.

While the production-area charts have been in preparation in the State office, they have been of unusual value as a means of bringing the specialists from all departments in the College of Agriculture into a united and completely cooperative planning activity.

In addition to the land-use mapping and the statistical and graphical analysis of land-use and agricultural production, other supplementary types of data are being assembled and prepared in usable form for consideration by the county planning committees. This material is being gathered in general for all counties in the State, with more detailed studies and tabulations in five sample counties in different sections of the State.

Correlating All Data

One valuable source of information comes from the agricultural-adjustment program with its State summaries each year. This source will be supplemented by a continuous record of the individual farms of cooperators for the full period since the program began in the five sample counties. In these sample counties all records will be tabulated according to the land-use areas in which the respective farms are located. An arrangement has also been worked out whereby the rural rehabilitation data for the whole State will be carefully tabulated and analyzed for the light it can throw on the question of rehabilitating both men and land in the various sections of the State. Here again special studies will be made in relation to achievements with individual families within the different land-use areas.

Special census tabulations are being obtained to show numbers of farms according to acres operated, and special studies are being made of agricultural credit, rural relief, and rural electrification. A summary of farm-management records in sample counties and of data from a number of T. V. A. and soil-conservation demonstration farms adds substantially to the data at hand. Standard-of-living studies are now being completed in four of the five sample counties, and extensive part-time farming studies have been completed in seven distinct types of industrial and farming areas.

The spirit of cooperation which has existed between agricultural agencies within the State and which has been promoted by the organization of discussion and planning projects already is finding expression in coordination of programs within certain counties.

A good illustration is supplied by Charlotte County where 18 soil-conservation demonstrations and 14 T. V. A. demonstrations have been fitted into the county plan of land use and agricultural adjustment which has been established as a long-time goal for the county's agriculture. In other counties the farm and home agents are joining in cooperation with the rehabilitation supervisors in campaigns for more adequate soil conservation and more abundant food supplies.

In still others the teachers of vocational agriculture, the assistant county agent employed by the T. V. A., the 4–H club agent, and the A. A. A. assistant are all joining with the county agent in the promotion of the discussion groups, the program planning, and the demonstration and educational work necessary to put the planned program into effect in the county.

Future Homemakers

Last year 2,100 Illinois homemakers gave their services without charge to lead 1,393 4–H clubs in which more than 14,500 girls were enrolled, according to extension specialists in 4–H club work in that State.

The clothing clubs continued to lead in popularity among projects with more than 11,000 club girls enrolled. The making of simple wash dresses captured the attention of the majority of 9,475 club members in beginning clothing club work, whereas the fashioning of dresses suitable for church or afternoon tea was the leading preference among more than 1,500 advanced members.

During the past year more than 4,000 girls studied to become better bakers and cooks, a gain of 1,600 over 1936. Also, in 1937, twice as many club girls as in 1936 became interested in refinishing furniture, caring for their rooms, planning convenient arrangements of furniture, and revamping closets.

STRIP fallow as a method to reduce erosion was demonstrated thoroughly in Benson County, N. Dak., last year. Encouraged by the agricultural conservation program, 182 farmers in the county tried out this practice.

Goals of Extension Work

A Pause to Consider Where We Are Going

F. D. FARRELL

President, Kansas State College of Agriculture

IT IS DESIRABLE for us occasionally to pause and consider where we are going; to consider the major objectives that we are striving to reach. This is particularly desirable for extension workers, for they are so busily engaged in so many activities that they may easily lose sight of their major goals.

I shall name and discuss briefly five objectives that seem to me to be of major importance in rural extension education. Each of the five (and there doubtless are others) is sufficiently important to justify much thought and effort by extension workers and rural people.

1. *To develop understanding and appreciation of rural values.*—One of the greatest defects in American agriculture is the absence of a satisfying, practicable, and widely acceptable rural philosophy. In the absence of such a philosophy there is enormous waste of effort. Until there is widespread understanding of genuine rural values—what the countryside has to offer and what its limitations are—there will continue to be much overlooking of potential rural rewards and much futile chasing of rainbows. We need to develop a general agreement as to what are the fundamental purposes of farming and country life and as to what enduring satisfactions may be obtained by pursuing these purposes. To develop such agreement is extremely difficult because of the complex relationships of the various units of farming; because farming is a combination of science, art, business, and living. But to develop such agreement is as important as it is difficult. Nobody is in possession of "all the answers." The answers can be found only by persistent thought and careful study by extension workers and their constituents, the rural population.

2. *To promote understanding of rural problems.*—One of the reasons why many rural problems are difficult to solve is that they are not well understood. There are problems of the individual farm and the farm family, problems of the rural neighborhood, and larger problems involving the relationships between the farm and the neighborhood and the remainder of the world. There are soil problems, crop problems, farm-home problems, marketing problems, financial problems—and a host of others. All these must be studied in the light of their relationships with rural values and rural philosophy. They all are sufficiently difficult and important to engage our intense interest and to justify unflagging zeal and enthusiasm on the part of extension workers and rural people in efforts to gain increased understanding of them.

3. *To develop practicable methods of solving rural problems.*—An important problem seldom is solved merely by being understood. Usually some action is required. To an increasing extent group action as well as individual action is necessary. To be successful, action—particularly group action—must be based on clear understanding of the problem to be solved. Moreover, group action requires a combination—difficult to obtain—of individual responsibility and self-reliance, on the one hand, with group loyalty and solidarity, on the other. Practicable solutions of rural problems usually involve the use of the facts of science and constructive control of the complex forces inherent in human nature.

4. *To make rural life more satisfying and more beautiful.*—Here again we must have a rural philosophy. We must have some abstract ideals which can be harmonized with concrete realities and through which our actions may be led into channels of satisfying and beautiful living. Here we are concerned primarily with the rural home and the rural community. To make our environment more healthful and more beautiful is one of the principal requirements for reaching this objective.

5. *To promote improved integration of farming and rural life with other activities and interests of the Nation.*—The agricultural community is not the whole of American civilization. It is indispensably important, but it also is dependent upon the other parts of the national whole. To bring it into satisfactory relationship to the commercial, the manufacturing, the financial, and the governmental activities of the country is an important and necessary objective. Just as crop failures or ruinously low agricultural prices affect adversely the people of the cities, so do great labor disturbances or widespread economic distress in the cities damage the rural community. Increasing interdependence of city and country requires that each of the population groups strive constantly to promote not only its own immediate interests but also the general interest. Group isolation no longer is practicable, if indeed it ever was.

These, then, are five major objectives. There may be others. But these are more than sufficient to challenge our best thought and to call into continuous action our best abilities, our highest intelligence, our self-interest, and our deepest loyalties.

Progress in Community Health

(Continued from page 66)

resulting from insanitary conditions is much too high; that diphtheria and smallpox take a heavy toll of lives each year; and that most of the rural areas do not yet have public health services adequate to meet the existing needs. Therefore, extension groups feel a responsibility for tying in with and giving their full cooperation to every available health agency, realizing that only as health conditions are improved will it be possible to build the kind of home and community program which will result in a truly satisfying rural life.

Evidence of this interest are the following results of health activities gleaned from reports of the health committees of farm women's clubs in part of the counties for the years 1936 and 1937: 17,349 immunized against typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox; 5,269 physical examinations made (including children and adults); 667 homes had drinking water tested; 1,543 homes were better screened; 2,350 sanitary toilets built; 139 septic tanks installed; 763 mothers enrolled in motherhood correspondence course; 144 lectures given by doctors and nurses to rural groups; 541 first-aid kits obtained for homes; and 51 first-aid kits placed in schools.

To Train Young Men

YOUNG farm men in northwest Kansas, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, recently attended a 2-day farmers' short course to study soil and crop management.

Counties represented by farm managers were Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Greeley, Wichita, and Scott.

This is the first time such a school has been attempted in Kansas, and it was held as a cooperative undertaking by the Kansas Extension Service, the Colby Branch Experiment Station, and county farm bureaus of the northwest area. A faculty of short-course teachers has been chosen from among agricultural research workers of the branch station and agricultural specialists of the State Extension Service.

As outlined by John V. Hepler, northwest Kansas district agent for the Extension Service, the first day of the school was devoted to a study of the production of row crops, including the sorghums, corn, and a comparison of sorghums and corn production. Small-grain production, especially emphasizing wheat and barley, was studied. This study was based on findings of the branch experiment station.

The second day's studies were given to the relationship of moisture conservation to yield of wheat, conserving soil and moisture, tillage implements for moisture conservation, and tillage costs. A visit was also made to the experiment station.

In addition to Mr. Hepler who acted as superintendent, E. H. Coles and Joe Kuska of the local experiment station; and L. L. Compton, crops specialist, and L. M. Schruben, farm management specialist, both of the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan, assisted.

Similar to other schools, this one was accompanied by a small enrollment fee and a final examination and certificate of merit at the close of the 2-day session. County agricultural agents of the counties in this northwest area accepted applications from the young farmers in the area who wanted to get back into a practical school for a couple of days.

The Other Half of the Farm Problem

(Continued from page 69)

products to market, more stable farm prices, and a higher level of farm purchasing power, so farmers are vitally concerned with the course of industrial production. During the past 9 months a substantial part of the agricultural and industrial recovery has been lost as industrial production fell off about one-third. Now, after this fairly sharp decline in industrial production, we need fully 100 percent more industrial activity than we have if unemployment is to disappear and farm prices and farm incomes are to be restored. We need this much more of industrial activities if farmers are to get parity prices and parity incomes for normal output; if low-income groups are to buy more farm products; if industrial prices are to decline; if surplus farm population is again to flow into industrial areas.

Doubling our present wealth and production so as to do away with unemployment and raise farm and city living standards would call for a great deal of cooperative effort. We should need to make even greater progress in balancing production as between the different branches and regions of agriculture than has been done under the agricultural programs so far. We should need to aim at more stable proportions between the various branches of industry; we should need to provide for the maintenance of balance between agriculture and industry.

Farmers and farm leaders have in recent years learned something of the difficult problems implied in the simple phrase, "balancing production as between the different branches and regions of agriculture." They have made a beginning with one phase of agricultural economic democracy represented by the activities of county and State conservation committees. Much, however, remains yet to be learned in the art of using the new powers granted to agriculture by the Federal Government, so that they serve the best interests of all groups in agriculture—owners, tenants, and laborers—and the best interests of the country as a whole.

Much less progress has been made in considering the ways and means of dovetailing the activities among the different branches of industry and of reconciling the apparent different interests of capital, labor, management, and the public interest. As in agriculture, the basic problems in industry are problems of the right volume for full continuous employment, of the right wages, of the right prices that will mean a greater national income and a more equitable distribution of goods and services among owners, managers, laborers, and the consuming public. For the solution of these basic questions, something in the way of industrial economic democracy will need to be developed so that capital, labor, and management share jointly in efforts toward economic security.

Sooner or later, it is my belief that agriculturalists should have the necessary opportunity to cooperate with industrialists in developing sound industrial programs to accompany sound farm programs. When that opportunity comes, when agriculturalists begin to consider what kind and what volume of industrial production is desired by consumers in the cities and on the farms, when they begin to consider what prices are too high or too low and what wages are hampering consumption because they are indecently low or restrict activity because they are artificially high, when they are confronted with these and other complex problems, they will need certain minimum principles to stand on. Among these principles I would list a rigid adherence to the general welfare, the avoidance of any action that gives advantages to the few without an equivalent advantage to all, and a constant search for ways and means of raising the standard of living among the low-income groups and the underprivileged in the cities and on the land. No agricultural and no industrial policies can go wrong that rest on these principles.

If farmers and their leaders would make it their aim to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the low-income groups and the underprivileged in the cities, and if businessmen and labor leaders would make it their aim to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the low-income groups and underprivileged on the land, we should have a solid bridge between the two halves of the farm problem and the two halves of the city problem.

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

IN BRIEF

Farmers' Church

A new feature of farm and home week at the University of Maine this year was the program called "The Farmers' Church." Malcolm Dana, D. D., of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn., and Charles J. McConnell, of Boston University School of Theology, were the principal speakers on this new program intended for rural ministers and others interested in the rural church.

Richard C. Dolloff, county agent leader in the Maine Extension Service, spoke on "The Extension Service and the Rural Church."

• • •

Health Clubs

Health club work proved to be the most popular among the 40 different activities carried by Oregon 4-H club boys and girls last year, with 6,559 members enrolled in 364 clubs.

Clothing was next in popularity, with 4,997 members enrolled in 616 clubs, followed by cookery, with 4,624 members in 503 clubs. Dairy-cattle clubs were next, with 1,080 members in 129 clubs.

• • •

Cooperatives' Conference

The third of a series of annual conferences for managers and directors of Michigan's 400 agricultural cooperatives was expanded to interest employees as well and was held for 3 days in March at the Michigan State College. The program included the agricultural outlook, changing trends in agriculture, farm credit, livestock marketing, and other special features. Michigan's cooperatives deal with the marketing of crops, livestock, and produce, as well as the purchase of supplies for members. The largest groups are associated in the elevator exchange, the livestock exchange, potato growers' exchange, and milk producers' association.

• • •

D. H. I. A. in Illinois

McHenry County, the first in Illinois to organize a dairy-herd-improvement association, is now the first one in the State to have four complete associations in operation. At present, members of the McHenry County associations are keeping production and feed records on approximately 3,000 cows. Evidence of the dollars-and-cents value of continuous testing can be found here where associations have been in operation 28 years and where returns above feed cost for the average cow on test last year was approximately three times that of the average cow in the county.

• • •

More Members

Substantial increases in both membership and number of clubs were made in homemakers' club work in North Dakota last year, according to Grace DeLong, State home demonstration leader of the North Dakota Extension Service. At the end of 1937, 11,936 women were enrolled in 785 clubs—an increase of 10.8 percent in clubs and 6.5 percent in enrollments over those for the year 1936.

• • •

Community Library

The Revels Home Demonstration Club in Woodruff County, Ark., has started a community library, says Mrs. Flora Friend, home demonstration agent.

Members donated books from their own bookshelves, and the club bought 4 new volumes to make a total of 35 books of biography, travel, and fiction. A librarian from the club is appointed each year to check the books in and out, and everyone in the community is invited to borrow them.

AMONG OURSELVES

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: W. Eugene White, assistant extension agricultural engineer, in Nebraska; Clayborn P. Wayne, agronomist, in New Mexico; H. Earl Young, State leader, farmers' institute, in Indiana; Sam L. Crockett, assistant extension economist, farm management, Mississippi; and J. Franklin Thackrey, assistant extension editor, in Nebraska. Elma Louise McClain became the first home demonstration agent in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 1.

Country Life Institute

"Town and Country Relationships," with special emphasis on community planning, will be the theme of the fourth annual Iowa Country Life Institute at Iowa State College, June 20–22.

Rural and urban people alike will be invited to attend the 3-day conference which will focus its attention on such subjects as community libraries, health, newspapers, recreation, government, education, social affairs, and organization.

• • •

4-H in Finland

Dr. K. T. Jutila, professor of agricultural economics at Helsinki University, Finland, and one of the directors of 4–H club work in that country, recently spent a couple of days in Washington. He reports agricultural extension work in Finland in a flourishing condition with more than 50,000 members enrolled in 4–H club work.

• • •

4–H Gains

Twelve of the fourteen county 4–H club organizations in Maine reported gains of 7 to 159 over their membership of a year ago.

Waldo County now leads the State in enrollment, with 759, an increase of 108 over last year, while Kennebec County shows the greatest gain, 159, over the 1937 figure. Waldo County also reported the greatest gain during the past 2 weeks, followed by Knox-Lincoln, Oxford, and Washington Counties.

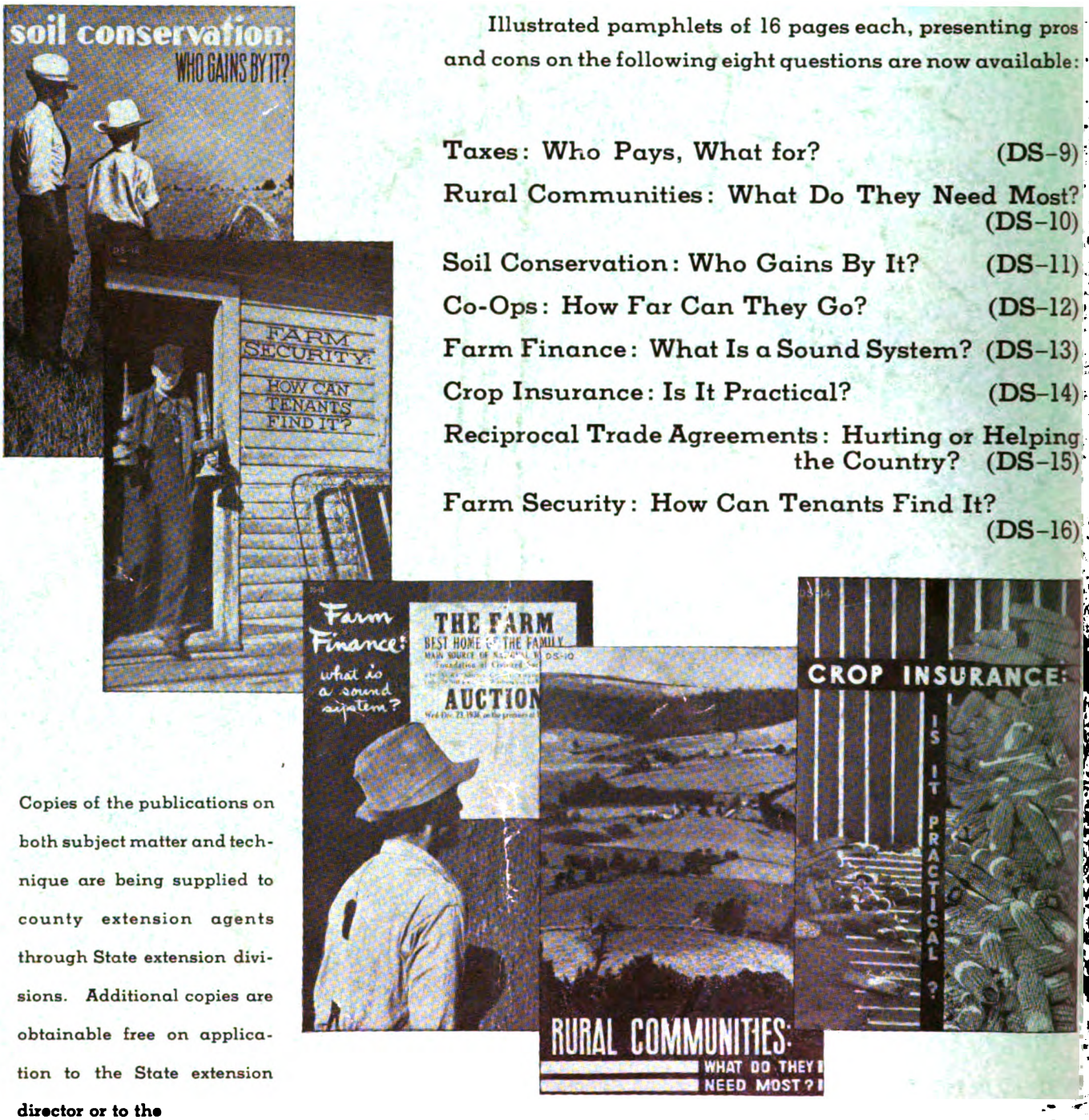
Girls outnumber boys in the 4–H club organization about two to one. The summary shows 4,011 girls and 1,911 boys enrolled.

• • •

4–H Mothers' Club

A 4–H mothers' club organized in Pacific County, Wash., helps the 4–H club daughters to follow out their leader's instructions and also to become better acquainted with such 4–H club work as judging and scoring of sewing and canning. The mothers' club carries out practically the same program as that of the girls' club.

NEW AIDS FOR DISCUSSION



Illustrated pamphlets of 16 pages each, presenting pros and cons on the following eight questions are now available:

Taxes: Who Pays, What for? (DS–9)

Rural Communities: What Do They Need Most? (DS–10)

Soil Conservation: Who Gains By It? (DS–11)

Co-Ops: How Far Can They Go? (DS–12)

Farm Finance: What Is a Sound System? (DS–13)

Crop Insurance: Is It Practical? (DS–14)

Reciprocal Trade Agreements: Hurting or Helping the Country? (DS–15)

Farm Security: How Can Tenants Find It? (DS–16)

Copies of the publications on both subject matter and technique are being supplied to county extension agents through State extension divisions. Additional copies are obtainable free on application to the State extension director or to the

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

Last year's materials on technique have been revised and expanded in the illustrated pamphlet:

What Is the Discussion Leader's Job? (D-9)

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

JUNE 1938

VOL. 9 NO. 6

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 . . .

PLANNING and more planning is the theme song of extension workers these days and is played with many variations in different parts of the country. Articles on hand ready for publication include one on the details of a smoothly running system in Utah, described by Director Peterson; the accomplishments of county planning in California, by Director Crocheron who finds both help and encouragement in the work; a frank discussion of extension methods by Director Carrigan, of Vermont, in which he sees opportunities for extension development in the newer methods of discussion and planning groups; and an article on the land-use coordination plans of the Department of Agriculture, by M. S. Eisenhower, Land Use Coordinator.

LANDLORD-TENANT problems as a key to the agricultural situation receive a keen analysis by Director C. C. Randall, of Arkansas, in an article entitled, "Is There a Way Out?"

DISCUSSION is popular in South Dakota where farmers have had their say in 1,028 organized discussion meetings which will be described in an early issue.

HOME DEMONSTRATION COTTAGES are furnished by the women and girls in Hawaii where they can meet and work out their homemaking problems. Several reports of these cottages have been sent in by Hawaiian agents.

On the Calendar

The National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 16-22.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Asilomar, Calif., June 27-30.

American Home Economics Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28-July 1.

American Veterinary Medical Association, New York, N. Y., July 5-9.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11-15.

American Poultry Science Association, Pullman, Wash., Aug. 15-18.

Regional Western States Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17-19.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 26-Oct. 2.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

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

The Significance of Rural Youth and 4-H Club Work

THE PLACE of rural youth in the economy of the Nation is receiving increased attention. Not only will rural youth inherit the farms of the Nation, but their surplus numbers will go to maintain populations in urban centers and act as a leaven in urban life in keeping it sane and wholesome. Rural youth early learn the necessity for work. They are trained in the virtues of thrift. They know the value of self-reliance. They are adaptable.

WITH THEIR ultimate control of rural life and welfare and the increasing part they are to play in maintaining urban population, it would seem that as the rural youth of the Nation are trained they will increasingly affect the thinking of the whole Nation.

THIS FACT gives significance to 4-H club work in the cooperative agricultural extension system. 4-H club work is a new and powerful force in rural education. As an educational agency, it involves all of the senses as well as the intellect and heart. Club members *hear* the words of instruction. They *do* the work with their hands. They *see* the results. They may *smell* and *taste* the product. And then, their club project may be of a nature to develop their esthetic sense and *creative* powers and may involve the spiritual values of kindness, fair play, and honesty. It develops their cooperative and social powers as the members take part in demonstration teams and club meetings, in community service enterprises, and in social and recreational events. Their vision and civic responsibilities are also enlarged as they fit their program into the adult extension program of the community and county, and even into the State and National rural programs.

THE Agricultural Extension Service is now enrolling annually about 1,200,000 boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age in its 4-H clubs and keeping them in the work for an average of 2½ years. The cost of this work is about $8,500,000 annually. There are about 12,000,000 rural boys and girls to be reached. Over a 10-year period, we are reaching about 40 percent of this number. We should be reaching, probably, at least 80 percent each 10-year period and holding them in club work for an average of 3 years. In order to do this, it would require an annual enrollment of about 2,600,000 members at a cost of approximately $18,000,000. This is an accomplishment of the next 20 years.

CLUB WORK, like other forms of education, benefits the whole Nation. In the best interests of the Nation, therefore, the public may well plan to give at least 80 percent of its rural youth the benefits of 4-H club training—the kind of education that trains the whole man and fits him for life, either in the country or town.

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director

64881—38

Fertile Land and Good Crops

Result from Pioneer Conservation Work

Conserving and improving the soil have been hobbies of Henry W. Andrews during his 20 years' service as county agent in White County, Tenn., one of the 10 counties in the United States chosen to do special experimental work in the 1938 agricultural conservation program.

"HE'S terraced all the hills, and now he's starting on the level land," farmers of White County say when speaking of County Agent Andrews. And, not only has Mr. Andrews encouraged farmers to terrace their lands, but he has helped them to develop a definite crop-rotation system and to use lime and phosphate to such an extent that White County's land is among the richest and most valuable in Tennessee. Located on the highland rim, the soil on White County's rolling land would have been washed away by the rain, had not the foresight of Mr. Andrews prepared for this emergency.

In 1919 he held the first soil and terracing demonstrations in the county on land that was considered practically worthless. A testimonial to the success of these experiments is the fine alfalfa now produced on this land which was formerly scarred with deep gullies but over which today huge binders run with ease.

Terrace Ponds Developed

Having pioneered in terracing, Mr. Andrews has a new hobby—terrace ponds at the ends of terraces. "These ponds," he says, "are beneficial fourfold. Not only do they control the run-off, but they store water for stock and keep the water out of low spots where it is not wanted." The plan developed by Mr. Andrews is to bring the terrace water sometimes as far as 400 yards to a large pond constructed where terraces run together. Here the water remains, the silt settles to the bottom, and the water is clear enough for the cattle to drink. This insures a year-round supply of good water for pasture land, where it is badly needed for stock. Some of the farmers have located these ponds about every quarter mile. "Where the terraces are in sod or pasture land the ponds seldom get muddy," commented Mr. Andrews. "If carried to the extent possible, this work would, in a great measure, control the floods in the rivers."

"Round-the-Clock" Farming

Not only are the farmers of White County retaining their soil, but they are striving to improve its fertility. This is accomplished by crop rotation and the use of lime and phosphate. Mr. Andrews has worked out a definite 4- to 7-year rotation crop system with corn followed by grain and the planting of cover crops from which hay is cut. This "round-the-clock" system prevents one-crop soil depletion and quickly brings back to the soil any qualities lost in the growing of previous crops. The crop goal for each 80-acre farm is 10 acres in corn, 10 acres in wheat, and the rest in grass, clover, and rotation pasture. Many farmers have now developed their farming systems until they have less than 25 percent of their cultivated land in depleting crops.

A great deal of lime and phosphate is used by the farmers, and crushed lime can be seen on practically every farm. Communities have recently cooperated in purchasing lime crushers, as there is a good supply of limestone in the county; and Mr. Andrews was accused of "kidnaping" the State lime crusher for his conservation-minded constituents.

Hickory Valley Demonstration

Last year White County was selected by a special soil committee to do some intensive work in one community, with the agricultural and home demonstration agents cooperating. Hickory Valley, which has made great strides in soil improvement, crop rotation, and land use, was selected as the community to do the special work. The project was discussed with the farmers in their homes. Later a community meeting was called at the schoolhouse where plans were discussed and leaders elected.

"The plan that our committeemen decided upon for the county," said Mr. Andrews, "was to permit the farmer to earn all payments on the farm by soil-improvement practices, such as liming, terracing, reforestation, sowing cover crops, and using phosphates. The farmers who were not able to carry out these practices had the privilege of earning part of the payments by crop diversion."

Conservation Work Accelerated

During the past year, Hickory Valley farmers built more terraces and ponds and sowed more pastures than in any previous year. Nearly every farmer used lime, and many used T. V. A. phosphate. Most of the terraces built were on pastures or land being sown to pasture mixtures. One farmer who had been building terraces for nearly 15 years constructed more than 13,000 feet of terraces—all on pasture or crop land. He also built two ponds. In White County more than 972 acres were terraced in 1937, with 227,804 feet of terraces constructed. Terraces have been kept up on hundreds of other farms. Some of the terraces have been built for 19 years, but it is very unusual to find an abandoned one or even one in bad repair.

In addition, many farm and home improvements have been made. Water systems have been installed; yards leveled, seeded, and planted; and farm buildings remodeled and painted.

"In 1937 more farms were considered as a unit with balanced farm-rotation and livestock systems, and with terracing, liming, and phosphating done mostly in rotation, so as to fit the work into the special agricultural conservation program proposed for White County," commented Mr. Andrews. "Our long-time program has really been the agricultural conservation program with the diversion of depleting crops the only added feature."

An Agent Considers Advanced Study

Discussing the Problems Facing an Agent Working for Professional Improvement

E. O. WILLIAMS

County Agricultural Agent, Lucas County, Ohio

Chairman, Committee on Professional Improvement, National Association of County Agricultural Agents

As a member of the professional improvement committee of the Ohio County Agent Association for 9 years and as chairman of the national committee for the last 3 years, Mr. Williams is familiar with the difficulties in the way of county agents who want to take advanced training and with the possibilities offered through such study. This year he was granted 4 months' leave for advanced study; and, after an investigation of graduate courses offered in many institutions, he decided to come to Washington where he is taking courses in psychology, sociology, and extension methods in the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He is also studying the various department bureaus, and writing a paper on opportunities for graduate study in Washington, especially as applied to county agents.

THERE is nothing new about the idea of more and better training for county agents. Individually and collectively, we have given a great deal of thought to the subject. Sabbatic leave has occupied first place in the activities calendar of the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents since its inception. The emphasis is now being shifted somewhat to the problem of what to do when leave is granted and to the problem of undergraduate training for prospective agents.

This problem of what to study was brought home to me this year when, granted sabbatic leave by the Ohio State University, I studied catalogs of 25 graduate schools and interviewed several graduate councils, only to find that specific training courses for county agents do not exist.

Generally speaking, I found that the candidates for a higher degree must have a reading knowledge of French or German and that they are expected to choose a major in the same field as the undergraduate major. Graduate schools guided by the standards set up by the American Association of Universities are designed to train students to be specialists and research workers, and degrees are granted for outstanding work in a narrow field. The adviser, by the use of arbitrary formulas, determines the number of hours that must be taken in each field to satisfy the requirements of the major and minor. They do not recognize extension with an elected list of supporting subjects as a major. Under the traditional system the agent has the choice of a narrow rut to a degree or the broader training courses which better fit him for his work but send him home without the letters.

Agent is a Generalist

The diversity of his work makes the agent a generalist rather than a specialist. This calls for subjects covering a broad field. Furthermore, the agent who makes the necessary personal and family adjustments and the cash outlay for a semester or school year should not be denied credit for graduate quality work.

It is upon this thesis that the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, consisting of A. J. Secor, Iowa; J. Robert Hall, Missouri; R. E. Harman, New Jersey; D. L. McMillen, Colorado; R. M. Coman, Mississippi; and myself, are working through the State associations in contacting graduate schools and asking their assistance in a solution of our problem.

Three recommendations have been tentatively decided upon: That foreign languages be made an elective, that graduate credit be given for work on a graduate level in the subjects chosen by the agents, and that prerequisites be waived if the candidate completes the work on a graduate level determined by comprehensive examinations.

Some graduate schools recognize our needs and are working on the problem. A dean in an eastern university recently said: "We appreciate your problem and shall be glad to make every possible concession." A graduate council member said: "We will take the student as he is and help him to get the material in which he is interested."

Missouri Offers Plan

The University of Missouri recently announced a plan leading to a master's degree and designed to fit county agents for their job. It contains many of the provisions for which our committee is working. Community organization, advanced farm management, extension methods, and organization and planning of extension work are required courses which, with the thesis, would constitute the major. Other available courses are farm finance, general farm management, agricultural prices, land renting and mortgage problems, current economic problems in agriculture, agricultural policy, research in agricultural economics, educational psychology, public address, field crops improvement, American ideals,

(Continued on page 90)

Ohio Homemakers' Creed Serves as

A Yardstick for Extension Work

VIRGINIA BEAR

Home Demonstration Agent
Franklin County, Ohio

IN THE FALL of 1934 an Ohio woman attending the first rural home conference sponsored by the American Country Life Association learned of the South Carolina homemakers' creed from a new friend. She enthusiastically brought a copy home and suggested that the women of her own Fairfield County adopt it as their creed.

The members of the county council felt that it might mean more to them if they thought through their own ideas and ideals and formulated a creed suitable to Ohio conditions. Therefore, they decided to recommend the idea to the State Committee of County Home Councils. The motion was presented to and approved by the State Committee of Council Members in February 1935.

In the spring of 1935, the county home council in Licking County, where I was then agent, accepted the suggestion and went to work on developing a creed that would be the result of the thinking of many women. At the fall council meeting, each councilor was asked to list the ideals that should be included in a homemakers' creed, and a committee was appointed to work upon these suggestions.

A creed was formulated after carefully considering and working over the ideals submitted by the council members. Even after much work, the women recognized that it was not a finished piece of literature, but it did represent in words what seemed most fundamental and important in the successful development of a home. The first draft was published in leading newspapers in the county October 23, 1935, and was discussed in all community meetings.

The members of this committee were so enthusiastic about the value of thinking through the ideals which a conscientious homemaker tries to achieve that the Licking County Home Demonstration Council chairman was made a member of a State committee to formulate a homemakers' creed for Ohio.

Even when the creed was in its embryonic form in the spring of 1936, it was already influencing the home demonstration program in Licking County. It was read and discussed in local meetings at the same time that future work was discussed, and, as expressed by a Preble County woman at the 1937 State council meeting in discussing her county creed: "It has proved to be a yardstick that helps us to judge the value of our activities, and it gives emphasis to homemaking as a profession." Many suggestions for projects were discarded without any further discussion when measured against this yardstick.

Early in 1937 the Licking County Creed Committee met to evaluate its work. The creed was criticized in comparison with creeds prepared by other Ohio counties and in the light of a year's trial, after which the final draft was adopted.

In order that the creed might be preserved in each Licking County home, a new committee was appointed to have the creed in an attractive form ready for distribution at the 1937 county achievement meeting in April. One member was placed in charge of the framing and another in charge of distribution. The chairman investigated the various means of duplicating the creed, such as printing, engraving, and block printing. The editor of the publications department of the Ohio State University was called upon for advice and his suggestion for multilithing adopted.

In order to make the framing as inexpensive as possible, a standard-sized frame was decided upon and ordered in quantity; and the artist's copy of the creed was made so that it could be reduced to fit the frame selected. Tentative sketches were shown in each community.

The committees were very busy the last 2 weeks before the achievement meeting getting copies of the creed ready. The

OUR CREED

I BELIEVE that the home should be attractive both inside and out;

I BELIEVE that it should be convenient, orderly, and healthful;

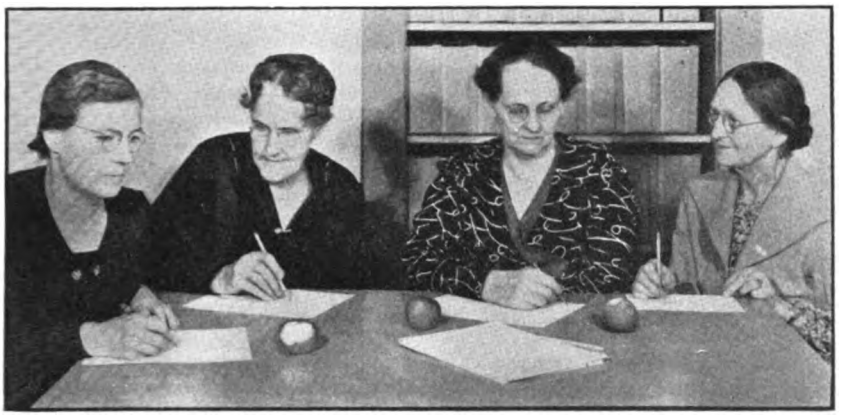
I BELIEVE that it should be financially sound;

I BELIEVE that it should be stimulating to mental, moral, and spiritual growth; and

I BELIEVE that its family relationships should be governed by tolerance, respect, and affection, with each member expressing his individuality adequately but considerately while at the same time he shares fairly and willingly in the responsibilities of home and community.

SUCH IS THE IDEAL HOME, to the creation of which it is my duty to my God, my country, and my family to devote my life as a homemaker.

LICKING COUNTY HOMEMAKERS.



The Licking County committee at work on their homemakers creed.

multilith machine duplicated only the black outlines. Former 4–H club girls were invited to a coloring party to finish them. On the first evening only a few were finished, but the following evening colored creeds were turned out in wholesale numbers.

On Saturday the framing was completed. The following Tuesday one of the features of the achievement-day program was the formal dedication of the creed. The artist's large copy stood in the middle of the stage ready to be unveiled as the original committee chairman told of its formulation. After she finished, a 6-year-old boy and girl pulled aside the veil, and a woman with a beautiful voice read the creed aloud. All paused while one of the council members sang "My Task." It was as if each one were singing it herself, so impressive and heartfelt was this little service. Immediately after this dedication, approximately 200 colored and framed copies of the creed were sold for 40 cents each, and copies are still being requested.

This ends the story of the formation of the Licking County homemakers' creed. Whether it will in due time just become a familiar spot upon the wall remains to be seen. It will, however, have served a purpose in guiding the formation of the home-demonstration program for a few years, and it has helped to make the program both fundamental and functional. Just as it is well for each county and State to formulate its own creed rather than to adopt that of another, so it might be well for each generation and even for each family to go through this process of articulating its own goals so that they may effectively serve as a yardstick to be used in guiding the course of any program, or even of family life.

Every Farmer in the County Enlists for Erosion Control

THAT every county in Oklahoma needs to have its soil conserved is not news. Neither is it news that every farmer in the State or a certain county sees the need for terracing every acre of soil.

But it is news when every farmer in a certain county "enlists in a declared war on soil erosion."

That is what has happened in Cleveland County, Okla. This county, like others in Oklahoma, is proud of its past record in terracing and other soil-conserving measures. But it is more proud that every farmer in the county is cooperating in an effort to terrace all available cropland and to contour-list all open pasture that needs it. This comprises about 142,000 acres, according to County Agent Clarence Burch.

How is the county accomplishing this large undertaking? The county-wide farm-to-farm terracing program is being accomplished largely through the combined efforts of the county agricultural council, county bankers' association, the Norman Chamber of Commerce, and the county commissioners, all under the supervision of County Agent Burch.

The chamber of commerce and banks are furnishing experienced men to run terrace lines. County commissioners are offering the services of nine county road outfits, and these, together with one large private outfit, are helping to build terraces at a minimum cost of $10 to $14 a day to the farmer. It is often possible to terrace 20 to 30 acres with each outfit in 1 day. The cost per acre is usually less than 50 cents.

It is a 3-year program and was started in the fall of 1937. "We terraced 3,110 acres of cultivated land, and contour-listed 560 acres of pasture land in January alone," said Burch.

"Since the program was started the first part of December last year, about 11,200 acres have been terraced. Most of the farmers will be able to pay part or all of their terracing expense from soil-building payments received under the 1937 farm program. Future programs will help many of them to pay expenses, too.

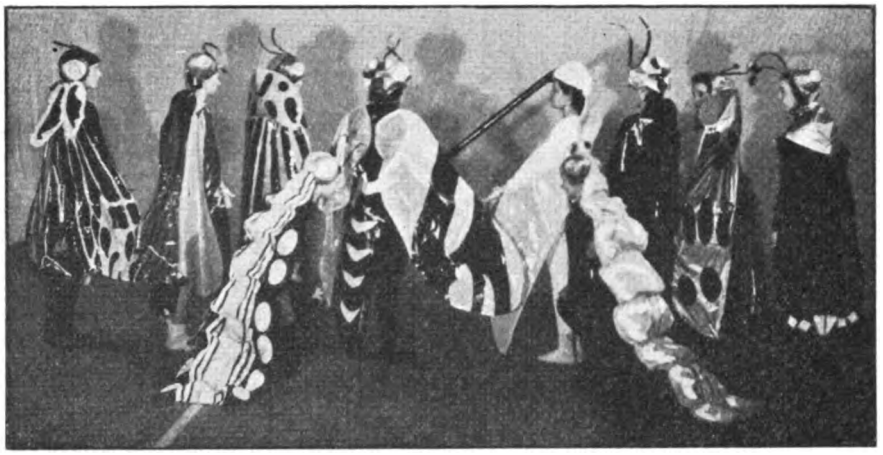
"In addition to the county-owned machinery, there are six State terracing machines that may be pulled by farm tractors and teams, as well as a number of privately owned machines, available to farmers in the county. All of these machines have been used continually the past 4 months and will continue to be used until we have reached our goal," the agent said.

Much help in the program has been given by Clarence Reeds, chairman of the county agricultural council, who operates a farm in northwest Cleveland County. He assisted the county agent in presenting 30-minute programs of charts and figures to Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary civic clubs in an effort to interest Norman businessmen in the "war on erosion."

R. W. Hutto, bank president, also presented the program to several hundred persons at the farm council meetings to help enlist the support of farmers.

4-H Club Buildings

4–H club buildings are being erected in the State fair grounds of Illinois and Minnesota to house 4–H club activities. Illinois is planning a celebration in the summer of 1939 upon the completion of their $800,000 structure, which will include units for the agricultural and home economics exhibits and dormitories for the boys and girls, as well as a cafeteria and kitchen. Minnesota's $500,000 edifice, which is a W. P. A. project, will have exhibit spaces on the first floor, dining hall and amusement rooms on the second floor, and dormitory accommodations on the third floor for 2,500 club members.



Maine Farm and Home Week Celebrates

Quarter Century of Service

THE Maine Extension Service is 25 years old. Most Maine people who can read or hear now recognize that fact, after the most intensive information program ever presented by the Extension Service since the work began in Maine, November 1, 1912, with the appointment of Ernest M. Straight as county agent in Cumberland County.

Bulletins, feature stories, contests, film strips, radio talks, newspaper publicity, and, finally, an impressive pageant with a cast of 300 persons told the story of the first quarter century of the Maine Extension Service. The pageant, coming as a climax to the greatest farm and home week ever held at the University of Maine, drew an audience estimated at 1,300 and received the highest praise as a brilliant, impressive, and comprehensive review of the accomplishments of 25 years of extension teaching.

The pageant was written and directed by Mrs. May Pashley Harris of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the cast were college professors, farm people, extension agents, 4-H club boys and girls, students, and a hundred Orono school children whose singing was unusually well received.

The pageant opened with the human-interest story that marked the beginning of extension work in Maine. Dr. E. G. Abbott, of Portland, had earned the undying gratitude of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education Board, by saving his daughter from a lifetime of invalidism. At Dr. Abbott's suggestion, the General Education Board, through Dr. Buttrick, consulted the late Dean Leon S. Merrill, of the College of Agriculture, at the University of Maine, and the board agreed to finance "farm demonstration work" in the State.

The second scene in the dramatization recreated the first encounter of a Maine county agent with a skeptical Yankee farmer who was unimpressed by the help that a young college-trained "snipper-snapper" might be able to give.

Other scenes depicted the war-time beginnings of home-economics extension teaching, the growth of the boys' and girls' club movement, and the recognition of outstanding service to rural life by the University of Maine and State farm bureau.

No staged pageant could more than suggest the real action that has marked the greater procession of living actors across the open stage of the Maine countryside. The real drama of extension is written in the potato fields of Aroostook, the dairy herds of the Kennebec Valley, and in the homes of rural Maine. And, though the greater national procession neither started nor stopped in Maine, the assistance of the General Education Board made it one of the first States in the Northeast to put county agents into the field.

On December 16, 1912, Arthur L. Deering was appointed county agent in Kennebec County, and then began the public-service career of the present director of the Maine Extension Service. Just out of college, he tackled this new job with enthusiasm, energy, and the rare ability to command and direct the energies of all with whom he worked. Because his own career is so indelibly written into the record of the Maine Extension Service, this celebration was truly a personal tribute to him and to his ideals of public service.

Passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 brought about a great expansion in extension work in Maine, and by 1917 all counties were served by county agents. The General Education Board soon withdrew its financial support, and, beginning in 1917, county farm bureaus were organized to assist in forwarding the educational program of extension. Boys' and girls' club work began in 1913, although there were no county club agents until 1928. County home demonstration agents were first appointed after the United States entered the World War.

Dr. C. B. Smith was the principal speaker at the annual farm and home week banquet which brought the festivities to a close. His sound philosophy and challenging prophecy of extension work in the future came as an appropriate climax to the first quarter century of the Maine Extension Service.

Of the 135 agents who have left the Extension Service after varying periods of service, 36 came back for this reunion year. Easily the most prominent among them was Senator H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, who was Hancock County agent from March 1920 to November 1921.

Facing the Future

As the next chapter in extension history opens, the Maine Extension Service finds itself larger, more respected, and more essential to Maine farm people than ever seemed likely in those quiet pre-war years when extension work began. What accounts for this enviable position? Many days of hard work and a dash of fortuitous circumstances, of course, but much more than that. In the words of Director Deering, "no small part of what success we may have attained is due to our sincere interest and concern in our farm people as individuals. Nothing must overshadow our personal interest in the problems of those we would serve."

With a more perfect background of fact and experience, with clearer insight into the complex problems of rural society, and with the enthusiasm of an organization still young enough to adjust itself to needs of those it would serve, the Maine Extension Service looks forward with confidence to its next quarter century.

A Veteran County Agent Reviewing Local History Finds

Many Extension "Firsts"

H. N. WELLS

County Agent
Sullivan County, N. H.

In this year when so many States are celebrating their silver anniversaries, the Sullivan County, N. H., Extension Service finds that it also is just 25 years old. During the long and honorable history of the organization many ideas have been introduced which have proved their worth not only in Sullivan County but throughout the United States. Mr. Wells, the present county agent, has been in the county since 1914 and has taken an active part in the accomplishments.

ON March 23 the Sullivan County Extension Service of New Hampshire completed 25 years of service to the farm people of that county. On that date in 1913 just 25 years ago, a group of 89 farmers, cooperating with the Newport and Claremont Boards of Trade and the Y. M. C. A., came together to organize the Sullivan County Agricultural Association, the first in New Hampshire to hire a county agent.

Although extension work had been conducted for a year or more previously by the university, in cooperation with the General Education Board, Sullivan County was the first to start extension work in cooperation with the Federal Government under the Smith-LeverAct.

The first county agent in New Hampshire was M. Gale Eastman, appointed August 16, 1913, who resigned March 15, 1914, to become assistant commissioner of agriculture of the State. He was followed by John H. Munn, of Lyons, N. Y., who died October 22, 1914. Mr. Munn was succeeded by the present county agent, H. N. Wells, who began work December 1, 1914, and has continued to the present time.

Home-Demonstration Agent Work

Realizing the need of service to all members of the farm family, the executive board of the association, on April 14, 1916, voted to organize for home demonstration work, thus becoming the first county in the 33 Northern and Western States to begin this work in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Katherine E. Woods was employed May 1 of that year for regular work and thus became the first home demonstration agent in our State. Although there have been several changes in personnel, home demonstration work has continued to be popular and has been well supported by the farm women.

Sullivan County was also very early in club work, having organized in October 1917 with a regular agent in charge. The work had previously been conducted for a year or more as a State project. Sullivan County, with two other counties of the State, in 1917 put the work under a regular agent. V. A. Perkins was the first agent, and his work was financed by emergency funds to help in producing more food to help win the war. In 1921 club work became regularly financed by local, State, and Federal funds.

State and National Farm Bureau Federation

While Sullivan County has the honor of organizing the first county farm bureau in the State, it also lays claim to taking the lead in organizing the New Hampshire State Farm Bureau Federation, one of the first State federations in the United States. R. D. Hunter, for several years president of the county farm bureau, led the movement and became the State Federation's first president. He was succeeded by George M. Putnam, of Contoocook, who has held the office ever since and who has become a national figure in agricultural development.

In the winter of 1919 the officers of the New Hampshire State Federation took a leading part in organizing the American Farm Bureau Federation at Ithaca, N. Y.

Achievements

Aside from the regular extension work in connection with the soil, crops, and livestock of Sullivan County, the Extension Service has outstanding achievements to its credit. It was the first to organize its farmers for cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, such as feeds, seeds, fertilizer, lime, flour, and other commodities in carload lots. It organized the Farmers' Exchange, with a manager in charge, which has done more than a million dollars' worth of business. Cooperative purchasing spread to other counties with notable results.

It cooperated with three other adjoining counties in the formation of the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery 12 years ago. This creamery handles yearly more than a million dollars' worth of milk for its 1,400 members. The milk is pasteurized and bottled locally and shipped daily to a chain-store system in Boston.

Sullivan County was the first in the State to eradicate bovine tuberculosis and is also taking the lead in clearing up Bang's disease. It has one of the oldest dairy - herd - improvement associations, more than 23 years of continuous service, and also the only dairy record club, that monthly checks nearly 300 cows for its members scattered throughout New Hampshire and Vermont. This county is now devoting much of its time to the soil-conservation program.

New Mexico Progress

New Mexico now has 14 county home demonstration agents and one district agent who divides her time among three counties. An additional worker, an agent at large, who supervises the programs of women's groups in six more counties, was appointed late in 1937.

In four additional counties, regular programs are carried on by clubwomen themselves with the assistance of their county agricultural agent and members of the State office staff who give seasonal help. Definitely planned home-demonstration programs are conducted in 27 of the State's 31 counties.

4-H Youth In Oregon Use the Radio

BURTON HUTTON
Director
KOAC Agricultural Programs

OREGON boys and girls, numbering 1,600, annually appear before the microphones of KOAC, the 1,000-watt State-owned- and-operated radio station on the campus of Oregon State College at Corvallis. These future entertainers, announcers, businessmen, farmers, and statesmen are members of the 4–H clubs of the State. H. C. Seymour, State 4–H club leader, is radio-minded and makes full use of the facilities of the radio station owned and operated by the State system of higher education.

KOAC, a regional station, and operating on an unlimited time license, is available to approximately 65 percent of the population of Oregon. These youth programs are presented at varying times of the day and night, taking into the homes of the State music, dramatizations, and round-table discussions, along with individual presentations of 4–H club experiences.

Record 4–H Enrollment

There were 1,192,385 boys and girls belonging to 4–H clubs in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, during 1937, according to complete figures compiled from the annual reports of extension workers. This record 4–H membership represents 503,524 boys and 688,861 girls engaged in 4–H club activities. The national 4–H enrollment in 1936 was 1,145,508 boys and girls and 997,744 in 1935.

Throughout the entire year these programs are regularly scheduled each week; and, during the 2 weeks of the 4–H club summer session, assembly programs at Oregon State College are broadcast daily from 2 to 3 p. m. Citizens of Oregon have learned to listen for these programs. A patrolman on an irrigation system in eastern Oregon wanted to listen. He said he had listened for years and wasn't going to stop—and hear them he did. He changed his entire day's schedule so that he could eat from 2 to 3 p. m. daily and thereby hear "those club broadcasts," as he put it. When home life is arranged to fit the broadcast time of these programs, the important role of radio in the lives of these youngsters at once makes itself apparent.

Interest in Broadcasting

Each year is showing a definite increase in the interest of the boys and girls and their leaders in the radio broadcasts given in this State. This interest did not grow up overnight but is the result of years of consistent effort to make the most of radio in club work. Mr. Seymour and his staff inaugurated the weekly half-hour radio program back in October 1925, and it is still on the air regularly. This program has been used to get in direct touch with 4–H club members and workers in the State and to discuss seasonal project activities and a host of other things having to do with 4–H clubs. This feature, appearing regularly each week and faithfully portraying actual experiences in 4–H club work, has built up its own listening public. The 4–H club summer-school broadcasts also date back about 11 years. During these years many improvements have been made on the programs, and a wide interest in club work has been built up.

Of the 1,600 youngsters before KOAC microphones each year as 4–H club members, 1,400 become acquainted with the radio during the annual 4–H club summer school held the first 2 weeks of June.

Radio Classes

There are radio classes in which approximately 800 boys and girls receive instruction on various phases of radio broadcasting. Some of the subjects included in the class work refer to television, the technical side of radio, presenting the program in a studio and then the transmission of that program through the station transmitter to the individual radio receivers, recordings, sound effects, syndicated news service broadcasts, broadcast etiquette, and wire photos.

Approximately 650 boys and girls appear before the KOAC mike on the broadcasts during the summer school. These broadcasts include the presentation of the 1-hour 4–H club assembly held each afternoon. Evening broadcasts of 45 minutes duration on the KOAC evening farm hour include 36 club programs from representative counties. An additional 200 club members broadcast during the year on individual county programs.

Safety Plays

There also is the presentation of numerous radio plays that are written by 4–H club members in a radio play-writing contest in which KOAC cooperates with the Extension Service at Oregon State College. A new phase of this radio play-writing contest this year is a street-and-highway-safety play-writing contest sponsored in cooperation with the Secretary of State of Oregon. The regular radio plays are based on some phase of 4–H club work.

(Continued on page 92)

When A. A. A. Fits Program to County...

A. C. PETERSEN
County Agricultural Agent
Pondera County, Mont.

Pondera County, Mont., was one of the 10 counties chosen last year to try out an experiment in fitting national and regional programs to a local conservation pattern. This proved so successful that the county plans a similar program for this year. The county program differed from the A. A. A. program available to other Montana counties in that it treated diversion of depleting crops as a soil-building practice to be chosen at will by the farmer. Other soil-building practices were those available to farmers in other counties except for special fallow practices designed to control wind erosion. Rates of payment for seeding practice were set higher for the purpose of encouraging increased seedings of grasses and legumes. Just what this program planning has meant to the agriculture of the county from an extension viewpoint, taking into account all of the agencies and programs operating in the county, is here told by A. C. Petersen, county agent.

THE A. A. A. experimental program in Pondera County, Mont., with its definite, measured results, materially assisted the crystallization of the extension program that has been projected for the past 10 years. It has made possible unhoped-for achievement in the long-time extension program. The change from a general relationship to a close relationship with the National Government has resulted in action programs, bringing results which otherwise might not have come for years. Concentration of State assistance in coordinating county, State, and National programs effected an earlier maturity of projected programs that have been important in the agriculture of the county and its leadership in county planning.

Program Trained Leaders

The course of the 1937 program was quite definitely charted by recommendations of the land-planning committee, the agricultural conservation committee, the extension council, and the various integral organizations.

The farmers who have planned and put over the program for the county have gained valuable experience in the interpretation of statistical data, in the administration of national rulings, and in using their own judgment in planning a county program. They are making the adjustments which will help to make their own farm business more successful. The program is training agricultural leadership which will immeasurably strengthen the extension program.

The county conservation committee of 27 members did most of the work of administering the program, with the county agent acting as secretary and coordinating the activities of the agricultural-conservation, farm-management, farm-credit, and rural-rehabilitation work. The committeemen were paid for 769 days of work during the year. The agent attended 34 meetings which were called to explain the experimental program and how it differed from the State program.

One of the difficulties was that, after considerable work had been done explaining the regular conservation docket for the State, it was necessary to go back over the ground and draw comparisons with our own county program. Some confusion remained in the minds of the farmers, and we, therefore, received many requests for a detailed analysis of particular farm set-ups.

In carrying on the program, 25 news articles were published and 6 circular letters sent out. Office calls were received from 5,306 farmers, and about 1,100 persons were directly assisted by the county agent in planning a better-balanced basis of income. The appreciation of the farmers in the county for the experimental program was evidenced by a referendum vote in which only 1 farmer was opposed to it and 303 were in favor of the same sort of program for another year.

More Cooperators Signed Up

Having a program especially suited to our needs brought in 452 more farms under the agricultural conservation program. In the old wheat-allotment program, about 1,342 farmers participated; in the 1936 agricultural conservation program, 1,392 farmers took part; but in the new 1937 program, 1,834 farmers qualified for payment.

When making up the program, we hoped to increase grass seedings for soil conservation to 10,000 acres. This turned out to be 21,067 acres, to which can be added the 5,486 acres used for diversion on land permitted to remain idle, making a total conserving crop base of 26,553 acres.

Under the regional range program, provisions of which were applicable to Pondera County, stock reservoirs and contour ditching for grass, cleaning out of seep holes, establishing of springs and wells, and rodent control all carried with them the close coordination of previous range work in this county through the Extension Service.

Good Farming Practice Taught

Characteristics of the Pondera program called for special methods of fallow including the use of fallow in strips with alternate strips in crops and block fallow to be performed so as to leave the surface in rough and cloddy condition to prevent wind erosion. For compliance, the first cultivation had to be completed prior to June 1. This furnished an opportunity for effective educational work on the sound principle of getting land seeded in a timely manner. In every case this requirement was met, and the early starting of fallow practices helped to conserve moisture which was very badly needed in the spring of 1937.

Concentration of educational material on tillage practices on dry land and the use of intertilled crops has produced a new high in these practices. Rotation of crops was definitely coordinated with the agricultural conservation program insofar as sugar beets, mustard, fallow, and other crop practices were concerned. This has brought about a greater rotation of crops.

More work on adequate credit for the farmers of the county was done last year than ever before. The secretary of the Farm Loan Association states that soil maps and the interpretation of earning capacities has been an important basis for granting loans. In like manner, the field man of the Credit Production Asso-

ciation does not inspect a single application for farm financing without consulting the agent in respect to the possibility of repayment, the farm set-up, and the management plans. The data on land use, plus productivity indexes and the ability to retire indebtedness of certain groups of farmers in the more profitable areas, were the basis for determination of credit recommendations. It is hoped that this cooperation will result in the developing of successful farm-security clients on sound and profitable farms.

Permanent Committee Developed

During this experimental year the ground work has been laid for a permanent agricultural policy-forming committee. Preliminary acreage goals have been set up for the next few years and for 1950. This was accomplished through meetings of the board of commissioners, the agricultural conservation committee, and the 24 members of the old land-use committee. In working out type-area planning in the various communities, it was decided to hold five major discussion meetings. The meetings were held in five communities to build up a nucleus of well-informed leaders who could carry on stimulating thought on the agricultural problems so that they could arrive at a sound community plan in the light of local conditions, State agricultural conditions, and the national and international status of agricultural commodities. A. A. A. bulletins were distributed and special charts were used to give, at least, a 15-year vision of the future of agriculture, subject, of course, to natural readjustments.

Everyone attending these meetings approved of the planning program and wanted to know more about it. It is merely a question of breaking down statistics into the proportionate type areas. The agent intends to assist in leading the discussions until community chairmen are able to continue the discussions. Owing to the great volume of statistical information, which must be apportioned out, the men attending the meetings felt that it should be released under distinctly divided subject heads. We are, therefore, following the policy declared at these meetings. The work of the old land-planning committee is being taken over by a new committee with community representation which will formulate a new approach to the agricultural problem.

The analysis of economic data in developing a program has been made easier by the work on township maps, to which have been added, with the help of farmers, soil-classification and productivity indexes to indicate approximate earning capacities. It is safe to say that more than 50 percent of our farmers have a better understanding of how to handle their individual farms because of the work they have done on soil classification in connection with these maps.

Finally, it seems to me that the agricultural thinking of our county has been transferred from a short-time interpretation to a longer-time plan and that the action program developed and administered by our people has brought greater achievement.

An Agent Considers Advanced Study

(*Continued from page 83*)

farmer movements, historical and comparative country life, soil management, soil surveying and land appraisal, soil conservation and utilization, and general studies in agricultural extension. Eight hours may be selected in any courses approved for graduate credit. This offers a wide latitude of subjects and from our viewpoint is a decided step forward.

A few years ago when Horace Abbott, of Indiana, was chairman of this committee he made a concerted effort to get some graduate schools to work out a plan for study in absentia. It is encouraging to learn that one State is now offering a plan similar to what was proposed by the committee under County Agent Abbott. The Oregon Agricultural College offers an opportunity to work for a master's degree with a 3-month minimum campus requirement which may be taken as a single term or 1 month taken at the beginning of each of three terms. In the latter case candidates will get the beginning of their course work on the campus and carry out the remainder of the work for which they are registered in that term at home under the supervision by correspondence of the instructors. Technically, it is all residence work.

Special requirements for the degree of master of arts under "general studies" is a new procedure designed to fit the requirements of county agents who do not wish to specialize in a departmental major. This does not eliminate the thesis but permits a broader type of training.

Special Summer Courses

Summer schools have reached more agents than any plan for formal study. I recall the National Association's interest in such schools back in 1936 when Elmer Meadows, of Colorado; D. Z. McCormick, of Kansas; C. C. Kellar, of Missouri; and Warren O'Hara, of Indiana, began thinking seriously about using summer vacations for study. Agents McCormick and Meadows worked with the director of extension in Colorado and helped to establish the district school at Fort Collins. Mr. Kellar did the same in Missouri. Mr. O'Hara attended the session at Wisconsin and was so enthusiastic about it that on his return to Indiana he sold the idea to Purdue University, and in 1937 there was an attendance of 29 agents at the summer school. More than 300 agents attended summer school last year in the 9 States offering special courses for them.

George W. Boyd, of Wyoming, president of the association, has called the attention of the committee to the lack of training courses for undergraduates who expect to enter the county-agent profession. Very few agricultural colleges offer more than one semester in extension methods, and many have no provision for any extension training.

Our lack of undergraduate training and the graduate school situation suggests as a long-time project the establishment of a county-agent training school. In such a school I should expect a professional training course for prospective agents and a graduate school for county agents on leave, with a teaching staff made up of a liberal percentage of former county agents. Such a school might well be a part of a land-grant college with a recognized school of education. The courses would be planned with much of the body of knowledge assembled from research in the field of extension. Integrated with this would be economics, psychology, sociology, education, and philosophy with concrete application to the work of the agent in the county.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the need for further serious study of the curriculums now offered to county agents who want to pursue further training and how it may be made of most value to them professionally. In the meantime, we appreciate the attitude of open-mindedness on the part of graduate councils toward our problem and solicit the cooperation of extension workers and graduate schools in raising our professional standards by working out suitable training courses and adopting a definite plan of leave for advanced study.

The Birth and Growth of a County Plan

J. V. PACE

Extension Economist, Program Planning, Mississippi

TWO outstanding accomplishments are being realized as a result of the county agricultural planning initiated in Alcorn County, Miss., in the fall of 1935 and enlarged in scope and activity in the fall of 1937. One of these accomplishments is the fine spirit of cooperation and coordination of work among the different agencies and organizations dealing with farm problems and programs in the county. The other accomplishment is the beginning of the development of some sound long-time county objectives and policies as the result of farmer thinking and planning based on an economic study of the problems facing agriculture and the farm people of the county.

Committee Studied Situation

In the fall of 1935 the Alcorn County Agricultural Program Planning Committee was organized. This committee was composed of 18 of the leading farmers of Alcorn County, their job being to study the agricultural situation in the county, particularly from the standpoint of land use and conservation, and to bring together in the form of estimates and recommendations farmer experience, opinion, and judgments as to the best long-time agricultural program for Alcorn County.

This committee held several meetings during the winter and spring of 1935–36 and also during the winter of 1936–37. The results of these meetings answered certain questions and recommendations as to the best long-time use of the land and sound cropping and livestock programs.

The planning work in Alcorn County had progressed to the point by the fall of 1937 where it was highly desirable to broaden its scope and to enlarge the personnel of the county committee so that all agricultural agencies and organizations operating in the county would be represented on the committee to make their contribution, not only in analyzing the problems and developing long-time programs and policies, but also in coordinating and correlating their work as a means of carrying out the long-time objectives. The program would then become, not an extension program, or a Smith-Hughes program, or a soil-conservation program, but a county farm program in which all agencies and all farmers would have their particular part to play.

Scope of Work Enlarged

With this end in view, the county committee was reorganized in the fall of 1937 at a call meeting of leading farmers and representatives of the various agricultural agencies and organizations in the county. The county agent called the meeting, but the personnel of the new committee was selected at the meeting by those attending. All sections of the county and all types of farming are represented on the reorganized committee which is composed of 25 members. Twelve of the members are farmers, four are farm women, and eight represent service and educational agencies.

In addition to the various agencies and organizations having representation on the county agricultural planning and policy committee, these representatives have come together and organized a county advisory council, with one representative of each of the agencies and organizations serving on it. The county advisory council meets once monthly to discuss problems and to agree on policies and procedure, as among the various agencies, to the end that complete understanding, harmony, and unity of action shall exist among them. By working together in the council and on the county planning committee the representatives are doing this.

Owing to the enlarged scope and permanency of the work to be done, the name of the county committee was changed to the Alcorn County Agricultural Planning and Policy Committee.

Major Problems Determined

At the first meeting of the county committee after reorganizing it was decided to develop the long-time objectives and policies around the major problems facing the rural people of the county. All agreed that if the major problems facing agriculture could be definitely determined, a sound program could then be built around the solution of those problems. The first job of the committee then was to study the situation from every angle and come to a final agreement as to what the major farm problems in the county are. This was done at a meeting last December at which 12 problems were set up as the basis on which to build a long-time county program.

After the problems were set up, the county committee was broken down into small working groups or subcommittees and one problem assigned to each subcommittee, with instructions from the county committee chairman to make a careful analysis and study of the problem assigned to it and to draw up a written report and recommendations as to the best method of procedure in the solution of the problem. Most of these problem subcommittees have held from one to three meetings and presented some recommendations to the county committee members who, in turn, have incorporated them into a tentative long-time program. It is realized that there is much work to do yet before the final long-time program will be whipped into shape and even then constant revision will be necessary. A definite start has been made, however, on a sound basis, and further revision and perfection will follow as additional information and experience is made available.

The tentative program outlined will be presented to the farmers generally over the county. It will be discussed in community meetings of farmers throughout the county, and the farmers will be asked for suggestions as to changes and revisions before the final adoption of the plan as the county's long-time agricultural program.

Nutrition Camp

Each of the 18 home demonstration clubs of Gaston County, N. C., selected special days to bring surplus farm produce to the nutrition camp, an institution conducted annually for undernourished children of the county. The women donated flowers and foods, such as fruits, vegetables, meats, butter, buttermilk, sweet milk, and eggs. The homemakers enjoyed their visits to the camp as much as the children did. The county council presented the $10 left in its treasury to the camp. After an inventory of gift baskets, the camp director did all the buying she could from the homemakers' curb market in Gastonia.

Have You Read?

A Manual of Group Discussion

Circular 446, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service. By Lyman Spicer Judson. 184 pp. Forewords by H. W. Mumford and M. L. Wilson.

THE various aims of group discussion differ radically, and attainment of one does not imply necessary realization of others. Resulting techniques consequently vary. Among others, two schools of thought on discussions are noteworthy. One gives primary consideration to planning of precise mechanics, outlines for groups prepared by others than themselves, primed starters in the group, excellence of verbal expression, preliminary study by members, external stimulation, and information. The other starts with personal experience, the group member's problem, emphasizing development of thought processes, individual probing for ideas, sharing of opinion to broaden horizons, and seeking information only as problems arising demand it. In such case, the leader tries to draw out the group into an analysis of individual problems discovered to be common, then aids them in obtaining further information thereon, avoiding artificial stimulation.

Although the present author describes the purposes of group discussion in terms suggesting the second of these emphases, the techniques proposed adhere largely to devices of the first. Especially excellent are his technical advice to discussion group members and his analysis of what group discussion is. As a representative of the division of speech at the university, he presents a sensitive analysis of steps necessary in preparing a speech, and offers an elaborate plan for what he calls discussion tournaments.

Just how the techniques proposed will succeed in stimulating individual thinking in a group on a cooperative but self-dependent basis is not made entirely clear. Nearly 50 pages are devoted to methods of preparing a speech. Is a discussion educationally valuable because it leads to sharing and searching for truth in itself, or is it a public occasion for exposition of facts already gathered and prepared in speech form? Is the form so important, or is cooperative analysis by its nature informal? Do people think best together by sharing prepared talks together?

One may wonder whether group exploration will occur if outlines prepared elsewhere suggest what ought to be the group's line of thought, or if the chairman tells the group its immediate object instead of helping members to plan such an object themselves through every step of the process. Is not experience itself enough background for starting discussions on the problems of experience, and does a start with any other problem violate learning principles? In the face of primed discussions, can a group member confidently believe that his experience counts in the group? The volume does not raise or answer such questions.

For those who favor the discussion and its form as an impressive spectacle to participant and observer, this book will be greatly helpful. By those who seek growth in thinking and hence in information, and by discussion group members, it may be said that learning starts where the learner is rather than where he ought to be, and that people will talk about their problems without priming if the group chairman knows how to identify himself with their interests.—*A. Drummond Jones, Agricultural Economist, Program Planning Division, A. A. A., Washington, D. C.*

4-H Youth in Oregon Use the Radio

(*Continued from page 88*)

The safety plays are based on some accident experience of the club members, or other knowledge of an accident, such as an accident report of a State officer. Sample copies of actual officers' reports have been distributed to show the prospective play writers what to look for.

The two best safety plays will be produced over KOAC during the summer school at the regular safety periods on the Wednesday noon farm hour regularly used by the office of the Secretary of State. Eight of the general 4-H club plays are produced daily during the summer school on the evening broadcasts. All 4-H club radio plays are cast from the club members attending the summer school and directed by the KOAC drama director.

The popularity of the radio playwriting contest is indicated by an increase of 150 percent for 1937 over 1936.

Another popular feature of the 4-H club summer session broadcasts is the 4-H Club Radio Revue which is directed by a member of the KOAC staff and which presents 30 minutes of the best radio entertainment available from the entire summer session. The educational value of this complete broadcast series is being recognized as an integral part of the 4-H club program.

As one-third of the 1938 broadcast year is finished, the programs presented thus far indicate an ever-increasing seriousness on the part of the youngsters as they enter into the long hours necessary in the preparation for their programs. Plans for the 1938 4-H club summer school at Oregon State College, as far as radio is concerned, have been enlarged by Mr. Seymour. In discussing his summer-school plans, he says that the educational value of the 4-H club broadcasts is steadily increasing. And, after all, if they have helped to make a better-equipped boy and girl, these radio broadcasts can be classified as having made a valuable contribution to the development of Oregon youth.

Movies in South Carolina

During 1937 more than 50,000 South Carolina farm people saw agricultural motion pictures shown by the State Extension Service.

The use of motion pictures was begun in 1936 in an effort to improve the efficiency of teaching farm people the ideas of better farming and home-making.

The equipment consists of two motion-picture projectors installed in panel-body trucks, with generators to supply power where electric current is not available, and a collection of agricultural films of educational value. The film subjects include agricultural engineering, dairying, livestock, poultry, plant diseases and insects, 4-H club work, clothing, foods, health, and several scenic and inspirational subjects.

The county farm and home agents arranged the schedules of the films which have put new life into farm meetings and have greatly increased the attendance, especially of the farm people who had not been in the habit of attending the meetings. The pictures have been seen by hundreds of people who had never before seen a motion picture.

The REVIEW has run stories in previous issues of similar motion-picture activities in Mississippi and Louisiana.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

Methods Tried and Found Good

Adventures in Living

A series of leaflets used by the farm women's clubs in West Virginia for the sixth consecutive year is proving effective. These unique circulars, prepared for the most part by Gertrude Humphreys, State home demonstration agent of West Virginia, enable a local club group to carry on a program whether or not the agent is present at the meeting.

Each year a series of 12 circulars is written on different phases of good living and have included Adventures in Everyday Living, Adventures in Good Living, Adventures in Better Living, and Adventures in Broader Living. The leaflets are written in a chatty, readable style which lends itself to club work.

This year's series, Adventures in Family Living, includes such leaflets as Speaking of Houses, which deals with the importance of suitable housing conditions; The Family Talks Dollars and Sense, a discussion of farm- and home-management problems; and More Life in the Years, a dissertation on proper food aids in the development of well-formed bodies.

One of the most valuable sections of each pamphlet is the suggested outline for the discussion leader which always appears on the final page. For instance, the most recent leaflet is entitled "Lines to Lighten Labor." The outline for the leader of this discussion includes the following definite suggestions:

1. Discussion by members on "first uses I expect to make of electricity" or "mistakes I have made in selection of equipment."

2. Wiring the houses for efficiency and safety. Discussed by ——— ———.

3. How our homes may be lighted to give comfort and attractiveness (whether kerosene, gas, or electricity is being used).

4. Special feature:

(*a*) Using one farm home as an example, figure cost of use of electricity as compared with present expenditures for these same services; or

(*b*) On blackboard or large sheet of paper draw plan of living room or kitchen and show where light outlets and convenience outlets should be placed; or

(*c*) Demonstration showing good and poor lamps or good and poor shades; or

(*d*) Exhibit or demonstration showing how old lamps can be remodeled or changed to give better light.

5. Suggested topics for general discussion:

(*a*) Ways in which electricity may be used to increase income.

(*b*) Discuss the points that need to be considered before buying a piece of electrical equipment.

(*c*) What appliances mean the greatest saving in labor?

(*d*) Discuss possibility of having a series of community meetings for the study of electrification problems.

(*e*) Reasons for and against buying from salesmen or from mail-order houses.

Keeping Up the Interest . . .

in a 3-year bedroom project among the farm women of Contra Costa County, Calif., was begun at the very first demonstration meeting in 1935. After discussing the qualities which make a good bed and an attractive bedroom, each of the 149 women present wrote down the things that she would like to do in the next 3 years to make the bedrooms attractive and restful.

What did they list? To lighten walls and woodwork with pleasing paper and paint, working toward a definite color scheme; to read labels on sheets and blankets so as to buy with intelligence; and to keep mattresses level, especially those on which children slept. Better storage space and improvements in bedroom closets were also drawn into the picture.

In each of the following 3 years, one or two demonstrations were devoted to the project, and the subjects included a discussion and display of suitable curtains, home-made rugs for color, candlewick bedspreads, and placement of furniture in regard to ventilation. There was special emphasis placed on the position of the bed in relation to light, especially on the eyelids of the sleeper, and there was continued information on mattresses, sheets, and blankets. A discussion on the bedroom closet included the use of storage space and control of moths.

At each of these meetings the 149 women who signed up to make improvements were asked to tell what they had completed and were checked from the original lists. As the project ended, 125 of the women had made one or more improvements. Forty-five mattresses and 478 pieces of bedding—sheets, blankets, and bedspreads—were purchased; 12 new springs were purchased; 65 of the women improved windows, walls, and floors; 41 rugs were made or purchased; and a large number of accessories, such as tie-backs, dresser covers, and valances, were made. Three women changed the position of their children's beds so that the light from the windows would not fall on the eyelids during their afternoon nap or early in the morning.

Even though planned improvements are completed, better bedrooms will continue to be emphasized through personal conferences and spread of influence.

The Interest in Child-Development . . .

activities continues to grow in Calhoun County, Mich., according to Catherine Hallock, home demonstration agent, in reviewing the work of the past year. To meet the needs of the mothers of 2,500 families with pre-school children, extension specialists worked out a plan of six lessons giving the mothers help in knowing the child, correct feeding, and self-help clothing, as well as suggestions for remodeling clothes and making toys. The specialist and home agent gave these lessons to 12 groups that were organized with the help of health councilors, and the work was planned on a 2-hour schedule so that mothers would not have to be away from home too long at one time.

One group of Calhoun County women studied the adolescent child because they felt that their boys and girls were not making a satisfactory adjustment at high school. When a son expressed a desire to dance, the club members, with the help of the teacher and home agent, sponsored a dancing class in the schoolhouse. Three lessons were given to 22 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years. The parents were invited to the fourth and last meeting where 72 people crowded into the small one-room schoolhouse to dance old and new dances. Two mothers and a school director who had never danced before took lessons from the boys and girls. Such a fine spirit existed and so much interest was aroused that the same plan is being tried at a school in an adjoining township.

Does the County Agent Help the Sheepman?

F. P. LANE
County Agent Leader, Wyoming

"DOES the Extension Service do anything for the sheepman?" queried a recent caller at the State office. I answered, "I'll say it does," and went to the files for some annual reports of county agents to prove it. The first one I came to was an account of a wool school held in Campbell County last fall. The county agent, Floyd Dominy, who is always on the lookout for ways of serving his stockmen, planned this 3-day school with a good deal of care and obtained the services of Dean J. H. Hill, of the College of Agriculture, to give the instruction. Forty Campbell County sheepmen, some of them big flock owners, too, enrolled in the school, and 21 of them did not miss a single session. They learned how to scour wool, figure the shrinkage, and measure the fiber; and they learned the meaning of marketing terms and arithmetical computation of wool prices in the grease from Boston quotations on scoured wool. They saw how the specialist culls sheep and heard what other sheepmen have done in increasing the weight of fleece per animal by continuous culling through a series of years.

Next, I found an account of a new wool pool in Weston County, which County Agent Chapman organized last spring. It easily made $4,000 for the sheepmen who were in the pool. After a good deal of hard work on the part of the agent, a pool of 32 growers was organized, and the wool was stored in a local warehouse. Early in July the clip of 79,758 pounds was sold at 30¼ cents a pound, or 5½ cents above the local market for single clips.

While we were talking about wool pools, I came across a summary of the pool organized half a dozen years ago by County Agent Murray in the Star Valley section of Lincoln County, which has made money every year for its members. Comparing the prices received for the 1937 pool with prices received by small growers outside the pool, it is estimated that members of the pool made $7,600 in 1 year by cooperative selling.

Several reports showed that agents, in cooperation with the wool specialists from the College of Agriculture, had visited the shearing pens in the spring and had taken samples of wool which were scoured and graded, thus giving the grower definite information on the shrinkage, grade, length of staple, strength, and weight, which is of much value in selling wool and in breeding for improvement.

In Johnson County, Pete Jensen, county agent, wrote of his active cooperation with the wool grower's association in a varied program of work which included better control of sheep on livestock trails to prevent overgrazing; the development of water holes along trails; the purchase of good bucks; uniform ways for lambing and shearing; and a study of warehousing facilities, marketing, the Taylor Grazing Act, and other problems relating to the sheep business.

These are some of the ways in which the county agents are helping the sheepmen, as shown in their annual reports which make a permanent record of what the Extension Service does.

Bug Hunting in Kansas

Kansas farm women have put a popular hobby to practical use. During the past year, 21,898 rural women in 555 communities combated insects in their homes and gardens, according to information dispensed by E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist in Kansas.

Through the cooperation of the home demonstration agents and the women's units of the farm bureau, nature-study lessons were featured in 10 counties. The women wanted to study natural history in order to be able to identify insects, to distinguish between the friends and the enemies of crops, and to find out how the pests attack plants.

Accordingly, the home agents selected women leaders from each unit to meet with Mr. Kelly in all-day lessons on the lives and habits of insects. The women studied methods of collecting and preserving insects. Each woman made a cyanide killing jar, learned how to use a net, where and how to find the different kinds of insects, and how to pin and make modified Riker mounts which consisted of stocking boxes filled with clean cotton batting on which the insects were placed and then covered with a sheet of cellophane. In their first lesson, these enthusiastic naturalists made Riker mounts out of moths, butterflies and other insects furnished by Entomologist Kelly. Many of the women leaders have taught 4–H club members to make collections of insects for exhibition purposes, and there have been many bug exhibits at recent community, county, and State fairs.

These trained leaders have also brought Mr. Kelly's lessons to their farm bureau women. Often the 10 minutes allotted to the nature-study theme of the women's club meetings was extended to include the entire afternoon, so keen was the interest of the women in the demonstrations of the habits of insects that attack clothing, food stored in the kitchen, and vegetables in the garden. The farm women wanted to know how to mix and apply the bug poisons and insisted that the leaders continue with the insect-control demonstrations. The insecticide-mixing demonstration was the most popular of all, and, according to the reports of the extension agents, was the most valuable part of the nature study.

Several counties reported that the farm bureau purchased small amounts of such materials as arsenate of lead, nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum, and hydrated lime for the women leaders to use. Where the farm bureau did not get the supplies, the farm women purchased the materials and have been waging war on clothes moths, cockroaches, house flies, bedbugs, mosquitoes, house ants, and pantry pests.

Drama Library

Home-town dramatic productions are on the increase in Massachusetts. Granges, women's clubs, "little theater" groups, churches, and others are going in big for this form of recreation, according to H. Ruth McIntire, extension specialist in community organization and recreation.

Each month brings an increase in the number of requests for royalty-free plays from the loan library. The Extension Service is interested in assisting these amateur groups in their search for suitable plays, and each year a playwriting contest is conducted in an effort to bring to public attention the work of amateur playwrights throughout the State. During the past 3 years the college has "discovered" some 78 plays through this contest. These plays make up the bulk of the loan library, which is available to any amateur group in the State. The 1938 playwriting contest closed March 15.

Georgia Agents Visit Washington

TWELVE Georgia home demonstration agents, accompanied by Lulu Edwards and Rose D. McGee, district agents, and Mrs. H. G. Wiley, president of the State home demonstration council, met in Dr. C. B. Smith's office in the Department of Agriculture on April 6, with Harry Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (formerly director of extension in Georgia); Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of the Federal Extension Service; Reuben Brigham and Dr. Smith, Assistant Directors; and Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, in charge of home demonstration work in the Southern States. The group spent a week in Washington studying the organization and activities of various Government agencies and conferring with department officials. They visited the Bureau of Home Economics, Bureau of Fisheries, Children's Bureau, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, and Indian Service. They visited the White House, met Vice-President Garner, and had lunch with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and members of the Federal Extension staff. A trip was made to Mount Vernon, Arlington, the Weathered Oak herb gardens, and many other places of interest in and around Washington.

Rich Land—Poor Land

A PICTURE-and-letter contest in Johnson City, Washington County, Tenn., helped to interest people in better agriculture, reports Raymond Rosson, county agent. Two good photographic enlargements, one showing a good pasture and one a poor pasture, or a good country schoolhouse and a bad one, or a good country road and a bad one were placed in 9 show windows in the city which has a population of 26,000 and serves an area of about 10,000 farms.

The pictures were mounted on cardboard, with a simple easily read explanation attached which gave some idea of what was expected for that picture. Many of the pictures were of local subjects, and all were taken in east Tennessee. They remained in the windows 4 weeks so that all would have a chance to study them. The contestants submitting letters told in their own words what a better land-use program means to a farmer or community, using the ideas they saw in the contrasting pictures. All entries were held to a 100-word limit.

Each of the merchants who showed the pictures gave prizes ranging from $15 to $25 for the best letter about their particular picture. The 900 4–H club members, the 300 Smith-Hughes agricultural boys, the county teachers, high-school pupils, farmers and their wives, businessmen, and city homemakers and professional men were invited to take part in the contest.

There were more than 200 letters submitted, and a winning letter together with the picture it represents are being published each Monday on the farm page of the Johnson City Press and each Tuesday morning on the farm page of the Johnson City Chronicle.

U. S. D. A. Radio Personnel

Morse Salisbury, Chief of the Radio Service since February 1928, is now Assistant Director of Information in the United States Department of Agriculture, succeeding John R. Fleming.

Wallace L. Kadderly succeeds Mr. Salisbury as Chief of the Radio Service. Mr. Kadderly was western program director for the Radio Service with headquarters at San Francisco for 4 years, and on December 1, 1937, was transferred to Washington, D. C.

John Baker has been appointed radio extension specialist for the Department, effective June 1. For the past 3 years Mr. Baker has been in charge of farm programs and special features for station WLS, Chicago, and prior to that was in charge of radio activities for the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College.

Starting with the Kitchen

A kitchen-improvement project which was carried on in the community of Las Gallinas in San Miguel County, N. Mex., has produced some ingenious methods of improvement without spending money, reports Vernita Conley, home demonstration agent. The residents of Las Gallinas are all Spanish Americans, and the village itself is so isolated that people who live there are not often able to mingle with others.

Wooden boxes were taken to the community by the home demonstration agent and taken apart. The extra boards helped considerably in making cabinets, tables, wood boxes, closets, and medicine chests. Incidentally, one rule of the contest was that each kitchen entered in the contest must have a medicine chest. In this way the work was correlated with a phase of that on home health and sanitation.

As a result of the contest, 70 kitchens were improved to some extent. After the work on the rooms was finished a group of 15 women from another club were taken to Las Gallinas, and kitchens were opened for a tour of inspection.

Stitch in Time

4–H club girls in Lafourche Parish, La., are busy using their electric sewing machines which were recently presented to each of the 12 clubs by the school board. Under the supervision of their home demonstration agent, Ethel Walker, the girls have made dresser scarfs and towel sets for their bedrooms and are now working on garments for themselves.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

Selling Livestock

Eight cooperative livestock-shipping associations were formed in South Carolina during 1937 to handle livestock for their members. Shipments through those associations, it is estimated, were approximately 1,000 cars of hogs during 1937, resulting in a total cash income to farmers approaching $2,000,000.

The associations are owned by the growers and operated by them at a small commission, with all earnings to be returned prorated to the members. Both members and nonmembers may sell for cash at the time of loading.

• • •

Soil Training Schools

Seven "soil training schools" for county agents and 4–H club agents were held during April and May in Iowa. Most of each day was spent in the field studying soil types, land use and crop rotations, soil treatments, and erosion-control practices. From 13 to 15 counties were represented at each school. The schools were in charge of W. F. Watkins, extension soil conservationist at the college.

• • •

Children's Clothing

Infants' and pre-school children's clothing schools were conducted by Dee Maier, assistant State home demonstration agent in New Mexico, in 13 communities during March and April. Each school covers a period of 2 days and is open to rural women who have, or are interested in, small children. The first day is devoted to a complete discussion of healthful, comfortable, and suitable clothing for the infant or pre-school child; the examination of various exhibits and illustrative material; and the cutting of patterns. The second day the women bring material and construct children's garments under the supervision of Miss Maier. They may also learn any type of finish or decoration suitable for such small clothing.

• • •

Trees for New Hampshire

Nearly 3 million seedlings of pine and spruce planted in New Hampshire in the last 12 years by 4–H boys and girls now cover about 2,750 acres. This year 4–H forestry project workers will increase their plantings by about 170,000 trees which they will receive from the State forestry nursery. Each member under 16 years of age will be allowed 500 free trees, and members over 16 may have 1,000 trees each to plant on their own land or on land owned by their parents or guardians. The trees given to the club members must be planted on the land by the members themselves.

Instructions on the planting of seedlings and distribution of free trees started the last week in April with a series of forestry field days held in each county of the State, when forestry judging teams also competed for county honors.

• • •

Program Innovations

The 4–H program of Shawnee County, Kans., aims to increase attendance at the regular monthly meetings by having each meeting feature some particular program. The monthly programs as given in the secretary's book, when followed closely, become monotonous. Last year a Hallowe'en party was planned for October, a Christmas party for December, a model-meeting practice for January, a program and basket supper for parents in February, a basket lunch and tour to visit agriculture projects in June, and a program by the parents of the club members in September.

The project and community social activities are being emphasized more this year with less emphasis on winning prizes and awards.

AMONG OURSELVES • • •

MRS. MARY S. BUOL, home demonstration leader, Nevada, is traveling through the Philippines and the Dutch and British East Indies, where she is making a study of home conditions and living standards, particularly in regard to food and housing, as well as the cooperative form of community life and educational methods in these islands.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension staffs include John Harris, landscape specialist in North Carolina; Laurel G. Smith, entomologist in Washington; H. D. Tate, entomologist, and Ellis A. Hicks, extension wildlife specialist, in Iowa. Mr. Hicks succeeds Thomas G. Scott, who has been appointed leader of the Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Ames, a position left vacant by the appointment of Dr. Logan J. Bennett to the newly established wildlife research unit at Pennsylvania State College.

• • •

DIRECTORS from the 11 Western States met in Washington the week of May 30 to discuss matters of extension administration and to confer with Department officials on various phases of the agricultural program.

• • •

MAJOR W. J. TILLER, county agent, Chesterfield County, S. C., for the last 30 years, was honored recently at a banquet held at Camp Kerby Tyler, the county recreation center described in the February issue of the REVIEW. The banquet was prepared by the council of farm women from their own well-filled pantries; the young people's service club decorated the hall and served the meal; and 100 of Major Tiller's close friends, including county agents from nearby counties, gathered around the table to pay tribute to his record of 30 years of effective service to Chesterfield County.

• • •

KEITH JONES, an ex-club member of Grandview, Wash., is receiving national recognition for his studies made last year while holding the Payne 4–H fellowship for a year's study in the Department of Agriculture. His study of the British and German systems of judging sheep along with other plans for determining and recording merit has been given national publicity in the Department of Agriculture radio service "Farm Flashes." This study has been mimeographed as Extension Circular No. 272, upon the recommendation of department scientists.

• • •

BENTLEY B. MACKAY, who for the past 3 years has been serving as southern representative for the Regional Contact Section, A. A. A., recently returned to his former position of Louisiana extension editor. During Mr. Mackay's leave from the Extension Service, Marjorie B. Arbour, associate extension editor, has been in charge of the work in Louisiana.

L. O. Brackeen, extension editor in Alabama since 1935, now fills the position of southern representative for the Regional Contact Section, A. A. A., with E. L. Tanner who has so ably assisted Mr. Mackay with the A. A. A. educational program during the past year. Headquarters will remain at Baton Rouge, but temporarily Mr. Brackeen will office at Auburn, Ala.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

My Point of View

Supplementary

Since submitting the account of program-planning work in Johnson County Mo., which appeared in the February REVIEW as Developing Leadership Through Program Planning, I have made observations of more recent developments of the work.

The leaders who were elected at the last county program-planning meeting are proving the best we have ever had, and I am confident this is due, largely, to the fact that the program-planning committee of their own townships selected them to do the work for the benefit of their communities.

Letters were written to the eight poultry leaders, informing them of their appointments as community representatives and suggesting that they schedule meetings, selecting dates that would meet with community approval. Within 6 days, six of the eight leaders had planned their meetings and had notified the farmers of the vicinity.

Letters were also sent to the 10 men who were chosen to carry on some hog-production work by earmarking pigs when farrowed, keeping feed-cost records, and weighing the pigs by litters when ready to go to market. Later, each man was contacted, personally, in regard to this work; and not only did they all agree to keep the records but they also offered helpful suggestions on how the work might best be done.

Another case of leadership being developed when given a chance was brought out by the appointment of school district leaders to carry on the bot-control work for their district. Without an exception, these men have given their time and travel in order to get the horses in their communities treated for bots.

In one instance, in which one of the suggested cooperators was contacted regarding a demonstration, the first thing he wanted to know was what committee appointed him in his community to do this work. We told him the names of the program-planning committee and explained that these farmers from his township had selected him to carry on this work. He felt quite elated over the fact and was more than willing to carry on the demonstration. In another case when I was unable to contact a certain man personally, his neighbor volunteered to see him for me. Evidently this man did an excellent job because he wrote that he wanted to keep some pork-production records.

Program planning on a community basis has been a very valuable way of handling extension work in Johnson County. After the farmers have helped to plan the program, they feel a greater responsibility in carrying it out, because it is then their program and not the product of the county agent. We have found program planning a means by which we can get more work done and at the same time develop much leadership.—*Virgil Burk, county agricultural agent, Johnson County, Mo.*

• • •

Wildlife Conservation

Florida's first 4–H club wildlife camp was held during the summer of 1937 at Camp McQuarrie, permanent 4–H camp site in the Ocala National Forest. One entire week was devoted to a study of wildlife and its propagation and conservation by 80 boys and county agents. Courses of study included bird life, game management, game refuges and outdoor beautification, reforestation, plant diseases, plant and animal insects, reptiles, the place of the 4–H boy in wildlife conservation, and related subjects.

In this State, with a game and fresh-water fish commission having numerous wardens in the counties devoting their entire time to the conservation of wildlife and doing a very fine job, I could not see wherein the Extension Service could be of much help in getting over the idea of wildlife conservation. I was wrong in that I was presuming that the educational work back of the movement for wildlife conservation was being carried forward by the game commission when, as a matter of fact, it is primarily a law-enforcement body, leaving the educational work largely to take care of itself, or be handled by other agencies. It is here that the extension workers might come into the picture, doing much constructive work through contacts with landowners and 4–H club members and through teaching the economic relationship between conservation of wildlife and a more abundant rural existence.

We must remember that wildlife is important for success in forestry, rodent control, insect-pest control, and recreational facilities for farm people, as well as for the sportsman who often contributes in a very fine way to a more enjoyable life for his farmer friends with whom he fishes and hunts.—*D. H. Ward, county agricultural agent, Lafayette County, Fla.*

• • •

Justice in Judging

The new system of grading the boys' and girls' projects exhibited at the 4–H fair in Effingham County, Ill., where I was agent last year has been received with so much approval that the club committee plans to use it in judging future 4–H shows.

Previously, exhibits had always been placed first, second, and third, and premium money awarded accordingly. Often there were many close placings, as in all fairs; and sometimes too much emphasis had been put on winning "first" at the fair. It was the objective of the new grouping plan to put every exhibitor into competition with himself by grading each exhibit on its own merit regardless of the number of individuals in competition in a class.

When the day was done, the results were most gratifying, for the task had been much easier on the judge. There was no one boy or girl set up on a pinnacle as the champion with a number of close rivals defeated and envious. Instead of the latter condition several of the exhibitors had had their animals or birds classified as excellent and placed in class A. Others had good or class B exhibits, whereas smaller groups were called fair or poor and given the lower ratings of C or D. Premium money was paid in all four groups. Class A was given a moderate sum and the other classes smaller amounts, with class D receiving only sufficient money to pay expenses to and from the show.—*V. D. Evans, county farm adviser, La Salle County, Ill.*

Helping the Farmer to Help Himself

THE PURPOSE of the Farm Security Administration is to help farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting. Under its rehabilitation program it makes small loans to farm families who cannot get credit from other sources, to enable them to buy the machinery, seed, livestock, and other equipment necessary to carry on farm operations. . . . To get Farm Security Administration help a farmer should apply to the county supervisor or county agricultural agent in his district. He must own or be able to rent land on which he expects to make a living. He may borrow money for periods of from 1 to 5 years at 5 percent interest, giving a note and mortgage on his personal property, the goods he buys with the loan, and his coming crop, as security. He may obtain rehabilitation loans to finance the purchase of farm supplies, seed, fertilizer, livestock, feed, tools, household equipment, and temporary food and clothing supplies. . . . Local farm-debt adjustment committees to help debt-burdened farmers have been organized by the Farm Security Administration. The service is available without charge to any farmer who is in debt and faces the loss of his property.

A young couple moves into a new home obtained through the Farm Security Administration.

For further information about the work of the Farm Security Administration, write to

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Vol. 9 JULY 1938 No. 7

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE
C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

BUSINESSMEN AND URBAN CONSUMERS must have a sympathetic understanding of agricultural problems if an agricultural program is to be successful. Through the cooperation of A.A.A. committeemen and extension workers in 53 counties in Wisconsin, an opportunity was given to more than 8,000 citizens of town and country to meet together and discuss their mutual problems. An account of this important undertaking will be carried in the next number.

BETTER PRODUCTION METHODS still pay dividends, as Missouri will show in an article describing a cotton-production and marketing improvement campaign in the six cotton counties, which added a million dollars to the income of the growers.

TIMBER FARMING recently received some first-hand study by county agents of southeastern Mississippi, and an account of their forestry tour will be featured in a forthcoming issue.

LEADERSHIP in Kentucky home demonstration clubs will be discussed by Mrs. H. L. Crafton, a Kentucky homemaker, just as she did at her district meeting when the clubs came together for a panel discussion on extending the home demonstration program.

COORDINATING social forces to attain a constructive rural recreation program in Illinois will be discussed by D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist, Illinois Extension Service.

A SUMMARY of extension work in advancing the use of freezer lockers is ready for publication.

On the Calendar

American Veterinary Medical Association, New York, N. Y., July 5–9.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11–15.

American Poultry Science Association, Pullman, Wash., Aug. 15–18.

World Youth Congress, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 15–24.

Regional Western States Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17–19.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 18–24.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 26–Oct. 2.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5–12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

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

The Family—Basis of Rural Prosperity

O. E. BAKER

Division of Farm Population and Rural Life
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

TWO very important factors accounting for the large amount of poverty among rural people are the migration of rural youth and the transfer of rural activities to the cities. If higher prices of farm products were obtainable, they alone would not be sufficient to prevent the gradual loss of land ownership by farm operators. Indeed, if the prosperity that resulted from higher prices encouraged farmers to retire to town, it would accelerate the increase of tenancy; and if it led farmers to borrow money to buy more land, as it has in the past, it would increase the mortgage debt with subsequent loss of land ownership in many cases. Commercial agriculture, in association with commercial ideals of success, evidently produces a drift of rural wealth toward the cities.

• • •

PROSPERITY alone cannot preserve our democratic American agriculture. It would tend to increase the size of farms, particularly on the better land, to promote the further commercialization of agriculture, and to accelerate migration to the cities, both of rural youth and rural activities. In my opinion, it must be supplemented with the preservation of the rural home and family, the maintenance of rural institutions, particularly the church and a truly rural school, and the development of home and village industry. A continuity of family proprietorship in farming is essential. Now continuity of family proprietorship is dependent upon ideals. Among these ideals is that of the home and the family farm and the preservation of the family line from generation to generation. This is the ideal for which our parents and grandparents lived and labored.

• • •

THE rural philosophy of life must be preserved. The typical rural philosophy of life fundamentally is organic; the farmer lives and works with plants and animals. Agriculture is based upon the reproductive process. Seed is sown and brings forth tenfold. The farmer deals with life. The urban philosophy of life, on the other hand, as often observed, has become mechanistic. It is based on the inventions associated with the steam engine and has become dominant only in the last century and a half. The typical rural philosophy of life is based upon the experience of the race down through the ages. The need is to develop an economic system and associated social ideals that will harmonize the rural philospohy of life with the achievements of science and invention.

• • •

UNLESS the farmers and farm women of the Nation think more about the things that are fundamental and how they can encourage their children to love the farm and the farming people and turn thier faces toward the home community instead of the distant city, they will continue in all likelihood to lose the ownership of the land.

• • •

INDEED, they may lose more than this. They may lose the activities of the family in the protection and education of children and youth and the provision of security in illness and old age. They may lose even the democratic organization of the State. As the responsibility of the family decreases the responsibility of the Government increases; and unless the people feel themselves to be a part of the Government and direct its policy, the spirit of democracy declines. The millions of unemployed in the cities and the millions more who are apprehensive of unemployment are a danger to democratic government. It is becoming clear that the land is the foundation of the family and that the family is the foundation of the democratic State.

71157—38

Is There a Way Out . . .

Of the Landlord-Tenant Problem in Arkansas

C. C. RANDALL

Assistant Director

Arkansas Extension Service

• • •

ARKANSAS, and, in fact, the whole South, has three times too many people for its land to support with a decent standard of living. We are laboring over mere details when we attempt to adjust landlord-tenant contracts, lengthen tenure of the tenant, or even to achieve farm ownership in the belief that we are striking at the heart of the problem of poverty among our farm people. Actually, the real and fundamental problem facing landowners and tenants alike is that we are trying to make 1 acre do the work of 3.

We are dividing our loaf of bread among three times too many people, and then wondering why no one gets a full meal. During recent years, a great deal has been said about fair division of crops and profits from the land. The landowner of the South has been the target of criticism throughout the Nation because of the system of distribution. Class feeling has been stirred up, and charges have been made from both sides. Radical reforms have been proposed, and some have been attempted. But the system still stands, standards of living have not been raised materially, simply because it is useless to quibble about how to divide the profits when there are not enough profits to go around.

Two Possible Solutions

There are only two ways to raise the standard of living on Arkansas farms materially. One way is through higher prices for farm products—prices that are not only higher but which are on a par with those the farmer pays for the commodities he has to buy. In other words, a higher purchasing power for the farm dollar is needed. If that could be achieved, it would be a long step toward a solution of the problem, but the economic history of the past does not give much hope of relief from this source.

The only other way is to increase the size of each family's farming business, to give them enough land, whether they be landowners or tenants, that they can take advantage of a type of production that will require less manual labor per dollar income. Such a system of production would, of course, include raising food and feed for home use.

Until southern farmers get to the point where they are using more land, and making grass, livestock, and timber work for them, the problem of low standards of living will still be with us. The present system of row-crop farming, with intensive labor on a few acres, will not produce enough income to provide adequately for the man power it demands.

Farmers of the South need only to look to their northern and western neighbors to sense the real problem behind their own economic difficulties. In Arkansas there is a rural population of 1,180,000 people, attempting to earn a living on 10,500,000 acres of open farm land. In other words, each 9 acres of cultivated land is called upon to support one person. In Iowa, which is generally considered to be a prosperous agricultural State, each farm person is supported by 28 acres of cultivated land—more than three times as much land per capita as we use in Arkansas. In Iowa, the annual farm gross income per capita is $545. (1935 census and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.) In Arkansas it is only $131. Arkansas farmers have believed that they could not afford to put their rich land into pasture, so production has been limited to row crops, requiring a large amount of hand labor, thereby limiting the acreage that can be handled per man. But the farmers of Iowa have found that their farm land, valued at an average of $72 per acre, in comparison to the average value of $21 an acre in Arkansas, can be made to show a profit from the production of pasture, hay, and livestock. The farm income tells the story—the gross value of farm products per farm in Iowa in 1929 was $3,303. In Arkansas it was $988. (U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

The 12 Southern States have a farm income a little less than half that of the other 36 States, yet they must provide a living for a farm population that is 2 million greater than the total farm population in the other 36 States. The per capita farm income in the South is $160—in the other States $390. (1935 census and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Even if the landowner were to give the tenant all the income from the crop, free of rent, the tenant would still not have sufficient income under the present system of row crops and small acreages to provide an adequate living for his family.

There are many landowners who fare no better than the tenants. In the same period, 1900 to 1929, that tenancy increased from 45 to 63 percent in Arkansas, the mortgage debt of the landowners increased from 13 to 38 percent, which is further proof that landowners have suffered economically as well as the tenants.

Is Rich Land a Solution?

Nor is rich land a solution if the family is to depend solely on row crops. The average family can handle only about 40 acres in row crops, and if all food and feed that can be grown on the farm is produced, the land would still not be sufficient to produce a satisfactory income. Twenty acres would be needed for food and feed. If the remaining 20 were rich enough to produce a bale per acre, the income from cotton at present prices would be only $900. The money from the sale of seed would be needed for extra picking labor. One-fourth of the income would go for rent, or approximately the same amount for taxes, interest, and upkeep if the family owned their land. Ginning the 20 bales would cost $100. If an adequate diet is maintained, about $150 would be needed for food that could not be produced on the farm. There would be an item of about $50 for depreciation on work stock and equipment. Only $375 would be left for clothing, medical care, education, and all

(Continued on page 109)

Extension Trains Leaders

C. W. WARBURTON

Director of Extension Work

THE Extension Service has proved a training ground for many of the men and women now engaged in administering the action programs of the Government. Statistics recently compiled from reports sent in from the State extension services and the three principal action agencies of the Department of Agriculture bring out some interesting facts concerning this function of the Extension Service. In these three agencies 463 present employees were drawn from extension ranks.

The Soil Conservation Service shows the largest number, with 159 extension-trained workers in 39 States and 53 persons employed jointly with the Extension Service. The Farm Security Administration comes next with 154 employees located in 33 different States trained in extension methods and ideals. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has 97 ex-extension workers, some of them jointly employed with the Extension Service. In addition, the Tennessee Valley Authority employs 5 extension trained people in Knoxville, 1 at Norris, and 59 others in the field, mostly assistant county agents in the 6 States in which they are working. The Rural Electrification Administration reports four workers selected from the Extension Service.

Occupy Responsible Positions

Many of these men and women occupy positions of responsibility. First to be mentioned, though not in the five agencies studied, are M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, formerly with the Montana Extension Service, and Harry Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, formerly director of extension in Georgia.

In the Soil Conservation Service, D. S. Myer, the Assistant Chief, was district agent in Ohio before coming to Washington in 1934; J. Phil Campbell, Chief, Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning, preceeded Harry Brown as director of extension in Georgia; and E. J. Utz, in charge, Section of Erosion Control Practices, came from the Ohio Extension Service.

In the Farm Security Administration, D. P. Trent, Chief of the Tenure Improvement Section, was formerly director of extension in Oklahoma, and Paul V. Maris, Director of Tenant Purchase Division, was formerly director of extension in Oregon. T. Roy Reid, regional director located at Little Rock, Ark., was formerly assistant director of extension in that State; E. B. Whitaker, assistant regional director, and A. M. Rogers, State director also came from the Arkansas extension staff. Regional Director Raymond C. Smith, located in Indianapolis, was a member of the Indiana extension force, and Regional Director L. H. Hauter at Amarillo, Tex., was formerly with the New Mexico Extension Service.

State Farm Security Directors

State Farm Security Directors J. R. Neale, of Wyoming; R. G. Ellyson, of West Virginia; H. E. Drew, of Washington; C. O. Stott, of Utah; L. H. Haltom, of Tennessee; R. F. Kolb, of South Carolina; Earl Mayhew, of Kentucky; Roswell G. Carr, of Michigan; R. E. Kiely, of Colorado; A. M. Rogers, of Arkansas; and Julian Brown, of Alabama, were drawn from extension ranks in their own States. Many other key positions too numerous to list are filled with recruits from the Extension Service. Some worked with the former Resettlement Administration, helping to set up the organization, and then returned to their extension field. Among these might be mentioned Connie Bonslagel, State home demonstration agent in Arkansas; May Creswell, State home demonstration agent in Mississippi; Marjorie Luce, State home demonstration leader in Vermont; and Mrs. Rena Maycock, assistant director for home economics in Utah.

Although in an organization not included in the study from which most of these figures are taken, Julia Newton, State home demonstration leader in Minnesota, who came to Washington to organize a section on family credit in the Farm Credit Administration, should be mentioned. A number of former extension workers are employed by the Farm Credit Administration, both in Washington and in the district offices. Frank Peck, former director in Minnesota, was for 2 years Cooperative Credit Commissioner and since February 1 of this year has been president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

In the Tennessee Valley Authority, J. C. McAmis (Director), W. M. Landess (Assistant Director), and L. A. Olson, all of the Agricultural Relations Department; Richard Kilbourne (Chief of the Watershed Protection Section); and H. A. Powers (Chief of the Test Demonstration Section) were formerly extension workers.

In Agricultural Adjustment Administration

In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, F. R. Wilcox, Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, came from the California Extension Service. W. H. Darrow, Chief of the Regional Contact Section, was extension editor in Texas; A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Division, was formerly with the Connecticut Extension Service; G. E. Farrell, Director of the Western Division, was formerly regional agent in the North Central States for the Extension Service of the Department; C. C. Conser, head agricultural economist with the Western Division was formerly in the Montana Extension Service; and H. B. Boyd, Director of the Insular Division comes from the Connecticut Extension Service. Practically every State has its quota of ex-extension folks who are handling A. A. A. positions of responsibility.

In the Rural Electrification Administration, Clara Nale, home electrification specialist, was formerly home demonstration agent in Alabama; Oscar Meier, rural electrification specialist, was a county agent in Missouri; and Enola Guthrie and E. E. Karns, of the field force, were formerly with the Extension Services in Indiana and Arkansas.

The loss of good extension workers has often seemed hard at the time, but the sprinkling of workers grounded in extension teaching throughout the new agencies is proving an opportunity to test the worth of extension principles. The fact that men and women, trained in agricultural leadership and with valuable experience in methods of effective education, were available for these newer experiments has contributed much to their success. The Extension Service can well be proud of the records of those men and women who, extension trained, are now guiding the destinies of important phases of the enlarged agricultural program.

Land-Use Coordination

M. S. EISENHOWER

Coordinator of Land-Use Planning

COORDINATION means different things to different people. To me, the only coordination that is worth while, or that will work in the long run, is that which achieves agreement upon the essential facts, agreement upon the proper interpretation of the facts, and agreement upon objectives in the light of the facts and interpretations.

There are many ideas on how coordination may be brought about. Fortunately, the experiences of many years, in the fields of extension and research particularly, have yielded many guiding principles which we may now draw upon in coordinating current efforts in the action field. The fundamental truth of them all, it seems to me, is that coordination cannot be imposed from above. Perhaps an agency with competent specialists in many fields might perfect machinery for an imposed coordination, but it is unlikely that the grist from the mill would resemble what the miller expected. Coordination must build from the base of the pyramid. The action programs of the Department—in erosion control, agricultural conservation, flood control, rehabilitation, water facilities development, reforestation, and the like—must draw upon so many sciences and must fit so many diverse conditions that no single group could possess sufficient wisdom actually to direct coordination from the apex of the pyramid.

Central Purpose Clear

Administrative arrangements in coordination are mainly to facilitate the necessary agreement upon facts, upon interpretations of facts, and upon selection of objectives. The central purpose of coordination is clear. In the Department of Agriculture we wish to unify our efforts so that all programs are essentially one when they reach the farm. For the Department this calls for two major steps. First, we must unify the programs of the Department itself, and secondly, we must help to make the Department's program dovetail and harmonize with State and local efforts.

The Office of Land Use Coordination is not yet a year old. In the current appropriation act it is being made permanent by Congress. Its job is to act as the catalyzing agent in coordination. The real job is handled by each branch of the Department directly concerned with land-use activities, often in cooperation with associated State and local agencies. The central office functions most intensively in Washington, but it gives, of course, some attention to the problem at regional headquarters and other field points. Essentially, however, the field job of coordination is the responsibility of each Department agency and State and local agencies.

We have tried to systematize the procedures in coordination within the Department so that they would be as much a part of daily operations as any other type of work. For the time being, the program is divided into six parts or phases: (1) Coordination of physical and economic surveys on which planning and program forming are based; (2) coordination of land-use planning, including planning for flood control; (3) coordination of current agricultural land-use programs and policies and of water programs and policies; (4) organization and procedural changes to promote unification of programs; (5) fundamental study of all agricultural and land-use legislation, in order to provide, insofar as possible, an integrated legal base for required activities; and (6) coordination of the Department's planning program and policies with those of the Farm Credit Administration, National Resources Committee, Department of the Interior, and other Federal agencies.

I shall confine specific examples to the coordination of surveys and of planning.

Coordination of Surveys

Research coordination has long been provided. Therefore, the coordination of surveys is, in some respects, the bedrock of our more recent efforts, because it is in the fact-finding process itself that we must achieve agreement upon the basic facts.

There are many types of fact-finding surveys. Some seek data on physical conditions, others on social and economic conditions. All are essential to the formation and guidance of a comprehensive land-use program. The soil survey, for example, acquires fundamental information regarding the soils of the United States. The erosion survey is an inventory of the physical factors on which a soil- and moisture-conservation program is based; among other factors surveyed are slope, susceptibility of the soil to erosion, degree of erosion, and present land use. By coordinating the two types of surveys, the Soil Conservation Service obtains the experienced assistance of the soil-survey specialists in classifying and correlating the soils; and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in turn may use the information thus developed in its regular soli-survey program. The information on physical factors acquired in both these surveys is also essential in preparing the flood-control reports which are called for in the flood-control program, but here surveys from the economic and social point of view are also essential. Therefore, by coordinating soil surveys, erosion surveys, and flood-control surveys, the job for each may be simplified and the results may serve many purposes and programs. More important, however, is that specialists who work together in this process of fact finding come to mutual agreement on the essential facts. If we disagree on the basic facts, there is bound to be conflict in policies and programs.

Planning Coordination

Every branch of the Department is engaged in some phase of land-use planning. Adding it all together, we are trying to marshal and interpret the facts so as to plan the best possible use of our farm, range, and forest lands for the benefit of the largest possible number of people. Therefore, in developing a plan for any given area we must provide coordinating facilities for interbureau consideration.

Now, of course, there are many kinds and levels of planning. Let's look just at one example of planning by specialists and then more generally at planning by farmers. A comprehensive flood-control plan for a given watershed may be prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Forest Service. But this plan, before submission to Congress, must be considered by the Department as a whole to determine its relationship to the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which makes payments within the watershed for specific land-use practices, and to the tenancy and rehabilitation programs. In short, a

(*Continued on page 112*)

Herbert Windsor Mumford

Feb. 26, 1871—May 31, 1938

A Man Who Looked Ahead

Dean Mumford Has Led the Way In Agricultural Progress

In the recent death of Dean Mumford, agricultural research and education, not only in Illinois but in the Nation, suffered a great loss. His ability, high standards, and sound judgment long ago won for him a position of leadership which grew with the years. To him, the field of the College of Agriculture reached to every farm and to every rural home in the State of Illinois. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of economic problems in agriculture, and, through his own work and the encouragement and direction he gave to his staff, he made large contributions to economic research and education. In meetings of national groups such as the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, his ability to present his views logically, concisely, and yet tactfully always made a lasting impression on his hearers. Above all, he was intensely human, one whose friendship was held in high esteem by all who knew him.—*C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work.*

ALTHOUGH his career was brought to an untimely end as the result of an automobile accident in May, the ideas and inspiration of Dean Mumford, of Illinois, still live on in the life and work of those with whom he has been associated, both in Illinois and national agricultural programs.

His foresightedness on the agricultural future of this country is evidenced by the fact that he launched an agricultural-adjustment project in Illinois as early as 1928. The success of these agricultural-adjustment conferences held in nine types of farming areas was described by Director Mumford in an article in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, October 1931. Three years later, in September 1934, Dean Mumford again reported on the Illinois long-time adjustment program in the columns of the REVIEW.

When the national agricultural-adjustment program was launched, Dean Mumford tied the new in with the old, gaining momentum for both. One method of doing this was a strikingly illustrated folder addressed to the farmers in Illinois from their director, which was described in the October 1936 number of the REVIEW.

He also was recognized as one of the leaders in the development of agricultural economics and marketing in the United States. The first experiment-station bulletin ever published on the marketing of an agricultural product is his bulletin, "The Production and Marketing of Wool," published by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. What is probably now recognized as one of the most successful voluntary cooperative movements in the United States, the Producers' Livestock Commission Association, evolved from the "Committee of Fifteen" of which he was a member.

Work which the Animal Husbandry Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, started while Dean Mumford was at the head of that department and which has since been continued under his supervision as dean and director is credited with great influence in the advancement of beef-cattle raising and livestock production in general. It was he who overcame much of the inadequacy of cattle-feeding experiments by inaugurating what is now a common practice, the feeding of test steers in carload lots rather than individually or in small lots.

Dean Mumford's service to agriculture extended into many different fields. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Farm Credit Administration in the St. Louis area and held several offices in the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. He was secretary of the section on agriculture, a member of the special committee on land problems, and a member of the standing committee on experiment station organization and policy.

Dean Mumford was a native of Michigan and graduated from Michigan Agricultural College where he also served as professor of agriculture. In 1901 he came to Illinois and in 1922 was made dean of the college and director of the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service, succeeding Eugene Davenport who retired at that time.

He studied livestock conditions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland in 1897 and made similar investigations in Argentina in 1908. He was in Germany in 1928 as a member of the American Study Commission for German Agriculture and 2 years later served as a member of a similar commission drafted by the Mexican Government to assist in a solution of agricultural and educational problems in that country.

Michigan State College recognized his outstanding service to agriculture in 1927 when it conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture upon him. Similarly honored at the same time in a unique ceremony was his brother, Dean F. B. Mumford of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Dean Mumford was a member of the honorary agricultural fraternal societies of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Sigma Xi. He also was a member of numerous other organizations, including breed associations, scientific societies, and specialized agricultural groups.

Home Demonstration Cottages in Hawaii

Where Plantation Women and Girls Work out Their Homemaking Problems

A home demonstration cottage in Honolulu County, Hawaii.

The junior home demonstration club at Kawailoa furnished the nursery, making the table, the curtains, and other furnishings from material at hand.

DEMONSTRATION cottages are playing an important part in community welfare in Hawaii with its population of different creeds and races. Home demonstration agents are especially enthusiastic about these cottages where they meet with groups of plantation women and girls and teach them improved methods of homemaking, for here they are all working together with a common interest of transforming an old house into a home better suited to the family's present needs. In improving these old plantation dwellings, the homemakers are given an opportunity to work out improvement problems similar to those needed in their own homes—most of which are old houses.

The sugar-plantation managers in Honolulu and Kauai Counties have helped to solve the meeting-place problem by allowing clubs to use some of the older plantation houses as home demonstration cottages.

In Honolulu County, members of three home demonstration clubs and a 4–H club are converting a drab cottage into a model home which they call the Waimanalo home demonstration cottage. This rambling old house with a good-sized combination living and dining room, a screened lanai on both sides of the room, three bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom, and furnished with tables, chairs, benches, a kitchen cabinet, and a stove, affords an excellent opportunity for all club members to study home improvement. One home demonstration club of 14 members, consisting of 1 Hawaiian, 2 Portuguese, 4 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 6 Filipinos, meets regularly at the cottage. The varied membership of this club has changed but slightly since Mabel Greene, home agent of Honolulu County, organized the group 6 years ago. The activities of the club have included foods, child care, clothing, and home improvement and furnishings.

Two other home demonstration clubs organized later are also enjoying this home demonstration cottage—one club of 20 Japanese members who are now working on a foods project, and another club the members of which are studying home improvement and home furnishings.

Each club has helped to furnish this cottage, placing emphasis on convenient planning, conservation of space and storage, and selection of suitable furniture and equipment, always taking into consideration utility as well as beauty. Ventilation, sunshine, and sanitation were the first factors considered. Under able leadership, the women and girls have made everything from chair covers to curtains and in doing so have learned the cheerful effects of the use of color in the home. The refinishing of walls and woodwork and the repairing and refinishing of the floors made startling changes in the interior. Doing over the furniture and making furnishings were the next changes of importance. In addition, the club members have learned how to cook and sew and how to plan balanced and varied diets, as well as how to raise the foods in their own home gardens.

The home demonstration and 4-H food clubs have started to remodel the kitchen. The cupboards have been cleaned, the utensils and china put in place, and now the club members are preparing to hang the curtains, make the kitchen linen, repaint the table, and renovate the stove. The club members are also making articles for their own homes, such as home-made dressers and stools, renovating old articles, and hanging curtains. After their immediate needs have been taken care of, the members will furnish a bedroom, a nursery, and the living room of the demonstration cottage.

"The house serves not only as a home demonstration cottage but as a very convenient workshop and a clubhouse for all community activities," said Hedwig S. Otremba, home demonstration agent at large. "The Waimanalo Women's Club and the plantation band have already made use of it, and visitors have been inspired to join an extension club."

Mabel Greene, Honolulu County home agent, tells about a two-bedroom cottage in Kawailoa, where the club members are afforded an excellent opportunity to study the needs of a living room, kitchen, dining room, bedroom, and nursery. The junior home demonstration club girls studying color relating to the home have applied their knowledge to the furnishings, furniture, curtains, and bedroom linens. Weekly meetings are held at the cottage, and the program includes meal planning for daily food requirements, as well as personal improvement.

"The girls had the most fun," said Miss Greene, "in making furniture from orange boxes and egg crates—turning out a dresser and stool, a study desk, child's wardrobe and toy cupboard, a baby's crib, and a vegetable bin. For the child's room, a table was made from parts of used boxes and circular pieces of three-ply lumber from newspaper rolls. The cur-

tains for this room were made of flour bags and were made attractive with pink print ruffles and a stencil design of the little goose girl. The design was done in crayons, a hot flatiron being applied to the back of the design to make it washable. The pink print was also used on the box wardrobe and the chair cover. Making rugs, selecting pictures, building clothes closets, making accessories, and studying the decorative use of flowers in the home helped the girls and women of the clubs to find happiness by learning to express themselves in attractive surroundings."

The Grove Farm Plantation in Kauai County has provided two clubrooms for the exclusive use of the junior and senior home demonstration clubs. These two rooms are equipped with a sink, built-in cupboard space, a large work table with drawers for utensils, and a three-burner stove with a large oven. Home Agent Martha L. Eder planned the improvements in the clubrooms and purchased the utensils for the use of the clubs. The walls have been painted ivory and the floor dust color. Necessary cooking utensils, dishes, and silver have been supplied in quantities to serve 24 people. Green curtains, tea towels, and pot holders were worked out as demonstrations in home furnishings.

The plantation manager became so deeply interested in this new development that at Miss Eder's suggestion he had another large room in the club building painted so that it could be used for general meetings. Later, another small room was provided for a community library. The library curtains were made by the club members, and the library is opened one afternoon and evening each week, with the club leader or one of the junior club members acting as librarian. The library is well patronized and fills a long-felt desire among the people in Puhi.

At Helamano, a home demonstration club met jointly with the men's home garden club to witness the results of the demonstration home garden located at one of the demonstration cottages. Miss Greene, with the assistance of her homemakers, has held demonstrations on the preparation of various vegetables grown in this model garden which included tomatoes, head cabbage, Chinese cabbage, broccoli, beets, carrots, onions, golden-wax and Lima beans, parsley, and spinach of the Japanese, Chinese, and New Zealand varieties. "A house is not a home until it is planted" is the slogan used at Helamano Cottage where a vegetable garden, protected by a good fence, is planned and planted.

New Hampshire Extension Service

Expands to Include Urban Areas

THE expansion of New Hampshire's cooperative extension work for rural people into a more comprehensive service to include a general extension division for urban areas began functioning July 1.

The enlargement of the State Extension Service to include both urban and rural areas was brought about by the growing demands for services of all kinds. The policy of the reorganization is to coordinate the existing activities of the University of New Hampshire, in cooperation with various organizations and welfare agencies, so as to be of service to all types of business, as well as to municipal and State agencies and various civic and educational organizations. The new work may take the form of extension classes, institutes, exhibits, short courses, conferences, lecture series, and consulting services, carried on in cooperation with municipal, civic, and educational sponsors.

"It is believed that the general extension service will bring to the residents of rural regions broader educational opportunities than are now possible and, at the same time, offer to towns and cities adult educational facilities not now available," states Director John C. Kendall, who will be in charge of the new division in addition to the Federal cooperative extension work. To permit Director Kendall to give full attention to the development of the extended program, the agricultural experiment station, of which he has also been director, will become the research division of the College of Agriculture and will be supervised by the dean. As practically all members of the faculty in agriculture are also research workers in the experiment station, this will insure a close coordination of the research and instructional activities of a large portion of the university faculty.

Likewise, extension specialists in agriculture and home economics will become members of the subject-matter departments in which their talents and interests lie. Thus, each subject-matter expert becomes closely associated with the college department which is concerned with his special branch of knowledge, though he will be assigned to duties in extension under the supervision of the general extension director. The staff of the general extension service will consist of all men and women who are chiefly concerned with the administration or management of extension work, who will, in turn, call upon subject-matter specialists for assistance in the actual conduct of activities both on the campus and in the field.

The general extension service has taken over control of all university information and publication activities. Henry B. Stevens, now executive secretary of extension work in agriculture and home economics, is the assistant director of the new organization and will, under Director Kendall's supervision, have charge of all university bulletins and catalogs, the university news bureau, the agricultural extension news, all research and experiment station publications, and radio and visual education work.

Negro Farmers' Conference

"Live at Home" was the theme of the Macon County (Ala.) farmers' conference. Three hundred and fifty farmers and their wives, representing 24 communities, met for the purpose of discussing farm and home problems and their solution.

Farmers from various communities reported on their activities of the past year, their successes and failures, and their plans for the coming year.

Home Demonstration Agent L. R. Daly and County Agent R. T. Thurston outlined the program for the county for the year 1938. They expressed their appreciation for the cooperation on the part of many of the farm folks and urged more of them to take advantage of the extension program.

An important feature of the program was a meat exhibit. This is one of several annual events sponsored by County Farm Agent Thurston and Home Agent Daly for the purpose of stimulating interest in the production of sufficient food and feed on the farms in Macon County.

This third annual meat show was representative of the progress made in the production of meat by Negro farmers within the last few years. Prizes were awarded for the three best exhibits of canned meats and the three best exhibits of cured meats.

Cooperative Roadside Markets

Flourish in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

BRIGHTLY awninged market stands are becoming a familiar sight to the Wisconsin roadside traveler. Twelve of these "cooperative roadside markets" are in operation in southeastern Wisconsin—all inexpensive but attractive market stands—displaying a large variety of graded quality farm products selling at reasonable prices. Six of these markets are in operation in Milwaukee County where they originated. As only one operator is needed for a cooperative market of six or eight members, the cost of operation is kept down. The gross receipts of five apple roadside markets open during the last few seasons in Milwaukee County increased from $1,000 in 1930 to $3,000 in 1937.

Work Was Begun in 1925

The expanding interest in these profitable markets has been a direct outgrowth of the orchard-improvement program carried on by County Agent R. B. Pallett since coming to Milwaukee County in 1925. At the beginning of this work, 32,000 fruit trees were producing a gross income of $19,000. Ten years later the orchardists realized a gross income of $50,000 from 33,000 trees.

"C. L. Kuehner, extension specialist in fruit, helped us to launch the program," reminisced Mr. Pallett, "and he and I tramped over many hundred acres of orchards with the owners when laying the ground work for the project. Many times 20 or more orchard owners were visited in a day, and suggestions and encouragement were given to them. Neighboring county agents in Racine, Waukesha, Washington, and Ozaukee Counties also assisted by promoting the work within their counties. Many volunteer local leaders throughout the county have helped to promote good orchard management, and the few commercial growers have lent their moral support by attending our meetings."

Interest in cooperative marketing was first stimulated through discussions at farm institutes and frequent general meetings. On every possible occasion, Mr. Pallett has emphasized the opportunities for increased returns from orchard management. County newspapers, especially the Milwaukee papers, have cooperated by running stories and pictures. The orchard work has been further advanced in exhibits at the State fair and displays at the Milwaukee food show. Many apple-preparation demonstrations have been staged and varied circulars have advertised the roadside markets. Mr. Pallett has sent out many circular letters and has built up a mailing list which now includes more than 500 orchardists in the county.

Nearly 3,000 people have attended 55 pruning demonstrations which have been conducted by County Agent Pallett and the extension specialist. "I am sure that these demonstrations have had a great influence on pruning practices," commented Mr. Pallett. "We recommended the use of good tools, and, in 1 year, orders were taken for 50 saws and shears. We used a good type of orchard ladder in our demonstrations, and now there are nearly 100 of these ladders in the county, which have been built by the fruit growers. Fertilizer recommendations were also given at these meetings and many carloads of nitrogen fertilizers have been used in the county to rejuvenate old orchards and to stimulate the growth of young ones."

Pruning Demonstrations Popular

Much of the power-sprayer promotion has been done in connection with the pruning demonstrations, orchard schools, farm institutes, and exhibits. Spray rings were organized from year to year until now there are 14 in the county. These 14 rings provide operators to cover approximately 100 orchards with power spray at low investment costs.

A number of very fine spray-operator schools have been held which have been attended by most of the operators in the county. Some of these schools were held in connection with commercial concerns, with the extension specialist always present. The specialist has diligently coached new spray operators each year. Several summer orchard tours included a power-spray demonstration. For a number of years spray notices have been mailed from the county agent's office to all those on the orchard mailing list.

Over a period of years 20 special orchard schools have been held in Milwaukee County, usually in connection with a little apple show held during the winter, and also in district school basement halls. These all-day meetings, attended only by fruit growers, have given those in attendance a good opportunity to discuss in detail every phase of orchard management.

Association of Fruit Growers

Considerable impetus to the cooperative roadside-market plan has been given by the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association which was organized in 1930 with Milwaukee County and three neighboring counties as members. The following year Racine County was added, and the organization has continued with a membership of five counties since that time. The association arranges for the cooperative purchase of spray materials and orchard supplies. Spray materials are now costing about half of former prices. The gross business of the association has increased from $2,000 to nearly $20,000 over the years.

Practically all the meetings of the organization have been held in Milwaukee County. The membership of the Milwaukee County unit of the association has grown from 60 to 142 members, and in 1936 the county growers cooperatively purchased more than $4,000 worth of orchard supplies—more than any other county in the Southeastern Association.

Fall field days have been an effective feature of this movement, and the fall meeting and tour of the Southeastern Association at the Meyer orchards in Milwaukee County was attended by 200 growers. The Milwaukee County Association again sponsored the clean-fruit contest with 25 growers, including members of three spray rings.

According to Mr. Pallett, not only have the increased returns to growers averaged $25,000 a year, but, through the orchard-improvement work and the establishment of these cooperative roadside markets, there is more fruit for the family table, increased satisfaction to growers and their families, and better cooperation among farmers and their customers.

Entertain and Teach With Pictures

J. ROBERT HALL

County Agent

Linn County, Mo.

The customer at the cashier's window sees a picture of extension work in his own county. The picture is changed every week.

A BANK president has nicknamed me the "Picture Man." He did this because I carry my camera everywhere I go and use it in town and country, both night and day; I develop, enlarge, and print my pictures; assemble them into film strips; make motion pictures; display and publish them. It is a hobby with me.

An enlargement of some agricultural-extension activity is displayed in a neat frame by the cashier's window of the bank all the year around. The frame has a removable back for a new picture each week. The pictures are 8 by 8 inches and properly captioned. Fifteen places of business in Linn County display extension photographs in this manner. It requires 75 pictures to keep them rotating and some bookkeeping to prevent repeating. The cost of 15 frames is $4, and prints cost about $10 annually.

Pictures Have Many Uses

A similar plan is used in my office. A display rack made of light metal into which the pictures slide is placed conveniently for callers to turn through like a book standing on end. On my flat-top desk I have a frame into which is placed two pictures, one facing me and the other facing a caller. These are changed every other week. Keen interest is manifested in these office pictures by most callers. They are used in my office consultation with callers to show the methods and results of extension practices. The Extension Board reviews the new ones each month and the best ones are used to illustrate the annual report to the State and Federal Extension offices.

Just before the fall and winter farm meetings start, all worthy pictures are built into a county activity film strip and shown at all community meetings. Folks are pleased to see themselves and their acquaintances on the screen even in "stills." I therefore use pictures of many large crowds at successful meetings.

A single film strip of 50 pictures may show a few thousand people. These folks want to come to the community meetings and see themselves. At these meetings I use other film strips on timely subject matter bought from the visual instruction service of the Division of Cooperative Extension in Washington and from the State Extension Service.

These county activity strips serve as a review of the year's work. They suggest many improved practices that farmers will adopt the following season. Folk in the audience have read and heard of demonstrations and practices they could not go to see. The picture on the screen thoroughly explained is a fair substitute. It is seen by hundreds, while I can get only a dozen or so to come to the farm and see the demonstration or practice.

Some years ago the extension program in Linn County needed more support financially and otherwise. The required support was easily obtained by making and showing a county motion picture. I wove into a one-reel picture a story of the county agent showing demonstrations and progress of the extension program to a prominent farmer. In the picture this well-known farmer praised the success of the activities. There were many local people in the picture, and the audiences that came to see it were large. From the time of its showing extension work took on new life.

Along with the showing of this film other educational motion pictures were used, but we do not use them as much now as we do the film strips. The latter are less expensive and a more effective means of teaching.

(Upper) County Agent Hall, right, illustrates his recommendations with pictures displayed on a light metal display rack.

(Lower) A two-way frame on the agent's desk holds two pictures, one facing the caller and one the agent.

"Seeing is believing." Good pictures properly shown, displayed, or published is "seeing." Hundreds of Linn County farmers who would never have been reached with the extension program had I not used pictures extensively, now are "seeing" and no doubt "believing."

To take good pictures requires much and constant practice regardless of the equipment used. In order to keep in practice the average county extension agent must take pictures of other than extension subjects. The finishing is done at night, using the kitchen as a darkroom. All of this just to keep in practice. One could hardly blame the banker for calling me the "Picture Man."

Subscription Price Advanced

Higher printing costs have made it necessary for the Superintendent of Documents to raise the subscription price of the Extension Service Review to 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. The price for single copies will be 10 cents each.

County Planning In California

Mobilizes Efforts of Farmers

B. H. CROCHERON
Director of Extension, California

CALIFORNIA'S county economic planning conferences were very definitely an effort of the local people to plan their agricultural future, rather than attempt to plan a program for the Extension Service.

In fact, it might be said that the conferences had nothing whatsoever to do with extension work. Such a statement would not be entirely true, for the Extension Service gathered the group, presented much of the factual material, and sponsored the enterprise. The results, however, represent a wholly local viewpoint which we in the Extension Service examine with interest and curiosity.

Thirty-two counties, which cover 78 percent of the farms of the State, held 2-day economic planning conferences. The program seldom discussed commodities. In the main it was organized around economic factors that combine to make up the structure upon which commodities are grown. As in all other States, we are familiar with meetings to consider the problems of a commodity or an industry. As elsewhere over the Nation, meetings on wheat, or poultry, on apples, on cattle, or on whatnot have been the customary approach of the Extension Service. If we term commodities and industries the vertical structure of agriculture, then the economic factors basic to them are the horizontal pattern of farming. There was little talk of specific crops. There was much discussion of soils, climate, credit, labor, markets, farm management, outlook, and other widespread influences that combine to delimit agricultural procedure.

California grows 180 commercial crops. More than elsewhere in America, California's farming is specialized so that one farm may grow but one crop, or at most but two or three. Discussions between industries rend the air. This was an attempt to bring them together upon a series of factors basic to all.

Material Prepared for Conference

For more than a year the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station, as well as the Extension Service, had been preparing information upon a local basis for presentation. All factual material was especially prepared for each conference and was designed to show the relationship of that county and its material to a wider sphere.

The county agent, desirous of gathering not more than 50 persons, picked 60 of the leading men in the agricultural life of the county. Each man was selected for his influence in local rural affairs. Wealth was not a factor; prestige was the measure of selection. In the main they were farmers, but a few were merchants, bankers, and county officials interested in agriculture. These men were contacted by the county agent personally at their homes. The plan of the conference was thoroughly explained. Two letters followed, discussing date, program, and committee assignment. A second personal call again explained; and finally, a telephone call 24 hours before the meeting served as a reminder of the place and date. Five contacts, thus, were made with each man invited.

Attendance Large

Now, California counties are large; a county may cover as much area as two Eastern States. Yet, despite the worst weather on record, the conferees attended and stuck to the job for 2 days at each conference. The average attendance was 47 local persons. The total attendance at 32 conferences aggregated 1,527.

For a half day the college and extension representatives presented their factual material. It was prepared for that particular county; there were no boiler-plate speeches. The college then declared itself out of the picture. Except as additional facts might be requested, the conference was now solely in the hands of the conferees. These divided into four or five committees which met in four subsequent sessions; the entire conference gathered together for meals.

It was suggested to those attending each conference that they prepare a series of recommendations — not resolutions — for the guidance of their county and that only those recommendations be incorporated which met unanimous approval. It was explained that it was easy to find matters upon which they would disagree. The problem was whether there was something upon which they might all agree. If so, it was probably sound and practical and, with the united opinion of the county leaders behind it, might be of great influence upon others.

This idea of unanimous agreement was new. At once it cleared the atmosphere. Isolated representatives of organizations or of localities did not find it necessary to "count noses" to see if their friends were in the majority. Each man held the deciding vote and could sit back comfortably, assured that nothing objectionable to him could come out of the conference. Skepticism was rife, however, that on such a plan anything whatsoever could be passed.

Conference Passes Recommendations

However, at the end of its 2-day sessions each conference passed, unanimously, a series of recommendations believed basic to county welfare. It is true that occasionally a pet plank, painfully fashioned by some committee, fell into the discard by a single vote; but this happened seldom. So harmonious were these conferees that in the main they passed their resolutions with a whoop. Upon what did they agree? They passed an average of 25 recommendations. These include the whole gamut of agricultural procedure. By tabulating and indexing the results of the 32 conferences, Agricultural Extension has a pretty clear picture of what California's leading farmers think. Their conclusions are, however, of little interest to readers of the REVIEW.

The procedure of these planning conferences does not, of course, conclude at the end of 2 days. The recommendations are mimeographed and have wide distribution. The committee chairmen form an executive committee on follow-up. They go over the recommendations one by one and route them, by letter and by visit, to the organizations best able to further them. Some come to the Extension Service, for they lie in our sphere. Many more go to other organizations which can, if they will, carry on the recommendation. Jobs are being handed out right and left. Next year comes another series of conferences to report on follow-up and to plan anew.

Utah Inventories Its Farm and Home Problems

WILLIAM PETERSON
Director of Extension, Utah

THE program for extension work this year may not be wholly different from other years, but the background was never so well established. Never before have we had so many people with some vision of their own agricultural situation, some suggestion of what changes should be made, and a recommendation for the program right now. We have met more than 5,000 people in county farm and home (county planning) conferences, and there has been much intense and wholesome discussion.

In these meetings we have met all kinds of people with all kinds of ideas—the promoter with some ax to grind and those of the best knowledge and vision in the communities. More than 1,200 actual committeemen have spent numerous hours in the consideration, analysis, and betterment of their own agricultural and home problems when their own work was pressing. Earnestness has increased as the studies have continued, and when the plans have been presented they have been given whole-hearted support by friends and neighbors involved.

Started Two Years Ago

We started this work more than 2 years ago when a planning board was set up in each of the counties in Utah to formulate recommendations for an agricultural program. These county boards did a lot of good work and submitted to the extension office program suggestions for future procedure in agriculture and homemaking. In studying these suggestions carefully, we found that the county plans lacked uniformity, and, apparently, there seemed to be a different objective in each. In all the counties there had been a tendency to make plans and programs without sufficient inventory background. The scheme of agriculture and home planning seemed to be a good one but needed to be properly oriented to all of the problems in agriculture.

With these facts in mind, a leadership-training school held at the Utah State Agricultural College in November 1937 was devoted entirely to program development. Nearly 100 chosen men and women leaders from 26 different counties, and the entire extension staff, studied ways and means of planning for a better agriculture in Utah.

The necessity for such a program became clear in studying the facts. Land use in Utah has been practically static for 20 years with essentially no increase in cultivated land area or in livestock and crop production. At the same time there has been a 25-percent decrease in yield per acre of practically all crops except on small well-fertilized tracts. During this period the farm-mortgage debt in Utah grew from 7½ million dollars in 1910 to 45 million dollars in 1937.

Facing the Youth Problem

Added to this was the youth problem with 3,000 to 4,000 young couples backed up on the farm, living as unsatisfactory tenants, sharecroppers, or accommodation boarders with no real place to go. Records show that each year in Utah's rural areas, alone, 2,450 young people are arriving at the age of 21, indicating an annual additional potential 1,000 rural families. An effort has been made to accommodate these young people as shown by the census of 1930 with about 5½ thousand more farms reported than in the 1920 census. The size of these farms shows a serious condition, with 1,440 farms of less than 3 acres, 5,000 farms of less than 10 acres, and more than 8,000 farms of less than 20 acres. Only under favorable specialized farming can one extract a living from so small an area.

It is definitely known that there are more than 5,000,000 acres in the State of Utah on which the soil is of such character as to warrant continuous irrigation farming if water can be applied. The total water available outside of the Colorado River is approximately 6 million acre-feet annually, but approximately 4 million acre-feet have been allocated in water rights to the 1,324,000 acres of irrigated land. There are but 480,000 acres of dry land cultivated, most of which produces only wheat in alternate years. It looks as though progress in Utah depends essentially on a more economic use of irrigation water involving five methods—mending leaky canals, better irrigation practices, storage of flood water and winter water now going to waste, better utilization and development of underground water, transmountain diversion from streams and drainage areas having more water than land. More than 90 percent of the area of Utah must continue as range if it is used at all.

Planning Boards Organized

With these facts as a background it was decided that a farm-and-home-planning board, with committees covering the various phases, should be organized in each county, and that these committees in their cooperative effort should give attention, first, to a complete inventory listing of the agricultural assets of the county; second, to a study to determine whether the items listed could be worked into a larger income; and, third, to the establishment of a program for immediate action.

The inventory was to list every item, such as land, water, crops, livestock, homes, and natural resources. The plans were to determine whether or not the farm land could be increased, whether submarginal land should be abandoned and the water applied on better land, whether the crops produced were the most economical for the region, and whether the livestock should be increased or decreased. After plans had been recommended, a program was worked out with the Extension Service in the county.

The county committees number from about 25 to more than 60 men and women. It is interesting to note that in practically every county the committee is comprised of from 25 to 50 percent women. Never before have I seen such interest shown by our homemakers in the various phases of agriculture. Livestock breeding, irrigation, crop rotation, water storage, and increased agricultural pursuits seemed to hold their interest along with problems pertaining immediately to the home.

In nearly every instance we have had a banker give an economic inventory of the financial condition of the county. There has been no one more surprised than these rural citizens themselves when they have made a study of their own county inventory.

Meetings have now been held in all but three counties of the State. The meetings were all-day sessions with a party from the central extension office meeting with the committee in the morning to hear its reports and recommendations. In the afternoon and evening there was a larger group meeting to discuss the purpose and background of planning and the details of what had been proposed in the county. There have been two or three meetings in each county, and I have personally attended them.

The general feeling has been that each area must have more homes, a larger income to pay off indebtedness, and a better correlation between range and livestock and forage produced on the cultivated land. In this has been included very effectively the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with its soil-building and erosion-prevention provisions.

We feel that the job is only begun, because, if we should leave these people in their present status, merely to rest on the stimulus they have already created, the work probably would not go far. An intense follow-up is necessary in each county, and our extension staff is thoroughly convinced that it is worth the effort.

A Community Service

Members of the Carolan Home Demonstration Club, Logan County, Ark., have a unique and cheap telephone service.

Eight or ten years ago, according to Marcelle Phillips, home demonstration agent, every home in the community had a telephone on a party line that went into the Booneville central office; but as money became scarce lines were neglected, and after a time many wires were down. For the last 3 or 4 years only the boxes remained.

In January the club took up the question of rebuilding the lines. Adding new wire and telephone poles was all that was needed, so the women paid for the wire, and every man donated his time and the poles to rebuild the lines.

There were 43 women in the club, and each one had a telephone box. The entire cost to each member was only 15 cents plus batteries for her own box. Within a month lines were built that would let them talk to anyone in the community. After the lines were established a move was started to get connection with the Booneville central. Now by each member paying 12 cents a month they have a call bell in one home through which connection is made with Booneville and the outside world.

South Dakota Farmers Have Their Say

DEVELOPMENT of discussion-type extension meetings made tremendous strides during their first year in South Dakota. Encouraged by District Extension Supervisor W. E. Dittmer, who is in charge of discussion work, and the State's 78 county and home extension agents held 1,028 discussion meetings at which everyone was encouraged to have his "say."

Twelve counties organized discussion groups which met regularly. The work got its first start when A. Drummond Jones, of the program planning division of A. A. A., conducted a number of county demonstration training schools. That rural people are anxious to air their views on community, State, and National problems was emphatically shown by their intense interest from the beginning. Forty-nine communities now have active discussion groups.

The group in Brookings County is one of the most enthusiastic in the State, and members crowd around their discussion table at meetings all through the summer as well as in the fall and winter. Membership of the group now is 45, with 20 to 30 persons attending meetings regularly.

The Brookings County Forum, as the organization is known, selects a different discussion leader and topic for each meeting. At the close of each meeting, the members vote to select a new leader and topic for the next discussion. During the 2 weeks which elapse between meetings, they think about what they want to say when the next meeting is thrown open to discussion. The subject is generally well thrashed out before the chairman calls time.

Walter N. Parmeter, agent in Brookings County, who has been active in promoting discussion work, says: "The purpose of the forum is to create a better understanding among farmers of national agricultural policies. I feel that the discussion of facts and knowledge through this method is the best way for farmers to become educated and produce a higher standard for agriculture. As farmers discuss the pros and cons of many questions of interest to them through the discussion group, they can act more intelligently in their dealings and help themselves instead of pulling against one another."

The Brookings County Forum has become quite well known to the radio audience in South Dakota through their several broadcasts from the State college radio station. Because of their radio experience they were invited to present one of their discussions on the National Farm and Home Hour. Mr. Jones and Mr. Dittmer gave the group special coaching for their national appearance.

As most of the discussions were about questions of agricultural economic policy, it was natural to expect that the group's prize original statement for the year should concern this field. The best of the year's many good squibs came from John Swenning, Brookings County farmer, when Mr. Swenning shook his finger into the NBC microphone and told the United States: "If we raise only one hog in this country in a year, and we can't sell that hog, we've raised just one hog too many."

A Million Trees

More trees than ever before are being planted by 4–H club members in South Dakota this year. The number of trees planted in permanent location or lined out in nursery plots will probably exceed 1 million, according to F. I. Rockwell, extension forester, who has arranged for special 4–H lots to be purchased from nurseries. The boys and girls plant the trees as farm shelterbelts or to beautify their home yards. Many club members are procuring undersized trees and shrubs which they are lining out in a nursery plot for a year's growth before transplanting to a permanent location.

The forestry 4–H club members of Oneida County, N. Y., have planted 1,285,550 young trees during the last 12 years. Club Agent E. G. Smith believes Oneida County has set a record as the first county 4–H club to plant a million trees. In 1937, 85 boys and girls enrolled in tree planting, and 59 of them completed the work. Many members are adding trees to their original 1-acre plots, and a number of them now have 4- or 5-acre plots. Results are beginning to show, for many good plantations can be seen from the roads.

Ralph Fulghum

Wallace Kadderly

John C. Baker

Information Staff Increased

Extension Radio Specialist

Wallace Kadderly, Chief of the Department Radio Service, and John C. Baker, the new extension radio specialist, will divide the field work in radio extension between them. They will be available for consultation on radio matters and will assist with the preparation of radio programs and continuities both on the National Farm and Home Hour and, when possible, for local programs. They expect to spend considerable time in the field and will eventually visit any State needing their services.

Both of these radio experts have had extension experience, Mr. Kadderly in Oregon in charge of the programs for KOAC, the State-owned station in Oregon; and Mr. Baker in Massachusetts working on extension radio programs. Both are comparatively new in the Department; Mr. Kadderly took up his new duties last December, and Mr. Baker came to Washington, June 1. Both have had extensive and varied radio experience, Mr. Kadderly as Western Farm and Home Hour program director for the Department with headquarters in San Francisco, and Mr. Baker in charge of the farm programs of WLS, Chicago.

Extension Information Specialist

RALPH FULGHUM on July 1 took up his new duties as field specialist in information for the Federal Extension Service, assisting L. A. Schlup. Mr. Fulghum will spend much of his time in the field conferring with State extension editors, directors, and others in the interests of an effective extension informational program. He brings to his work a fine record of achievement in both the Extension Service and other Government agencies, having served as assistant editor in Florida for the Extension Service and Experiment Station, radio writer for the Department Radio Service, extension editor in Georgia, and for the last year and a half has worked for the Soil Conservation Service as assistant conservator in charge of information in the southeast region. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia.

Is There a Way Out

(Continued from page 98)

the other expense of living. Few families of five are able to squeeze much more than the bare necessities out of $375 a year.

Actually, the average land in Arkansas will produce only about 200 pounds of lint cotton to the acre. After deducting $90 for rent, $40 for ginning, $150 for food, and $50 for depreciation, the family on average land has $30 left on which to maintain an existence. Even if the landowner in this case let the tenant have the land rent free, $120 a year won't permit a decent standard of living.

There are unfair landowners, and there are unfair tenants. The good landowners and the good tenants alike condemn the unfair practices of both groups. Even that situation is being improved, for good landowners are choosing their tenants with more care, and good tenants are using more discretion in the choice of their landlords. But the fact remains that the division of crops on the third and fourth basis for renters, and the half basis for sharecroppers is the result of long experience on the part of both landowners and tenants, and in the main the plan of tenure is considered fair by both groups, provided the plan is honestly administered.

What Does the Future Hold?

If Arkansas and the South must continue to maintain the present farm population, we must develop more land for the population to use. In Arkansas there is approximately 1 million acres of idle land which should be used, and in addition, there is probably at least 2 million acres of undeveloped land which can be brought into agricultural production. This land could be used in the process of redistributing our farm population and readjusting our farming system. While much of the product of this additional land is needed within the State, that much new land brought into production would undoubtedly call for new markets, which would have to be found if we avoid a problem of surplus.

But even if we used every acre of agricultural land in the State, and could find a market for all our products, we would still have too many people on the land. Maybe industrial development in the South will offer a solution. But, the problem of surplus population is a national one, and the responsibility cannot be placed upon the South alone. Landowners and tenants have attempted to carry the burden too long, and the result is not a happy one for either group. The fundamental need of the South is the redistribution of the farming population and reconstruction of the farming system. Landowners and tenants alike must face the common problem of increasing the size of the individual family's farming business, and must face the fact that the South's one-crop system of farming is an uneconomic system, or they must resign themselves to continued low incomes and low standards of living in the South.

HELPS for 4-H club leaders interested in nature activities have been prepared by William G. Vinal, professor of nature education, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. The game "Calling All Explorers" as used successfully at the Connecticut Valley Youth Day and suitable for 4-H club camps is described in a mimeographed publication which Professor Vinal is willing to send to any 4-H club leader requesting it. He also offers a mimeographed booklet entitled "Handbook of Nature Trails" and a bulletin called "Nature Guide School."

Development of Home Dairy

Proved to be Excellent Approach to Agricultural Problems in Our County

B. E. LAWTON

County Agricultural Agent

Hernando County, Florida

IN THE development of an agricultural program in Hernando County, despite the fact that this county is located in the peninsular section of Florida close to the center of the citrus and trucking areas, we are limited to about 3,000 acres of citrus-growing land; and the climatic conditions are not so favorable for the production of commercial truck crops as around Lake Okeechobee.

Making a living on the farm now seems to be the key to the agricultural success in the county. There are many thousands of acres of hammock soils adapted to livestock and general farming. It has been the goal of the extension program to develop this line of farming to the point that our farmers will grow a living on the farms as the requisite in any agricultural program.

As an approach to this problem, the home dairy has been chosen for emphasis. The family cow is an important part of the family living in supplying an adequate amount of milk in the home; and so, during the last 5 years, every opportunity has been utilized for placing good cows on every farm in the county. This has resulted in the placing of 364 high-grade and registered young dairy animals with farmers and club boys in the county. As a basis for continued improvement of dairy cattle on the farms, 34 purebred bulls have been placed.

Obtaining a good cow is only half the battle, so a feed-growing campaign was organized to supply an adequate amount of forage during the winter season.

Purebred heifers were brought in from Duval County in a home-made trailer.

Many farmers are developing fine pastures, using permanent pasture grasses, including Bermuda, carpet, and other grasses as a basis for summer grazing, and rye and oats as a basis for winter grazing crops. These are being supplemented with ensilage from trench silos, pea-vine hay, and other stored crops for winter use.

Since the family-cow program has been in operation, there has been a surplus of farm animals each year which have sold in Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Duval Counties. Last year 56 of these surplus cows brought $2,245 to the farmer owners. Last year two outside dairymen from St. Petersburg became interested in Hernando County and bought farms which they stocked with good dairy cattle.

Most of the heifers have been brought in from Duval County in my home-made trailer which has hauled 169 Jersey heifers since 1932. Last year I made 6 trips to Jacksonville, hauling 78 Jersey heifers to be distributed to Hernando County farms. I like to buy the calves in Jacksonville because the Duval County agent has placed an outstanding bull on almost every farm in that county.

Another phase of our dairy program is the control of Bang's disease. The farmers were interested in this effort, and 43 farmers signed up for testing 476 cows. Very few reactors were found.

There are only two market-milk dairies in the county, both of which have cooperated very closely with the agent on the dairy program. One dairy operated by the young Wernicke brothers has changed from a liability to an asset by eliminating disease from the herd and developing permanent pasture and home-grown feed. Last year the boys stored 400 tons of silage, had surplus cane on hand, and brought their cows through in good shape. They built racks in the open so that the cattle could have all they wanted to eat at all times, and they have now joined the dairy-herd improvement association in the Tampa area where they market their milk wholesale. They are working for an accredited herd and also are serving as excellent demonstrators in good dairy practice.

Neighborhood Nights

Neighborhood night was introduced in Arkansas as a special recreational experiment in a few counties early in the year. The idea has taken hold and rural leaders are finding an astounding response to this revival of an old custom, reports June Donahue, extension specialist in community activities.

The plan involves the setting up of a community recreation committee composed of recreation-minded representatives from the various organizations in the community. A monthly party plan is then furnished by the Extension Service.

Marbelvale community in Pulaski County sponsors a community night every week. Nine communities in Lonoke County are enthusiastically organized, and five communities in Conway County report a total monthly attendance of 380.

New Extension Opportunities

J. E. CARRIGAN

Director of Extension, Vermont

I BELIEVE that there is a feeling deep in the hearts of our rural people—at least I sense this in Vermont—that remedies conceived by State and National leaders will not provide the way out. They believe that these remedies may help, and they accept them more or less cheerfully; but they feel that the real cure must generate largely within the people themselves.

This feeling is found more or less generally among leaders in extension work, and I believe it is a healthy sign. Right now the attempt to meet this problem of making extension educational work more vital is taking the form of striving to do more agricultural planning and better extension-program planning.

Search for Planning Basis

In Vermont we have been thinking about these things and searching for the answer. In 1932 a staff committee was appointed to give closer consideration to the basis of our program. After several months' work, it finally reported that our program should be based on the problems connected with bringing to the rural people a richer and more satisfying life. The steps leading to a rich and satisfying rural life were set down as economic welfare, health, satisfying family relationships, constructive social-civic contacts, and recreation. This study led to a realization among our workers that whatever was the problem of the rural people might also well be the concern of the Extension Service. It was about this time that the depression really hit Vermont and we became so involved in the details of holding some kind of economic welfare through a lot of emergency work that we did not go further in our analysis work.

Last year we started again to devote special attention to the matter of the basis for our extension program and a method of program determination. We held a week's conference of State staff workers and have had special staff committees working since that time.

This past winter members of the Vermont State Farm Bureau have also been seeking the answer to their problems. They have sponsored a program with a leader hired and paid from State farm bureau funds to establish local discussion groups. The State farm bureau worker lined up questions for discussion, collected as much information on the subject as possible to lend to local groups and to help group-leader-training meetings. The project started in December and ended in March. Fifty-seven discussion groups held from 1 to 5 meetings with an attendance averaging probably somewhat below 20 persons. Extension workers helped in lining up the leaders and in furnishing information, but they did not attend the meetings.

Another significant development of the times is the county planning committee set up in each county at the suggestion of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration 3 years ago. The committee is made up of one or more men from each town in the county. The first few meetings were devoted to a consideration of crop acreages in the county and a probable future acreage under certain conditions. The next year discussion centered around the trend in the use of land in the county, what was happening to the abandoned farm land, how the situation affected the farmer, and in general how the present land in farms was being handled. These were much better meetings than those of the first year. Last winter these committees met again to consider what is making local farming so relatively unprofitable at the present time. These conferences have been so interesting to the men that the women are now going ahead with similar meetings.

Planning Committees Develop Capacity for Study

These committees have not, as yet, functioned very much as planning committees. Rather, they have been something better, that is, study and discussion committees or groups. These people have come together voluntarily to dig into their local situations, to think them through, and to study them. Of course this study won't continue long before plans will evolve or, at least, action will take place.

At the same time that this work with county planning committees has been going on, the State staff committees on extension programs have arrived at a point of outlining the information that would be needed in order to determine what are the real problems in a situation. They have also arrived at the conclusion that obtaining this information is a stupendous and time-taking task and that when it is obtained and an extension program based on it is inaugurated, there will still be the same old task of trying to get the local people to take it.

Why not utilize the method followed in the county planning committees, namely, help the local groups to study out their own situation, help them to arrive at an understanding of what is happening about them and to them, using for guidance the outline now in process of preparation by the staff committee?

The Way Out

This, it seems to me, points the way. The Extension Service may well help people to study their local situations so that the people may understand what is happening around them and to them and may, therefore, be better able to determine what to do. Why not have more and more local planning committee meetings or better local study meetings? Why not help the local people to get an understanding of their local situation, taking into consideration not only local facts and forces but also the wider ones, such as tariffs, trade agreements, general price level, competing areas, and national plans that bear on the local situation? As they study they will begin to want to do something about it all, and they are then ready for planning and for action. Out of this local study, local planning, and local action, will evolve more logical State and Federal planning and action.

Somehow, as I think of rural people, I cannot quite conceive of their drawing up a formal or comprehensive plan for improvement. Rather, I can see them as more apt to decide on a type of action such as, perhaps, adding a new source of income, and then possibly working out some method of handling abandoned land, or about enactment of legislation that is needed for conservation of the land resources, or, perhaps, deciding that they are going to do something about preventing the downward trend of the price level. They will act in this way, either with or

without a plan, when they understand; and helping them to understand is our opportunity. I believe that the Extension Service may be the key to this development.

If the Extension Service is to meet this challenge, some adjustments are, of course, necessary. We shall need more training in how to do educational work. We shall, as extension workers, need to study more, be better informed on economic and sociological forces and factors bearing on situations. Conferences are not enough. We, as adults, must really study if we want to make students out of other adults. This cannot be done on a schedule that keeps us on the job 48 to 50 weeks out of the 52. Something like 32 to 36 weeks of teaching, 8 to 12 weeks of study, and 4 to 6 weeks of vacation might well result in a more effective job of education.

This type of extension work will be a harder job, but it will be far more worth while if it can be accomplished. It will require a somewhat different type of ability, and it will require unusually careful preparation; but it will mean better study and better teaching and, therefore, better education.

Land-Use Coordination

(Continued from page 100)

flood-control plan for any watershed must harmonize with the Department's total land-use objective for the area.

Planning by Farmers

Land-use planning by specialists is of little value unless the results are accepted and put into effect by farmers. Further, planning by specialists can cover only a small portion of the country each year, whereas action programs are in effect in practically every agricultural county.

About 3 years ago planning by farmers themselves with the help of State and Federal people started in most of the States. This by no means was the origin of planning by farmers, but it represented a more concerted attack on the agricultural land-use problem. At first this new agricultural planning was confined mainly to facts and problems in connection with the A. A. A. program. But farmers quickly saw that the conservation problem, the tenancy problem, the submarginal land problem, and other problems are essentially one and that they, therefore, had to develop comprehensive land-use plans which considered the whole field of agriculture and the relationship of people to the land.

County planning by farmers has made tremendous strides in many States and promises to be the thing that will more permanently tie all local, State, and Federal efforts together in working toward common objectives. The principal requirement now seems to be to systematize these efforts on a county, State, regional, and national basis.

I think it is reasonable to predict that the development of county agricultural planning will give us, within the next few years, a fairly uniform and wholly practical planning structure. It will vary State by State, of course, but I believe that certain general principles will be adhered to in all States. The Department Committee on Federal-State Relations has set down some guiding principles with which the corresponding Land-Grant College Committee has indicated general agreement. I hope that all agricultural workers will have an opportunity to study that statement in detail. It proposes the establishment of county, State, and, in some cases, regional committees which would develop comprehensive agricultural land-use plans and keep such plans current. All programs would, to the greatest extent feasible, help to achieve the purposes of such plans. Farmers and county, State, and Federal workers would all have definite responsibilities in the integrated set-up. Cooperative relationships in research, surveying, and other fact finding would be relied upon to provide the most reliable basic data for planning purposes and for use in the application of action programs.

Much progress has already been made toward the goal—so much so that we have every reason to be hopeful that planning by farmers themselves, with the help of State and Federal specialists, will be the foundation on which we can build a simple, cooperative structure that will bring fact finding, education, planning, and action into a united effort toward common objectives. That is merely saying that all programs will be one program when they reach the farm.

Air Conditioning

Summer living comfort is a topic extremely applicable to the Riverside County, Calif., people who live in small one-story frame ranch houses, for arid conditions prevail over the county, and summer temperatures are high. As a result of a round of 14 farm-home meetings held in May 1937 on the subject of "Air Conditioning at Low Cost," 61 farm families constructed and installed the Arizona type of evaporative cooling unit.

The method of operation is to expose a large water surface for evaporation into the stream of air which is delivered into the house by means of a large low-speed electric fan. The water surface is obtained by trickling water over a pad of loosely packed excelsior. Pads about 2 inches thick, held between hardware cloth screens, are placed on one or more sides of the fan box, which is set to deliver air through a window opening on a shaded side of the house. By opening a window or door on the opposite side of the house from the intake box and closing other windows, a direct cool-air current passes through the house, thus reducing the temperature 10° to 16°.

Both men and women attend meetings on this subject. University of California mimeographed circulars containing working drawings and specifications for the construction of the cooler are distributed, and heat and insulation principles are discussed. Many more Riverside County farm homes will be made more comfortable this summer as a result of the past year's activities.

School Lunches

A demonstration on school lunches was given before a group of Mexican mothers and older girls in the Mexican school at Carpinteria in Santa Barbara County, Calif. The demonstration was explained to the women through an interpreter, and their questions were relayed to Home Agent Irene Fagin in the same way. The teachers and nurses who had arranged for the demonstration said that they wished to demonstrate a lunch that would be packed in the average American home. Two lunches featuring fruits and vegetables were packed before the women. The vegetable sandwich appealed to more of the women than anything else. Enough sandwiches were made for all the women to taste. The group was very responsive and very much interested and expressed a desire for regular work, should the agent have time.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

IN BRIEF

Grasshopper Fight

Grasshopper infestation in the northeastern part of New Mexico shows an increase of more than 15 times the area infested in 1937.

A five-county meeting was held in the spring to coordinate the work of fighting the grasshopper menace. Farmers were organized by county agents in the affected counties to mix and distribute poison over the area immediately after the grasshoppers began to hatch.

The Soil Conservation Service, W. P. A., C. C. C., Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, as well as other local agencies and the farmers cooperated with extension agents in getting the poison distributed.

• • •

Graduate Course

A graduate course in "Public Problems of Agriculture" is being given at the University of Georgia this summer. The course includes a study of the science of farm management in its relationship to agricultural adjustment, current agricultural problems growing out of factors that originate beyond the borders of individual farms, and social aspects of present day agriculture.

• • •

Apple Blossom Sunday

New Hampshire fruit growers in 9 of the State's 10 counties held open house May 8 and May 15 while their apple trees were at the peak of the bloom period.

Box lunches, a program of speakers, a tree-planting ceremony in honor of Johnny Appleseed, and a tour of the orchards were included in the day's program in some of the New Hampshire towns observing Apple Blossom Sunday.

• • •

New Markets Established

Organization meetings were recently held to establish cooperative growers' markets at Forsyth and Statesboro, Ga. Mrs. Mina B. Smith, Monroe County home demonstration agent, entertained at a "Georgia Products Luncheon" at Forsyth for representatives of the various civic clubs and women's organizations. Committees were appointed to draft rules for the operation of the market and to secure a location for it.

The meeting at Statesboro was presided over by Elvie Maxwell, Bulloch County home demonstration agent. A large group of leading citizens interested in establishing a retail growers' market met with farm men and women who plan to sell home-grown products on the market. Committees for working out details were appointed.

AMONG OURSELVES

THE AWARD of the Silver Buffalo, the highest award given by the National Boy Scout Organization was bestowed upon Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant Director of Extension Service, at the Annual Scout Dinner, May 14, in Cleveland, Ohio. The citation referred to his more than 40 years in government service and continued "In this work he has helped to promote a philosophy, develop ideals, and set standards in rural adult agricultural extension and in boys' and girls' 4-H club work. Joint author of three books on rural subjects and many Government bulletins and papers, for the last 10 years as a member of the National Committee on Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America, he has contributed much to the development of Scouting among farm boys and in rural areas." Dr. Smith was one of eight to receive the award this year.

• • •

R. A. GOFF, assistant director for agriculture in Hawaii, and the first county agent appointed for the islands, has been spending the last few months studying extension work in the States. Mr. Goff visited extension work in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Iowa, and Nebraska. He was particularly interested in the citrus-growing and sugar industries of the South and West. He also spent 3 weeks in Washington, D. C., conferring with officials there on various phases of the program in Hawaii before sailing back from San Francisco late in June.

N. Y. A. Training School

University of New Hampshire faculty members, Extension Service workers, and specialists from the business world, were enlisted as teachers at the 3-day training institute for New Hampshire National Youth Administration supervisors held at the University of New Hampshire, May 9, 10, and 11.

Thirty men and women, from all parts of the State attended the institute, the first training school of its kind ever held for N. Y. A. supervisors at the university.

Courses in home economics, leadership, forestry, office methods, vocational guidance, citizenship, visual education, vegetable gardening, social relations, cooperatives, wood working, and machine-shop working, were listed in the 3-day meeting.

Training received by the supervisors will be used in N. Y. A. projects in the various parts of the State. Already N. Y. A. groups are working on canning, sewing, vegetable gardening, and handicraft projects in New Hampshire.

• • •

Library Service

Twenty communities in Gaston County, N. C., now have book stations where rural people may obtain a large variety of reading matter, reports Lucille Tatum, home demonstration agent.

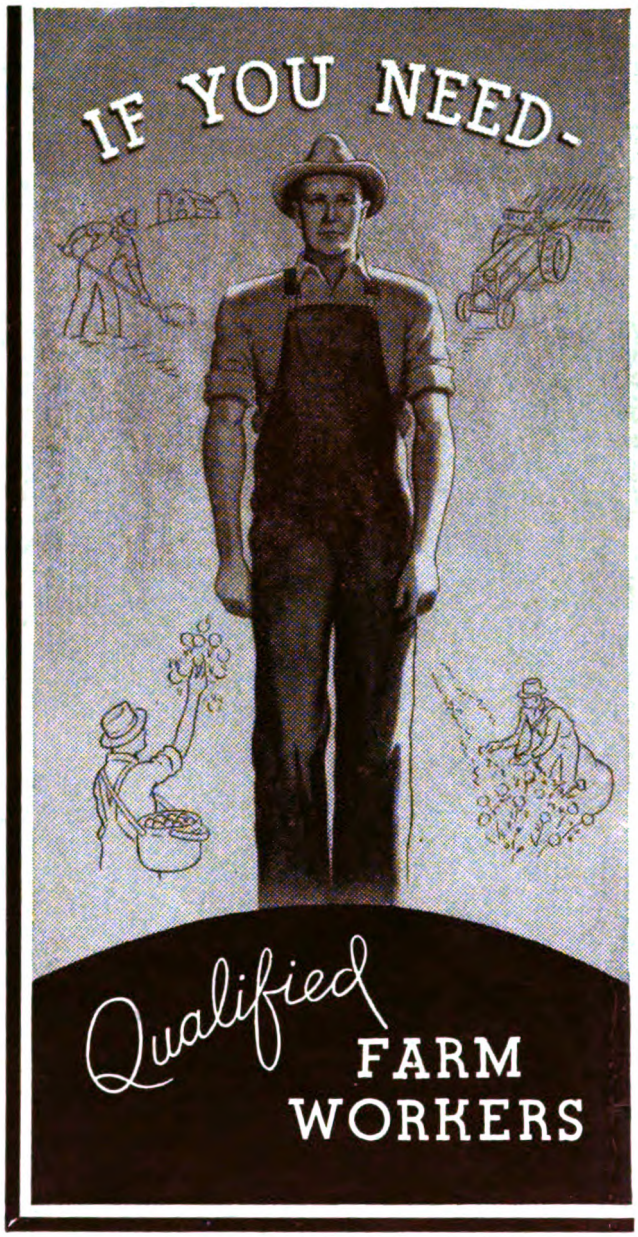
Two home demonstration clubs, Sunnyside and New Hope, have charge of book stations in their sections. Schools, community houses, clubhouses, and libraries house the 20 stations.

Circulation has increased monthly, jumping in the past 6 months from 2,919 volumes to 8,114 volumes. The use of a traveling "bookmobile" has aided considerably in boosting circulation.

• • •

$100,000 Profit

Massachusetts 4-H club members earned more than $100,000 as a byproduct of their project activities in agriculture and home economics during 1937. Figures in the annual State 4-H report divide this sum as follows: Poultry, $9,700; dairy, $6,500; gardens, $32,700; food canned, $27,500; clothing made, $13,600; articles for home furnishing, $1,100; and handicraft articles, $9,000.



Employme
Service fo
Agricultur
Labor

The Farm Placement Service
States Employment Service provid
sistance to farm employers an
farm employees in meeting their
It provides accurate information s
may obtain the labor they need
tural workers may find employm

Objectives of the Service are:
agricultural labor and growers; a
direct the migration of agricu
masses both within a State and
boundaries in such manner that
deficits of labor will be reduced t
Thus it helps reduce waste time for

The work of this Service is carried on through local public employment offices, of
are approximately 1,500 distributed throughout every State and rendering a service to
munity in the country. Contact your local public employment office for further inform

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT S
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

August 1938
Vol. 9 No. 8

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE
C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

PLANNING again proves its importance in current extension thought—Director Bateman writes of how they are taking the guesswork out of planning in Louisiana; Ohio plans for conservation with a "soil productivity balance"; a wind eroded county in Montana plans cooperative action and gets it; and Missouri reports on a new style of outlook conference to aid in planning.

RADIO comes in for more attention in two articles: An account of an interesting study made by Bruce Miner, assistant extension editor in Maine, on the listening habits of home demonstration club women; and an article on the ways in which County Agent John Noonan, Codington County, S. D., is using the radio to advantage in his extension program.

RURAL REHABILITATION offers opportunity to H. G. Seyforth, county agent, Pierce County, Wis., who contributes a progress report on his work with low-income farmers in cooperation with the Farm Security Administration.

"HOME INDUSTRY in Alabama during the last 5 years has given $50,000 in cash to farm women who have attained a high standard of workmanship," writes Dorothy Dean, clothing and handicraft specialist, in an article for early publication.

A JOINT CAMPAIGN against tobacco disease, planned and put on by both the county agricultural and home demonstration agents, enlisted the support of both sides of the house.

On the Calendar

American Poultry Science Association, Pullman, Wash., Aug. 15-18.

World Youth Congress, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 15-24.

Regional Western States Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17-19.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 18-24.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 26-Oct. 2.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 1-9.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8-15.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15-22.

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 23-29.

Fifty-second Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14-16.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

A Woman's Criteria for Successful Agriculture

JANE S. McKIMMON
Assistant Extension Director
North Carolina

FOR agriculture to be called successful, a woman thinks it should show some of the signs of prosperity around the home.

THERE should be a good house with plenty of room for all the occupants, with paint on the inside and outside, and with screens for health and comfort. There should be those time and labor savers, a water system and electric current, if available, and the house furnishings should be usable, comfortable, and presentable. Home grounds belonging to a prosperous farm should be planted to give visible evidence of that prosperity, and the income derived from profitable agriculture would be called upon to provide these together with the food needs, clothing, school, recreation, insurance, benevolences, reading matter, and other cultural things.

THIS is a big order, but it represents only a good living standard, not an extravagant one; and profitable agriculture can accomplish most of these things. Today the cash income is supposed to come mainly from the larger farm operations, but often it will not compass the family's needs.

THE second type of income, mainly a food-product one, can and should take care of a big share of the family's needs. As an example, a study made by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the average net farm income of 458 families in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, N. C., to be $1,777, divided as follows: $1,065 in money from the sale of farm products and $712 in farm products, such as food and fuel.

THE woman on the farm can verify these proportions, for she has learned through the experiences of the past hard years that not all the wealth of the farm is in the so-called cash crops; much of it lies in a planned food supply from the garden, poultry flock, dairy, meat animals, fruit, and cereals which the farm has produced and that these release the cash income for other needs.

GOOD records of what has been accomplished have come from many counties, and the farmer and his wife are pointing to these results. First, the housewife has an adequate food supply at hand which she can use with little trouble, for, no matter what she knows about food values, if she must go to town for them, or if she must call upon the slender cash supply, she leaves many of them out of her meal planning. Next, there is a higher standard of food served on the table when food is produced at home, a better quality and greater variety and quantity. The family's health is better; doctor's bills are reduced; and looming large is the fact that cash has been released that was formerly spent on food.

THE economics of the farm and the economics of the home are one and inseparable in the farm woman's experience, and plans for one must include plans for the other. As a rule, her husband does not make his plans without consulting her regarding what goes on in farm and home, and frequently they work out their plans together. Sometimes I think it is we, the supervisors, who are afraid of joint planning, not the people who live on the farm.

WHAT the farm home spends has a direct relation to what the farm makes, and any forward-looking program in agriculture and home economics today must plan for the farmstead as a whole.

In the city, the people often hear that the farmers are getting the lion's share of Government assistance while out in the country, the story going around is that city labor is given more than its fair share of help.

City people also have a part to play in the successful operation of a farm program. It is highly important that they shall not feel their pockets are being picked for other folk's benefit. Farmers must help them understand why a program has been found necessary and what a chaotic and unbalanced agriculture means to the economic life of the Nation—*Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

Wisconsin Farmers and Businessmen Reach an Understanding

FULLY 8,000 Wisconsin farmers and businessmen have a better understanding of the successive farm programs and of the problems that farmers are having to face in the surging flux of economic change. They have been meeting together in their 53 home counties to talk over their problems.

Farmers Entertain Businessmen

Committeemen in these 53 counties invited local businessmen to be their guests at county banquets or suppers, usually held at the county seat.

The guests represented all types of business customarily found in cities of 3,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Some were garagemen, mechanics, or clerks; some were professional men; and some were businessmen conducting small, medium-sized, or large establishments.

The attendance ranged from 70 to 400 and averaged about 150 farmers and businessmen at the 53 meetings. Usually the chairman of the county allotment committee or the local county agent acted as chairman.

Speakers Start Ball Rolling

Members of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Conservation Committee and of the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service were present at each meeting. They gave talks upon the fundamentals of the farm program and of the economics involved in its operation. These served to get the discussion under way.

From then on, the meetings, which started at 7 o'clock, were open forums with both businessmen and farmers taking part. Many of the questions were discussed and answered directly from the floor. The meetings were scheduled to run for about 3 hours, but a number of them continued until midnight or even until 1 o'clock in the morning.

Of course, the purpose of the meetings was to acquaint businessmen and non-farming groups with the ideas and principles back of the agricultural conservation program and to show how the program would affect farmers and would also benefit businessmen and their customers.

No two meetings were alike, and no set procedure or list of questions and answers could be followed. But the outstanding feature of all of the meetings was the interest shown by the businessmen in the program after they began to understand and appreciate its objectives and far-reaching influences.

Most of the businessmen at the start felt that the farmers were being paid for "not planting" crops; but, under the guidance of the State committeemen and Extension Service representatives, they soon saw that the problem was much bigger than that. They also began to recognize in their own experiences of the past 10 years the effect that the farm programs have had on their own businesses.

The Questions Raised

A few of the principal questions that were raised included: "Is conservation of the soil necessary for national welfare?" "Are violent fluctuations in food prices beneficial to consumers?" "What kind of program does Wisconsin agriculture need?" "In view of the organized programs of many other groups, is it desirable for farmers to have a planned program of production?" "Should farmers limit their crops to just what could be sold and used?" "Can an organized program of farming be successful on a national scale? "Can farm income be maintained without some form of production control?" "Should the United States be self-sustaining—independent of imports?" "Is reduction of the acreages of food crops the main objective of the farm program?" "What level of stabilization of prices and production of farm products should be sought?" "Should farmers themselves help to plan and administer the program?" "What effect is our present tariff policy having on agriculture?" and "Should farmers continue to produce when industry restricts output?"

Too Few Sources of Information

Some of the conclusions gained from these 53 meetings are that businessmen have too few sources of accurate information about the farm program but that they are willing and eager to learn. Some of the businessmen suggested repeating these meetings next winter with farmer-committeemen as their guests.

An idea of how extensively the State representatives cooperated with the local farmer groups to make these farmer-businessmen meetings a success is shown by the following list of State representatives who took part: From the College of Agriculture, Warren W. Clark, associate director of extension; Walter A. Rowlands, district extension leader; Ben F. Rusy, district extension leader; Asher Hobson, Don Anderson, R. K. Froker, I. F. Hall, and H. H. Erdmann, agricultural economists; and George Briggs, agronomist; and of the Wisconsin Agricultural Conservation Committee, Harry O. Wells, chairman, Grant County; Walter F. Katterhenry, Rock County; R. C. Schultz, Outagamie County; L. A. Govin, Dunn County; and F. H. Turner, Dane County.

Farm People Find It Practical to

Store Foods In Freezer Lockers

THE preservation of farm products by freezing is becoming more widespread among rural people, and extension programs in several States are including more work along this line. Where farm families find a freezer locker accessible, it is unnecessary for them to preserve all their food supply by canning and curing. Instead, they can rent a freezer locker at approximately $10 a year and store their meats, fruits, and vegetables for many months. The renter keeps the key to the locker and can get portions of food as needed just as easily as from the grocery store. A locker will store from 200 to 300 pounds of miscellaneous foods, depending on its size and the way the food is packed. In most of the cold-storage plants there is a butcher who will cut and wrap meat in meal-sized pieces for a small charge. Most of the storage lockers are commercially owned. Many of them are installed at creameries, ice plants, or meat markets that have ice machines. The storage plants serve from 50 to 1,200 renters.

Locker storage room of a meat plant at Litchfield, Minn. In this room the cuts of meat in labeled, bloodproof packages, are stored at a temperature of 5° or 6° below zero. Farmers may enter the room to get any cut of meat they desire.

Cold-storage lockers are giving real service in many communities. Of course the foods stored in these "safety deposit boxes" must be frozen according to scientific procedure. There is still much to be learned about vegetables and fruits suitable for freezing and about methods of preparation for freezing if the stored products are to give complete satisfaction for an adequate diet. Experiments at Beltsville and at Seattle have established the fact that few if any vegetables will retain their original flavor if stored for several months at temperatures which fluctuate from 5° to 15° above zero, although beef can be successfully kept for a much longer time at these temperatures. Pork requires considerably lower storage temperatures than beef. Therefore, it is desirable to set up the freezer plant to maintain a temperature of 0° F. in the locker room, with fluctuations of not more than 5° above that temperature.

When the first cold-storage-locker plants began to appear about 7 years ago, they attracted little attention. Since then there have been from 1,500 to 2,000 plants put into service in different parts of the country, principally in States west of the Mississippi River, and the cold-storage-locker business is rapidly becoming a major refrigeration industry.

The Pacific Northwest apparently has pioneered in this field, as there have been freezer lockers in use in that area for a number of years. Almost every county in Washington State has at least one locker plant, and many counties have 8 or 10. There are more than 150 centers in the State where locker space is available. Because of the growing interest in the use of freezer lockers, the extension program has emphasized the preservation of foods by freezing. The Washington State Extension Service has kept in close contact with these plants and with the United States Frozen Pack Laboratory at Seattle. Extension specialists have attended demonstrations at the laboratory where varieties of foods were compared as to their qualities which make them suitable for freezing. They have taught this freezing technique to the farm people by demonstrations and by the use of mimeographed material and a bulletin, Preservation of Farm Products by Freezing, which has been in such great demand that two reprints have been made.

Home Demonstration Groups Like Them

Home-demonstration groups in the State of Washington have been freezing their products for 4 years or more. The homemakers have attended many demonstrations given in the food-preservation work, as well as separate meetings on food preservation by freezing alone, given in communities where freezer lockers were newly established.

Of the work in Washington State, Rae Russell, extension nutritionist, writes: "I believe the success of this freezing method cannot be overestimated, and the fact that we have felt unable to keep up with the progress in this State seems to point to how widely it is being used. It has not in any way replaced all the canning, or even a large percentage of it, owing to the limited space in the lockers. Many farmers are now renting two or three lockers so as to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables which can be stored. As yet these belong rather to the luxury class, and only a limited amount of each product can be stored with present facilities. Meat, rasp-

berries, strawberries, and peas are stored most frequently.

"This freezing method is taking a new trend in our State. Last year, as a fair exhibit, we built a freezer unit which can be installed in any locality having electricity. This exhibit met with such approval in the State that we are continuing it, and already a number of farm people are interested in specifications and costs so that plants may be installed on their individual farms."

The rural people of Chelan County, Wash., are planning to install home freezing boxes in some of the schools for storing food for school lunches. Window displays of the freezing box by commercial firms have aroused great interest in the device.

Work Done in Many States

The extension services in many other States are taking up the work on freezing. Because of the interest in cold-storage lockers in Minnesota, a study of this service for farmers was made and a bulletin prepared and distributed by the State extension service. In 18 counties of Kansas, nearly 81,000 pounds of meat were stored in freezer lockers during 1937, and approximately 700 persons have attended 18 demonstrations conducted by extension specialists in the preparation of meat for freezing. In Greene County, Mo., more than 400 rural families living near Springfield are using the storage locker in the refrigerator plant of that city. Frozen products have been stressed in recent meetings in Indiana, and home demonstration women reported 1,715 pounds of meat stored in a commercial locker at Muncie. Interest in the freezer locker is also growing in Nebraska, and farmers are calling for meat-cutting demonstrations to learn how to cut and wrap the meat for storage.

In Iowa, demonstrations in connection with cold-storage-locker plants were carried on in 12 counties in 1937, reaching directly more than 900 persons. Pauline Trindle Lewis, former home agent in Calhoun County, reflects the refrigeration trend in Iowa in telling of the work in her county: "Storage units in refrigeration are being patronized by many farm families for the storage of fruits, vegetables, and meats. The refrigerating units are cutting down the work of caring for the meat on the farm and also are affording variety of preparation in meats, which was not possible when all the meat had to be preserved, either by canning or by home curing and smoking. Then, too, the average farm homemaker is more conscious of the difference in the cuts of meat and has a keener appreciation of the quality."

Kansas Agent Sponsors

Contour Surveyors' School

CERTIFIED surveyors of guidelines for contour furrowing and farming are no novelty in Thomas County, Kans., where 62 farmers recently were awarded certificates at the end of a 2-day contouring school sponsored by County Agent M. M. Taylor.

The first day of the school was devoted to an explanation of the use of the level—its care, adjustment, and how to check it properly for accuracy. Contour farming of cropland and contour furrowing of pasture land to conform with the regulations requested by the conservation association were taken up very thoroughly, and the results obtained by contouring also were discussed with the aid of a film strip of Thomas County pictures. Terracing was not taken up very definitely, but the subject was mentioned briefly.

The second day's work was devoted to field training, at which time the men put into actual practice some of the things discussed at the first session. Each student was required to verify a level by checking the telescope and vial for accuracy.

In a comprehensive 18-question examination the average grade of all 70 students was 91.5 percent.

County Agent Taylor reports that contour work was first started in Thomas County early in the spring of 1936 when five pastures were contoured with a sod machine obtained from the Soil Conservation Service project at Mankato. Taylor laid out all the contour lines with the help of two N. Y. A. employees. In 1937, such good results were evident from the work of the previous year that many requests for contouring of both pasture land and cropland began to pour into the farm bureau office.

Then a moisture conservation association was set up with Roy A. Kistler, farm bureau president, as chairman. The association decided upon rates of pay for different types of work and thus reduced the expense to the farm bureau which previously had been paying the cost of transporting N. Y. A. boys to and from farms where guidelines were being run. Boys running contour lines under the supervision of the association were paid $2.50 a day and 5 cents per mile when they used their own cars. Farmers were charged from 3 to 6 cents an acre on cropland and 15 cents an acre on pasture. The money thus collected went into the special fund of the association. The funds collected have been sufficient to pay the boys who laid out the contour lines and to settle all other bills in connection with the work. Also, the machinery needed to do the contour work was bought and kept in repair with this money. The association purchased only machines and appliances that were actually needed, as they were trying to be very conservative. A Uni-Tiller and the different attachments to use on it, including moldboard plows, disks, and shovels, were obtained. Of course, the equipment required repairs, such as sharpening blades, and welding, which were taken care of from the fund. During 1937 the association handled more than a thousand dollars' worth of work without once running into the red, and in early 1938 had a balance of $150 on hand.

In 1938 the demand for assistance in laying out contour lines exceeded the supply of trained workers, and it was as a result of this condition that County Agent Taylor decided upon the contouring school which produced such excellent results. There are at least 10 men in the county who have obtained their own levels to do contouring work, and there are 5 levels in the farm bureau office that may be used by trained farmers to run their own lines.

The men who received certificates at the contouring school are not the only men who can run guidelines for interested farmers, but county A. A. A. leaders suggest that if farmers wish to be certain of qualifying for agricultural conservation payments for contour farming or contour furrowing of pasture land, they should have their guidelines run by someone who knows how to run such lines accurately.

To date 4,500 acres of pasture land and 28,000 acres of cropland have been contoured in Thomas County. During January alone 1,138 acres of pasture were contoured.

TWO 4-H club boys exhibited their purebred calves on consecutive Saturdays in a department store window in Concord, N. H., in observance of national milk month. A real pen housed the calf. The 4-H owner was there to care for the calf and answer questions. 4-H pennants and a large 4-H dairy sign decorated the exhibit.

Although pulling in opposite directions at the moment, these Illinois farm people are learning to cooperate and coordinate in developing their own entertainment and amusement through the rural recreation program of the Illinois Extension Service.

Illinois Fosters a Rural Recreation Program

D. E. LINDSTROM
Rural Sociologist
Illinois Extension Service

RECREATION for rural people, and particularly farm people is still regarded as a supplementary activity. Work comes first, and it is only when all the work is done that farm folk feel they have time for leisure and play. We are gradually getting away from this idea, as the conditions of modern farming and living have changed farmers' attitudes. Today many of the best thinkers among farm leaders look upon play activities as essential for a truly worthwhile rural life.

Another significant condition with respect to rural life is the need for recreational activities in the towns and villages. Even with our modern high schools and highly developed athletic programs, the average small town provides a very inadequate recreational program.

These two significant conditions must be recognized if integration of social forces in a rural recreation program is to be attained. There is a demand for recreational activities in many organizations; farmers' clubs, community units, home bureaus, 4–H clubs, and rural youth groups. We have been working at the problem in Illinois for the last 8 years trying to recognize what is needed and then provide leader training and materials to fill those needs.

The first project was in music and dramatics, because we recognized that most farmers' groups had singing in their programs and were interested in dramatic productions. Out of this our State-wide music and drama tournament developed, in which we were able to give some assistance in the production of one-act plays and dialogs and in the organization of quartets, trios, orchestras, and wind and string ensembles. County, community, district, and State tryouts and festivals were held, giving the group the privilege of going from community to county, district, and State tryouts upon recommendations of rating judges. This activity has resulted in the development of a high appreciation of music and drama and greater cooperation and participation on the part of the community group. It has also provided wholesome entertainment for community and county-wide functions.

District music and drama clinics were held in 8 places over the State for the first time in 1937 and attracted 186 people from 30 counties. These clinics were organized by the extension representatives and were conducted by rating judges of the music and drama features of the district tryouts prior to county and district tournaments and tryouts. The objective of the clinics was to show those participating what to look for in good rural music and good rural drama. The music and drama tournament itself attracted 148 play groups, 25 male quartets, 30 mixed quartets, 46 ladies' trios, and 7 orchestra groups from 39 counties in the State in 1937.

A second significant extension development was the county chorus project. This activity started with home-bureau choruses but was continued as a mixed-chorus feature. The year 1937 was the fourth one for the activity. Twenty-three counties had choruses, sending 561 participants to the final production at the State fair at Springfield and giving the cantata, "Joan of Arc," by Gaul, before an audience of 10,000 people. This year we are using the cantata, "Harvest Caravans," written especially for our chorus by Russell Hancock Miles, University of Illinois School of Music, and already we have an enrollment of choruses from 32 counties.

Recognizing the need for recreation leaders' training, the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, took advantage of the offer of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the National Recreation Association, for the use of recreation specialists trained for the rural field. Beginning in 1932, a series of district recreation leader training schools was held to which were invited, through our county agricultural and home demonstration agents, representatives of all kinds of rural groups. Owing to the demand for this activity, 8 district schools were held during the second year, and finally we found it necessary to hold 12 district recreation-leader-training schools, using the services of the specialist from the National Recreation Association.

New Specialist Employed

In order to carry on the work adequately, we found it necessary to get the services of someone trained specifically in recreation. E. H. Regnier, who also is trained as a rural sociologist, was employed. In 1937, district and county recreation-leader-training schools for 4–H clubs, home-bureau units, community units, rural young people's groups, and other groups related to extension work, such as church, school, parent-teacher associations, teachers' associations, and W. P. A. were held. Eighty-five counties sent 3,501 leaders, representing 755 groups, to 73 training schools in recreation in 1937. Since the appointment of Mr. Regnier, an increase in interest and participation in outdoor activity in day, week-end, and longer-period camps has developed.

(Continued on page 122)

News Begins at Home

HERBERT M. HOFFORD
EXTENSION EDITOR, RHODE ISLAND

LET'S get down to brass buttons on this matter of publicity.

Consider two moss-grown axioms: (1) "Charity begins at home" and (2) "The poor we'll always have with us."

Now what's the relation of these homely axioms to extension publicity? Simply this: (1) News is like charity in beginning at home; and (2) News, like the poor, we'll always have with us.

These may sound like self-evident truths to most extension workers, but, like such apparent truths, they are taken too much for granted and nothing is done to achieve the ideal of better publicity for the Extension Service.

Need is Imperative

The imperative need at this time is to teach the public. Wrong impressions of our agricultural philosophy, misconceptions of our national ideals, and partisan distortions of our basic practices and goals must be erased. In their place must be written the correct philosophy, the truth—and this is Publicity, with the P capitalized.

"News we'll always have with us," we said. Good news, too. Every county agent discovers a newsworthy story every day. The home demonstration agents live in the midst of human interest; the 4–H club agents have news ready-made for them. These news sources are right at home, all over your county.

As extension editor, I have been told by agents that after the daily stint is performed there is no time left for writing up news stories. To me that sounds like putting the horse where the cart belongs. No time for publicity? My reply is: "If you gave some time to publicity, you'd have more time for yourself; you could do your daily stint better and in less time, because you can reach more than one person or family with a news story, a circular letter, a radio program, or a community meeting."

The agents are always willing, always eager, to learn. "How can we do this?" they ask. "By localizing your material," I reply.

In Rhode Island we localize with a vengeance. We have to, in order to meet opposition bred by generations of Yankee tradition. Soil conservation to us means building better soil, improving worn-out soil, and saving soil in our rock-bound hills from erosion. Soil in the fields is money in the bank, and that too is an old Yankee tradition. Producer and consumer cooperation is money saved, and any "down-Easter" will agree that a dollar saved is a dollar earned. The 4–H club work teaches how to earn, how to save, and how to become good citizens. Those are patriotic ideals which our forefathers practiced. Our publicity localizes these ideas.

We use the three channels—newspaper, radio, and direct mail—to three purposes. The newspaper will take spot news of meetings, personals, and announcements that are of broad interest to general circulation; personality and achievement stories provide special feature articles and picture possibilities.

By direct mail we reach each month the whole mailing list with timely summaries by each of the specialists. By radio we speak with and to our regular clientele, supplementing in more detail the information touched in the newspaper stories and in the mimeographed monthly sheets.

Our daily quarter-hour radio service has enabled us to climb barriers of newspaper policy. Starting last October we put the farm and home radio chats on a strictly localized basis. All specialists, as well as county, club, and home demonstration agents, cooperate.

A Flexible Schedule

Each month a schedule of broadcasts is prepared. We make a tentative listing before the 10th, submit it to all extension workers for their approval by the 15th, and have it set up for inclusion in the monthly bulletin mailed to everybody on the list—some 3,500 names—the first of the month. Our agents tell us that in their visits they see these monthly radio time tables tacked up over the kitchen sink or near the radio. The speaker and program title for each day are given.

There are no regular days for any specialist, the only set programs being those of the 4–H group, which has Saturdays to allow school children to participate. The schedule is flexible to enable us to emphasize what we want and when we want to do it. For instance, during January and February, our State executive officer for the A. A. A. had six broadcasts. That was the time when we wanted to tell a lot about the new act. He interpreted it for the farmer and for the farmer's wife. An especially effective program was a dialog he had with the State home demonstration leader on The Woman's Side of the Story. We followed that program about 2 weeks later with the home demonstration agent from one of the counties on The Farm Wife Explains the 1938 Program.

On the first and third Tuesdays we have farm credit programs, and on the second and fourth Tuesdays farm security broadcasts. Each Friday we have a weekly agricultural review, some of the material of which comes from the U. S. D. A. Farm Flashes. Once a month the dairy, poultry, fruit, and vegetable specialists broadcast, and there are two programs from the agricultural economists. Each of the county agents and also the State leaders broadcast.

These programs, coming daily at 12:30 and running for 15 minutes, furnish a fine opportunity for us to tell Rhode Islanders about Rhode Island Extension Information.

Everything Localized

Not only do we localize the Washington material; we also adapt material that is used in the other New England States. At a conference of New England editors at Boston this spring we set up a news exchange system. Each editor sends his releases to all other extension editors. State boundary lines are not subject-matter boundary lines; and when I receive a program on nutrition from New Hampshire, I send it to our Rhode Island nutritionist for inspiration. The pithy, pertinent "Back Yard Gardener" from Massachusetts is always welcomed by our own garden experts, and the Maine news service keeps us alive with ideas on soil conservation, home preservation, and potatoes.

Although each person must devote considerable time to writing his script, he is often able to develop parts of it as separte news stories. There is no simple duplication here, however; the news story is a legitimate expansion of something that was simply suggested in the broadcast.

Thus we have localized our entire publicity service by localizing our radio programs. Our organization is learning that news begins at home, and that good news is always with us and needs only to be selected and used.

Mississippi Farm Woodlands

Studied by Extension Workers

Extension Editor F. J. Hurst relates some of the high lights of the forestry tour planned by District Agent J. E. Ruff and Extension Forester J. B. Toler to enable county agents to make a first-hand study of recommended farm-forestry practices.

MORE than 60 people joined the extension forestry tour visiting projects in 7 counties of southeastern Mississippi during April 21–23. The group included Director E. H. White; extension specialists in forestry, agronomy, animal industry, and soil conservation; 31 county agents and assistant county agents; a 4–H club agent; and 4 members of the United States Forest Service.

The "tourists" saw the reforestation work under way in the Chickasawsay and DeSoto National Forests where 30,000 acres have been set to pine seedlings. They visited the Ashe Nursery where 25 million pine seedlings are produced annually for planting national forests. They followed the turpentining processes, both in the woods and at the still of the Newton Naval Stores Co. at Wiggins. They observed that by chipping the tree lightly, one-half inch up the tree and three-fourths inch deep, at regular intervals during the turpentining season, the face can be worked for 5 years, and the growth of the tree is reduced only about 20 percent. After 1 year of "resting" the tree can be back cupped for another 5 years, and often, later on, a third and a fourth face can be added, making a total of more than 20 years. Under the naval stores conservation program, farmers can earn payments for following these recommended practices in their naval stores operations.

It was also brought out on a visit to the Masonite plant at Laurel that farmers cannot only sell young pines cut in thinning operations but they can market tops and limbs of more mature timber cut for sawlogs and other purposes.

The agents were taught how to estimate the amount of timber in a growing tree, to determine the rate of growth, and to estimate the total annual production of timber per acre. It was brought out in discussions that many farmers are practically giving away their young timber for pulpwood. When farmers sell timber in the lump, or otherwise, they are getting anywhere from 5 to 25 cents for a cord or for a unit of 1¼ cords. It was also brought out that the United States Forest Service, through its system of timber estimating and marketing, is getting two to three times as much for timber products as farmers in the same areas are receiving for similar values. The farmer needs to know how much timber he has as well as its market value when he sells.

The foresters pointed out that there are stands of pines and hardwoods—more generally pine saplings—that have become too crowded. Growth is slowed down, and the time of harvesting is thereby postponed for some years. Trees that should be kept growing at a rate of one-third inch per year, as a result of this crowding may be decreasing in growing rate to one-tenth of an inch per year. In addition, most farm woodlands contain trees that are of low value, or no value, except for fuel. These trees take up room that might be occupied by valuable species.

The extension foresters emphasized six practices in selective cutting: (1) Select and mark each tree to be cut; (2) cut low stumps; (3) cut the tree into the most usable or best-paying products; (4) avoid injuring the other trees; (5) be careful with fire—it is the woods' worst enemy; and (6) always leave plenty of trees as growing stock. The thrifty trees that are left growing, as he cuts others out, will give the farmer a continuous income from his investment.

It was further pointed out that there are two times when farm-woodland products should be harvested. The ideal time is when the timber is mature and the market is good, and the other time is during financial distress. During a period of depression, the farm woods will be a source from which much needed cash can be obtained, even though the sale may be at a financial sacrifice.

Great interest was manifested in this well-planned tour during which the county agents studied such woodland-management practices as selective cutting to remove cull trees, thinning of sapling stands that are too thick to speed up growth, careful selection of the trees when cutting for marketing, and control of woods fires.

The State extension service is encouraging the protection and improvement of Mississippi's 7,562,659 acres of farm woodlands and the reforestation of an additional 2 million acres of idle land as a means of increasing farm income, supplying necessary wood products for farm use, checking destructive erosion, and aiding flood control.

James K. Wallace

James K. Wallace, a good friend to extension workers and cattle raisers in the Western States, died in Kansas City, Mo., on June 22, on his way home to Washington after completing successful livestock-grading demonstrations and discussing market conditions at State-wide livestock meetings in seven Western States.

Mr. Wallace represented a cooperative arrangement between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service which, in the 14 years of his service, had proved its worth to extension workers. In the opinion of economists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mr. Wallace did as much to promote the understanding and use of the grades and grade marketing of livestock and meats as any one in the service.

As a tribute to his memory, a group of his friends and coworkers in Washington gathered in his office conducting a service at the same time of the service in Kansas City on June 24.

His experience included 5 years as editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Livestock Journal; 6 years as a cattle and poultry producer in the South; livestock market news reporting for the Federal Government, first in Philadelphia then in New Orleans; and cattle raising again in Georgia for 3 years previous to 1924 when he took the position which he held at the time of his death.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

Methods Tried and Found Good

Joining Forces in Arizona

The home economists from the Agricultural Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration in Maricopa County, Ariz., are assisting the newly housed tenants on Camelback Farms, Inc. (Baxter Tract), with the analysis of some of their home problems. The "homesteaders" recently organized a homemakers' club, the general program of which emanates from the State Office of Agricultural Extension at Tucson, Ariz. The development of the program will be in the hands of Grace Ryan, county home demonstration agent, who will cooperate with Theone Hauge, family selectionist for the farms, and with the homemakers eager to create a sound, long-time program for the community. Thirty-five "homesteaders" will cooperate.

Other units in the farm-security set-up located at Chandler and Glendale, Maricopa County, may adopt plans for work as soon as the tenants move into their new homes.

Training Minnesota Local Leaders

Recognizing that farmers' clubs and other rural organizations are no stronger than their leadership, four Minnesota counties conducted a series of leadership-training meetings for officers of farm bureau units and community clubs, with C. L. McNelly, district county agent leader, in charge of instruction.

Three of the counties held three afternoon meetings, and the other county held two afternoon meetings. Generally, these meetings were held about 2 weeks apart.

One meeting dealt with problems involved in arranging good programs for meetings, including types of entertainment and educational features, and emphasizing the advantage of planning a year's programs in advance.

Another meeting dealt with parliamentary procedure. For this session, some of the counties invited the officers of local cooperative organizations, rural youth leaders, adult 4–H club leaders, and the officials of other similar organizations in addition to the officers of farmers' and community clubs.

At the third meeting, publicity was discussed, as well as other means of encouraging good attendance and promoting interest in community organization meetings. At this session some time was usually allotted for parliamentary drill and practice.

Reminders of Home Improvement . . .

are sent out by Virginia P. Moore, Florida home-improvement specialist, to the families visited as she travels through the State. Miss Moore keeps records—names, addresses, and things to be done—and from time to time consults these records and writes letters to the families listed. "It's a simple but effective follow-up to my suggestions of home improving, and it gets results," she says.

More emphasis has been given to better planning of homes, both inside and outside, since the farm housing survey made in 1934. Not only are the homes planned to fit family needs, but a desire for better things has been aroused. Sanitation improvements, such as insuring pure drinking water, installing screens, and eliminating breeding places for mosquitoes or the hookworm so as to promote health in the family; better laundry equipment viewed from an economic standpoint to avoid broken health of the women of the household; and home improvements, such as repairing the front porch or the chimney are some of the notations recorded in the reminders.

A New Twist . . .

to an old activity recently proved successful in Tehama County, Calif. Last year the fifteenth birthday of home demonstration work in the county was celebrated. During those 15 years a high percentage of the women have attended meetings for that entire period, and there are women in the group with membership ranging from 1 year to 15 years. Throughout those 15 years some phase of home furnishing has been included in the program each year. It seems necessary to give a "new twist" to the program. A check sheet was therefore devised which carried the following suggestions:

Perhaps the best way to see the actual needs in your home is to enter the front gate as a stranger and cast a critical eye upon every detail of house and grounds. Is there a hinge off the gate? Do the steps sag? Does the house need paint? Proceed in the same manner inside the house. From this list make a program, deciding what is to be done and when it is to be done.

A list of suggestions followed which the women could check, both outside and inside the house. A blank page was attached upon which the members of the family could make plans covering as long a period as they felt necessary to complete the work. These check lists were distributed and explained at each farm home department meeting, taken home for consideration and planning by the family, and then brought back to the next meeting. Here they were compared to determine the extent to which the needs of the different families were similar, how much help in solving these problems could be obtained at meetings, and how much individual help would be needed from the home demonstration agent.

Then the work began and continued for several months. Meetings were held in the centers on the doing over of furniture and upholstery. Information was given on painting; on wall and floor finishes; on better storage facilities; and on the adding of bathrooms, closets, bedrooms, and alcoves for beds. Suggestions were given for yard improvement. Home visits were made by the home demonstration agent where help and advice were needed.

In the original plan of the project it was decided to hold tours in each center in the early summer for visiting as many homes as possible to see the improvements that had been completed. During June, 9 tours were held, which included 11 communities. In organizing these tours the chairman and the women of each center decided which of the home improvements would be of most value and interest. On these tours 6 stops were made to observe improvements in demonstration homes which had been visited previously and in which the planned changes had been completed; 37 were at other homes where improvements had been made; 31 to observe improvement in yards; and 4 stops were made to see community improvements which were the result of information given.

As a result of this new twist to an old project, interest is keen. The plan is continuing in the 1938 program with a home-furnishing institute planned for June at which results accomplished up to that time will be shown.

Iowa and North Carolina Win 1938 Payne Fellowships

Blanche Brobeil

Max A. Culp

TWO extension agents, Blanche Brobeil of Boone, Iowa, and Max A. Culp of Charlotte, N. C., have been awarded the 1938 national 4–H club fellowships of $1,000 each, the eighth annual awards of the Payne Fund of New York City. They will come to Washington in October to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture. Both of them have been State delegates to the national 4–H club camp at Washington, Miss Brobeil in 1930 and Mr. Culp in 1932.

In accordance with the conditions of the Payne awards, these former 4–H club members have shown outstanding ability in their school and 4–H club work and have B. S. degrees in agriculture or home economics. Both of them were prominently active in 4–H club work for 10 years, and the premiums and scholarships earned helped them to finance their college educations.

Since graduating from their State colleges, Miss Brobeil has been home demonstration agent in Boone County, Iowa, and Mr. Culp has been assistant county agent in Mecklenburg County, N. C. Both have been assisting with 4–H club activities in their counties and hope to continue their contacts with boys and girls of 4–H club age.

The 1938 winners were selected from 21 applicants, 11 young men and 10 young women representing 15 States, by a Federal Extension Service committee composed of M. P. Jones, entomology specialist; Barnard Joy, agriculturist; and Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, parent education specialist.

Blanche Brobeil was reared on a farm in Sac County, Iowa. Graduating from the Lytton consolidated high school as valedictorian, she was presented with the Herff-Jones scholarship key and a $200 scholarship to Buena Vista College which she attended for 2 years preceding her 3 years at Iowa State College where she graduated in 1937 with a B. S. degree in home economics.

Throughout high school and college she was prominent in glee-club, forensic, and dramatic activities. She has exceptional ability in public speaking, has done considerable radio work, and considers her appearances as a speaker as some of her most enjoyable experiences. Her oratory took root in her 4–H club days when she was official spokesman at numerous county, district, and State gatherings.

Kenneth Anderson

Winifred S. Perry

Since September 1937, when she began her work as home demonstration agent of Boone County, which had been without a home agent for several years, she has organized 14 of the 17 townships in the county, conducted a series of 4 training schools for leaders, in addition to carrying on programs of 13 girls' 4–H clubs and a rural young people's organization of 90 members.

Max Augustus Culp grew up on a farm in Iredell County, N. C. He graduated from the Mooresville high school in May 1932 and received a B. S. degree in agriculture from North Carolina State College in December 1935. Several incidents of his life indicate his ability to carry out a planned program. When he was a member of the first 4–H crop team at the State fair, he made up his mind that he would some day become a member of the collegiate crop-judging team representing North Carolina at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. Six years later he realized this ambition. Another example of his perseverance is reflected by his planning in the financing of a widowed mother and two younger sisters. Max planned his work so that he could assist his older brother in the management of the home farm and at the same time send himself and his sisters to college. He is still helping to manage the farm.

As assistant county agricultural agent in Mecklenburg County, he has assisted with all types of 4–H club activities and general extension work and has supervised the terracing program. He organized a 4–H service club and recreational council as well as a 4–H calf club, and last year he directed a county and a State health pageant.

The present national 4–H club fellows, Winifred S. Perry of Vermont and Kenneth Anderson of South Dakota, have just completed their work here at Washington. For their major theses, both of them worked out research problems relating to 4–H club work.

Miss Perry made a study of the consumer-buying information available in the Federal Government with reference to its use in 4–H club activities. Her thesis includes a discussion of some of the Government agencies which furnish this consumer-buying information and gives suggestions for the use of suitable material for 4–H girls in different age groups as well as for girls in the older young people's organizations.

Miss Perry has resumed her duties as extension club agent in Washington County, Vt., where she expects to incorporate in her own club program some of the consumer-buying suggestions worked out in her thesis.

Mr. Anderson's thesis, Strengthening the 4–H Club News Program, includes a survey of news training for county extension agents and 4–H club members by means of a questionnaire sent to all State extension editors, analyses of items relating to 4–H club work in 800 daily newspapers throughout the country and of weekly newspapers in South Dakota over a period of 9 months, and a survey of extension workers' annual reports and extension publications dealing with news writing and news training.

Oregon Hobby Exhibit

These three Columbia County women became interested in metal craft at a summer vacation camp for women. For two more summers they worked diligently at their hobby and now make beautiful bowls, individual salt containers, spoons, and buttons.

THE Extension Service in Oregon believes that "happy homes have hobbies," so this year, as part of the conference on home interests held at the State Agricultural College in February, an evening hobby show was included as a part of the program.

Hobbies are of several kinds, but most of the "making or creating" hobbies were given the greatest amount of display space. Each exhibit included several finished articles, some articles partially finished, and some articles just begun. The tools and equipment used were also an important part of the exhibits. Then, too, many hobbyists were present with their exhibits. They answered questions asked by the onlookers who stopped to find out about each hobby.

Many of the hobbyists were asked: "When did you first become interested?" "How did you happen to choose this hobby?" "Is it expensive?" "Is it difficult?" "Does it take a lot of time?" "Could I do it?" The answers to these questions were always encouraging.

The making hobbies were divided into the following sections: Clothing, with 10 exhibits; handicraft, with 21 exhibits; foods, with 7 exhibits; home furnishings, with 12 exhibits; and parent education and child development, with 2 exhibits.

The show also included growing plants as hobbies. Four exhibits were displayed in this section.

The total number of hobbies exhibited was 56. They were viewed by about 1,500 people who attended the show. Mimeographed programs of exhibits were distributed by ushers.

Each of the 10 home demonstration agents of the State played an important part in the show. During the year they were hobby conscious and made the effort to meet and know hobbyists in their counties. The names of these hobbyists were sent to Izola Jensen, specialist of community and social organization, who was chairman of the show. She and all the home economics specialists worked as a committee in planning the show.

Illinois Fosters a Rural Recreation Program

(Continued from page 117)

Among the significant camps held on a State-wide basis this year was the young-adult camp, the first of its kind to be held, with the following objectives: (1) To develop activities suitable for interest in recreation; (2) to construct physical, ethical, and moral standards for ourselves, our homes, and our communities; (3) to provide an opportunity for study of our social relationships; and (4) to offer suggestions for promoting a unity of purpose in young people's programs in the community. This camp and its program were set up as a result of the activities of a young people's committee, acting under advice from representatives of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, the Illinois Church Council, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, the State teachers' colleges, and a county teachers' association. The camp is to be repeated this year, August 7 to 13, and 345 young people have already signified intentions to attend.

4–H Camp Leaders' Institute

A second type of camp was the 4–H camp leaders' institute, in which 16 assembly periods were conducted with subject matter relative to camp direction and camp administration. The third type was a tri-State leisure-craft and counseling camp. This was a 5-day camp with 52 people registered, representing 22 groups from 3 States. Other camp activities included a lecture to the W. P. A. recreation leaders, service as camp staff member for the 4–H conservation camp at which 65 were registered, and representation of the Extension Service at various camps and at the East Bay Camp directors' meeting. Also, assistance was given with the farm sports festival, sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, and at a training school at the University of Missouri; and Illinois groups interested in recreation participated in the National Folk Festival held at Chicago last May.

In developing recreation activities for village and town centers, we have had success in a number of instances which there is not space to describe but we are working on this approach to the problem. The rural recreation problem still is and must be a supplementary program carried on largely by voluntary leadership. The small town and village centers must be developed by the people, using their own resources supplemented by whatever outside resources may be available, including the W. P. A. The problem is primarily one of integrating the work of the agencies and organizations functioning in the community.

Community Movies

Interest Oklahoma Farmers

"THAT PICTURE has taught me some good lessons. I'll get some pine tar and benzol and be ready for next summer," said a prominent farmer of Woods County, Okla., after seeing the United States Department of Agriculture picture, Control of Screw Worms in Livestock. He is only one of the 10,000 persons who have attended the good-will programs of the Woods County visual education work which is being carried out by County Agent George Felkel in cooperation with the county rural schools, the Northwestern State Teachers' College, and the Chamber of Commerce of Alva, Okla.

County Agent George Felkel has been one of the prime movers of the plan and is the master of ceremonies of the programs. He operates the motion-picture projector at the meetings at which he shows the latest available films of the United States Department of Agriculture. He selects educational pictures pertaining to agriculture to interest the farmers, their wives, and their children. Usually, two or three talking pictures are shown at each program. Among the pictures which have been shown are Boulder Dam, Terracing to Save Our Soil, and Muddy Water.

The college bought the motion-picture projector, a 16-millimeter outfit with both silent and sound equipment, which may be used on either alternating or direct current. The college also owns a filmstrip projector which is used on various occasions.

The Alva Chamber of Commerce furnished the trailer on which the generator is mounted. The generator was obtained at a reasonable price by a local electrical firm. It was rewired to 110 volts and furnishes 800 watts. During a program, the trailer is parked in the schoolyard near the building, and long wires extend to the indoor apparatus which clearly projects the pictures on a screen that insures visibility in all parts of the room in daylight as well as in darkness.

The chamber of commerce includes sufficient funds in the annual budget to take care of the expenses of putting on the movies, as there is no admission charge to these meetings. The machine is not used in school programs at which admission is charged. The chamber of commerce also cooperates in urging businessmen to attend each program. Sometimes there are but one or two businessmen attending, and sometimes three or four. These businessmen usually make short talks.

On the basis of community interest and size of school building, 10 school centers have been selected at which to hold these get-together meetings and every rural school is given an opportunity to take part. The county superintendent of schools has consistently cooperated in the work. The teachers of six or eight schools, together with adult leaders, arrange an hour's entertainment as their contribution to the program held in their district. These centers hold monthly meetings, and the visual education pictures are always part of the programs. "Pictures in community programs aid our school children in their subjects," commented one of the school teachers.

The programs in January this year dealt with livestock problems. The February programs dealt with soil-conservation practices. These soil-conservation programs were followed up in each community with actual demonstrations scheduled by the county agent.

Since the programs started, late in the spring of 1937, about 37 rural programs dealing with various kinds of agricultural work have been given in almost every part of Woods County. In addition, eight other programs have been presented at sessions not regularly scheduled as part of the visual education plan. More than 10,000 persons have seen the pictures.

Two Educators Die

THE recent death of two veteran educators will be keenly felt by the Extension Service. Bradford Knapp and J. R. Ricks both have made valuable contributions to the development of the Service in the course of their careers.

Bradford Knapp, closely associated with the beginnings of the extension movement, died June 11 at his home in Lubbock, Tex., where he was president of the Texas Technological College.

President Knapp was the son of Seaman A. Knapp who contributed so much to the organization of the Extension Service.

He was made chief of the Office of Extension Work in the South in the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1911, succeeding his father, and continued until 1920 when he went to Arkansas as dean and director of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the University of Arkansas. In 1923 he accepted the position of president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Okla., and July 1, 1928 went to Auburn, Ala., as president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. From there he went to Texas Technological College.

Last November, when the Seaman A. Knapp arch connecting the new south building of the Department of Agriculture to the administration building was dedicated, Bradford Knapp drove up from Texas with his family to be present at the dedication sponsored by the Epsilon Sigma Phi Extension Fraternity. He was also one of the speakers at the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges held last November.

In the recent death of J. R. Ricks, Mississippi and the South lost an able agricultural leader who, for more than a quarter of a century, made valuable contributions to his chosen field of labor.

Graduating from Mississippi State College in 1902, Mr. Ricks, with the exception of a few years, served that institution without break.

He was serving as director of the Mississippi Experiment Station and dean of the School of Agriculture at the time of his death. From 1935 to 1937 he also was director of the Extension Service.

A Puerto Rican Clubhouse

The Franklin D. Roosevelt 4–H Club of Vega Baja, P. R., recently bought and renovated this convenient little clubhouse. The club boasts 45 members and is the largest boys' club on the island. The boys are getting ready to make a name for themselves in 4–H annals.

Well-laid Plans Increase Missouri's Cotton Income

MORE than a million dollars was added to the income of cotton growers in six Missouri counties last year by a cotton-production and marketing-improvement campaign led by specialists and county agents of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service.

Yield Increased 25 Percent

In Pemiscot, Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott, Dunklin, and Ripley Counties, 64,340 acres of cotton were planted with certified and registered cottonseed. At picking time the yield was 25 percent more than that obtained on adjoining fields that had been planted with gin-run seed. Lint from the certified varieties brought an average of 1 cent more per pound than that produced from gin-run plantings. The total increase due to the combination of these factors was more than $1,040,000.

The average acre return from ordinary cotton in these communities last year was 380 pounds of lint selling at 8 cents a pound and 760 pounds of seed selling at 2 cents a pound, making a total of $45.60 per acre. The average return from fields planted with certified seed was 475 pounds of lint selling at 9 cents a pound and 950 pounds of seed selling at 2 cents a pound, making a total of $61.75 per acre. This means an increase of $16.15 per acre.

This increase in cotton earnings resulted from a concerted drive in which growers and ginners took part, the growers planting certified cottonseed of adapted varieties and the ginners buying the product on the basis of quality. Extension agents and cotton growers in these counties had been working for several years to build up adequate supplies of certified seed, but not until 1937 had the ginners agreed to establish quality differentials in buying the lint.

Agreement of Growers and Ginners

Very early in 1937 this agreement was reached between ginners and extension workers. Prior to the beginning of the planting season the operators of 78 gins published full-page signed announcements of this policy and advised their patrons to plant the varieties recommended in the improvement program. Some 30 of these gins jointly employed licensed cotton graders and bought cotton on the basis of grade. The others made uniform and sufficiently large price differentials between long and short staple lengths.

Even more significant than the immense gains in income made in 1937 are the possibilities of future progress assured by the results of this first year of close cooperation between growers and ginners. "The premiums paid for the longer staple cotton this year," said one observant cotton grower, "will result in so many growers using longer staple varieties that a return to the old 'hog-round' method of buying will be well-nigh impossible."

It should also be noted that growers cooperating in this program in 1937 produced sufficient seed of certified grade to plant 250,000 acres, or half of Missouri's total planting in 1938. The amount of available seed not more than 2 years from the seed breeder and practically pure was sufficient to plant the remainder of Missouri's crop twice over.

The Plan is Simple

The plan of the project is relatively simple. Some interested planter in the gin community buys 2 or 3 tons of registered cottonseed direct from the seed breeder. This is multiplied on his farm under the supervision of the Missouri Corn Growers Association, the State-wide seed improvement affiliate of the College of Agriculture. Seed thus produced is inspected by representatives of the college and association, and, if up to required standards, is certified, Growers in the community then use this seed exclusively the following year, the additional cost of this better seed being not more than 25 cents per acre.

Naturally, it is not to be inferred that Missouri's million-dollar increase in cotton income in 1937 was the result of a single year's work. M. D. Amburgey, for 20 years county extension agent in Pemiscot County, is given credit for starting the extension work leading toward the planting of pure cottonseed of better-adapted varieties in Missouri. For 9 years Mr. Amburgey has been doggedly building up sentiment for better seed and better marketing methods in his county.

Under the leadership of Gordon B. Nance, extension economist in marketing; J. R. Paulling, extension specialist in field crops; and C. C. Hearne, State extension agent in southeast Missouri, the project was written in detail in 1935 and made the major extension project in each of Missouri's cotton-growing counties. County extension agents, in addition to Mr. Amburgey, who did important work in the campaign of 1937 are as follows: R. Q. Brown, Mississippi County; Leslie Broom, New Madrid County; Frank B. Veatch, Scott County; C. R. Talbert, Dunklin County; and T. P. Head, Ripley County.

Within the next 5 years, Missouri cotton growers now believe, from 5 to 7 million dollars will have been added to the State's annual cotton crop income as a result of the extension program for cotton production and marketing improvement.

Marketing Tours

Since last July more than 1,800 farm people in Indiana have made a systematic study of their livestock markets under the direction of Paul Mitchell, Purdue University extension specialist in marketing. Fifty-one tours have been conducted on the 5 principal central markets used by Indiana farmers, with an average attendance of 36 per tour.

Tours are usually organized on a county basis, with groups arriving at the market about 8 a. m. After arrival, detailed information on the organization and operation of the market is presented, after which each division of the market is visited. In each division trading practices are watched and studied, after which demonstrations on grades and prices are given for the benefit of the visitors. Methods used in sorting and grading livestock for slaughter always prove to be quite interesting to the livestock producers present. As the tours are quite informal in nature, numerous questions are asked by the farm visitors.

Cooperating in all of the tours at the market, the Producers' Commission Association supplied a lunch at the noon hour for the visiting farmers. In the afternoon modern packing plants were visited where, in addition to observing slaughtering and processing methods, further studies on the relationship of grades of meat to price are made.

Tours of this kind are quite seasonal in nature and are held in early spring or in late autumn when the least interference from farm work would be encountered.

Keeping a Hop Ahead of the 'Hoppers

A Year-Round Activity

"KILL the 'hoppers before they hatch" is the slogan of the Adams County, Colo., extension office where grasshopper-control work is a year-round activity. Cultural practices such as disking; harrowing; and plowing roadsides, fence rows, and irrigation ditches are recommended in the fall to destroy egg pods before the ground freezes.

County Agent H. A. Sandhouse is so enthusiastic about controlling grasshoppers with cultural methods that he expects farmers in his county will need 50 percent less poisoned bait this year than last. With additional work this summer and fall he expects a reduction next year of 70 percent in bait requirements.

A year-round grasshopper campaign is carried on in the county by the agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent, Grace D. Blomstrom, so that the importance of killing the 'hoppers is continually emphaszied. Both carry a grasshopper exhibit in their cars to have it ready for any occasion. In addition to destroying egg beds in the fall, farmers are urged to poison 'hoppers in the spring and summer, but that is only a part of the program.

Winter Activities

During the winter months an exhibit of grasshopper egg pods and mounted grasshoppers, with names of each, is shown at local seed shows, grange meetings, and all extension meetings on agricultural and home-economics subjects. At each meeting emphasis is placed on the value of cultural practices to control 'hoppers. The names of several farmers who have had success with this plan are mentioned also. Examples are: Paul Gremel, Brighton, by thorough cultural practices, controlled his 'hoppers last year to such an extent that he did not purchase any poison bait. David Keller, Broomfield, harrowed his ditch banks, disked roadsides and fence rows, and plowed early—result: He seeded and raised an excellent stand of alfalfa in a community where many others failed and did not purchase bait until late in the summer.

Forty-four individual exhibits of 'hopper egg pods were prepared and mailed, with a letter of instructions, to the larger schools in the county. Schools that did not receive exhibits were called on personally by one of the extension agents. The supply of egg pods was furnished by older 4–H club members and the Brighton Chapter of Future Farmers. Reports from superintendents and teachers show that all the children were very much interested in seeing and knowing what 'hopper eggs looked like. Many started at once to see if they had any at home. Plans for an exhibit of both 'hoppers and eggs for each school are being considered for next year.

News Stories and Letters

A series of illustrated circular letters, postal cards, and local news stories were used throughout the year to emphasize the importance of cultural practices. Film strips were also shown when sufficient time could be arranged for in the meetings.

The county-wide program was first undertaken 5 years ago when the Harmony community held a meeting at the home of C. L. Penrod, a member who was interested in organizing a community 'hopper-control district. At this meeting the first voluntary community district in Adams County was organized. Boundary lines were established, committees elected, and Friday of each week was selected as the day for all in the community to purchase and distribute poisoned bait. An organization agreement was drawn up which stated that all members would poison on a certain day of each week for 4 consecutive weeks, or longer if necessary to control hoppers.

Results in this district were very encouraging. The county, railroads, and ditch companies cooperated in killing 'hoppers on their properties in the district on the same day also. Local news stories on the successful results of this organization created interest in other communities to such an extent that five districts were formed in the next year. The number of communities increased to 12 the third year, and last year the entire county was organized into districts that received and distributed their bait on a certain day of each week.

Community meetings are held each year, at which time boundary lines are determined, local committees elected, the day for distributing bait selected, and their first order for bait submitted. Those who purchase bait on community days get it at special prices, and, through cooperation of county commissioners, receive an allowance for county roads adjacent to their cropland. Bait is sold for higher prices to those who do not get it on their community day, and they do not receive any allowance for roads from the county. By having all districts organized, the amount of bait to be mixed each day can be determined quite accurately for the mixing-plant crew. Some districts make arrangements to have the bait delivered by truck to their community center between certain hours, generally 5 to 7 p. m. This arrangement saves both time and expense for farmers during the busy harvest season.

The poisoned bait is mixed in accordance with instructions furnished by Sam C. McCampbell, extension entomologist, who is State leader of grasshopper-control work. In order to do a more efficient job of scattering bait this year, a mechanical spreader is being built for each community. The spreader, which is pulled across fields by auto, will have the name of the community painted on it in large letters as "City of Brighton" for the Brighton district. In this way, added publicity is given to the 'hopper-control work.

4–H Girls' Library

Thirteen 4–H girls' clubs in Greene County, Pa., have pooled their finances and started a county library. Each club contributed at least $1 to a fund for the purchase of recommended books for club girls. The books are lent to a club for a period of 2 weeks, one book at a time to each club.

"Local leaders, mothers, and girls were enthusiastic and willing to contribute to the fund", states Mary McKain, county home demonstration agent. Some clubs collected 5 or 10 cents from each member, whereas others held candy sales, pie socials, and amateur shows to raise the necessary money.

Miss McKain selects the references she wishes the girls to read. These references pertain to the projects on which they are working, including personality and etiquette. The girls have access now to a number of books at a cost less than the price of one book.

Among the 15 books in the Greene County 4–H girls' library are: It's More Fun when You Know the Rules, Beatrice Pierce; Everyday Foods, Harris and Lacey; Clothes and Your Personality, Mildred G. Ryan; Manners for Young Women, Mary Perin Barker; Your Carriage, Madam, Janet Lane; and Girl's Room Arrangement and Care, Nancy McNeal Rowan.

4-H Special Activities Clubs

Fill Need In Oregon

HOBBY clubs in Oregon are helping to fill the frequent requests for special 4–H club activities in communities unsuited to agricultural projects. Hobby activities include knitting, leather craft, basketry, photography, applied art, and dramatics. In order to organize a hobby club, a group must decide on one project, must submit an outline of the work planned to the State leader, and must have a leader who is skilled in the work. The activity must require enough work to put it on a par with the regular club projects. A record of the work done, with a financial statement and story, is required, and the members are expected to form a club with the usual officers, leader, program, and to hold 10 regular meetings required in all 4–H club activities.

Good Workmanship Developed

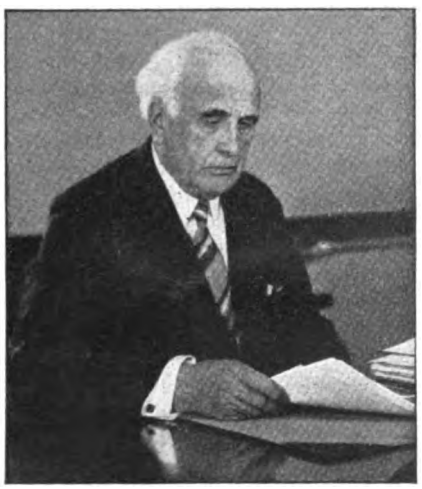
The knitting clubs have made two- or three-piece suits and have done some excellent work. In fact, this year the dresses and suits exhibited at the State fair were said by the judge to be of better quality workmanship than those exhibited by the women in the textile department. One basketry club leader required each member to make six baskets, some with wooden bases and others all reed. Each girl made a tray.

In one central Oregon town, the grade-school principal organized and led a hobby club with photography as the subject. Ownership of a camera was one of the requirements for membership. The members learned the mechanics of picture taking, developing, and printing. They were given different assignments which included photographing buildings, birds, animals, persons, and water. One boy stayed out on a bank all day until he got a picture of a coyote.

"We do not encourage the organization of these clubs where it is feasible to have one of the regular projects", says Helen Cowgill, assistant State club leader of Oregon, "but usually a group that has carried a hobby club through to a successful completion is ready the following year to organize again and to carry one of the more fundamental projects, such as clothing, canning, or foods, and the leader by this time has become so deeply interested that she asks to lead again and usually wants a standard project."

For more than 10 years, Oregon 4–H club members have enjoyed the camp-cookery activities which have given them excellent training in cooking. The work was originally planned for the boys, but girls derive as much fun and benefit from the work as the boys do.

Many of the boys following camp cookery belong to bachelor sewing clubs which originated in Crook County about 10 years ago when a group of boys, under the leadership of the county school superintendent, experimented with a sewing project in which they made only such articles as boys would find useful and interesting. The work was instantly popular, and after having been tried out in other communities during the following 2 years, the activity, under the name of "bachelor sewing," was written as a State project. Bachelor sewers learn to darn their socks, sew on buttons, and patch their overalls. They also learn to clean and press their trousers and are given some instruction in buying clothes.



New Dean and Director In Illinois

Prof. Joseph Cullen Blair, noted horticulturist and a member of the Illinois staff for 42 years, is the new dean of the College of Agriculture, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and director of the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics of the University of Illinois. He was appointed by the university board of trustees June 9 to succeed the late Dean Herbert W. Mumford.

Professor Blair started the department of horticulture at the college 38 years ago and has served continuously as its head since then. Under his leadership the department has developed to a position of world-wide as well as national prominence in instructional and research work on problems dealing with the growing and marketing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. He is the author of many popular and scientific articles on a wide range of horticultural subjects. It was also under his guidance that the landscape work at the University of Illinois developed over a 35-year period to be one of the most complete and one of the best 4-year courses in landscape architecture in the United States.

He was born on a farm in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, April 26, 1871. He assisted his father, a successful farmer and stock raiser, in farm operations until he was 19 years of age, when he went to Massachusetts. At the age of 12, he plowed his first 14 acres of land, and before he was 18 he had broken three teams of oxen at plowing, carting, and other farm operations.

From 1888 to 1890 he attended the Provincial College of Agriculture at Truro, Nova Scotia, where he was instructor in chemistry and botany the following 2 years. After visiting the New England States, he entered Cornell University as a special student in chemistry in 1892 and completed his work in 4 years. In July 1896 he came to the University of Illinois as instructor in horticulture and in 1900 was made head of the newly created department of horticulture there. He was granted the honorary M. S. A. degree from Iowa State College in 1906 and the D. S. degree from the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, in 1920.

TEXTILE-buying meetings are not only attended by the customers in Oregon. Merchants are accepting the invitations of Mrs. Azalea Linfield Sager, State home demonstration leader in Oregon and former clothing specialist, to attend evening meetings held expressly for them and for members of their staffs, at which the information on textile buying is repeated just as given to the women.

Have You Read?

Report of the Advisory Committee on Education, February 1938. 243 pp. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 35 cents (paper cover).

THE report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education refers primarily to the school system but does not attempt to set forth how extension's educational activities might be adjusted so that both the school system and the Extension Service might do more effective work. There are four major suggestions:

1. That the school system, through its instruction in agriculture and home economics, and the Extension Service, through its local effort, should get together and work out a joint plan.
2. That the schools not do continuation work in agriculture and home economics until after first getting the advice and assistance of the county extension worker.
3. That there be cooperation between the schools and 4–H club work but that the Extension Service continue to employ specialized personnel to handle 4–H club work.
4. Perhaps in the long run the most significant suggestion relates to long-range planning for education. The report makes suggestions for a period of less than 10 years and proposes that at the end of that time there may be another review and adjustments between educational agencies. If this adjustment is to be carried out, it would mean a study of what all the agencies are doing along educational lines and a revamping of the program.

If we take a long-range look at extension and some of the problems that are beginning to come into the extension picture, the only field in which this long-range planning may be of even greater significance is in the field of vocational guidance for the farm boy and girl when they reach the period in their lives where they have to decide whether they are going to stay on the farm or not.

The full significance of this report cannot be obtained without reading it in detail and seriously. It is probably one of the outstanding government documents on education as far as the future is concerned.—*Eugene Merritt, Extension Economist, Washington, D. C.*

Youth Study A. A. A. Program

The first county agricultural conservation clubs in Montana were organized by E. G. Ferguson, Blaine County agent, with a membership of boys from 15 to 25 years of age who have taken over the task of interpreting for their parents the regulations of the 1938 agricultural conservation program.

The clubs were formed last spring with a membership of 60, but have proved so popular with parents who dislike the task of wading through regulations that there are now 83 members organized into 4 clubs. They are located at Chinook, Harlem, Turner, and Hogeland, Mont.

County Agent Ferguson conceived the idea after a series of meetings. He broached his proposal to a group of parents and received unanimous endorsement. Membership is voluntary, but the consent of the parent is necessary.

The first meeting, attended by club members and their parents, was a success, Ferguson reports. The meeting dealt with regulations of the 1938 A. A. A. program. After the meeting, parents said that the boys were able to grasp the regulations quicker than the parents. The aim of the clubs is to have every member thoroughly trained in the program so that he can show his father how to take full advantage of it.

Each member will take complete charge of all the "book work" connected with the program. He must attend all meetings and work out practices that will fit his parent's farm so that it will qualify for full payments. He also must prepare a map of the farm showing all cultivated fields and crops planted, also the summer-fallowed and idle acres for 1938. Then he must keep an accurate record of acreage and production of all harvested crops.

After the first meeting, in which details of the program were explained, Mr. Ferguson called them together for training in crop standardization and tillage practices which fit into the 1938 program and also improve farm land. In June the groups were trained in the use of the surveyor's level so that they could survey dams, ditches, and contours. During July the groups studied the crop-insurance program.

For taking over responsibility for the farm program the boys will receive a percentage of the total payment their parents receive.

A SPECIAL 4-page supplement of the "Beaufort (N. C.) News" was devoted to the annual district home demonstration and 4–H convention. This district comprises six counties, and the special supplement reviewed the year's work in home demonstration and 4–H clubs in these counties. One thousand extra copies of the paper were printed for distribution among the 3,000 women and girls attending the convention.

Soil-Conservation Conference

A CONFERENCE of 50 soil conservation district supervisors and 21 county agents was held May 31 and June 1 by the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture for the purpose of discussing problems and procedure for developing the work in the 10 soil-conservation districts in Arkansas.

IN BRIEF • • • • • •

In Buying

"When a Woman Buys a Coat," a 24-page booklet of pictures, showing how to judge quality in fabric, trim, and workmanship, prepared by Clarice L. Scott of the Bureau of Home Economics, has recently been placed on sale with the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for 10 cents a copy.

• • •

A Ride!

Twenty-two miles on horseback, crossing the San Francisco River 53 times in 6 hours, was the record set by Harvey F. Tate, extension horticulturist of the University of Arizona, in making a field trip. As if that were not enough for one time, he had to ride 9 miles farther the next day before reaching his destination. And, he was still able to give a pruning demonstration.

• • •

Farm Foresters

Last year 19,096 Arkansas farmers cooperated with the county agents and State forestry commission in protecting their 908,800 acres of farm woodlands against fire. To provide shade and beauty for the future homes of Arkansas, nearly 3,000 4–H club members and school children planted white oak acorns.

• • •

Good Will Tour

Four hundred and thirty boys and girls, leaders, and agents of western New York 4-H clubs set out recently in 75 cars on a good-will tour to Canada. They visited several Canadian farms and were royally entertained at the College of Agriculture, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

• • •

For the Community

Through a plan developed by Merrill Riley, Honolulu County agent, several of the 4–H clubs on Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, have obtained permission from the Commissioner of Public Lands to plant cocoanut trees, fruit trees, and shade trees on certain pieces of government lands contiguous to the main highways. These 4–H clubs, in addition to their regular programs, contribute something of lasting value to the community and something to which the members can always point with pride. The planting and grafting of these trees also provide practical training in horticulture.

• • •

Helping W. P. A. Workers

Home Agent Elizabeth Tuttle of Forsyth County, N. C., is helping W. P. A. workers to train a group of girls and women engaged in household-aid activities to go into the homes of W. P. A. people where there is sickness and help to do the work.

Mrs. Tuttle is also teaching this group food buying for the home; and the supervisors, as well as the students, are very much interested in the demonstration, which includes Government grading, how to read labels, and buying by weight.

• • •

Rural Thespians

In a 2-month period, 500 rural people, representing more than 25 different organizations, have borrowed plays from the drama library of the New Hampshire Extension Service. Started in 1934, the library today lists 1,200 plays which are lent without charge to any rural group. Approximately 75 percent of the requests have been for comedies, and the total requests have nearly doubled last year's 12-month total.

"This great increase in plays borrowed is owing to the fine work that drama committees in each county of the State are doing," says P. F. Ayer, extension specialist in recreation and rural organization. "These men and women, who serve without pay, are encouraging community organizations to give more time to play reading and production."

• • •

Connecticut Celebrates

Anniversaries were the feature of Farm and Home Week in Connecticut July 26–30. In 1938 the Experiment Station completes 50 years of service and the Extension Service 25 years. Individuals and farm organizations from every part of the State took part in the honorary recognitions exercise, the parade, the song festival, or the square dance program which marked the festive occasion.

AMONG OURSELVES • • •

SAMUEL P. LYLE, extension agricultural engineer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was elected president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the thirty-second annual meeting of the society held in June at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Calif.

• • •

GEORGE EDWARD ADAMS, extension director of Rhode Island, who is retiring after 44 years of continuous service at the State college as teacher and administrator, was honored at a testimonial dinner given on June 11 at Kingston, R. I., by Extension Service and State officials and leading educators. Director Adams has served capably in many fields—research worker in the experiment station, State statistical agent, professor of agronomy, dean of agriculture, dean of men, director of extension, and dean of the school of agriculture and home economics. He holds the first diploma ever issued to a graduate of the college, having been the alphabetical A man in the first class of 17 seniors who got their sheepskins in 1894.

• • •

J. S. OBERLE, agricultural agent of Chester County, Pa., is on a 6-month vacation and is spending most of it traveling. After a tour of the southern part of the United States, he spent a month observing extension work on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai of the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Oberle has been a county agent in Pennsylvania for 25 years.

• • •

E. B. SHOTWELL, pioneer extension worker in Oklahoma and office manager of the Extension Service at Stillwater, died June 2. Mr. Shotwell began his extension career as county agent of Okmulgee County on March 16, 1913. In 1917 he was appointed emergency club agent and in the fall of that year was made district agent, in which capacity he served until 1919 when he became boys' club agent. In 1923 he was made executive assistant to the director of extension. The title of the position was later changed to office manager, and in this capacity he was serving at the time of his death. Mr. Shotwell was a charter member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary extension fraternity.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

My Point of View

Changing Agriculture

During the past 10 years a rapid change has been taking place in the production of beef cattle in 13 northeastern Arkansas counties.

During 1928, there were 101,921 head of beef cattle in these counties, approximately 1,000 of which were purebred. In 1938, there are 154,867 head, and 7,760 are purebred animals. The purebred cattle have increased more than 700 percent, whereas the remainder range from grade to three-quarters purebred. At the present time there are 439 purebred beef bulls in the 13 counties. The scrub has virtually disappeared.

This change can be attributed to a new land-use program spreading throughout the hill section of Arkansas, which stresses more use of grass, trees, and timber. The increased seeding of permanent pastures has also had a direct effect on the increased interest in beef cattle. This includes the sodding of Bermuda grass, overseeded with white clover, and lespedeza. During the spring of 1937, 98,474 acres were seeded to lespedeza, and it is anticipated that this will be increased 50 percent during 1938.—*J. O. Fullerton, district agent, Arkansas.*

• • •

A Farm Visit

A farm visit will sometimes turn the trick. For example:

The community felt that the Randalls were the logical whole-farm demonstrators in Jackson County, Tex., last year. The Randalls agreed that the plan had possibilities, but they did not think they had any changes in mind for 1937. The conversation continued for perhaps an hour longer on subjects in which the Randalls were interested. During the conversation, we were making very brief notes on a card of the various goals they were unconsciously naming. We then decided to list some of the things we had been talking about and to see how they would look on a whole-farm-demonstration farm.

Mrs. Randall said that she intended to paint the house, have a concrete porch and step made, set a small orchard, use cottonseed oil as a medium for storing home-cured meat, and buy a gas refrigerator. Mr. Randall was going to ditch his farm, seed 27 acres to permanent pasture, build a trench silo, start a purebred Hereford herd, take a complete farm inventory, and keep a record of all receipts and expenses. Thus, the 1937 goals of this farm family were set up with very little leading on our part. When we told the Randalls that we should like to help them to accomplish the aims they had listed, as the first step in our proposed whole-farm-demonstration plan, they became enthusiastic over the idea and have worked hard to achieve their goals and have continued systematically to plan ahead.—*D. I. Dudley, county agricultural agent, and Bonnie B. Cox, county home demonstration agent, Jackson County, Tex.*

• • •

Marching Along Together

The extension agents in Hamilton County, Iowa, share office rooms with representatives of the agricultural conservation associations and the farm bureau. In many instances we have found that this arrangement facilitates mutual cooperation and has been helpful in planning our educational program.

The extension workers give all possible assistance in the educational phase of the work but in no case attempt to make a definite statement on any specific farm problem under the A. A. A. program. We have always felt that the agricultural conservation program was intended to be administered by farm committeemen, and the experience of the last few years indicates that they are capable of handling the work. We know that we have been able to carry on extension work with farmers that we probably never would have reached if the farm committeemen had not referred them to us. If the cooperators inquire of committeemen about anything that involves extension activities or the educational phase of conservation work, the committeemen refer all inquiries to the extension agents and also give them the history of the cases.

We have had more inquiries as to the relative value of one legume over another than in past years, and, although we do not know exactly how much the legume acreage has increased, we are confident that more legumes have been seeded this year than in any recent year.—*H. M. Nichols, county agricultural agent, Hamilton County, Iowa.*

• • •

Uniting the Effort

Opportunity for cooperative service has come to the home demonstration office of Maricopa County, Ariz., in the form of a request from the Maricopa Stake of the Church of Latter Day Saints for intensive training of 40 leaders from 11 communities who will convene monthly in two centers in the county. The leaders represent the membership of the relief societies of their respective communities.

Through the medium of a leaders' training school, the group will study home accounting, home management, nutrition, and clothing. In turn, each leader will pass on information to neighbors at a series of local meetings.

Although the idea of the schools for local leaders is neither new nor unique, it is hailed with enthusiasm because it represents the first concerted effort in this particular county for unified appraisal of economic problems of the homemaker, and because it is a part of a far-flung plan to encourage economic security for a greater number of farm families.

Officials of the Mormon Church have recently adopted as an international policy an educational program to lift church members from the relief rolls and to stimulate in each the desire to establish a self-sustaining home.

Through an agreement among State and county extension workers and the members of the relief society board, series of 12 demonstrations and discussions are planned in each of the two training centers. Leaders from five communities will convene at Tempe, Ariz., while those from the six remaining localities will meet at Mesa, Ariz.

It is planned to make the present 12-month project in Maricopa County a progressive one, carrying it over as a feature of the sustained drive of the church to raise the economic and social status of every family in its membership.—*Grace Ryan, home demonstration agent, Maricopa County, Ariz.*

"CHOICE" FARM LAND FOR SALE

Everywhere, there is plenty of "farm land" for sale.

It isn't all cut-over but it's just as "choice."

In the Cotton, Corn, Tobacco Belts, in the Great Plains.

Whether it's cut-over or wind-blown or gullied, it's land on which no farmer could earn a decent livelihood.

EVERYWHERE, these acres are symptoms of a maladjustment of people to the land. Through the land-utili- program of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the problems of these acres are studied, the causes of insecurity poverty are determined, and measures to remedy the maladjustment are proposed.

PLANS for constructive land use are translated into action in the Bureau's numerous land-utilization projects throu the United States. Many areas are being devoted to demonstrations in improved land management under the dire of State and local agencies.


Land policy REVIEW

Vol. I MAY-JUNE 1938 No. 1

An Introduction

THE MULTITUDE of activities touching upon problems of land use is reflected i bimonthly LAND POLICY REVIEW. Its pages present significant discussion regional land-use problems, techniques of adjustment, and such subjects as farm t land settlement, and land-tax problems. It also reports on current developments i land-use activities of Federal, State, and local agencies.

The LAND POLICY REVIEW is distributed free to workers in the Department and cooperating a cies. Others may subscribe through the Superintendent of Documents, United States Gover Printing Office, for 25 cents per year.

LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Extension Service Review

SEPTEMBER 1938
Volume 9 ------- Number 9

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15 cents, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

4-H CLUB stories get the inside track in October.

AWARDS for the group instead of the individual are being tried out in many places. The pros and cons, together with an account of the experiences encountered in putting the plan into effect, will interest those who are looking ahead in 4-H club work.

DRAMATICS has a place in community life, as more than 1,500 New York 4-H club members can testify after having prepared and presented one-act plays in their local communities. An article from New York explains their method of handling the 4-H show.

SAMOA joins the 4-H circle as two clubs are organized in these far-away South Sea islands, and plans are laid for further 4-H development as described in an article on 4-H clubs in Samoa.

NOT EVERYTHING will be on club work. An article describing the role played by Wisconsin agents in land planning and land zoning has been prepared by W. A. Rowlands, district agent. The recent Farm Credit Administration study of cooperation among farmers will be reviewed; and an account of the Missouri Electrification Association, which furnishes an idea exchange for member associations, and other articles of general interest are scheduled.

On the Calendar

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 18–24.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 26–Oct. 2.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 1–9.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8–15.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15–22.

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 23–29.

American Country Life Association, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2–5.

Fifty-second Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14–16.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26–Dec. 3.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27–Dec. 2.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5–12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

HOW SHALL WE DO THE JOB?

C. W. WARBURTON
Director of Extension Work

THE State Extension Services have been called upon to take the initiative in bringing about the development of long-time land-use plans and programs, in cooperation with farm people.

FARMERS, extension workers, and administrators of agricultural programs are familiar with the need for planning. For years extension agents and farm people have planned together. They have learned to deal effectively with many different and difficult situations.

MORE than 2,200 county agricultural planning committees have been functioning during the current year as shown by reports from 43 States. Land-use mapping work has been carried in 951 of these counties. Articles in this issue of the REVIEW tell of noteworthy planning work in Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, and Missouri. During the past year, many other States have reported effective planning through the columns of the REVIEW. An excellent record, yes, but better still, a starting point for further action.

RECENTLY at Mount Weather, Va., representatives of the Land-Grant College Association and the Department of Agriculture discussed earnestly the whole field of planning and came to an agreement on general procedures for building land-use programs.

THE work recommended recognizes that programs to be effective must come from the people. Practical farmers know most about local agricultural problems and situations, but they do not always understand the many outside forces affecting their welfare. They need stimulation and further light on the economic problems outside their own area in order to do their best work. The Mount Weather agreement urges county agents to intensify their present effort to help farm people build a comprehensive program for rural improvement and in doing this to develop enough uniformity of procedure to permit correlation of community plans on a county basis, then on a State basis, and finally on a national basis. This is a part of the job that extension agents are being asked to do, building not only adequate county and State programs, but a national agricultural program as well.

THE agreement reached at Mount Weather involves fundamentally two main points: First, it involves, a direct tie-up between the planning group, which can only recommend action, and the representatives of the agencies charged with the administration of programs, county, State, or national; second, it is centered around the specific problem of long-time land use from the viewpoint of both the individual and the general public. It requires the cooperative determination of land-use areas with common problems, a thoroughgoing analysis of these problems, the determination of what adjustments are needed, and the recommendation of programs to alleviate the difficulties.

THE Department has requested the State Directors of Extension to assume responsibility in bringing together heads of Department agencies operating in the State. In the counties, the county agent in his turn is asked to assume the same responsibility. Local representatives of Department agencies have been notified that it is desired to bring about such cooperation.

THE way is now open for developing an effective and comprehensive program for land-use planning. How successfully this job is done depends now upon the energy and understanding of county extension agents and the degree to which they have the confidence and support of the people.

87003—38

Wishes vs. Facts

How Louisiana Took the Guesswork Out of Program Building

J. W. BATEMAN

[Director of Extension, Louisiana

LOUISIANA hopes to take most of the guesswork out of program planning by making a definite check of at least 10 percent of the farms in the 12 type-of-farming areas in the State. Within a few weeks, when these data are tabulated, we shall not only have a basis of comparison of the census figures, but parish committees can adjust their recommendations in the light of actual farm reports.

Use of Data Spurs Committee

Frankly, when Secretary Wallace and Administrator Howard Tolley called extension and experiment station workers together in Atlanta in 1935 to discuss program planning, most of us were confused as to what this would all mean. There was a feeling that we would go through a great deal of lost motion, only to find that State and regional recommendations were ignored by Washington when A. A. A. programs were formulated. Recently when we checked some of our cotton committee recommendations with the actual acreage allotments received under the A. A. A. for 1938, in most instances the percentages were almost identical. This one thing alone has done much to spur our committees on to better work and to cause them to take a real interest in program planning.

Making either long-time or short-time farm programs is nothing new to us in extension. Of course, the two greatest handicaps have been a lack of accurate data and failure to have more farm men and women outline their own programs.

Louisiana's first approach to a systematic development of an agricultural program was made in January 1931. A complete report is contained in Louisiana Extension Circular 145 of the same year.

In glancing over this circular, it is rather surprising to note how well C. L. Chambers of the Federal Extension Service and Director-Emeritus W. B. Mercier were paving the way for what was to come. The opening sentence of the circular states that "* * * farm men and women should take a more active part in formulating any agricultural program for any respective area in cooperation with State and Federal agricultural workers."

An Early Planning Meeting

Prior to the general meeting which was held at Ruston, county seat of Lincoln Parish—a parish typical of those in north Louisiana—about 1,000 questionnaires were submitted to farm families. These questionnaires were similar to the ones that are being used today in program planning. Charts and graphs, based on the questionnaires and on census and outlook data, were prepared by extension workers for submission to the scheduled group meeting.

Approximately 200 farm men and women and some girls of high-school age attended the first meeting. During the forenoon of the opening day, the long-time outlook for agriculture, together with the charted conditions on Lincoln Parish farms and in the homes as revealed by the questionnaires, was presented.

In the afternoon, farm and home enterprise committees were appointed to make recommendations on: Farm organization, problems of farm young people, family living, foods, clothing, home furnishings, home gardens, poultry, dairying, soils, crops, livestock, and forestry. I merely mention the foregoing to show that the Extension Service was groping for a solution of farm problems through definite programs even before the A. A. A. came into being and made it possible for many of our dreams to come true.

All through 1936 and 1937, we worked closely with the Program Planning Division of the A. A. A. We were as anxious as were the Washington officials to find out exactly what the farm men and women of our State wanted in the way of an agricultural program of work. When we found that out, the program would become ours to put into effect, if possible.

Community Committees Go to Work

In each community within a type-of-farming area, there were elected by the farm group two committee members, a man and a woman, to serve on the parish committee. After election, each committeeman was presented with a certificate, signed by the director of extension, showing that the recipient was recognized officially as a member of the parish program planning committee. In addition to this group of actual farm men and women, ex officio members of the parish committee were the county agent and home agent; chairmen of

(*Continued on page 135*)

Low-Income Families Make Good

Agent Aids Rehabilitation

H. G. SEYFORTH

County Agent,

Pierce County, Wis.

THE agricultural extension office of Pierce County has established the policy of cooperating with the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration in helping low-income farmers to become self-supporting.

H. L. Shanks, rural rehabilitation supervisor, and I have worked out a program of cooperation that has proved to be a very valuable one in helping many low-income farmers in the county to get started. It was impossible for any of these folks to obtain credit from any bank or other source in the county or from Government lending agencies, such as the Production Credit Association. Their only opportunity to get help was through the Farm Security Administration.

Worthy Families Chosen

Loans are made only to worthy low-income farm families who are unable to obtain the necessary credit elsewhere. They are made to acquire personal property, install equipment, purchase goods and services necessary for the proper conduct of the enterprise, and to provide necessary operating capital to conduct any cooperative activity for the rural rehabilitation members.

These loans are repaid over a period not to exceed 5 years. Repayments are derived from cream-check assignments and the sale of livestock or cash crops.

When a client makes application for a loan, the rural rehabilitation supervisor and county agent, in most cases, talk over with the client his farm program, such as the size and location of the farm he plans to rent, the kind and amount of livestock he thinks he will need on such a farm, his cropping program, and whether he will keep farm records.

If the client's program looks favorable, a farm plan is worked out by the county rural rehabilitation supervisor. When setting up these low-income farm families, the following factors are considered so that they will be able to earn a reasonable labor income: (1) Plenty of cropland, (2) a good dairy herd, (3) a flock of poultry, (4) some hogs on every farm, (5) sheep on rough land, and (6) 20 percent of cropland in alfalfa.

Clients Make Progress

Since writing the article on "Helping Low-Income Farmers" in the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW for March 1937, interesting progress has been made by these clients who were set up in 1936. We now have over 100 farm clients in the county who have received help. Farm records were kept by practically all these clients and for the first year under drought conditions, the total cash income averaged $776 per client. In addition to this, these farmers also received whatever produce was raised and consumed by the farm family. Their records show this amounted to nearly $300 per family and included such items as house rent, garden produce, potatoes, milk, eggs, poultry, and some fruit.

A summary of the 80 regular rural rehabilitation loans granted the first year shows that there were 91 horses valued at $13,650 before the loans were made. Now there are 213 horses worth $31,950. There is an average of 8 cows per farm, or 652 cows valued at $47,000 on these 80 farms. The brood sows have increased from 90 to 150, an average of nearly 2 sows per farm. Eleven clients have been set up with 497 sheep, making an average of 45 per farm.

The total number of acres of all clients in the county is 8,690, with an average size farm of 108 acres. Each of these farms has an average of 110 hens, 55 acres in crops, and 9 acres in alfalfa hay.

Of the 80 clients given help, 43 were tenants and 37 were owners of their farms. The total amount lent to the above clients was $72,373.70, making an average of $904.63 per client.

Repayments made up to April 1, 1938, totaled $15,184, making an average of nearly $200 per client.

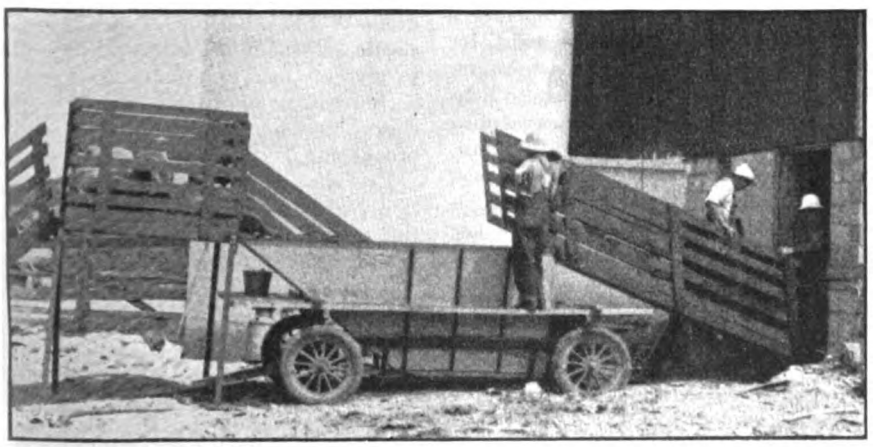
The total worth of property, both real estate and personal, owned by clients when loans were made amounted to $167,063. This amount added to the loans makes the grand total worth $239,436.70 or an average of $2,992.95 per client.

Inventory Value Increases

The average increases in inventory value is nearly $450.

I am taking three of the above clients to show how they have progressed after receiving this help.

One client in 1936 owned only 50 hens and 1 brood sow which were valued at $70. Now he owns 3 horses, 9 cows, 6



The rural rehabilitation office bought this portable sheep-dipping outfit, which, through the cooperation of the county agricultural committee, has cut the cost of sheep dipping to 10 cents a head, including the price of dip and labor. The outfit was mounted on a chassis and could be hitched behind a car and taken from farm to farm. As many as 300 sheep were dipped in a single day.

heifers, 2 brood sows, 100 hens, and machinery valued at $1,575. The amount of his loan was $1,270. He has paid $256.20 on this loan, which leaves an increased net worth of property valued at $491.20. He operates a 120-acre farm.

Another client lost all his property because of a foreclosure by a bank. In January 1936, all he owned was 100 hens valued at $75, and he had debts amounting to $560. Now he has 11 cows, 1 bull, 4 horses, 3 brood sows, 80 ewes, 200 hens, and a complete line of machinery valued at $2,700. His loan amounted to $2,015, and he has paid back $768.34, giving him on January 1 an increased inventory or net worth of property amounting to $1,453.34. He still owes $1,246.66, but 2 years ago he owned no property and was in debt $485. He operates a 240-acre farm.

One other client had a net worth of $525 on January 1, 1936, and 2 years later his net worth or increase in inventory was $1,309. He now has 5 horses, 13 cows, 17 calves, 3 brood sows, 50 hens, and $1,200 worth of machinery more than he had 2 years ago to increase his labor income on the 320-acre farm he now operates.

I could cite many other similar instances where the clients have been given a set-up that has increased their inventory and earning power. They have also moved to better and larger farms, have better buildings, and are nearer to school, which all means much to these lower-income families.

Debts Adjusted

Debt adjustments have been made for several clients. The debts of one were reduced from $5,694 to $1,167, and another from $8,000 to $3,000.

We were able to set up one of the clients with a cooperative portable sheep-dipping outfit, and last year he dipped nearly 3,000 sheep for 10 cents per head. He also did some sheep shearing, and with the dipping outfit could earn $300 more besides his income from the farm and his shearing work. Not only did this client help himself out, but he dipped a number of flocks of sheep for ticks and lice that never would have been dipped. Good results were reported by all flock owners. This helped considerably in our extension sheep-improvement program in the county. This was the only outfit of its kind in the State in 1937, but several more are being built this year.

I believe through this cooperative program many low-income farmers will be given another opportunity to earn a reasonable labor income.

Leaders for Kentucky Homemakers

Record-breaking crowds totaling more than 3,000 attended the sixth series of district homemakers' meetings in Kentucky. The largest attendance was in the Pennyroyal district where 836 women met to discuss the theme of "Service to Others." One of the high spots of this meeting was the following paper on leadership by Mrs. H. L. Crafton, a Kentucky homemaker.

THE question of leadership in our homemakers' organization is a very important one. Without leadership, interest fails, and soon the club dwindles away.

The individual leader, the single dominating person, is more important in the world today than ever before. People used to say that in this "machine" age, in this complex world of modern civilization, individual human personality would be completely submerged and lost. How different is the situation upon which we look! Dictators loom more conspicuously than ever before.

Our homemakers do not want, and will not tolerate, leaders in that sense. Any person with that attitude who accepts the title of leader is a detriment to the homemakers' cause. The leader who strives only that her own selfish interests and ambitions may be realized rather than for the common cause—far from building up a strong club—sooner or later will wreck the organization entirely.

However, strong, efficient, and dependable leaders who will function are essential in our homemakers' organization. These qualities apply to officers, project leaders, and committee members alike. No group of people can, by themselves alone, achieve the best results. They must have leaders at least to help them to put their aims and desires into words and to plan how best to attain them. A real leader is one whose personality, ability, and knowledge are such that others are willing to work with her toward certain ideals. Being a good leader brings a heavy sense of responsibility but also a deep satisfaction in helping to the best of one's ability toward some good end.

What makes good leaders? In a recent magazine article, one of our noted American educators answers the question in this fashion: "What makes good leaders? Courage, I think, and some driving force; a vision of a goal; understanding of the minds and emotions of the people one is to lead; the power to communicate to them a vision of the goal and to sway their minds and emotions toward it; character, to make the followers trust their leader; and, finally, the divine spark—that indescribable personal charm or magnetism which stirs hearts to action."

A general has captains, lieutenants, and sergeants to see that the goals and objectives set are efficiently and successfully reached. In like manner, the good club leader never tries to do the whole task alone. She shows a willingness to delegate duties to others, and she has the ability to get others to assume those duties and to perform them successfully. Each different phase of club activity should be under the direction of women most interested or best trained in that particular line. Leadership in the club should be so distributed that every person feels her responsibility to the very life of that club. A club's existence does not depend upon the efforts and achievements of any one person but upon all the members striving together to reach the ultimate goal—well-rounded lives for rural women. Observe a club which has a group of interested, conscientious, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing leaders, ever willing to give of their time and efforts. Such a club will be one whose membership is closely knit and whose influence is ever broadening.

Everyone is familiar with the expression, "She is just a born leader." Fortunate, indeed, is the club which possesses one of these. "Born leaders" are few and far between. However, every club may have trained leaders. There are many persons in our clubs with potential qualities of leadership who, perhaps, have never had the opportunity to develop them. Seek them out. Give them something to do. With proper training and experience, they may become effective leaders in their clubs and communities.

Cooperative Community Action

Applied to Wind-Eroded County in Montana

WHAT an aggressive agricultural planning committee can accomplish through cooperative community action is demonstrated in northeastern Valley County, Mont., where this spring farmers pooled their equipment and resources to carry on listing operations on 5,000 acres in a bad blow area that was threatening farms in the entire section, according to Charles E. Jarrett, county extension agent.

Assisting the group in putting a total of 15,800 acres under wind-erosion control were the county A. A. A. committee, Soil Conservation Service, and the Montana Extension Service.

Settled between 1911 and 1914, the area has since experienced soil drifting of varying degrees. Contributing factors to the erosion condition were improper land use, poor tillage methods, and "shotgun" farming. Absentee land ownership was another important factor in the misuse of the land.

As one crop failure followed another, farmers in this blow region became desperate and attempted to cover as much acreage as possible with their limited finances in the hope that they might produce a crop and eventually establish themselves on a more sound basis. However, such practices tended to aggravate the wind-erosion condition. It was also observed that the erosion control work done by a few was offset by soil blown from farms on which control work was not carried on.

Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service representatives inspect control operations.

Voluntary Program Tried

In 1937 the area was badly whipped by wind, and a hail storm left the land bare of vegetation. That fall the county was divided into districts and agricultural planning committees set up. Three men were elected from each of the two districts in this severely eroded section to serve as the planning committee. The next step was the holding of a series of meetings to discuss the erosion problem and plan some method of combating it. Assisting in this work were the county agricultural-conservation committee and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, and Extension Service.

Out of these meetings came a voluntary association whose members agreed to carry out a strip-cropping and soil-conservation program. High winds during the last of March and the early part of April, however, made the individual farmer's efforts futile. It was apparent that the job was too big for anything but community action and that some outside assistance would be necessary.

Mr. Jarrett contacted various land-owning agencies and others to obtain financial help in carrying on an extensive control program. Responding to his call were the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Federal land bank, Hollam Land Co., Farmers Realty Co., Valley County commissioners, Farmers Union Oil Co., and the Soil Conservation Service.

At a meeting held last April at the Sunnyside school in the southern portion of the blow area, a cooperative program of strip listing was presented under which the farmers would be supplied with listers provided they would carry out the listing program under the supervision of the Montana Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service. Approximately 75 percent of the farmers attending signed an agreement to that effect.

Began Operations in April

Actual listing operations began April 25 with 5 listers at work, 2 of which were furnished by the Soil Conservation Service and the other 3 rented from private owners. By the end of the week 8 listers were working, and before the job was completed 11 machines were in operation. In addition to supplying listers, the Soil Conservation Service assigned H. W. Riek, conservationist, to assist in supervising the work.

Listing was started on a basis of 30 feet of crop and 30 feet of listing. Practically all of the listing ran north and south or in the direction that would best protect the soil. A few of the most severely eroded fields required solid listing. After the worst part of the blow area had been listed in this manner, the strips were extended to 50 feet of listing and 50 feet of crop.

On one piece of abandoned land eight neighbors cooperated to list 640 acres to protect the surrounding community. Gasoline, fuel, and oil were provided for this purpose and each farmer donated his own time and tractor to complete the job.

5,000 Acres Listed

By May 18 these cooperative activities were completed with a total of 5,000 acres listed, which will control an area of nearly 15,800 acres. The cost of listing, including rental, repair bills, fuel, trucking, and other expenses, amounted to approximately 27 cents per acre listed.

Two of the Government listers have been left in the area for emergency use.

Radio Way Down East

BRUCE B. MINER
Assistant Editor, Maine

IT TAKES a long time to convince a Yankee that radio is the precocious prodigy among extension publicity methods. After 7 or 8 years of Maine extension broadcasts we are still unconvinced that radio offers any remarkably effective method of selling extension practices and ideas. We are convinced that, to be effective at all, it takes careful planning, careful editing, and skillful presentation. And it takes intelligent study of the likes and dislikes of the elusive audience beyond the microphone.

As an initial contribution toward the fund of facts we need on radio, the Maine Extension Service has just completed a survey of the radio-listening habits of 2,348 homemakers. Learning where our listeners are, what stations they listen to, when they prefer to hear our programs, and what kind of a program they want—these were the principal purposes of this survey.

We directed our questionnaire at the women because program-planning meetings of local farm bureau groups gave us an easy method of getting information. These meetings were attended by home demonstration agents, who explained the purpose of the survey and sent in the completed records.

What We Found

Four findings in this study seem particularly significant, and all but one made us revise our thinking about radio. First, 92 percent of the nonfarm homes and 86 percent of the farm homes represented by these homemakers are radio equipped. Second, two Maine stations, WCSH, Portland and, WLBZ, Bangor, are the daytime station choice of 80 percent of this group. Third, although very few of our programs had been written for the homemaker audience, 87 percent of these women listen regularly or occasionally to our broadcasts. Fourth, the noon hour, 12 to 1 p. m., is a heavy favorite as the most convenient daytime hour for listening to information programs. Only the fourth finding was in accord with our former ideas on radio.

We were surprised to learn that so many of our farm and rural homes have radios.

Eight years ago, according to the census, 39 percent of the families in Maine had radios; 2 years ago the joint committee on radio research estimated that 76 percent was the correct figure. The committee estimate as of July 1937 is expected to show that 91 percent had radios at that time.

At this point, it is customary for someone to rise and challenge our figures, heckling us with equally impressive statistics showing that only a little more than 40 percent of Maine farm homes have central station electricity.

We recognize, of course, that the group interested in extension to the point of turning out for a program-planning meeting may be above the average in income. We know, too, that there is a tendency for those without radios to dismiss the whole questionnaire with a shrug because they feel it does not apply to them.

Against this second objection we can only say that our home demonstration agents urged every woman attending to fill out a card. Cards were distributed at 254 community meetings. Assuming that these 254 meetings were of average size (327 meetings were held in the State), of 3,480 women who had an opportunity to fill out a survey card, 2,348 or 67 percent did so. And if every woman who failed to fill out a card does not have a radio, it is still true that 60 percent of the entire group live in radio-equipped homes.

Two Stations are Daytime Favorites

Although we also asked women their evening station preference, we were principally concerned with their favorite station during the day, when we can get time on the air.

We found that WCSH in Portland and WLBZ in Bangor were the day station choice of 80 percent of these homemakers, with this audience about equally divided between them.

In Aroostook county, most northerly and most widely renowned farm area of the State, the radio audience during the day is apparently divided between the local station, WAGM in Presque Isle, and CFNB in Fredericton, New Brunswick, with the Canadian station having a slightly larger audience. Boston stations are preferred by homemakers in two coast counties, but otherwise the two leading Maine stations appear to cover the State quite effectively.

Station choice is quite different in the evening. Although WCSH and WLBZ remain the favorites, almost half of the group (45 percent) select an out-of-State station in the evening. The Boston station audience increases slightly, but a much larger number turn to New York City stations.

They Hear Our Programs

No special programs for women were presented by the Maine Extension Service during or immediately before the period in which this survey was made. Heartening, therefore, was the fact that 87 percent of this group of homemakers heard our 5-minute, twice-a-week, programs either regularly or occasionally. For the State as a whole, 14 percent said they listened regularly, 73 percent occasionally, and 13 percent never to Extension Service broadcasts.

Although 7 to 9 in the evening was most frequently marked as a convenient hour for these homemakers to listen to information programs, this does not mean that it is the most desirable hour from the standpoint of reaching a large audience over Maine stations. Too many turn to out-of-State stations in the evening. Of the 594 women who preferred this evening period, 199 listen to an out-of-State station during those hours, compared with 261 who stay tuned to a Maine station. One-hundred and thirty-four did not give their evening station preference.

Considering the size of audience and availability of time, the noon hour is the most practicable and popular daytime period for information programs, according to this survey.

We listed four types of programs and asked these women which they preferred. Talks by extension specialists ranked first, followed by talks by farm people, farm news broadcasts, and weather and crop reports, in that order.

One hundred and seventy-five women wrote comments on the back of the survey cards, many of them offering valuable hints on planning better radio programs for homemakers. Twenty-seven said they wanted a question-and-answer program, and 26 others want more household hints and recipes. Others asked for programs on home gardening and landscaping home grounds.

We believe that this preliminary study shows that the Maine Extension Service can build up a large and interested audience with a regular, carefully planned, 15-minute broadcast during the noon hour, given over entirely to the interests of rural homemakers. Farm women, extension specialists, and agents should participate.

Late in September we plan to begin a 10-week series on school lunches, with farm women, agents, and others from all Maine counties speaking from Portland and Bangor every Saturday noon. No talks will be read by announcers. Farm women will emphasize the local community and family side of the school-lunch problem, assisted by the agents and specialists. We hope "they'll be listening" and we have every reason to believe that hundreds of mothers will hear this part of the school-lunch project information program.

A County Agent Uses Radio to Advantage

"TELL them over the radio" is the motto of John Noonan, county extension agent of Codington County, S. Dak. Mr. Noonan's record is 229 broadcasts in 1936, 151 in 1937, and 73 up to June 11, 1938.

Articles from the regular "Farm Flashes," announcements of extension meetings, and explanations of the farm program are some of the material used in the broadcasts.

These radio talks have been a regular feature of station KWTN at Watertown since November 1935. During 1936, daily broadcasts were made for a period at 7 a. m., but this time was later changed to 7:15 a. m. and 7:30 a. m. For the year 1937 and so far this year, talks have been given three times a week—on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8:15 a. m.

John Noonan

Radios are now looked upon by farmers as a necessity, and it is estimated that at least 80 percent of the farmers in this area have radios. That makes the radio a very effective means of getting information out to the farmers. When timely information on extension projects or the farm program is not available, the regular "Farm Flashes" are used. Articles from the "Agricultural Situation" are also used.

From the time that information on the 1938 farm program has been available, one or two broadcasts a week have been on that subject. During the grasshopper season information on the insects and the location of the supply of poison bait was broadcast at nearly every period. Information on potatoes, poultry, sheep, and forestry has been given out over the air. Quite an extensive potato program has been developed in this territory, and instructions on planting, spraying, and storing have been given in season.

Many people are reached by the radio who seldom come into the extension office. Many contacts with farmers are made because they "heard it over the radio" and come into the office to get more information.

This regular period of broadcast gives the Extension Service much advertising that is worth while, as the announcer in putting the "Farm Flash" program on the air states: "We will now hear from John Noonan, county extension agent, who will present another of his interesting 'Farm Flashes.' "

The radio station KWTN is eager to have educational broadcasts and leaves the selection of material to be used to Mr. Noonan's judgment.

"Altogether, I consider the time spent in preparing material for broadcasting and the delivering of it as time very well spent, and I am sure extension education reaches people through the radio that would not be reached otherwise," Mr. Noonan said.

Wishes vs. Facts

(*Continued from page 130*)

farm organizations; home demonstration council; vocational teachers; A. A. A. chairman; and representatives of F. S. A., S. C. S., and F. C. A. It is the duty of this group to advise with, but not to dictate to, the real committee of farm men and women.

During the fall of 1937 these committees attended area meetings and with the assistance of Washington and State workers charts based on the available information were prepared. This material was taken back to the parishes, and meetings were held with the idea of revising the data where necessary in formulating an agricultural program for each parish.

It was at these parish meetings that we realized that we needed more authentic data, and we immediately began making plans to obtain the necessary additional information.

The lateness of the 1938 A. A. A. farm program made it imperative that we throw all of our forces into the field, and program planning work was delayed in order that the action program would not be hampered in any way.

We Go After the Facts

During the month of June, we organized two squads of four men each, under the supervision of our farm management specialist, J. L. Lee, and our economist, Marcel Voorhies, and sent them into the type areas to make complete farm surveys.

There is no attempt at selection of names. From the A. A. A. records we simply take the eighth name as listed by wards. In parishes that specialize in crops not thoroughly covered by the A. A. A., a farm-to-farm canvass is made. We wish to find out the type of land use that existed in 1937 and what farmers say should be the proper system of land use which would provide the necessary food, feed, and cash crops, pasture for livestock, necessary livestock numbers for a balanced farm, and land to be put back to trees.

We feel that within a few weeks we shall have authentic and complete data with which to work. With a 10- to 12-percent sample from each of the 12 type-of-farming areas, all guesswork will be taken out of program planning. That is what we are striving for, and that is what we intend to have.

Tennessee Farm and Home Agents Launch a Joint Educational Campaign

ROY H. MILTON

Tobacco Specialist, Tenn.

CHEATHAM COUNTY, nestled among the hills on each side of the Cumberland River, west of Nashville, is one of the smallest and poorest counties in Tennessee. It is in the heart of the dark-fired tobacco district. It is, or has been until recently, largely a one-crop county. However, the people of Cheatham County are fortunate in having two thoughtful and energetic young people as their farm and home agents to help them in putting "better homes on better farms." Harmon H. Jones is the farm agent, and Ray Cole, the home agent. They have seen the need for teamwork, which having been started, promises to be far reaching in its consequence.

Women Invited to Demonstrations

Each year since the coming of the Federal tobacco grading service and for a few years previous, the farm agent in Cheatham County has held sorting demonstrations in growers' tobacco barns or stripping rooms for the purpose of showing the farmers in the community how to sort their tobacco into the different grades and to teach them to know the Federal grades. Last year Mr. Jones invited Miss Cole to assist with the meetings. It had been noted that if the wife became interested in better sorting, tying, and bulking tobacco, her husband also became interested. Miss Cole came and encouraged her clubwomen to come, but cold weather and snow put a damper on their attendance.

Later when Mr. Jones decided to put on a disease-in-tobacco-plant-beds control campaign as a result of considerable wildfire and blue mold damage to plants in the seed beds in the early spring, the thought occurred to him that Miss Cole and her clubwomen could assist in arousing interest in the plant-bed spray program.

The idea was presented to Miss Cole. It appealed to her. She realized a plant failure would demoralize the home, so she in turn presented the idea to the women in the Woodlawn and Thomasville home demonstration clubs. The plan met with their endorsement, and the women promised to lend a helping hand.

Ray Cole and Harmon H. Jones, Cheatham County, Tenn., home and farm agents.

Early in 1938 Mr. Jones held his annual farm leaders' conference, during which plans for the 1938 agricultural extension program were discussed. Mr. Jones mentioned the fact that it was his desire to conduct a diseases-in-tobacco-plant-beds control campaign. The idea appealed to the farm leaders, and they encouraged him to proceed with the new piece of work.

The farm leaders' meeting was followed by Miss Cole's county council meeting of clubwomen. She, too, presented her plan. Her women saw they could render the farmers a service and perhaps make the load lighter on a number of farms. Another tobacco crop must be set. They encouraged Miss Cole to give Mr. Jones and the tobacco growers all the support she could.

At this time the 1938 agricultural conservation program was in the "air." Farmers wanted to know what and how much they could plant. Mr. Jones arranged a series of county-wide educational meetings, and at the same time he discussed with Miss Cole the advisability of presenting the 1938 agricultural conservation program to the women's clubs. Miss Cole had already given clothing the right-of-way in her February meetings, but she readily agreed to give Mr. Jones 20 to 30 minutes on each program. He took advantage of this opportunity, and during the month of February he appeared before groups of farm women throughout the county.

March came, and the tobacco plant beds were burned and sowed. The weather was moist and warm, and the tobacco plants came up quickly.

Much of the work that Mr. Jones had already done was made ineffective by the 1938 agricultural conservation program. More meetings had to be called, and more explaining had to be done. Another series of meetings was arranged, and Miss Cole again invited Mr. Jones to present the new plan to her women. She also asked that the tobacco plant-bed spray program be presented. Mr. Jones endorsed the suggestion and at the same time requested the assistance of the tobacco specialist.

Mr. Jones's first meeting was held at night at Mt. Zion. Seventy-five farmers came. Mr. Jones had the tobacco specialist present the blackfire and blue-mold control plant-bed spray program. The next day meetings were held at Bear Wallow and Pinnacle schoolhouses. Again both programs were presented and well received.

Program Explained to Women

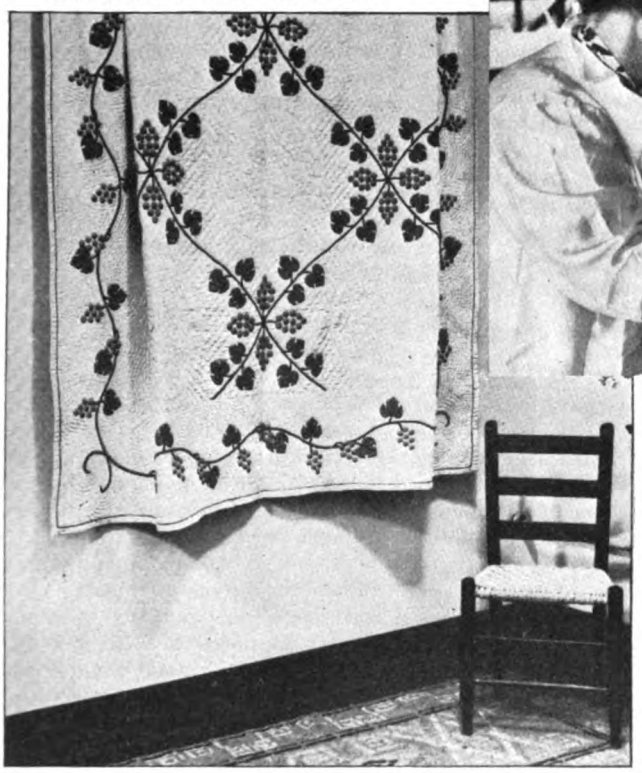
On the following day it fell to the lot of the tobacco specialist to accompany Miss Cole to Woodlawn and present the spray program to a group of women assembled in a farm home. These farm homemakers gave an attentive ear and asked many questions at the close of the meeting. The next day the specialist accompanied Miss Cole to Bethlehem where they found 31 women assembled. Much interest was shown in the series of pictures which showed plants diseased with wildfire and blue mold.

Because of the 1938 agricultural conservation program, a heavy load of work was on Mr. Jones at this time. It was decided that he should present the tobacco plant-bed spray program to the women in the larger producing communities and that Miss Cole should present it to the women in the smaller producing communities.

The county was covered. Miss Cole took the pictures, mounted on a large cardboard, and the control-measure material with her to the meetings which Mr. Jones was unable to attend. She learned

(Continued on page 143)

(Right) An expert glove maker, Mrs. Gladys McCain Moncus, home demonstration agent in Jefferson County, Ala., came to the National 4-H Club Camp to teach the young folks glove making. Here she is sewing on Mrs. Roosevelt's white pigskin gloves for which the First Lady of the Land had her hand measured on her visit to camp.



(Left) The handiwork of home demonstration club women exhibited at the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Martha's Vineyard quilt was made by the clubwomen of Etowah County, the rug of hosiery millings from Alabama's hosiery mills was made by a clubwoman of Franklin County, and the cornshuck-bottom chair was made by the Marion County home demonstration club.

Home Industry Brings Returns in Alabama

DOROTHY DEAN

Clothing and Handicraft Specialist, Alabama

DURING the last 5 years Alabama home-demonstration club women have received more than $50,000 in cash from the sale of handicraft articles which they have made in their spare time. This is in addition to the hundreds of articles which they have prepared for their own use in the home.

These women have attained a high standard of workmanship in their handicraft and home industry. They are particularly proud of the opportunity to send an exhibit of these articles to London next year for the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. They feel very much as we do here in the Alabama Extension Service. Their attitude is expressed by Helen Johnston, our State home demonstration agent, in this way: "Alabama home-demonstration club women have received a great honor in the invitation extended to them to exhibit their handiwork at this important gathering of women of the world."

Rural home industry in Alabama is so broad that it covers all the productive activities of the homemaker. Each specialist and home demonstration agent contributes her part to make it complete. Since it is such a broad subject it seems wise in this article to limit our thoughts to the home-made handicraft articles. Home industry obviously covers the field of eggs, milk, and cream sold from the farm, mattress making, clothing, and many other activities in which the women of the home engage.

The main objectives, as we see them, of the handicraft program are to develop in the homemaker an appreciation of beautiful hand-made articles, develop a desire to make beautiful and practical articles for her home, and to create in her a desire to improve her technique in making these home-made articles.

There are many rural women in our Southland who realize the deepest joy in life is to have the ability to do creative work. These women are developing a culture in their families that will be an everlasting heritage. Assistance given this large group to make beautiful and useful articles for their homes is a very important phase of our work.

There is another group of women who desire to use their leisure time as a possible means of supplementing their family income.

As there is no marketing specialist in Alabama, home demonstration club women are encouraged to develop their own initiative in finding markets for their articles. They market some of the articles through the handicraft booth at the curb market and through special-day markets, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter. Through these special-day markets people have become acquainted with the articles for sale, and, as a result, a year-round market has been developed.

Ohio Counties Plan Soil-Productivity Balance

THE soil-productivity balance as worked out from a study of the crops and soils experiments at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is the backbone of county planning in Ohio. This method of measurement divides cropping practices into soil-conserving and soil-depleting groups, and each crop or practice is given a plus or a minus rating, according to its effect upon the soil. Each of the 88 counties has had an active county planning committee for the last 3 years, and last year these committees held 132 meetings with 5,488 farmers working out agricultural programs for their counties by measuring their needs with the soil-productivity balance. About 4,000 farmers worked out a balance on their own farms last year and 4,206 the year before.

The development in Licking County illustrates how county planning works in Ohio. A committee was appointed back in 1934 to make an inventory and to determine whether or not the local agricultural industry was thriving and to find out if there was any way of providing additional safety for its future. A further check on the agricultural resources of Licking County was made by a group of men in the county under the supervision of the Ohio State University and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which surveyed every tenth farm in the county in 1937.

Soil Productivity Declines

The committee of farmers and the men who made the survey on 486 farms agreed that the soil productivity of the county had declined steadily during the past 100 years, and that the present systems of farm management would still further deplete the soil. They also agreed that under present economic conditions it would be difficult, if not impossible, for most farmers to maintain or increase soil productivity without sacrificing a part of their present income.

These men recognized that the total income from Licking County farms in the next 100 years probably would be larger if an immediate shift were made in cropping and livestock enterprises, but they also knew that the farmer of today cannot pay taxes, interest, or any other present cost with money which will be earned by his grandchildren.

As Licking County had been chosen as 1 of the 10 experimental counties in the United States to work out an A. A. A. program which should fit their particular needs, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration provided funds to finance a local program under which farmers in the county could protect the future productivity of their soil without a heavy loss in their current income.

A. A. A. Experimental Program Adopted

The 1938 Licking County agricultural conservation program is a part of the national agricultural adjustment plan to improve conditions for farmers, but it has features especially designed to suit local conditions and to place emphasis upon the importance of improving the productivity balance on every farm. Payments are based upon the maintenance or improvement of present levels of soil productivity. A list of productivity factors, with their minus ratings for depleting crops and plus ratings for conserving crops, enabled every farmer to know exactly where his farm stood on the soil-productivity scale. Farms on which the soil-productivity balance is highest receive the highest payments, and additional payments are made to farmers who increase their soil-productivity balance during the year.

The group of men who made the agricultural inventory in 1934 estimated that the average decline in soil productivity in the county in 1934 was 29 percent, and the survey made of 486 farms in 1937 indicated a decline at the rate of 37 percent, revealing a declining productivity which would not support a prosperous agriculture. In 1937, Licking County planted 57.7 percent of the total cropland to soil-depleting crops, and the total acreage planted to alfalfa and clover was only 6.5 percent of the cropland. Alfalfa and timothy mixtures and clover and timothy mixtures totaled another 13.5 percent. The planning committee believes that these facts point the way by which a more stable agriculture can be achieved.

The results of the county planning work in the other 87 Ohio counties, as in Licking County, have focused the attention of farmers and county agents on soil conservation and the effect of present farming systems. They have helped to familiarize county agents and committeemen with soil types and acreages of the various crops in their counties, the State, and the Nation; and the shifts that should be made in the interests of soil conservation. The results have also helped to focus the attention of extension specialists and county agents on the problems of the farm as a unit, and have given individual farmers a plan by which they can balance the depleting and conserving crops and see what direction their system of farming is taking.

Farm Management Needed

For the coming year, the county committees plan to further refine the goals set up and to indicate the direction which the agriculture of the county should take. The land-use maps of retirement areas also need further refining, particularly where they join areas in adjacent counties. A need has been felt for single meetings or meetings in series for encouraging farm-unit programs involving a farm's soil and crop-management program; the livestock possibilities and adaptation; a farm's labor, power, equipment, and storage set-up; and the income-producing possibilities and marketing methods of the farm. County Agricultural planning is at a stage in Ohio when additional encouragement needs to be given for working out the plans on individual farms, and the farmers are ready to continue with the work.

Women Serve on Planning Committees

Because home and community interests are involved in county agricultural planning, women are serving on State and county agricultural planning committees. In more than half the States women are now on the county committees and on State committees in some States. The farm women selected on these committees have been selected because of their knowledge of general agricultural and home conditions in the county and because of their experience in organized group activities.

Most States have recognized that farm women are needed on the county agricultural planning committees. According to a recent study made by the agricultural economics unit of the Division of Cooperative Extension Work, 27 States of the 33 reporting to date report that women have been appointed to serve on the county committees. The number of women on the committees varies from 1 to 26 women, and about 20 percent of the total committee membership of the 33 States is made up of farm women.

New Style Outlook Conferences

Meet Missouri Needs

THE 32 district agricultural outlook conferences held in Missouri during January and February had lost many of the "family resemblances" by which the meetings of a few years ago could be identified. In doing this, they also had acquired a number of new characteristics. Distinctive features of the 1938 conferences were the approach to outlook from the standpoint of the entire farm family, the use of the group discussion method, and the reaching of twice as many persons per county through personal presentation of outlook information.

Outlook Pioneering

To understand this changed aspect, it is necessary to glance backward. Missouri was one of the pioneer States in the holding of outlook meetings, the first series there being in 1926. Participating in the first one was D. C. Wood, extension economist, who also has taken part in each succeeding annual series. At first only a few counties participated, but during the winter of 1936–37 some 100 of the State's 114 counties held county outlook meetings.

As outlook work grew, a promising mutation appeared in one county, Linn, where J. Robert Hall is the county agent. The new idea was to follow the county meeting with "echo" meetings. These "echo," or follow-up, gatherings were held in various schoolhouses, all on the same night. At these, local leaders who had attended the county meeting, relayed to their respective groups the beef cattle, hog, sheep, poultry, and other outlook information gained at the county session.

The practice of holding these follow-up meetings spread to other counties, the plan resulting in multiplying the number of persons reached. Another development of recent years was that of making each gathering an opportunity for the homemaker as well as for the farmer to gain economic information that would aid them in planning together for the next farming season.

In the fall of 1937, three counties decided to try out the plan of making the county outlook conference a training meeting for two men and two women leaders from each community or township. There, too, the delegates were to receive, in addition to economic outlook information, some guidance in the use of group discussion methods.

Greene County Trains Leaders

Greene County was the first of the three to try the plan. At the county meeting, the attendance of 70 delegates representing all of the county's 22 communities was due to the preliminary work of C. C. Keller, county agent, and Mrs. Joyce Beard, home demonstration agent.

The procedure followed at the Greene County meeting was typical of that used later. During the forenoon part of the conference, the purpose was to suggest topics having vital importance to local rural welfare; to provoke an active exchange of local opinion; and to obtain some degree of local agreement as to needs, limiting factors, and future possibilities. The initial discussion was led by Ralph Loomis, extension group discussion specialist, and it centered attention on the availability and cost of services vital to the community, services such as those of the church, school, and hospital. Then Mr. Wood and Ida Fra Clark, home management specialist, each led discussions regarding the kinds of credit available, and their use and abuse in financing the farm and home.

In the afternoon the men and women met separately. Charts made their first appearance as the different phases of outlook related to livestock, crop production, and home economy were considered in detail. That there was considerable "give and take" was indicated by the fact that in the women's group there was an average participation per person of nine times in less than 1 hour. During the last half hour of the afternoon the two groups met in joint session under the leadership of the group discussion specialist. They obtained suggestions on how each local committee could conduct its "echo" meeting on a discussion basis, and they decided on a common night for holding all such meetings in the county.

Stimulates Discussion

In Greene County, following the county gathering, 21 of the 22 communities held "echo" meetings with a total attendance of approximately 300. Inspired by the success of this series of discussions, 18 communities later held discussions on other topics with 285 men and women attending.

In the second of the three counties, Carroll, County Agent Albert Dyer and Home Demonstration Agent Katie Adkins tried a similar training meeting. While less noteworthy as to numbers, results were similar to those in Greene County. Failure to make progress in the third county, Saline, was understandable since the leadership there was fully occupied in making arrangements for the National Corn Husking Contest.

Although the success of the system was considered sufficient to warrant its use in other counties of the State, specialist help was not available to send to all counties. As a result, agent supervisors and extension economists decided to add, as an initial step, district meetings to be attended by representatives from three to five counties.

"Echo" Meetings Numerous

Following the 32 district meetings, a total of 999 men and women attended county training meetings in 37 counties. Although agents reported that leaders often did not feel qualified to hold meetings, some 18 volunteer leaders per county actually functioned in the community "echo" gatherings. In 80 percent of these counties, a desire was expressed for more sessions of the discussion type. Extension agents met this demand by supplying literature, aiding in arranging for additional meetings, and combining the discussion of suggested topics with other meetings already scheduled.

Movies

4–H club members in action on the silver screen highlighted the program for the fall achievement meetings in Lucas County, Ohio. "These club activities of the boys and girls at the exhibit, in the fields, or in the barnyards made a delightful program," said County Agent E. O. Williams, who took the pictures. The 4–H club tour to Cincinnati; pictures of local folks who attended the Secretary Wallace picnic at Bowling Green; the girls' style review in color; boys unloading calves, pigs, and lambs, preparing them for the show, and showing them at the county fair; the horse show; the rodeo; the milking contest; the livestock parade; and the 4–H club float and the Centennial parade in color made 600 feet of 8-millimeter film that has been shown to every club in Lucas County.

Do You Know . . .

Mayesie Malone

Mayesie Malone

Home Demonstration Agent of Brown County, Tex.

MAURINE HEARN
District Agent, Texas

BROWN COUNTY, Tex., paid tribute to one of its most outstanding citizens on April 26 when Mayesie Malone, who has served the county for the past 17 years as home demonstration agent, was honored at a public relations banquet sponsored by the local business and professional women's club of which she is a charter member.

"Miss Malone's work will pay dividends long after she has passed from the scene of action," declared Peggy Morris, of Dallas, associate editor of Farm and Ranch, in the principal address of the evening.

For several years after her college work, Mayesie Malone carried on a successful catering business in Brownwood. Her wedding cakes and cream-pull candy were in demand in many parts of the State. During the World War she had charge of Savings and Liberty loans in the Citizens National Bank of Brownwood. In 1921 while she was still there she was appointed Brown County home demonstration agent.

As one of the pioneering agents in Texas her first work was with club girls, and all through the years her work with girls has been outstanding and effective.

A study of the records in her office reveals that many prizes and awards have come to Brown County club girls. Two girls have won the college scholarship of $300 offered each year by the State Fair of Texas; one of her girls served as secretary of the State 4-H club boys' and girls' organization; during the past 10 years 20 club girls have attended Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, on the Coggin scholarships which they have won for club work; 9 girls have received the B. S. degree from this school, and 3 graduated this year.

For 6 years the Central Texas School of Oratory, Brownwood, has offered two scholarships to club girls. One girl graduated in 1937 and another in 1938.

One of Miss Malone's club girls, who now has a home of her own, became district vice president of the Texas Home Demonstration Association and later vice president at large of the same organization.

Two of her most outstanding club girls went into extension work, Vida Moore, district agent in the Texas Extension Service; and Bertha Faye Strange, a former Texas agent who is now in the Extension Service of Hawaii.

In addition to her regular duties in 1934, she gave a series of lectures on exterior and interior home improvement to the home economics classes at Daniel Baker College.

Many of her girls are now teaching school in the county and State; many have become graduate nurses; and many others have gone into homes of their own.

Among the women working under her leadership there have been two master farm homemakers—Mrs. C. B. McBride and Mrs. D. W. Kyzar.

Miss Malone, having become eligible for membership in Epsilon Sigma Phi, Extension fraternity, was initiated in 1935.

She is a member of the Texas Agricultural Workers' Association and the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce; she was elected president of the Brownwood Garden Club in 1936 and was the first woman elected to the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church in her city.

There is no civic club in her city which has not felt her influence through the service which she has given it.

James C. White, editor of the Brownwood Bulletin, said at the banquet in Miss Malone's honor:

"We are privileged to think of Miss Malone as an individual who has grown up in our community and who has found her place of service in it. I am persuaded to believe that even the great record of achievement she has created during her long service as director of our home demonstration work—a record that is not excelled in the entire Southwest and one which inspired us with a feeling of pride in our home town and county—would have been paralleled if she had been directed to employ her talents in any other field of endeavor. For after all, it is the heart and the mind that directs the hand; and her courage, her keen intelligence, and her inherent resources for resisting discouragement and for overcoming difficulties would have enabled her to achieve marvelously in any profession to which she might have dedicated herself.

"Every day she has served, every mile she has traveled, every word she has spoken, every home she has visited, every improvement in the home life of our people which she has inspired, have contributed to the erection of a vast monument in the hearts of the people."

Many club girls and their mothers are expressing their appreciation in the many letters which come to Miss Malone's desk.

To be a prophet with honor in one's own country and among one's own friends and in one's own household is indeed unique, because it so rarely happens.

North Carolina Extension Agents Tackle

The Negro Farm Problem

JOHN W. MITCHELL
Negro District Agent
North Carolina

THE development of Negro extension work since the appointment of the first county agent in 1910 has followed the basic principles laid down by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. An ample supply of food and feed, conservation of the soil, cash crops so that farmers may purchase those things that cannot be economically produced on the farm, and a more livable and attractive life for the farm family are the goals toward which we are working. The country has seen many changes in industry and other activities, but these essentials remain fundamental in the program of the Extension Service.

Need for More Work

Within the last few years the emergency programs such as the A. A. A., rural rehabilitation, and soil conservation programs have brought extension agents broader opportunities and responsibilities. From the first cotton plow-up campaign to the recent referenda vote, Negro extension agents have cooperated in keeping members of the race informed as to the national farm program. To accomplish this 11 new agents were appointed bringing the number up to 29 agricultural agents besides a district agent and a full-time 4–H club agent. The women's work has also expanded. Fourteen Negro home demonstration agents, one district home agent, and a subject-matter specialist are now serving the Negro population of North Carolina. This makes a chain of counties in the State stretching along the Virginia-Carolina border from Rockingham County in the Piedmont to Pasquotank County in the northeastern part of the State.

The 1935 agricultural census showed an appalling decrease of Negro farm operators in North Carolina. In 1935, there were 69,373 Negro farm operators with 495,880 Negroes directly dependent on agriculture for a livelihood, while the 1930 census just 5 years before showed 169,268 Negro men and 21,000 Negro women listed as being engaged in agriculture as an occupation. The Extension Service is trying to meet the challenge presented by these figures by providing a program which will teach the essentials of successful farming and satisfactory living on the farm.

State Corn Contest

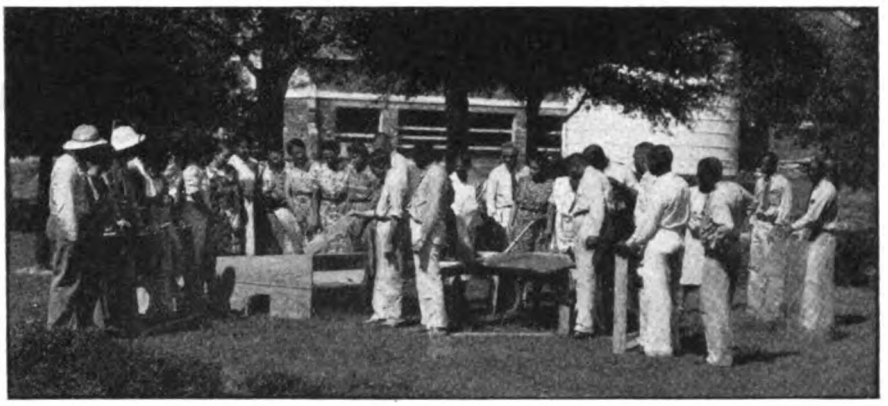
In working out such a program, it was felt that the efficient production of corn would be a step in the right direction, so this was one of the first field crops selected for a demonstration contest. At first, cost was not considered. Today the corn contest regulations take into consideration cost of production. During the session of the agents' annual meeting the Negro men agents voted to major on corn in 1937 with a campaign for "More Corn at Less Cost." As a result 673 Negro farmers in 29 counties participated in the State-wide corn contest with 1,180 acres involved and an average yield of 51 bushels of corn per acre at an average cost of $18 per acre or 35¢ per bushel. There were 18 farmers who produced 75 bushels or more of corn per acre. Each of these farmers received certificates of merit signed by the Governor of the State and other State officials during the State Farmers' Conference held in July.

J. R. Redding, Negro county agent of Granville County, who conducted 150 corn demonstrations in his county, was declared winner of the prize offered to the agent making the best record in the 1937 contest. John H. Johnson, Halifax County, who produced 97.8 bushels of corn per acre is the adult winner, and John and James Cohn (twins) of Alamance County, who produced 168.2 bushels of

(Continued on page 142)

Negro Short Courses in Texas

A sirup-making demonstration at the Thirtieth Annual Negro Farmers Short Course, Prairie View College, Tex. About 2,500 Negro farm men and women came to learn more of better farming methods, with 42 counties bringing exhibits of fine quality corn and hay. Another feature of the short course was the exhibit of home tanned leather harnesses, bridles, and halters, all of unusual quality and workmanship.



Making a Brooder

POULTRY class at Tuskegee Institute building a home-made lamp brooder under the guidance of their instructor Clyde Ingram, Louisiana extension poultryman. It is estimated that approximately 100 brooders have been built in the Southern States by the Negro farm agents as a result of this short course. Brooders have been built by both white and Negro agents in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas according to these plans sent from Louisiana.

The Negro Farm Problem

(Continued from page 141)

corn on 2 acres, are the winners in the 4–H club class.

No phase of agricultural activities among Negro farmers in North Carolina has given more encouragement than the response on the part of farmers in the purchasing of better grade and purebred bulls, heifers, milk cows, brood sows, boars, hens, eggs, and day-old chickens. Each farmer having 1 or more milk cows, 50 or more purebred hens, and 1 or more brood sows, is fast becoming a rule rather than an exception among Negro farmers in the State.

Outlook Meetings

Each year outlook meetings are held in each county or groups of two or three counties where Negro extension workers are employed. In these meetings Federal and State agricultural outlooks for the year are discussed by agricultural and extension specialists. On many occasions the main courtrooms of courthouses are filled to their capacity by farmers and their families seeking agricultural and home-economic information. These outlook meetings are followed each year by tours to four United States experiment stations in the State. Last year the attendance at the State Farmers' Conference held in Wilson, N. C., totaled more than 1,000 farm men and women.

Certain definite goals have been set up by the Negro extension workers in North Carolina: To increase the number of Negro men and women agents until there are a Negro farm agent and a Negro home agent in each of the 60 counties in the State that has a Negro agricultural population to justify the service of such workers; 1 more Negro district agent; and 2 Negro specialists, one in the field of agronomy and one in the field of animal husbandry.

Community Service

Home demonstration clubs in New Mexico are taking an increasing interest in activities which improve the community. The clubwomen in eight communities in Union County are sponsoring appropriate meeting places for community affairs. New buildings are being erected in three communities; abandoned schoolhouses are being remodeled and made usable as community houses by the women of three other clubs; and in still two more communities, the women are working on a single room that can be used as a community meeting place.

The community-building movement was started 2 years ago by the women of the Thomas Extension Club, who realized that a clubhouse would benefit the entire community. These women entered a newspaper subscription contest and their prize of $250 started their building fund. The work has given the women an excellent opportunity to put into practice those principles of house furnishings which have been taught them through their extension clubs.

Another club that has contributed to its community, although it has been organized less than a year and has only 20 members, is the Ima Extension Club in Quay County. The women first realized the need for community recreation so recreation meetings have been held one night each month. They next planned to landscape the schoolhouse yard. The yard first had to be fenced against the cattle from adjoining ranches. The county school superintendent promised to provide the fencing if the community would furnish the posts. Early in February the men of the community cut a sufficient number of cedar posts for the entire fence. The third community project on which they are working is improving the appearance of the cemetery. Markers are being made for all graves.

Statistics Speak

Nearly three-fourths of Iowa's 210,000 farm families were given educational service in one way or another last year by the Iowa State Extension Service, according to Director R. K. Bliss. Reports of extension agents indicated that a total of 145,204 families made some use of information obtained from the extension program in agriculture and home economics. The scope of the extension program is indicated by the fact that 131,954 farmers made some change in their method of farming as a result of extension activities. Changes on individual farms ranged all the way from major adjustments in cropping systems or adoption of complete farm records to minor changes dealing with various phases of crops, poultry, livestock, and disease or insect control. Homemakers in more than 50,000 rural homes adopted new ideas in foods and nutrition, clothing, home furnishing, home management, or child care and training as a result of home extension work.

Agents Recommend Color Slides

CONSIDERABLE interest has been shown during the past year by county agents and specialists in the State of Washington in the preparation of 2-inch natural color slides for illustrating extension projects.

One of the most unique set-ups is that of W. O. Passmore, county agent of Kittitas County, who has been waging a war on weeds and who has prepared 80 slides showing various kinds and degrees of infestation and different types of control. Unable to find a compact carrying case for slide projector and slides, Mr. Passmore ingeniously built his own out of part of an old apple box and several 2-pound cheese boxes. He found that the cheese boxes, after being lined with cardboard, were just right to hold the slides. His carrying case holds four of these slide cases and his small projector. In showing his pictures he places the projector on top of the carrying case. For a screen he uses a large-size window shade painted with aluminum paint. He has taken all his own pictures on 35-mm film and has used a second-hand camera.

Another Washington agent who has had excellent success with these small slides is Walter Clarkson of Kitsap County. His wife has assisted him by taking many of the pictures when he was busy doing other things. They have an excellent set of home-beautification slides, many of which they traveled more than 50 miles to obtain. Sometimes more than one trip was necessary because the flowers and shrubs were not in the right stage to photograph well. Another set taken by the Clarksons includes several views of community cold-storage lockers. The farmers of Kitsap County were considering the installation of one of these lockers; so the Clarksons traveled to adjacent counties where lockers were already in operation, taking natural-color pictures of the lockers, of the chill rooms, and of the meat cutting. When these were shown at farmers' meetings they told the story of the storage locker and helped farmers to decide to build one.

W. J. Green, Spokane County agent; R. P. Benson, Whitman County assistant agent; and several members of the State staff including R. M. Turner, assistant director; Dr. Otto J. Hill, extension dairyman; A. J. Cagle, assistant economist; and the extension editor have also taken a number of these color pictures from which slides have been made. Those taken by specialists are being indexed at the State office, and legends written for each slide, so that they can be lent to counties. Half a dozen different varieties of 35-mm "candid cameras" are being used.

The easy portability of slides and projectors is one of the big "talking points" as well as the color.

In order to facilitate greater use of the slides that have been prepared, the Washington State Extension Service has recently purchased 18 projectors to be used by specialists in field trips or to be lent to county workers.

Prize Winning Bulletins

MINNESOTA Special Bulletin 74, "The Care and Feeding of Pigs," won first place in the popular bulletin class at the annual exhibit of publications held in connection with the meeting of Agricultural College Editors at Norris, Tenn., in July. Second place went to the Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin 443, "Home-made Farm Equipment," and third place to Pennsylvania Circular 195, "Rug Making Becomes an Art."

In the technical bulletin class, first place went to Cornell University Experiment Station Memoir 207, "The Blossom-Blight Phase of Fire Blight and Methods of Control." Minnesota Technical Bulletin 129, "Fusarium Wilt of Muskmelons in Minnesota," took second place, and New Jersey Bulletin 630, "Annual Bluegrass and Its Requirements for Growth," took third. The bulletins were judged on typography, organization, make-up, readability, illustrations, and all those things which go into the making of a good bulletin.

An article by Bruce Miner, assistant editor in Maine, entitled, "Our Biggest Tax Problems are Nearest Home," and published in American Agriculture, March 12, 1938, took first place as a published feature story, with an article written by Carl Hancock, assistant editor, Georgia, placing in second. Mr. Hancock's article was published in the Atlanta Journal under the title, "Mountain Farmers in Great Come-Back," and in the Athens Banner-Herald, entitled, "Prosperity is Back for Georgia Farmers Who Don't Plant Cotton." Third place went to Wallace Moreland, extension editor in New Jersey, for his article, "Over 90 Percent Fertility in Test-Tube Matings," printed in the Poultry Item.

In the news service to weeklies, Ohio took first place; New Hampshire, second place; and New Jersey, third place. In a weekly service of short paragraphs, Colorado came in first; North Carolina, second; and Ohio, third.

Tennessee Farm and Home Agents Launch a Joint Educational Campaign

(*Continued from page 136*)

to talk and to think in terms of blackfire and blue mold control. Her clubwomen got first-hand information on controlling the two most destructive diseases that attack the dark-fired tobacco crop. Miss Cole not only took the time out of her meetings to present this feature of the men's work but passed out circular letters explaining control measures and the spray formula.

These educational meetings were followed up with a series of nine field or tobacco-bed spraying demonstrations. Mr. Jones reports that 133 farmers attended these field demonstrations and witnessed the spraying of plants in the seedbed.

A great deal of interest had been aroused in the spray program.

A careful survey indicated that 20,000 square yards of tobacco plant bed were sprayed with the lime-bluestone solution to prevent the attacks of blackfire and wildfire in plant beds, and that perhaps 10,000 square yards were sprayed with the red copper oxide, cottonseed oil, lethane spreader spray to lighten the attacks of downy mildew (blue mold), the new disease which made its first appearance in epidemic form in Tennessee in 1937.

MORE than 50 people participated in the Wisconsin recreation leaders' laboratory in May. Such meetings are growing in popularity, especially in the Middle West.

IN BRIEF

Tenant Housing

The Union Mills Home Demonstration Club, of Rutherford County, N. C., has taken the renovation of a tenant house as a community project, and members are hoping to demonstrate with a small amount of money and good planning that many such houses could be made into real homes.

• • •

Farm Women's Camp

Farm women from all parts of Nevada assembled in July for their first 4-day camp, planned especially for them by the Extension Service and the State Farm Bureau at Skyland on Lake Tahoe. The chief purpose of the camp was to give the women a wholesome vacation, but plenty of activities were also arranged for the more ambitious ones. There were classes in handicraft work such as wood, copper, and leather, and the women made articles which they took home with them. The opening day at the camp was "family day" when the fathers and children brought the campers to Skyland and stayed for a picnic lunch and the day's activities.

• • •

A. A. A.

When the A. A. A. first got under way in Fulton County, Ark., the general opinion was that agriculture in the county would not be changed substantially, reports County Agent C. F. Niven. Conditions and opinions have changed, says Mr. Niven, and he believes these changes are the result of the A. A. A. There has been a 30-percent increase in pastures, a 25-percent increase in sheep, and a 15-percent increase in cattle. There are about 4,000 acres of good lespedeza, and at least 50 percent of the corn is interplanted with peas or beans. The county has produced practically enough feed to winter the stock, and home canning has increased more than 100 percent.

• • •

Better Communities

To keep the children off the streets, Mrs. Bertine Benedict, home demonstration agent of Ingham County, Mich., has worked out a summer play program with committees of Williamston and Webberville communities.

First on the program was to list play equipment available in the schools and other cooperating agencies. Boy Scouts undertook the job of making sand boxes. The younger children used the school equipment and the older boys played ball on a county diamond. There was equipment for volley ball, croquet, and horseshoes. Rainy-day activities were centered in the Kiwanis Hall. Three workers, two of whom were provided by W. P. A. funds, directed the recreation.

• • •

Magic Carpet

How to be in several places at the same time always has been the extension worker's chief problem. County Agent R. S. Oetzel, of Van Wert County, Ohio, has worked out a system that assists in contacting more people and speeds up the circulation of timely agricultural information in his county.

Each week he has a farm page in a local paper. The entire page is devoted to farm or home copy which he has prepared or approved. The task involves considerable time and effort but enables Mr. Oetzel to reach weekly the entire list of subscribers. His farm calendar of coming events which appears in a daily paper has created wide interest, and he has received many favorable comments. The calendar carries all major county events for a period of 2 weeks in advance. Many farmers and housewives are depending upon this service to "call" them to meetings.

Another means of multiplying himself is a weekly 15-minute radio program over WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind. This medium enlarges the scope of extension activities beyond county and State lines.

• • •

Dairy Schools

The first extension dairy school to be held in Puerto Rico was conducted in Mayaguez, during the first week of June, with an attendance of more than 25 prominent local dairymen. The object of the school was to give practical information on the proper feeding of dairy animals to the many Puerto Rican dairymen who have never had the opportunity of attending an agricultural college. Interest was so high that on several occasions classes were prolonged until after midnight.

Another school similar to the one in Mayaguez was held during the last week of June in Bayamon, one of the leading dairy districts in the island. More than 30 local dairymen attended the classes which were held at night.

• • •

Farmatorials

A good way of keeping in touch with "constituents" in a sparsely settled county at small expense, has been worked out by J. M. Hatton, county agent of Hansford County, Tex. Each month Mr. Hatton sends his farmers a mimeographed release telling them of current happenings of agricultural interest in the county and throughout the country. His July issue is a 2-page edition of "farmatorials" on conservation wheat yields, 1939 reduction, gardens, the hopper situation, damming the stubble, insurance, and the farmers' short course.

• • •

Vegetable Growers' Tour

Members of the Illinois State Vegetable Growers' Association, who annually market approximately $4,000,000 worth of vegetables, held a summer field day at Peoria, July 16. "Although local groups have held field days in the past, this is the first time the State association has planned a field day," said Lee A. Somers, extension specialist in vegetable gardening, who was in charge of the tour to seven vegetable farms near Peoria where new and unusual gardening practices are being demonstrated.

At one farm the tourists studied a new method of growing lima beans and the system of irrigation in use there; at another farm they observed the results obtained by using cyanamide as a fertilizer for asparagus and the results of varietal tests on hybrid and top-crossed sweet corn; they inspected a growth of bindweed at another stop; they visited the home of a pioneer vegetable grower; at another farm they saw a tractor demonstration and also a system of overhead irrigation in use; and they studied the results of tomato variety trials. The tour ended at a farm where varietal trials with snap beans were under way and where results of seed treatment to control damping-off of beets and carrots were demonstrated.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

My Point of View

Why I Took Advanced Training

I went in the county agent business in 1933 as a mere college graduate. Since that time county agent work has been confronted with hundreds of problems; in fact, I became confused as to what constituted a sound extension program. I thought I wanted to help raise the income of our farmers, but I knew not what to recommend. My program had been one of those "Heinz" programs (57 projects).

My friends who had been attending the Farm Management Department of Cornell University led me to believe that that department had a cure for county agents like me. After one semester at Cornell I can say it was certainly worth while. The late George F. Warren, founder of the farm management science, believed in helping a farmer make an extra dollar. However, the practices which were to make an extra dollar for the farmer had to be based on facts and not on assumed facts.

Too many of us do not have the facts on which to recommend definite farm-management practices. According to the Warren philosophy, why not get the facts? In most counties a survey of a hundred or more farms and a proper analysis of these facts will reveal the information on which an agent can make rather definite recommendations which will really help that farmer to help himself to a larger farm income.—*Fred E. Siefer, secretary, Nebraska Grain Improvement Association, formerly county agent, Nemaha County, Nebr.*

• • •

Professional Improvement Again

I read with interest your article in the June EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, and your theme that graduate college courses provide little for agriculture extension service is, of course, true. I wonder, however, why your article turned toward classroom or college work for professional improvement as the most desirable thing. Further collegiate courses may be desirable and advantageous for *individual* improvement and working toward advanced degrees, but I should think there are a great many things other than college work that would help to fit one for better service as a county agent.

It might be considerably more difficult for a supervisor or correlator of programs or even the agent himself to pick out just the thing to do, but I believe it is possible. There are, no doubt, agents throughout the country who have done an interesting piece of work that would be worth visiting and studying. It would seem that most of us could benefit greatly by travel just to see the types of farming there are in these United States.

No doubt everyone in a sugar beet county in Ohio would be benefited by visiting some of the western sugar beet areas. There is a lot also to be gained through visiting various markets.

I suppose these illustrations are very numerous. Such programs for professional improvement will, no doubt, be more difficult to plan, but will, I believe, be much better in giving an agent opportunity to increase his usefulness in his field.

A man with a family might have some difficulty and not find it as convenient as a plan of classroom schooling, whereby he could go to some seat of learning for a definite period. Our wives are used to waiting supper anyway, and I think even they would find such plans much more interesting as well as more helpful than any plan for collegiate study and classroom work.—*Ray F. Donnan, county agent, Putnam County, Ohio.*

• • •

Deserves More Credit

I have read the splendid article commenting upon the pioneer conservation work of County Agent H. W. Andrews, of White County, Tenn., which appeared in the June issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

This article does not give the work of County Agent Andrews all the credit it deserves. Not only has Mr. Andrews pioneered in terracing work in White County, but he has succeeded in this type of work without the use of power terracing equipment. The terracing equipment which Mr. Andrews had his farmers make for themselves was made entirely of wood, and is so light that one man can carry it easily. Some of our agricultural engineers have been very skeptical about accomplishing worthwhile terracing unless power terracing equipment was available. Some of these terracing experts have visited White County to criticize and condemn Mr. Andrews' terracing work only to be converted and leave the county voicing praise and commendation.

County Agent Andrews has also done outstanding work on the 4-H club project—in the introduction of new and improved varieties of crops, and in the introduction of purebred sires and the improvement of livestock in general. I doubt if there is another county agent in the State of Tennessee who knows as many farms intimately and the problems of the farm families living on these farms as does County Agent Andrews.

While I endorse everything that the article has to say about Mr. Andrews' work, I feel that attention should be called to the well-rounded program of extension work that he has been attempting to carry on during the past 20 years.—*Frank J. Walrath, assistant extension economist in farm management, Tennessee.*

• • •

Clothing Results

We have completed 11 years of a clothing program in North Dakota, the program having been started in the fall of 1927. During this time clothing projects have been given in almost every county in the State.

Each year, on the average, about 10,000 people have attended local-leader training meetings and subsequent meetings held by leaders. This number does not include other meetings such as achievement days or council meetings.

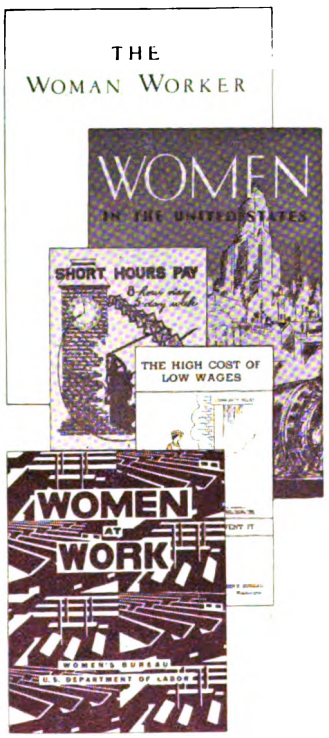
The results of the long-time clothing program are evident in many ways. There is, first of all, the improvement in personal appearance which is noticeable in any group of rural women, and with this has come the development of leadership and self-reliance. The most lasting result is the ability on the part of the homemaker to plan her clothing needs in relation to the other needs of the family.—*Julia E. Brekke, clothing specialist, North Dakota.*

WHAT'S IN A DRESS?

Did you ever stop to think?

IS IT sweatshop labor that works furiously 10 to 12 hours a day in rush periods and has to go on relief in the slack months? Or is it the fresh clean workmanship of women and girls who have a steady 35-hour week and a living wage—enough to buy back a good share of the products of farm and mill?

THE new sound version of the Women's Bureau motion picture "What's in a Dress" shows how workers and employers in the New York dress industry have together evolved a program that assures the employees good conditions, the employers fair profits, and the consumers good products.



"What's in a Dress"—either silent or sound version—is lent free to groups equipped to show it. It comes in 35 mm or 16 mm width. The only cost is a small charge for shipping the 35 mm size.

The Women's Bureau distributes this motion picture as part of its program for advancing the interests of the 11 million women in the United States who work for a living. For more information about these women workers of America and what can be done to bring them greater health, happiness, and security, write for a catalog.

Free Motion Pictures—**"Within the Gates"** all about the making of a shirt, 2 reels.
"Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age," 3 reels.
"What's in a Dress," 1 reel (sound), 1½ reel (silent).

Colored Maps—Showing States with minimum-wage and maximum-hour laws for women workers. All free. Also charts and bulletins at a nominal charge.

WOMEN'S BUREAU
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON D. C.

OCTOBER 1938 VOL. 9 NO. 10

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director* C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS get together in studying their problems in Oklahoma. Extension workers will not want to miss the coming account of how the foundation for a sound program was laid after a careful study of the situation as it exists—a series of local discussion groups and a whole day set aside at the annual farm and home week for consideration of tenancy problems.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE? Is the field for extension work expanding, contracting, or remaining stationary? Director of Extension in Nevada, Cecil Creel, also President of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, will write what he sees in the future for the Extension Service in the November issue of the REVIEW.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS but once and once was often enough for the Arkansas Extension Service when the establishment of a pulpwood mill indicated potential profits for farmers. The story of how the educational campaign was set in motion which put landowners in the position to earn $1,000,000 in timber profits is ready for early publication.

BABY BEEF CLUBS in Garrard County, Ky., aroused our enthusiasm about 5 years ago when an article was published in the REVIEW telling of the influence the clubs had had on production methods in a beef cattle county. Now, like a letter from an old friend, comes another story telling of increased usefulness to the community and to the young people individually.

EXTENSION AS A PROFESSION will receive attention by L. M. Busche, assistant State county agent leader in Indiana, who has provided an article on his study of county agent tenure in the State which indicates that extension work as a profession has been stabilized. B. B. Spohn, supervisor of projects and programs in Ohio, will describe their plan of giving county agents leave for advanced study.

On the Calendar

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24-29.
American Country Life Association, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2-5.
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14-16.
Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17-18.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 3.
National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 2.
Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

'19 '38

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

Broaden Your Interests

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

ONE of the most important things young people can get out of their 4-H club demonstrations and attendance at county, State, and national gatherings is a broader interest in the welfare of the country as a whole.

WE are a democracy in a world which is challenging democracies in many places. It is interesting to live in a democracy because you try to prove that you can carry your responsibilities as a citizen and govern yourself. You cannot do that unless you understand the problems of the country as a whole. If you make your decisions as a citizen on your own individual interest in one little community, it will not be fair to the people as a whole. You must know conditions throughout your country. You must balance one thing against another in making your decision as to what you think will really benefit your country as a part of the big world community.

MEMBERS of the 4-H clubs can widen their interests by learning their own community more fundamentally. If they know more about their own communities, that knowledge will guide them in considering the problems of other communities and eventually in judging State and national questions. I have always found that the communities in which a great number of people were interested in everything that was going on, were the forward-moving communities. They are the communities really doing things.

YOUNG people are going to be valuable to their community in proportion to the time and trouble they take to study the questions which face the community. If an experiment seems to be a good thing, let the young people try to adopt it in their own community. Let us not hang back from new things. Cling to the old things that are good, but remember that we live in a world which must go forward. We cannot stand still, so let young people take an interest and study every new thing that comes their way. Let us encourage them not to shy away from anything because it is new, and not to become lazy mentally. It is very easy to be lazy mentally when you are tired physically—and in the country you are often tired physically—but always remember that a little extra mental effort is required of everyone who wants to be successful in a rural area.

I HOPE that all 4-H club members will make a firm determination that in their lives they are going to be interested in the interests of the country; that they are going to think of themselves as citizens of a Nation which is important in the world; and that, as far as lies in their power they are not going to be petty, but are going to take every advantage of the great opportunities that exist in this great country and the people living in it.

County Agents Play Major Role in

Land Planning and Land Zoning

W. A. ROWLANDS

District Extension Leader, Wisconsin

THERE IS an old saying that "work gravitates to the place where it gets done best." This has been especially true in land-zoning and land-planning work in Wisconsin. County agents in the sparsely settled, formerly timbered counties have played and are continuing to play a conspicuous and invaluable part in rebuilding and restoring vital resources in men and land.

A Pressing Need

Perhaps there is a more pressing reason for county agents to play a major role in land use in Wisconsin than in some of our sister States. In Wisconsin all tax-delinquent lands revert to the county rather than to the State, and the county rather than the State must assume the ownership of all tax-reverted land.

A decade ago our northern counties found themselves with abandoned farms, a shrinking tax base, large areas of cut-over land unfitted for farm use, and the prospect of owning much more land. Increased per capita costs for essential governmental services, such as roads, schools, relief, public health, and fire protection, were inevitable.

The very solvency of local and county government was involved. The county needed wise counsel in planning the use of its own land. The county agricultural agent was the only employee trained in agriculture and land use, and he further was charged with the responsibility under the Wisconsin law of "aiding in the development and improvement of agricultural and country life conditions." Here in the law itself was to be found the basis for broadening the scope of the county agents' programs of work to include land planning and land zoning in all its related phases. It was but natural that county boards of supervisors in northern Wisconsin, in their desire to meet an unprecedented situation, should enlist the aid of the men close at hand best equipped to help.

Land-Utilization Agents

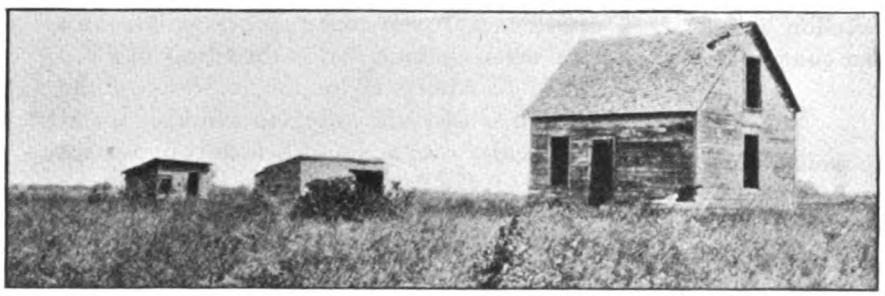
As a former chairman of a county board of supervisors said in 1933, "The agricultural agent has in 1 year fulfilled my assertion that he should be more of a land-utilization agent. His office has performed the work leading up to the enactment of our rural zoning ordinance, the formation of our county forest program, and the handling of our county-owned lands in cooperation with the county colonization committee."

From an educational viewpoint, one of the most significant features of rural land-use programs is the opportunity they provide for developing civic pride and public consciousness which can be translated directly into sound programs of community improvement.

Rural zoning was born of stern necessity. When in 1932 the colonization committee of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors was given the task of passing on the desirability of engaging in wholesale settlement of tax-delinquent land by unemployed urban workers, the need for some systematic plan of land development became at once apparent. Should the county government exert reasonable restrictions in the development of land when such development involves new public expenditures? Should not the county have recorded a code, policy, or ordinance respecting future land development? These and many more like questions were discussed by the committee.

On the recommendations of the county agent and the extension specialist the proposed settlement of tax-reverted lands was unanimously disapproved; and a re-

> The exercise of wisdom and foresight in planning and zoning today will assure for tomorrow the preservation of our basic land and water resources, the protection of the prospective settler, and the promotion of economy and efficiency in essential govermental services.—
> *Dean Chris L. Christensen.*



(Above) Unproductive farm land—abandoned—tax delinquent. Oneida County, Wis., 1928.

(Right) Productive forest land—buildings demolished—land planted to jack pine. The same land today.

quest was made to the College of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and the attorney general's department to develop a model zoning ordinance and map for Oneida County. Members of these three State agencies proceeded to develop a simple ordinance and map for submission to Oneida County people. The county land-use survey, developed a few years previously, which covered the significant phases of agriculture—forestry, recreation, schools, roads, and tax delinquency—provided the basis for determining the land-use districts. This specific information was essential to the development of the zoning plan.

The county agricultural and colonization committees reviewed the proposed ordinance and map. It was explained to the county board. The county agent and extension specialist took it to the people in informal community meetings where its essential provisions were discussed. Local people readily accepted the "home rule" features of rural zoning. Later, at official public hearings, at town annual meetings, and finally at county board meetings, the zoning plan was approved and adopted.

Soon other counties followed suit, until today 24 northern Wisconsin counties have enacted rural zoning ordinances under which 5 million acres of land are restricted against agricultural use and year-long residence. The county agent's job in land use does not end with the enactment of a rural zoning ordinance. The basic principles and objectives of land planning need constantly to be restated. Experience in Wisconsin during the last 10 years indicates that county planning and county forest tours offer an excellent vehicle to keep all the elements of land planning before the people.

Forest policies need to be developed for lands in the restricted forestry districts. Isolated settlers (nonconforming users under the terms of the ordinance) who in their present locations have not a chance to succeed, need to be relocated, either on good land in established agricultural communities or in urban centers.

Sound policies, respecting the sale of scattered county-owned lands in unrestricted districts, need to be developed.

Recreation uses of land need to be further defined. The relationship of resorts to farms offers a wide field of investigation and development.

This is the task our county agents in northern and central Wisconsin are now carrying out.

4-H Awards—Yes, But to the Group

THOSE "eyelash" decisions which bring headaches to the judge and leave many deserving 4-H exhibitors out of the ribbon classes are no longer possible under the rapidly spreading "Danish method" of giving blue, red, and white awards to groups instead of to individuals.

Twenty States Use Method

At least 20 States are now using the group method in some form and finding it, in most cases, highly superior to the old system of making numerical placings.

A typical comment comes from Mrs. Edith Barker, in charge of Iowa 4-H girls' club activities:

"We feel that it helps us much more in the real object of having an exhibit—that of setting standards. Instead of being forced to rank every entry either above or below another, a judge can put entries of equal quality into one group. And the standard for that group can be established in advance.

"As the differences between the blue-ribbon, red-ribbon, and white-ribbon groups are relatively stable, each girl knows exactly how good her work is and how much room there is for improvement. When a numerical placing is used, the differences between first and second—or any other placings—may be either great or small, a fact which nobody but the judge knows."

The group system also makes possible more even distribution of premium awards, Mrs. Barker points out. Last year each of the 100 counties in Iowa shared in the premiums given 4-H club girls at the State fair.

The Danish system has been the basis for Iowa 4-H girls' placings at the Iowa State Fair since 1933.

Among boys' 4-H club departments which have tried it in livestock work, the system is approved by an overwhelming majority.

South Dakota Recommends System

"Frequently the question of dividing the money arises," says H. M. Jones, State club leader in South Dakota. "We have no difficulty whatever in this. In fact, I think it is more equitable than the placing of a definite premium on each lot. In order for the system to operate to best advantage, the judges must be accustomed to it. Judges accustomed to placing their classes first, second, and third must rearrange their thinking in terms of groups. They like the system after they see how it operates.

"The 'old line' exhibitors are usually last to accept this system, but even they find it satisfactory after seeing the plan in operation.

"We have gone into this a little at a time. Extension agents throughout South Dakota feel that this year we are ready to apply the plan to all classes at the State fair as practically all the agents are now doing at their county achievement days."

Paul C. Taff, assistant extension director in charge of 4-H club work in Iowa, reports that the group system has been "very successful" in market-barrow and carcass-pig classes at the Iowa State Fair and also in many county achievement shows.

Survey Gets Favorable Response

Dwight M. Seath of Kansas State College, while taking graduate work at Iowa State College, found that 15 States favored and 2 disfavored the Danish method in boys' club work. Mr. Seath obtained his information in a survey among State club leaders to determine whether the plan was suitable for dairy club shows.

Mr. Seath concluded that the system had these advantages: (1) It avoids hair-splitting decisions and helps to prevent reversals at later shows. (2) It establishes more definite ideas pertaining to grades of perfection. (3) It makes it easier to handle large classes and gives each club member a more definite idea of the relative merits of his exhibit. (4) It reduces the glory going to the top

(Continued on page 160)

The Play Is On

Recreation and Teamwork Learned In Producing New York's 4-H Dramas

THE DIRECTOR casts a quick glance over the stage. It is as she wants it. She checks to see if the scissors are in the table drawer ready for the young fingers that will soon reach for them.

"Buddy, do you have that orchid where you can get it?" she asks, more as a reminder than a question. She turns to the boy at the light switch—"Now remember—dim the lights for the closing scene." Then to the cast, "In your places—Ready—Curtain!"

Slowly the rich crimson velour or the simple black muslin parts. An audience leans forward to get the first movement, the first word. The play is on!

Over and over again this scene has been enacted during the spring in counties of New York State as 4–H club boys and girls and their leaders show parents and friends one of the increasingly important phases of 4–H club activity.

More than 250 clubs prepared and presented one-act plays in their local communities. Then they moved on to district events in their own counties, to county contests, to intercounty festivals, and finally, three blue-ribbon plays were chosen for demonstration at the annual 4–H State Club Congress. They are popular features, too, on county rally days. A similar interest marks the dramatic activities of adults, as some of the better plays are selected and presented at the annual farm and home week at Cornell University, always to capacity audiences.

More than 1,500 boys and girls in 29 counties spent many eventful evenings preparing their acts, and everywhere they speak of the good times they had. For many it was their first part, their first opportunity, and for some it will be their only experience. To others, dramatics will grow into life-long interest, giving to their leisure hours the pleasures of creative activity.

The work was started about 5 years ago as a regular extension undertaking. It has been aided by local directors who have done commendable work with but little training. The plays are popular. In one county alone more than 3,000 persons witnessed performances in the various communities.

"Ha! Think you're big enough to shave, do you—wait till Pa finds out. You and that peach-fuzz," says little sister as brother loses out on a date to his hated rival. "His First Shave" was presented by the Sawkill Community 4-H Club of Ulster County, N. Y.

Let us follow a typical play, from birth of the idea to final presentation. Take the North Norwich 4–H Club of Chenango County, with Mrs. Walter McKie as local leader and director of the play, Be a Little Cuckoo.

Early in the spring the county 4–H agent distributed to interested local leaders information on the county play contests. The North Norwich Club wanted to enter. Six plays were selected from the suggested list, and all six were read, scanned, and studied. Finally one was chosen for production. The club made its own purchase of the play from the publishing company.

Intensive work was given at a 1-day training school for leaders; lines were read, make-up was studied, and some lines were changed or corrected; staging was discussed, and actual practice was given in stage technique. An extension specialist was in charge of the training school.

The play was selected to fit the abilities of the club members who helped to select it. The aim was to get as many boys and girls to try out as possible. Those who did not act might get other positions, such as business manager, stage hands, or publicity critics.

Work started in earnest, for the county 4–H drama contest was coming. Cast and costumes were picked and rehearsals held. In about 6 weeks the play was ready for the first presentation before the Grange, the home bureau, or their own club. It may be given several times before the county finals. The North Norwich Club did its work well, representing the county in the intercounty festival, in addition to providing wholesome entertainment for the home folks and excellent group training for the youngsters.

Drama is not the only art to interest them. Music and folk dancing, after a start made 10 years ago with county song festivals, are becoming increasingly popular. Clubs in eight counties decided that it would be fun to bring their songs and dances together for a spring festival. They worked them into a theme such as Days of Old New England, Springtime in the Catskills, and the like. Various scenes, such as a quilting party, May Day on Merry Mount, and a dame school, were shown, with the boys and girls singing the songs or doing the folk dances. Two counties presented pageants on local history for which the club members had to ransack attics for costumes of the past and to depict characters of historical importance. One

(Continued on page 159)

Behind a Good 4-H Program

Active Leaders' Council Proves The Backbone of County Club Work

HERBERT H. THOMPSON

County Agricultural Agent
Harrison County, Kentucky

I OFTEN WONDER how I ever got as much club work done as I did before I had the help of a 4-H leaders' council. Of course at that time I had local leaders, but the leaders of each club worked as a local unit and were no part of a county-wide organization that acted as a "clearing house" for all county club work.

Our leaders' council in Harrison County, Ky., was organized in 1931 and has been very active ever since. It is composed of one leader from each 4-H club and one additional leader, the president. The leaders from each club select one leader from among themselves to represent their club on the council. The officers—president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer—are elected by all the leaders at the annual leaders' banquet.

The council is made to feel that it, and not the county agent, is the directing head of all club work in the county and that nothing can be done without its full cooperation. The agent always meets with the council and advises it and, in a large measure, directs the work, but leaves all final decisions to the council, thus giving it full responsibility.

Council Directs Activities

Our council plans and manages all county exhibits, such as spring rally, achievement day, baby-beef show, lamb show, and tobacco show, and raises the premium money for these events. It outlines all the club work and does the final scoring to determine the county championship club which will have possession of the farm bureau trophy during the next year. It selects the member to receive the loving cup given each year by a publishing company to the outstanding 4-H member.

One very important function of the council is to set up rules and standards for all exhibits, projects, and score cards. Only the council may change rules or standards, and these changes must be included in the minutes of the meeting so that there will be no misunderstandings. It does not have set meeting dates but meets five or six times a year at the call of the county agent or president.

The annual leaders' banquet is held the fourth week in February, after the year's work has been completed and all records turned in to the county agent's office. Husbands or wives of married leaders are invited, and the attendance is usually from 25 to 35 persons. At this banquet the final standing of all clubs and the outstanding 4-H members are announced; the awards are given out, and plans for the coming year are discussed.

Raises Standard of Work

The council establishes requirements that must be met before a club member is given credit for a completed project. The work must be done in such a manner that the club leader can give approval, and a complete written record by the member must be turned in to the county agent's office before the project is considered completed. If the record is not complete enough, it is rejected at the county office.

Harrison County leaders are especially proud of the continuously high proportion of members who complete their projects. Last year 97.5 percent completed, with two clubs having 100 percent completion. One club has had 100 percent completion for the last 3 years. As each completed project counts 1,000 points for the club, the leaders work hard for completions. Many times it is necessary for leaders to drive to the home of the club members to get all record books, and many have to be rewritten before the leaders are satisfied with them.

In all our exhibits, liberal premiums are offered for good record books, and many members are very proud of the books they turn in.

Full cooperation from parents of club members is absolutely necessary for successful club work, and our leaders plan their work so that the parents are brought into the work as much as possible. The parents should know not only what their own children are doing in the work but what the entire club is doing. The clubs have at least one and usually three special meetings a year to which the entire community is invited. At these meetings the leaders give their guests a program worth coming to see. They feel that at such meetings they can show the 200 or 300 guests more about club work than they could ever tell them in their homes. In addition to the community meetings, some of the project members entertain different groups. The girls in the foods project always enjoy preparing and serving dinner for their parents, the leaders, the county school board, teachers, county school superintendent, county agent, and other special guests.

The annual club exhibit, for which a special program is prepared, is one of the best methods we have found to create interest among the parents.

Parents are encouraged in every way not only to attend the club exhibit but to see the county shows and exhibits and to learn about the work of other clubs. In most cases they are just as proud of the blue ribbon as is their boy or girl who won it. We have at least four county exhibits each year to which everyone is invited. They are: Spring rally, at which county champion girls' home practice demonstration team, boys' farm practice demonstration team, style show winner, and the foods and clothing judging contest winners are selected to represent the county at the State contests; achievement day; baby beef show; and tobacco show. At all the events ribbons and cash premiums amounting to $250 to $300 are given out in such a way that every member exhibiting receives a premium.

Baby-Beef Clubs Successful

Projects for which special shows are held, such as tobacco, fat lambs, dairy calves, and baby beeves, are developed on a county-wide basis. Our most successful county project has been the baby-

(Continued on page 159)

Farmers Cooperatives Increase

Survey Shows 15,000 Organizations Now Operating in the United States

FRENCH M. HYRE

Agricultural Economist
Farm Credit Administration

MORE than 15,000 farmers' cooperative associations and mutual companies are now operating in the United States. Of this number 10,752 are marketing and purchasing associations; more than 1,900 are mutual fire insurance companies; and approximately 2,500 are mutual irrigation companies.

These are some of the facts revealed by a Nation-wide association-to-association canvass of farmer-owned organizations which has just recently been completed. The survey was begun early in 1937 and conducted jointly by the Farm Credit Administration, the district banks for cooperatives, and about 30 of the State agricultural colleges and universities.

Farmers' cooperatives are found in every State of the Union as well as in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. They are most numerous, however, in the North Central States, particularly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Saves Money For Farmers

The survey substantiates the claim that farmers save millions of dollars annually by marketing and purchasing through their own organizations. Patronage dividends alone amounted to more than $25,000,000 in 1936, the only year for which complete figures are available. Money returned as patronage dividends, of course, does not represent the total savings effected by cooperatives. A great deal of the savings go directly to farmers in the form of higher prices for their products or lower prices for their supplies and are not reflected in the earnings of the association. This is particularly true in the case of bargaining associations.

The total volume of business by cooperative marketing and purchasing associations now exceeds 2 billion dollars annually. Farmers are marketing a wide variety of products, ranging all the way from beef steers to spinach, through these locally owned organizations.

Sales of dairy products aggregating a half billion dollars in 1936—the key year covered by the survey—heads the list. Grain ranks second and livestock third, with sales of about 300 million each—grain slightly more. During the year covered by the survey, cooperative sales of fruit and vegetables amounted to approximately 275 million dollars, cotton 140 million, eggs and poultry 68 million, tobacco 14 million, and wool 12 million. The purchase of farm supplies by cooperatives approximated one-third of a billion dollars. Of this amount feed constituted 100 million and petroleum products about 75 million dollars.

The business of individual associations ranges all the way from a few hundred dollars to 85 million annually. The most typical size in terms of dollar sales is from 50 to 100 thousand. However, 268 associations have annual sales in excess of a million dollars each, and 34 associations exceed 10 million each.

Services Rendered

While the principal functions performed by farmers' cooperatives consist of marketing farm products and purchasing farm supplies, many associations also provide a wide variety of other services ranging all the way from manufacturing to farm management. These services include grading, packing, processing, warehousing, ginning, trucking, financing, advertising, testing, orchard management, pest control, protection against frost, as well as providing space in certain cities and towns where farmers may do their own selling. A single association often combines one or more of these services with its marketing functions. Seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight associations are engaged in marketing primarily. However, 73 percent of these associations also perform other services. Associations primarily engaged in purchasing number 2,538, of which 27 percent also perform other services. Seven hundred and sixty-two associations are primarily engaged in rendering services other than marketing and purchasing. Cotton gins, numbering 362, are most numerous among the service organizations.

Age of Associations

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies represent the oldest form of cooperative activity among farmers in this country. However, the marketing of agricultural products and the purchasing of farm supplies on a cooperative basis are not new and untried ventures. More than 2,000 of the farmers' associations now active in this country have been operating continuously for more than 25 years. Some of these associations date back to the 1870's.

These older organizations are most numerous in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The group is composed chiefly—though by no means entirely—of creameries, cheese factories, and associations handling grain.

While many of the cooperative cotton gins and associations handling petroleum products are relatively new, some of them have been operating for more than 15 years.

At the time the survey was made, the total assets of the marketing and pur-

(Continued on page 155)

4-H Clubs Have Taken Root In American Samoa

(Above) The Iliili 4-H club members pose for their picture. A teacher, Suiava, is leader of the club. Officers of the club are Jose, president; Aoflo, vice president; Paulea, treasurer; and Fetoai, secretary. People in Samoa have but one name.

(Left) Coconut is one of the chief foods of the islanders. This Samoan man with his young helper demonstrates how to scrape the meat out of the coconut for a pudding.

AT PRESENT there are two 4–H clubs in American Samoa, with an active membership of 34 boys and girls, and it is anticipated that a dozen or more clubs will organize during the coming year. The formation of these clubs resulted largely from the efforts of H. H. Warner, Hawaii extension director, who visited these South Sea Islands in the summer of 1937 as a member of a party studying insular possessions. Director Warner not only talked with educators in Samoa regarding the 4–H club program but left behind various 4–H club pamphlets, instruction circulars, and record books to enable the school officials to get the clubs started.

The first to organize was the Fagasa 4–H club which is connected with the school of that name. The second club is at Iliili school, located about 10 miles from Pago Pago, the capital of American Samoa.

Both clubs have already done much in the past year to show the way to better living conditions. They are helping to promote an agricultural program which will solve the famine problem caused by the devastating hurricanes occurring every 3 or 4 years. The club members are endeavoring to teach their communities to grow such crops as sweetpotatoes which can be stored in caches out of the way of the hurricanes. Moreover, they are planning the planting of their crops so as to avoid the stormy seasons. For example, such underground food crops as taro and potatoes are planted to mature just before the hurricane season. Thus, if the storms come sooner than anticipated, it will not matter if the tops of crops are blown to shreds, as the roots can be dug up and eaten after the wind subsides.

In addition to stimulating considerable interest in crop-improvement and soil-conservation work, the 4–H clubs are further helping to do away with the food shortage situation by raising flocks of poultry.

The 4–H boys and girls, guided by their leaders in the schools, have been doing a great deal to improve the general health level of their surroundings. They have spread the principles of hygiene, have made use of mosquito netting to keep insects out of their homes, and have helped to plan much-needed improvements in the sanitation of their villages.

New games and songs, methods of beautifying their homes and landscaping their yards, types of handicraft and sewing, as well as food recipes, are being learned by the Samoan 4–H club members.

Samoan children begin to take an interest in clothing about the time they reach 4–H club age. The climate is warm, and children wear little or no clothes until they begin to go to school, and then the girls wear simple dresses and the boys wear a piece of cloth about 2 yards long which they call the "lava lava."

The leadership in the agricultural work undertaken by the clubs comes from native teachers in the public schools with which the clubs are connected. These teachers receive special training in agriculture at the teachers' training institute at Pago Pago, which lasts 8 weeks every summer. There are 25 public schools in the islands with a total enrollment of 2,600 children and 70 teachers. Each school maintains a garden. The work in grade schools and 4–H clubs is carried on in English, although the native tongue is the most common form of speech.

Community Service

Furnishing a women's lounge in the commissary at Palmer, Alaska, was the first community-service project of the Matanuska Homemakers' Council, a recent organization composed of officers of the 10 homemakers' clubs in Matanuska Valley. The space for the rest room was donated by the store, and the women planned the furnishings. Two day beds, a crib, a small table and chairs for the children, and some easy chairs for mothers are being supplied. The homemakers have planned to have an exhibit of demonstration material in a cabinet with glass doors.

Three State Club Agents Discussing 4-H Club Activities Give Some • • • • • •

Tips for Tomorrow

Five Basic Needs

FRANCES MacGREGOR
Assistant 4-H Club Leader
North Carolina

4-H club work has come a long way in the South—from canning clubs and corn clubs to clubs that give training in music, art, and drama, as well as offering instruction in agriculture and home economics.

In North Carolina alone this past year there were 1,081 organized 4-H clubs with a membership of 32,265 white boys and girls and 11,392 Negro boys and girls. The Southern States as a whole now have a total of 590,000 enrolled members.

The program has been far reaching. At present 18 home agents and 3 assistant home agents of the 84 in North Carolina were former 4-H club members, and 51 of the 180 county and assistant agricultural agents are also former 4-H club members. To my mind, this means that club boys and girls are stronger leaders because club work affords them opportunities for adjusting themselves to people and to conditions and because it also is a potent factor in the development of strong personalities.

It is in the southern rural areas that we find the greatest number of children. Careful planning should be done to give these children the greatest opportunity possible. As I see it, there are five fundamental needs in planning for future development.

Must Train Leaders

First, the future development of 4-H club work will be largely dependent upon responsible local leadership. Therefore, how are we to train these leaders? Our North Carolina plan is to have specialists hold schools for home agents that they may in turn hold project-leader schools in their own counties.

The 4-H division is also holding 4-H leader-training courses in connection with farm-and-home week each year. Each county is asked to send leaders to attend these classes. Club members in the older-youth groups are also being trained to serve as local club leaders. At present there are approximately 25 such groups in North Carolina.

Second, members of the State extension staff, district supervisors, and subject-matter specialists should be made to feel their responsibility in planning to give definite time to the development of 4-H club work. Their interest and what they contribute to the program enable the county agricultural and home demonstration agents to do a bigger and more efficient job. In other words, a planned use of specialist and supervisor in a long-time program is necessary if 4-H work is to develop all its possibilities and result in a larger enrollment, a higher percentage of completions, more well-trained leaders, better programs, and closer supervision of the work.

In North Carolina, it is clearly to be seen that the greatest progress has been made where the district agents have been strong believers in club work and have definitely supported the State and county leaders in carrying out their plans.

Third, club programs which will challenge the club member's initiative should be planned, and every member must be given a part to perform during the year. This may be accomplished through an active county council which can help the agent in making assignments of work to individuals. The members help to plan their program, obtain from agents suitable material with suggestions for its use, and then go back to their own communities and assume responsibility for the execution of the program.

Need Combination Projects

The boys and girls will need separate instruction in their agricultural and home-economics work, such as corn culture or clothing construction, and such training is a definite need if club work is to make its fullest contribution; but there is a common interest in the farm and home that should bring boys and girls together once a month or at least six times a year.

If the girl's project is clothing, boys are equally interested in that phase which means good grooming, color and selection of material, and how to buy.

If the boy's project is poultry, the girl should see a demonstration of how to dress a hen for the table or how to grade eggs for market. Perhaps she might show the boy how to cook eggs at a low temperature in order that they may be at their best when served.

If it is shop work for the boy, both girl and boy work interestedly on refinishing and constructing furniture and conveniences. We already have abundant evidence that table manners are of absorbing interest to both, and boys have shown a real aptitude for getting an emergency breakfast as shown them by their agents.

These joint projects have furnished us with our best team demonstrations. I believe it is here that we can develop real farm and home planning with the boy and girl looking toward the ideal farmstead of the future.

Management Is Neglected

Fourth, Dr. Knapp said more than 30 years ago, "More farm failures are due to poor business management than to unscientific agriculture." The business side of farming is one of the most neglected phases of extension work in the South, and if it is corrected over the years, our 4-H club boys and girls must be trained to think more in terms of the business side of the farm and the home; therefore, club members should be encouraged to carry more production and management demonstrations. The club member should not have a project that is apart from the rest of the farm or home; his project should be his or her own, but what he does should be a share in the great farm-home plan.

As an example, the 80 North Carolina farm-home demonstration families were selected with some club-age children, and those of club age selected as their demonstration a certain share in carrying out the long-time plans set up for the family. In one family in Cleveland County, N. C., the oldest son selected the management of the swine as his demonstration.

Fifth, marketing is a project of interest to both boys and girls. We need more demonstrations on what is marketable and how to market, because boys and girls are asking for it. It means increase of income.

Having grown up in extension work, so to speak, with a father a former county agent and a mother who has co-

operated with the county home agent in every way possible, and being a former 4-H club member, I believe in the 4-H movement.

Training Citizens

H. R. BAKER
Club Specialist
Arizona

Among the objectives in 4-H club work are the teaching of definite information and methods, the training for leadership, the development of citizenship, and the building of character. The relationship of the group to the community is an important one, and with the development of this relationship comes leadership training.

The best club work has not always been done where advantages are greatest, as is evidenced by the good quality of work being carried on in many remotely rural areas of Arizona—and Arizona has many areas far removed from large cities. Our best work has been conducted where the ideals and enthusiasm of the county extension agent were carried over to the local leader who, in turn, has become the guiding force for the club members.

Cochise County community centers are widely scattered, but this has been no deterrent to the 4-H club program. Witness the accomplishments of the Double Adobe 4-H Club under the leadership of Mrs. Lucy Thurman and Mrs. Viola Johnson. This group has not only carried on its own work, but it has also taken an active part in community life. Its accomplishments have been a challenge to other communities in the county and in the State.

In the first place, they raised sufficient money to pay a debt of $62.50 on their schoolhouse. They were responsible for raising the money for the annual school picnic. Through their efforts a sewing machine was purchased so that the sewing club members might carry on their projects with the proper equipment. They raised a fund for the purchase of flowers to be sent to pupils who were ill. By raising and sending $10 to the flood sufferers in other parts of the United States, they recognized and evidenced their sense of responsibility for other Americans who were less fortunate than they.

At Christmas time, they made attractive gifts for each of the mothers in the community. Trees were planted in the schoolyard. Finally, they raised money to bring 24 of their members to the annual 4-H club round-up at the University of Arizona; they chartered a special car on the railroad and rode 104 miles to Tucson, where a chartered bus took them out to the dormitories on the campus. They returned to their homes in the same manner—all on money raised by this 4-H club.

The members of the Double Adobe Club are receiving many benefits from their work aside from the actual method training given them. They are learning self-reliance, cooperation with other people of their own age and with adults, and they are realizing that they are and must become a definite part of their community life—that they must be the leaders of the future.

Club work grows with more than one million members, more than 70,000 clubs, and many new activities. What pattern is 4-H work taking? What pattern should it take? What are the worthwhile activities? What are the lacks felt by those working with 4-H clubs and helping to guide their destinies? These statements by State club leaders throw some light on the subject.

Why A 4-H Camp?

DOROTHY EMERSON
Girls' Club Agent, Maryland

To live up to its possibilities, a 4-H club camp must be more than a recreational experience; it must be a character-forming experience.

In Maryland, eight counties have camping opportunities for club girls. Whether the camp is for a few days only, or for a week or more, many hours of careful planning precede the camping trip. The county extension workers have conferences with their local leaders, with older girls who have attended camp, and with new members who have never attended camp. From these conferences a program is made that will meet the needs of all. We have found that the more camp responsibilities are divided and assigned to club members far in advance of the camping dates, the greater the interest and constructive planning that have resulted.

No job or responsibility at camp should be looked upon as menial. It is just as important that the training in home economics should be reflected in frequent attention to keeping toilet buildings clean as in planning well-balanced, carefully prepared meals. In some camps the planning of meals is done by a committee of local leaders and club members in cooperation with the home demonstration agent.

Educational standards for the camp can and should carry through to all types of recreation. This year in some of our camps we have tried successfully the plan of having the groups in charge of the evening vesper service or campfire program for a given day meet with their adult advisers for an hour in the morning while other groups are having crafts, nature hikes, or discussion periods. The girls are fresh mentally in the morning and readily exercise their creative ability in building simple, wholesome programs within the realms of their present understanding and experience. One camp had "Snow White" for its theme of the week and planned many of its activities around the movie that all had seen. A vesper service was worked up on the subject, Whistle While You Work. The service opened with that song, and the simple subject lent itself well to the interest and experience of even the youngest members. For a campfire program, a very clever presentation of a modern Snow White depicted a high school girl who receives her boy friend at home with her family, goes out to the movie with him for the evening, and comes back in reasonable time to find that her mother has left the makings of simple refreshments in the kitchen for them. This stunt grew out of the discussions and questions that came up in the morning etiquette class.

Perhaps at no other time in the year does the club leader have such an opportunity for individual conferences with older girls as at camp.

Goethe says "Character is formed in the stream of life." Camping may play a great part in developing a community consciousness in the minds and hearts of rural youth who will be the active citizens of the future.

From Tenant to Owner

The First Year Shows Progress Under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act

PAUL V. MARIS

Director, Tenant Purchase Division
Farm Security Administration

JUNE 30 marked the close of the first year of lending activities under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

The statistical high light of this initial period is that 1,879 nonowners from the ranks of tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers became farm owners. However, there is much of interest back of this primary fact.

Ownership Still Desired

There were 38,065 competitors for the less than 2,000 loans available out of the 10 million dollars appropriated by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1938. This bare fact suggests that desire for ownership persists undiminished within the growing ranks of farm tenants. But this is not the whole story. Applications were restricted to the 325 counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as counties in which tenant purchase loans could be made. Thousands of inquiries came from other counties. Furthermore, the opportunity to apply came late, after most tenants were settled for the year; and applications were, in general, accepted for a short period of only a month or 6 weeks. All in all, the conclusion appears warranted that farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers are desirous of becoming farm owners.

As to the character, ability, and experience of the families receiving the loans, the prevailing verdict is that the county committees of three farmers have performed well their difficult task of family selection. The borrowers are persons of substance who compare well with any group of farmers. They have made negligible contributions to the purchase price of their farms out of their own funds. They had none to invest. They do expect to repay their loans to the Federal Government, and in many instances their annual payments of principal and interest will be less than they have been paying to their landlords in the form of rent. So the chances for repayment appear bright.

It was stated at the outset that 1,879 nonowners had become owners. Their equities, of course, are limited at the beginning. They have deeds in fee simple to their farms. The Government holds their notes repayable in 40 years at 3 percent, secured by mortgages on the farms.

The farms purchased by these Bankhead-Jones borrowers are family-size farms. Very earnestly the Farm Security Administration has asked State advisory committees to help to translate this family-size farm concept into dollars and acres in different States and for different kinds of farming. We have stated frankly that we do not want it said 5 or 10 years hence that the borrowers had no chance because the farms bought were not economic units. The State committees, made up of well-informed farmers or persons identified with agriculture, including directors of extension, have responded with their best advice on this subject. The results are interesting.

The average loan for the purchase and improvement of a farm was $4,886. In many Southern Sates averages ran about $3,400 per farm. In Midwestern States the average loan was about $7,500 per farm. Six hundred and fourteen farms cost $2,500 or less. That is a larger number than falls in any other price group. Four hundred and thirteen loans were between $2,500 and $3,500. The second-largest number falls within this group. Two hundred and sixty-two loans were between $5,000 and $7,500; 133 were greater than $7,500; and 46 were for more than $10,000.

The above figures afford an interesting insight into the cost of family-size farms purchased on the basis of appraisers' estimates of earning capacity and upon county committee certification as to value.

Farm Price vs. *Acreage*

Price appears to be a more accurate measuring stick for family-size farms than acres. It costs about the same number of dollars to buy a small farm that will support a family in the Delta region of the lower Mississippi Valley as it does to buy a large farm that will support a family in the adjacent hill section. The same principle holds true elsewhere. More than half the farms, however, 1,039, to be exact, were between 81 and 160 acres in size; only 61 were larger than 320 acres, and only 52 were smaller than 40 acres.

Living standards and building standards enter vitally into the consideration in financing the step-up from tenantry to ownership. The Farm Security Administration is firm in its conviction that it must be a *step up*. Its minimum standards have been proclaimed reasonable by many State advisory committees with which they have been discussed, and by many county committees assisting with their application.

The success of the program rests heavily upon sound farm- and home-management plans and upon adequate and intelligent supervision. The Bankhead-Jones loans are, in general, more liberal than loans heretofore available from public or private sources. In fact, they go beyond the limits fixed by custom and experience, especially in the matter of borrowers' equities. As pointed out above, the borrowers have virtually no equities to start with. There must be compensating safeguards, and sound farm- and home-management plans and adequate supervision are being relied upon in this respect.

It is here that the aid of county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and farm- and home-management specialists is urgently needed. It is desired, however, that they know as a result of actual assistance rendered in working out sample cases that the best possible job of planning is being done and that the resources of the colleges and experiment stations are being fully utilized in bringing farm- and home-management practices on tenant-purchase farms up to the highest possible level.

Rural Youth in Indiana Organize

MEMBERS of rural youth organizations in Indiana attending their annual meeting at Purdue University were asked: "What do the out-of-school young people in your community need most?" The greatest need in this group proved to be recreation; next, organization; then, in order of their popularity, leadership training, more education, project work (either individual or community), vocational training, and reading material.

The Extension Service is trying to meet this need by helping the young people to organize and go after the things they want. Seventy of the 92 counties in Indiana have such rural youth organizations with members ranging in age from 18 to 28 years and including both men and women. About three-fourths of them are or have been 4–H club members. Most of these groups plan monthly meetings, with other meetings for special purposes.

These young people held their second annual State meeting in connection with the January agricultural conference of this year. The program began Friday morning and closed Saturday noon. It included group singing, a luncheon, a discussion of parliamentary procedure, a panel discussion on program planning, a banquet, an informal party, sectional meetings for economic projects, drama, social recreation, and a discussion on social hygiene.

In addition to this January meeting, a 4-day leadership training school for older youth and young adults was held at Purdue University in June. The program included nature study, bird tours, and tennis in the early morning, followed by special sessions on Lessons in Living Together. Discussion methods and their application; sessions for special-interest groups on recreation, music, and dramatics; and administration occupied the rest of the morning hours. In the afternoon, sessions were held to discuss objectives, program planning, personality adjustment, how young farmers can get a start, and home-management problems. Swimming and recreational activities closed the afternoon programs. In the evening, vesper services were held, followed by typical older-youth meetings designed to utilize the talent of the members and to provide patterns for meetings in the home communities.

Members attending the annual meeting were also asked what outside help their clubs needed most. The help asked for most frequently was in planning a more definite and interesting program. The other suggestions made were: Help in topic discussions, help in supervised recreation, help in obtaining necessary program and project material, help in obtaining and training leaders, cooperation from other organizations, good speakers, and financial aid.

There is a fine relationship existing in Indiana between the agencies interested in the rural youth movement, reports H. F. Ainsworth, associate State club leader. The responsibility of organizing these rural young people has been placed with the 4–H club department in Indiana, which is trying to cooperate with all agencies interested in this movement and to integrate this phase of the work in the broad extension program.

Farmers Cooperatives Increase

(Continued from page 150)

chasing associations amounted to $510,846,000. Of this amount, $287,860,000 had been contributed by members, either in the form of original contributions, or by allowing savings to be retained in the associations; $109,561,000 represented borrowed capital for which the association had given notes or mortgages; $54,194,000 had been obtained on open accounts; and the balance came from other sources.

The amount of capital required by individual associations varied according to the amount of business transacted and according to the type of commodities being handled. The average investment in physical facilities by cotton gins was $20,664; grain elevators, $13,954; and cheese factories, $4,285. As would be expected, the investment in facilities varied within each of these commodity types in accordance with the amount of business transacted.

Membership

The records of cooperatives show 3,270,000 members of marketing and purchasing associations. In 1926 figures obtained by mail by the cooperative division of the United States Department of Agriculture gave a membership of 2,700,000. This would indicate that membership in cooperative associations has been increasing at the rate of 57,000 a year, or more than half a million in the 10-year period.

Many cooperatively minded farmers are members of more than one association. The increase in membership, therefore, does not indicate wholly new recruits. It does mean, however, as the survey indicates, that the interest in cooperative marketing and purchasing among farmers is increasing. This increase of interest is particularly noticeable in connection with purchasing associations and cooperative cotton gins. During the past 3 years more than 100 new cotton gins have been organized, and more than 500 new cooperative purchasing associations have come into being.

Nebraska Judging Days

Judging days for Nebraska 4–H members and their local leaders were held in 22 districts during the past summer with 5,689 people taking part. No teams were selected on these judging days, nor were they in any way competitive; but they afforded an excellent opportunity for a good work-out under supervision. Judging was done in clothing, cooking, canning, girl's room, livestock, crops, poultry, and dairy. Groupings were made in which beginners were started, and more advanced work was planned for those club members who had some judging experience.

In home-economics subjects and in crops, specialists were in charge of the classes at each district meeting; whereas in dairy, livestock, and cooking the classes were in charge of the agents, and suggestions were given by the specialists.

A typical judging day includes an explanation of the value and use of judging, the score card, placing and the reasons for placing, and actual practice in judging and placing in a number of different classes.

Leaders report that attendance at judging days helps to arouse interest not only in judging but in raising the standards, and that it arouses keener interest in the project and makes the job of leadership easier.

Judging days for leaders are also being requested in Nebraska. On judging days or at judging contests, leaders get one phase of judging but need more information on some of the things that happen "behind the scenes."

The Local Leader Speaks

Organizing a Big Club

The Harwood Club in Vanderburgh County, Ind., was selected as the outstanding club in that State last year. The homes and families in the community have felt the benefits of the broad 4–H program, for the club is organized for action. Martha Stinson, leader, tells how the 48 girls, 5 or 6 adult leaders, and as many junior leaders are organized.

A LARGE club certainly requires careful organization, and the circle plan which we use has done more for our club than anything else we have tried. This plan provides an opportunity for each individual to work in a class group, which is an excellent means of training future officers and leaders. Each girl serves at some time on the program.

The 48 girls are divided into classes according to the division of the project in which they enroll. Each class has its officers, including a chairman and a secretary, and meets once a week. The chairman is the presiding officer in her class, and it is her duty to see that her class has its part of the program ready for the monthly meeting of all club members. The secretary keeps the attendance record and an account of what is accomplished at each class meeting and makes a report at each monthly meeting.

Monthly meetings of the whole club are held the last Tuesday of each month with a program planned for each month of the year. The junior leaders meet once a month to discuss their problems and to check up on the club's program. At one of the summer meetings held in my home, these girls put on a tennis tournament, a weiner roast, and a discussion of Amusements and Personality.

Next year I should like to see the class chairmen, the program chairmen, and the recreational leaders meet some time near the first of the month to outline a plan for the next general meeting. In this way the chairman could get some helpful information for herself and for the class members in arranging their part of the program.

Our main goal for the coming year is to make our home surroundings more beautiful. We have a beautification committee whose last year's goal was to plant some flowers in every member's yard and to keep a record of any yard improvement.

Last spring we started a monthly club paper called "Harwood's Clover Leaflet." The staff includes the first-year clothing members with their junior leaders and adult leader. It is an unpretentious little mimeographed publication, but we have found it worth while.

It seems to me that too many adult leaders dictate the club program to the girls. Let us allow the girls to be more creative and to develop their own ideas. The adult leader can act in the capacity of an adviser.

Influence Is Far Reaching

Mrs. Marian C. Ercanbrack, who in this article tells of the accomplishments of 4–H club work at Pleasant View, Utah, was a club girl for 9 years. Besides using her training in establishing a home of her own, she serves as a local leader and helps the county agent with the monthly county 4-H club news.

The influence of 4–H club work is far reaching. The boost for club work in our community began in the summer of 1933. We had been trying to interest the parents in our 4–H activities. With the help of our home demonstration agent, we planned a week's training school for all club members and adult women in the community and requested help from the State specialists. One week was set aside for demonstrations and actual working out of better methods of dry cleaning and remodeling of both hats and clothing. During that one week my mother and I remodeled three dresses, a coat, and two hats. Representatives from 20 families took part and expressed their satisfaction with the accomplishments. The week's training school brought about closer cooperation between the girl and her mother. They were working together, happy in each other's society and closer to each other because of a mutual interest.

The outgrowth of club work can be recognized in the homes of our own community. Because of our work in canning projects, pressure cookers have been obtained and are used extensively. The community as a whole has become more conscious of safer methods of food preservation and is enthusiastic about the newer and better methods. Box furniture has been emphasized, and lovely pieces have been made. Color study has been carried over into the homes in clothing, home furnishings, and interior decoration. The nine members of our home science club made charts for room harmonies for their own homes. Six of these club members carried out their plans with the cooperation of their parents.

The study of our individual health sheets has made us more health conscious. Because of our book reviews, better books are being read by the club members and also by members of the family. Better music is enjoyed. Community choruses have been organized, and instrumental music has been presented.

Each year the clubs select a civic project which they like to carry out. It need not be a large project. Cheering an invalid or carrying flowers to an old person are small things, but a number of such services soon count up.

Clubs in both Pleasant View and our neighboring community, Manila, have made plans for landscaping the grounds around the churches. These plans are now being carried out. One club made toys and filled stockings with candy and nuts for the tiny children in the ward for Christmas. Another club placed electric lights on the entrances to the church building. Still another club purchased a beautiful velour curtain for the stage of their amusement hall. Such efforts have brought satisfaction from the participants and appreciation from the community members.

It is our aim in our 4–H clubs at Pleasant View to study home beautification, to talk home beautification, and to emphasize beautifying the exterior of our homes as well as the interior, and eventually to make our community conscious of the need to keep our home surroundings lovely; for in beautiful surroundings we cannot help thinking fine and lofty thoughts and carrying our standards ever higher.

Mr. Meier and Dr. McKinley inspect their "sky hook", a device for collecting spores from the upper air currents, just before starting on their ill-fated flight on the Hawaii Clipper.

Fred. C. Meier Lost on Hawaii Clipper

Fred Meier gone? I can hardly convince myself even now that he will not some day drop into my office with a picturesque report of his trans-Pacific flight. On many occasions I have talked with Fred about his work in extension and in research, and I was always impressed with his enthusiasm, his ardor to do well in whatever task lay ahead. In his untimely and tragic end the ranks of extension and research workers have lost an eager, capable leader. More than all, we have lost a loyal companion full of the joy of living. Such compensation as we have lies in the knowledge that his last days were spent in the work in which he pioneered and in which he was most keenly interested.—*C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work.*

FRED C. MEIER, supervisor of county agricultural agent work in the Northeastern States since 1934, was a passenger on the Hawaii Clipper lost at sea between Guam and Manila on July 29. The last radio report from the clipper was made from about 500 miles east of Manila. A thorough search by ships and planes over a wide area during the ensuing week disclosed no clue to the fate of the plane other than an oil slick not far from where the last report was sent.

At the time, Mr. Meier was engaged with Dr. Earl B. McKinley, dean of the Medical School of George Washington University and an eminent authority on tropical medicine, in a research project jointly sponsored by the National Research Council and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, to investigate the transmission of plant pollens and the spores of human, animal, and plant diseases in the upper air currents. Mr. Meier had pioneered in this field of aerobiology and had made many previous flights to collect spores and other material from the upper air. In this work he had long had the active cooperation of such persons as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the late Amelia Earhart, Major Stevens of stratosphere flight fame, and other famous aviators. With Colonel Lindbergh, he had developed a device for the collection of spores from planes and balloons.

Fred C. Meier was born at Riggston, Ill., April 5, 1893. He received his B. S. degree from Harvard in 1916 and his M. S. degree in 1917. He had practically completed the requirements for a Ph. D. from the same institution. From 1916 to 1918 he had a teaching fellowship at Harvard and did part-time work in plant pathology for the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture. From 1918 to 1921 he was market pathologist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and in 1921–22 he did pathological research in the Bureau of Plant Industry. One result of his work in the field of pathology was the development of a simple and effective treatment for stem-end rot of watermelons, which has resulted in large savings to growers and shippers.

From 1922 to 1930, Mr. Meier was Federal extension pathologist, in which work he traveled widely and gave important assistance to extension pathologists in the States. From 1930 to 1934 he was in charge of the barberry eradication in the Bureau of Plant Industry, which work was later transferred to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It was in connection with this work that he developed his enthusiastic interest in the transmission of disease spores in the upper air currents. In 1934 he returned to the Extension Service to supervise county agricultural agent work in the Northeastern States. On July 9, 1938, he was given what was intended to be a temporary transfer to the Bureau of Plant Industry to pursue his aerobiologic studies.

Long a leader in the field of plant pathology, he had for 10 years been secretary-treasurer of the American Phytopathological Society and business manager of the international journal, "Phytopathology."

Town-Country Understanding Sought

Friendly relationships between town and country are being cemented in Kossuth County, Iowa, by holding the monthly meetings of the county farm bureau board in various towns with the businessmen as guests, reports County Agent A. L. Brown.

The first meeting was held at Burt with a noon luncheon attended by about 25 businessmen and 20 board members. Several of the board members and the county agent discussed the activities and objectives of the farm bureau and emphasized the importance of agricultural prosperity upon town prosperity. The meetings are strictly informal and are apparently enjoyed by the businessmen.

Meeting Problems That Are Ever Changing

Looking Back Over 20 Years of Extension Work in Whiteside County, Illinois

FARMERS in Whiteside County, Ill., recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of extension work in the county. Vast changes have occurred since their first county farm adviser started work July 6, 1918. During the last two decades, the farmers have learned that the spreading of limestone and phosphorus, the growing of legumes, and the rotation of crops form the foundation upon which a permanent and profitable agriculture must be built. They have become conscious of the fundamental problem of conserving the soil of the county as a continuing source of wealth. The shift from horses to power farming, the wholesale use of automobiles and radios, the loss of foreign markets, and the universal acceptance of soybeans and hybrid corn are just a few of the adjustments that have occurred in their rural lives. The Illinois Extension Service, working hand in hand with farm people and their organizations, has kept its programs and its projects abreast of the times.

Commemorating these 20 years of service to Whiteside County farmers, a special 32-page illustrated publication has been put out, with Frank H. Shuman, county farm adviser since 1930, as editor. The anniversary edition points out, in telling of the cooperative efforts of extension workers and farmers in working out the ever-changing farm problems that through these years the farmers have learned that there is little refuge or security in going back to the old conditions.

During the first 10 years, numerous farmers stated, "No alfalfa for me—why, you have to put up hay all summer." Yet, in 1938, a number of farmers on sloping land are abandoning all corn in favor of hay—the main hay crop being the afore-ridiculed alfalfa.

Value of Limestone

In the early period, many Whiteside farmers expressed the opinion that limestone would change the land to cement. Alfalfa tours and soil and limestone demonstrations soon convinced the farmers of the value of limestone. Its use became so general that in 1936 a record number of tons was applied to Whiteside County soils.

Although the bovine tuberculosis educational campaign had been launched in 1922, as late as 1931 several Whiteside County farmers were not in sympathy with Government authorities who wished to test their cattle. In 1938, however, the Federal veterinarian is welcome on every farm in the county.

"The corn loan took the 'spec' out of speculation and left it in the farmer's corn crib," was the remark of A. L. Goodenough, president of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. The 1934 corn loan did not just happen—it resulted from an effective farm organization. It increased the value of the Whiteside County corn crop by more than $500,000.

"I'm not afraid of grasshoppers," was the bold statement of a Whiteside County farmer in the spring of 1936. Yet, the major part of 6 weeks was devoted to teaching one-fourth of the farmers how to combat this infestation effectively, and 1 of the 14 demonstrations was held in this "fearless" farmer's alfalfa field.

Unprecedented heat dried up the corn crop of 1936. Six emergency meetings were held in the southern part of the county. One hundred and sixty men attended and learned how to salvage their corn crops by the temporary silo method. As those attending meetings built silos, neighbors learned how, and thousands of acres of corn were saved.

During the summer and fall of 1937, nearly 1,000 farmers pledged support to the creation of the first county-wide cooperative cold storage locker project in the State of Illinois. Each community was made responsible for raising its own finances, and farmers, through group action, set up this modern cooperative institution where they may keep their homegrown meat fresh the year round.

4–H club work has been a part of the county program since the beginning of extension work. In 1921, there were 2 dairy, 1 beef, and 14 pig club members. The records for 1922 reveal 42 pig club and 16 baby beef club members. A banner year in 1923 resulted in the development of an international championship livestock judging team. After being declared the winners of the judging contests of Illinois and the United States, the 4–H boys traveled to England and defeated the English team by 93 points. In 1928, girls' club work was inaugurated. In 1930, the local leader method was introduced. This new approach was so very successful that organized boys' clubs are now located in 17 communities, with a total enrollment of over 300 members. The combined enrollment of 4–H boys and girls in 1937 was 623.

Evidences of adjustment to changing conditions are the following: The training of leaders through 4–H and rural youth projects; the cooperative purchasing of petroleum products in addition to automobile and life insurance; the establishing of credit institutions, such as the corn loan, the Federal Land Bank, and the Rock River Production Credit Association; the endorsement given to the Agriculture Adjustment Act and the Soil Conservation program; the assistance given to grain and livestock marketing agencies; the fostering of the home bureau; and the establishment of a county-wide cold storage locker system.

Leaders List 4-H Needs

Three needs in Kansas 4–H club work have a better chance of being met today than they had some years ago. A volunteer group of 2,377 adult and 1,088 junior leaders is to be credited for this optimism. Greater membership, more boys and girls completing projects, and members remaining in 4–H club work a longer period of time is the threefold aim of leaders and supervisors of club work.

For the past 3 years, leaders have met in annual conference at the 4–H club encampment building, Hutchinson, Kans., to discuss topics relating to the various problems of local leaders.

The 3-day conference, April 25 to 27, this year, included organization training, subject-matter information, method of teaching, developing a 4–H program, and other technical and common problems.

Club members visited the Executive Mansion where Governor Winship greeted them.

A Gala 4-H Week in Puerto Rico

4–H CLUB members in Puerto Rico, 100 boys and 100 girls from all parts of the island, spent a 4–H week at Barbosa School. This was the third camp for 4–H girls but the first for 4–H boys.

The daily activities began each morning at 6 : 30 with calisthenics on the university athletic field. At 8 o'clock the boys and girls were divided into groups of 25 to attend three 1-hour classes in animal husbandry, horticulture, personal hygiene, soil conservation, farm planning, courtesy, personal improvement, or home industries. County agents, home demonstration agents, and extension specialists were the instructors. At 11 o'clock some prominent official of the island gave a short talk followed by two demonstrations, one by a team of boys and one by a team of girls.

During the afternoon the boys and girls went on excursions to the insular experiment station, the forestry station, Munoz Rivera Park, and to Station MNEL where they broadcast a special 4–H program.

Other features of the week were the crowning of the health king and queen, the selection of the best all-round club boy and girl at camp, the best demonstration teams, the best needlework for the girls, the highest score in plant and seed identification for the boys, and a daily club newspaper.

The Play Is On

(Continued from page 148)

county offered Scandinavian and Hungarian folk dances.

The selection of plays is guided by means of a large list available from the Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University. Counties that take part may also have leader-training schools in play production, with the services of an extension specialist, Dr. Mary Eva Duthie, who has done outstanding work in promoting rural drama, both among 4–H clubs and adults.

Is it worth the trouble? Read what one woman, a teacher, says: "May I thank you from the bottom of my heart. If you could see the homes from which some of those children come and how little life offers them, you would know how much your inspiring interest means to them. I am so glad that this lovely thing has come into their lives before they say 'good-bye' to me in June."

Parents and leaders say that they welcome this phase of the Extension Service because it provides wholesome recreation at low cost, and it satisfies a need of entertainment for young people in communities where about the only other kind is commercial—and sometimes questionable. From the extension standpoint, drama promotes teamwork. In a play all have to work together. So let us have a play! It surely is the thing.

Behind A Good 4-H Program

(Continued from page 149)

beef work. In 1931 we fed out our first full carload of baby beeves, and each year since then we have fed and sold at the State show and sale from two to four cars. Although there have been some unfavorable beef-cattle years since we started, we never have failed to make a profit on our calves as a county group. We are in the baby-beef work as a business proposition and to make money from it. The reason we have been able to make money is that our members raise practically all of their calves. Our baby-beef work has started some excellent purebred herds in our county. In 1932, seven cows and calves were bought by five members. Each year more members have bought registered cows, until now 19 present members or older boys own little herds of one or more registered cows.

We like to have a new member start by feeding out any good calf he has on his farm. If he likes the work, he will have a better calf the next year; and if he is really interested in the baby-beef work, we try to get him a good beef cow for the third year. He then has his own little herd started and is a livestock breeder as well as a feeder. We feel that with the baby-beef work on this basis we are not only making an improvement in the livestock of the county but are getting our good livestock members started on a permanent program—one that will continue after they are too old for 4–H club work.

We have only six clubs in Harrison County, and we try to maintain an enrollment of about 300 members. We do not emphasize a large enrollment merely for members, but we work instead to improve the quality of the work and to develop in the members a pride in good work. Unless a boy or girl who hands in an enrollment card has the project work started by July 1, we feel that the work will not be completed and he or she is not included in the membership list. We would rather have a smaller number of good workers than a large membership with many loafers.

I feel that very much of the credit for the present condition of 4–H work in Harrison County belongs to the 4–H leaders' council. I shall never again try to do club work without one.

4-H Awards

(Continued from page 147)

winner and lets others falling into the same group share it. (5) Judges can omit awarding first group ribbons where quality is poor or reduce the number to show the relative merits of the exhibits. (6) A more equitable distribution of money can be effected.

On the other hand, Mr. Seath points out, the Danish system may not be adaptable to small club shows; more ribbons are required, making the plans more expensive; and judges may vary in their ideas, making uniform grades difficult.

To these objections have also been added the following:

The system makes distribution of money more complicated. Ribbons cannot be purchased in advance because the number of winners cannot be predicted. Entrants do not know in advance how much they can win.

Some livestock men voice the additional objection to the group-placing plan that it "takes the edge off competition." Others insist that the opportunity for earning more awards—if the exhibit merits them—actually encourages club work, because the entrants know they have a better chance of gaining recognition.

To make sure that standards are interpreted uniformly by judges, the Iowa 4-H club girls staff holds a school every summer for judges not on the State staff. Standards are studied and demonstrations, exhibits, and style revues judged. Later a list of approved judges is sent to each county, and no one who fails to attend the judges' school is included on this list.

Distribution of premium money is determined by using a simple mathematical formula.

Profit in Poultry Cooperation

From the very beginning, boys of the Caldwell, N. J., Junior Poultry Club believed that cooperation pays, and they have proved it repeatedly in the 17 months they have been working together.

Organized in the spring of 1937, the Caldwell Poultry Club held its first cooperative project in November—a 4-H poultry show for Essex County poultry club members. Fifty persons from various parts of the vicinity visited the show to see the 103 entries. The club made a profit of $10.78 in addition to the experience which the boys gained in running the show, keeping account of expenses and receipts, and working with young people in other clubs.

With one cooperative project a complete success, the club decided to tackle another by brooding and rearing some chicks. Only one boy had facilities to take care of the number of birds under consideration, so after much discussion it was decided that this member should receive one-third of the pullets in the fall for furnishing the house and labor. The club provided the birds, all the equipment, and feed.

Because the club had only $12.13 in its treasury, County Club Agent Herbert C. Bidlack helped out by obtaining a brooder, arranging credit for feed, and finding a place to buy the best chicks for the price the club could pay. April 28 saw the chicks safely housed, and by June 25 the club had sold 48 prime White Rock broilers and paid the feed bill.

The original plan was to divide the remaining birds at the end of the season, but the club is considering the possibility of keeping the 45 pullets for a coperative egg-laying project.

Even though the boy who cared for the birds had the most experience, other members of the club realize better than ever before how closely feed costs and mortality are associated with profitable poultry raising. Each member has learned that through cooperative effort his club can really accomplish things.

Extension Broadcasts

The New Jersey Extension Service has recently reestablished its 15-minute Homemakers Forum broadcasts, and they are now being heard every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) over WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System. In reestablishing the Homemakers Forum, Alfred J. McCosker, president of WOR and chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, assigned as "guaranteed time"—unavailable for commercial programs—the periods allotted to the Forum and to the Radio Garden Club programs, broadcast by the New Jersey Extension Service every Monday and Friday over the same hook-up since their inauguration in January 1932.

"WOR has done so with the conviction that both of these programs, so ably prepared and presented by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of Rutgers University, have proved of inestimable value to adult radio listeners," Mr. McCosker said in paying tribute to the broadcasts.

4-H in Tenant Homes

Of the 1,102 4-H club members in Greene County, Ark., 749 come from tenant homes.

John Willard Turberville, secretary and reporter of the Post Oak 4-H Club, who believes that a tenant home need not be unattractive, has built a table, desk, and chair from scrap lumber; refinished his bed; made a corn-shuck rug; and even made curtains for his room.

"He made his room look so nice that I decided to get him to help me to improve the appearance of our entire house," his mother told Mrs. Geraldine G. Orrell, county home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Irma Schuh, case worker of the county welfare department, believes in 4-H work.

"My work is among the lowest income groups, and when I go to a place and find some good pigs and above-the-average chickens, I immediately know that one of the children has joined a 4-H club," she told boys and girls at a recent 4-H club rally.

A Living Fir Tree

More than 1,000 Washington 4-H club members and leaders meeting at their annual State camp show their representation of the "Evergreen State." More rural boys and girls in the State of Washington are enrolled in 4-H club work this year than ever before. This year's enrollment is 10,659, an increase of 774 members over the 1937 figures.

93901 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

IN BRIEF • • •

Stay in Club Work

4–H members in Arkansas are continuing their membership over a greater number of years than before, according to W. J. Jernigan, State club leader. Membership figures show that in 1936 nearly half, or 47.3 percent, of the State's 4–H club members were in their first year of club work, but in 1937 the number of first-year members had dropped to 44.2 percent. The number staying in club work 6 years or more also increased from 859 in 1936 to 1,321 in 1937. The present enrollment in Arkansas 4–H clubs sets a new all-time high with 72,668 members.

• • •

4-H Hogs to Alaska

Two 4–H swine club members of Whitman County, Wash., shipped three purebred Hampshires to the University of Alaska Experiment Station. The hogs were selected by A. F. Harms, county club agent, who received the request of Director L. T. Oldroyd. They will be used as foundation stock for the university herd.

• • •

Modern 4-H Building

The new 4–H club building at the Washington State fairgrounds, Yakima, was dedicated at the fair in September. The big white frame building, modernistic in architecture, has plenty of dormitory and exhibit space and six kitchens. The dormitory rooms are adequately equipped with showers, large mirrors, and all modern conveniences. For demonstration contests there is a small stage in front of a narrow room in which one demonstration can be prepared while the preceding one is being presented on the stage. The room is soundproofed and has a large window through which spectators can watch the proceedings from a hallway.

• • •

4-H Clubs Help Dedicate International Bridge

4–H clubs in Jefferson County, N. Y., and representatives from similar organizations in Ontario, Canada, had a part in the dedication ceremonies of the new international bridge over the St. Lawrence River. The 3-day celebration began August 18 and closed August 20. The 4–H clubs had charge of the Saturday morning program. They planted a small grove of native trees in both United States and Canadian soil on the boundary line.

• • •

4-H Papers

The girls of Smith County, Tex., issued a very creditable 4–H club paper during their summer encampment. The "4–H Club Review" gave the high lights of the club year, carried a well-written editorial, pictures, and enough advertising to pay for the printing.

For the third consecutive year, Georgia 4–H club members attending the annual conference of the State 4–H club council printed a daily newspaper. All copy was written by delegates themselves.

• • •

Highway Markers

The Harmony Hustlers' Club of Dickinson County, Kans., has erected 5-foot aluminum-painted warning posts along the highways of their county as a part of the club's "Conservation of Human Life" project. The signs, bearing a four-leaf clover design, have been placed on the 30 lanes joining with the main highway, warning drivers that they are approaching a main traveled road. On the highway signs have been placed to warn the motorist that cars may be turning in from a side road ahead.

• • •

"Know Iowa" Tour

A 5-day "Know Iowa" tour for rural young people was successfully staged in August by George M. Strayer, extension rural youth worker.

Beginning and ending at the old capitol building in Iowa City, the itinerary included: Palisades and Backbone State Parks; historical sites such as Julien Dubuque's grave, the first settlement, and the first school building in the State; and educational institutions and industrial sites. Two days were spent in the northeastern part of the State in the "Switzerland of Iowa," the climax of which was a 30-mile boat trip down the Mississippi. The tour was made by chartered busses.

AMONG OURSELVES

JAMES POTTS, county agricultural agent in Garza County, Tex., for the last 2 years, was recently appointed assistant State boys' club agent. "Jim" has been identified with 4–H club work in his native State of Texas since he was old enough to join a club. He was an active club member for 11 years, continued his 4–H interests through college, and in 1935 won the national 4–H Payne Fellowship award. He has been associated with the Texas Extension Service since 1933.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension specialist positions are: Richard H. Chinn, assistant in short course and exhibits, Milford W. Richman, extension field agent, agricultural conservation program, and Albert P. Stewart, extension recreational specialist, Indiana; George R. Hatch, 4–H club specialist, New Mexico; Muriel Brasie, clothing specialist, Charlotte W. Brenan, housing specialist, John Parker Hertel, economist, Anne Rasin Matthews, specialist in foods and nutrition, and Mrs. Julia Gleason Strahan, clothing specialist, New York; and Delmar J. Young, assistant dairy specialist, Virginia.

• • •

THOMAS A. COLEMAN, widely and affectionately known as "T. A.," has recently rounded out a quarter of a century of service as State leader of county agent work in Indiana, according to an article appearing in the June issue of the Purdue Extension News, which pays tribute to him for making a lasting contribution to the cause of better agriculture in his development of county agent work in Indiana. On June 1, 1913, Mr. Coleman began his job of directing county-agent activities, starting with 4 agents and expanding the system to a personnel of 27 agents in 1914. Today Indiana has 90 agricultural agents, 18 assistant agricultural agents, and 43 home demonstration agents.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS in South Carolina include John Watson Matthews as assistant extension poultryman, Milford Hunt Sutherland as assistant economist, and Roger Hughes Crouch as assistant to the Piedmont district agent.

Ever-Normal Granary

I AM convinced that our present farm act is in essence just about what we ought to build on, but it is facing a serious test. We have an opportunity now to see if we can make the Ever-Normal Granary really work.

THE weather has been good, and supplies are piling up in the Granary. Can we, for the sake of the Nation, for the sake of farmers now and the sake of consumers in the future, store up this grain so it can come out of storage later when we need it?

UNLESS we can get the farmers to using the provision of the farm act and using it in an understanding way, feeling that it is theirs, the machinery we now have for bringing about the Ever-Normal Granary will be discarded. Unless the farmers feel it is really theirs, it will undoubtedly be taken away from them.

MANY feel that the program can be improved in certain ways. I have no doubt that it can be. But I wish that everyone would ask these questions about any extensive substitute program.

WILL it do any better in giving a fair share of the national income to farmers? Will it do any better in protecting consumers? Will it do any better in conserving the soil? Will it do any better in preserving long-time democracy in these United States?

• • •

ASK these questions about any proposed substitute program and consider the answers very thoughtfully.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1938

VOLUME 9 - - NUMBER 11

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

A MESSAGE from Dr. C. B. Smith to all extension agents with whom he has worked shoulder to shoulder during the years in striving toward better farms and better farm homes will be featured in an early issue. Dr. Smith retired from active service as assistant director of extension October 31.

A VARIETY TOUR meets general farming needs, according to County Agent R. W. McBurney, of Mitchell County, Kans., who promises to report on how he put into effect a 1-day tour displaying everything from bindweed control to windbreak plantings.

A QUALITY POTATO MARKET developed in Dawson County, Mont., through the efforts of three 4-H club boys during the past 7 years, will be the subject of an article in the December number.

TO BUY A FARM you must know what to look for and what to look out for, say the older boys in Orange County, Vt., who made a tour of successful and abandoned farms to study what made them that way. Hermon I. Miller, Vermont extension economist, will tell the story for REVIEW readers.

DO YOU KNOW "DUTCH" HOHN? Whether you do or whether you do not, you won't want to miss the coming account of his 10 years as county agent in Washington County, Tex.

PLANNING as it has been done in Oregon during the years will be reviewed by F. L. Ballard, vice director of extension in Oregon.

On the Calendar

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14–16.

National Milk Producers Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 14–16.

72d Annual Convention National Grange, Portland, Oreg., Nov. 16–24.

Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17–18.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26–Dec. 3.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27–Dec. 2.

American Farm Bureau Federation, New Orleans, La., Dec. 12–14.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5–12, 1939.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28–Aug. 7, 1939.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

Woman's Place in Program Planning

THERE is a great advantage in having women members on the planning board. Before plans can be made, a fairly complete understanding of the county's agricultural, industrial, social, and economic background is necessary. In other words, before changes are planned a careful knowledge of existing conditions should be clearly in the minds of the planners.

This calls for a detailed inventory, and women of Utah know more about their farm, home, and community affairs than the men. The inventory listings often bring surprises to the committees who work on them. When men and women sit down together and analyze their maximum earning power, balancing it against their necessary expenditures, they have a much better concept of what they must do to attain a satisfying living.

At first, when women and men worked on the same board, the things of the home and home living were given to the women to consider, whereas the land, livestock, and crops were given attention by the men. Where this procedure was followed the desired results were not achieved. After 2 years of experience, we in Utah are thoroughly convinced that men and women should work together in going over all the problems which have to do with the farm living.

It is absurd to think that there is a distinct dividing line between so-called men's interests and women's interests. When the women realize that every acre of land, article of machinery, or head of livestock purchased or sold affects their financial and sometimes their social status, and when the men realize that every purchase made by the housewife or every dollar saved by her affects the farm, then there will be no more talk about men's interests and women's interests.

Women have been most helpful in the plans for the A. A. A. program. When they learn what benefit payments can be earned on the farm, they immediately feel that such payments may be used to rehabilitate the family income. I have noted cases where the men showed a passive interest in the program, but when the women of the family got a clear concept of what should be done and what payments could be obtained from so doing, the project went over.

In one county where irrigation was admitted as a benefit practice in the summer of 1937, about 60 farmers participated. In the spring of 1938, when this practice was extended for earning benefit payments, only a few signed up. Leaders estimated that an extra $20,000 could be earned for this county if there were full participation; and in order to obtain full participation it was necessary for the irrigation practice to become one of the objectives. A sermon was preached in a religious conference mostly composed of women. These women evidently carried the message home, for in 2 or 3 weeks nearly 500 applications were received in that county.

Last year at the 2-week adult leadership school in Utah, we scheduled the men and women together and talked planning to them. We had plenty of agricultural facts and figures for them, and for the first 2 days the women apparently wondered why they had been invited to such a meeting. Some even suggested that they had come to the school to learn more about cooking, sewing, and clothing. But we told them that such was not the order of the day. They were to go through this planning procedure shoulder to shoulder with the men. Before the 10-day school was half over, they were enthusiastic and really happy. They felt that they had received new vision and went back to the communities determined to bend every effort to better conditions in their homes, their communities, and their counties. I am proud to report that these very women have made a real contribution as members of Utah planning boards.

To my mind, there is no question but that woman's place is on the planning board. Our plans will materialize faster and be more inclusive and satisfactory if the women are invited in from the beginning and given a clear concept of the desired objectives.

WILLIAM PETERSON
Director of Extension, Utah

97506—38

Getting at the Bottom of

Oklahoma's Landlord-Tenant Problem

Legislature provides for a Landlord-Tenant Relationship Department—Preliminary survey shows most pressing problems—County groups of 400 landlords and tenants meet to talk it over—Landlord-Tenant Day during Farmers' Week brings out 3,500 for serious consideration of Oklahoma's problem of 60 percent tenancy.

Working toward satisfactory landlord-tenant relationships are J. J. Moroney, Okmulgee County landowner and one of his tenant families.

"WHATSOEVER ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Application of this Golden Rule should help solve the tenancy problem," agreed farm landlords, tenants, farm women, bankers, businessmen, and tenancy specialists attending the first Statewide Landlord-Tenant Day held on August 3.

Experts and farmers discussed evils of Oklahoma's high percentage of tenancy—60 percent. Tenant farmers and owners of large tracts of land had their say about the State's high yearly tenant mobility—40 percent. The event was held as a special feature of the 1938 Farmers' Week by the Oklahoma Extension Service.

Businessmen from practically every county showed their interest by furnishing transportation. Attendance ranged from a few to more than 100 from each county. Total attendance was nearly 3,500.

Five panel discussions composed of farmers and farm women brought out frank opinions. Most of them said, "We've got to work together for mutual benefit," and "If the landlords and tenants both do their part, everything is going to be all right."

The afternoon discussions followed short talks by tenancy authorities of the Extension Service, Experiment Station, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the farm mortgage department of a life insurance company.

An attempt at summing up the discussions was made by one landlord: "No harm can result from these frank opinions of landlords, tenants, and other interested persons, because the entire discussion has been along the lines of improvement of conditions for both the landlord and the tenant." Subjects of the five panels were: How Can Rental Agreements Stabilize Tenure? Effects of Insecurity of Operators Upon Home and Community; To What Extent Should Farm Tenancy Be Reduced? Tenancy and Farm Family Living; and The Farm Family Partnership.

The State-wide meeting came as a result of enthusiasm on the part of both landlords and tenants for the Extension Service's Landlord-Tenant Relationship Department set up in October 1937, following an act passed by the Oklahoma Legislature providing for the work.

Tenancy Committee Makes Survey

First-hand opinions were obtained by the tenancy committee, under the direction of H. A. Graham, supervisor, assisted by G. K. Terpening and John M. White, all former extension workers. Dr. H. G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, appointed the head of the rural sociology department, the director of the experiment station, the head of the agricultural economics department, and the extension economist in farm management as a special advisory committee.

Of the 670 persons interviewed in a preliminary survey representing 4,652 farms in 25 scattered counties in different types-of-farming areas, 140 were agents for large landowners, 210 were owner-operators, and 320 were tenants and sharecroppers.

Most all agreed that the tenant cannot do his best work, improve the farm, or have a feeling of security under a 1-year contract. Eighty percent favored longer-term leases.

Stability records showed 39.6 percent of the tenants moved in 1937, as compared with 40.1 in 1935. A study of dif-

(Continued on page 170)

World Changes Bring

New Demands on Extension

CECIL W. CREEL
Director of Extension, Nevada

GREAT as has been the contribution of the Cooperative Extension Service of the land-grant colleges and United States Department of Agriculture during the past 25 years in imparting knowledge in agriculture and home economics to the farm men and women and boys and girls in America, if we are frank with ourselves, we must admit that the job we have undertaken and have a moral obligation to carry through is hardly well started.

Both the land-grant colleges as a whole and their Extension Services in particular have been accused in recent years of failure to sense fully changes in the great international economic currents which have occurred since the World War, and which have adversely affected American agriculture. The implication of this accusation, in part, is that millions of dollars of public funds have been wasted in teaching farmers to grow more bushels of wheat and corn, bales of cotton, litters of hogs, and herds of cattle and sheep for a market which no longer exists. We must continue to remind these critics that our primary job, then as now, was to teach better farm practices, and all that we could do during those trying years was to bring to the individual farmer the best production and economic facts we could obtain from either federal or State sources, through the application of which we believed he would be able to make a better living on his land.

If we look at the other side of the picture also, it will be recalled that during the depression years we assisted the farmer both directly and through his farm organizations by supplying him with all of the available economic information at our disposal, upon the basis of which he made his own decisions and later developed the framework for a national farm program, which was embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Then, realizing the seriousness of the emergency confronting American agriculture, when the new act became law and throughout the period of its operation, we assisted the United States Department of Agriculture to the limit of our time and ability in placing the new program into effective operation. The same service has been rendered in connection with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and with the new Farm Act of 1938.

While opinion among the land-grant colleges has been somewhat divided as to the advisability of their retaining administrative functions necessary to the effective operation of a national farm program in their respective States, all are agreed that the conduct of the educational work necessary to the successful operation of the national farm program is a definite responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service. Likewise, all of our institutions are in sympathy with the obvious intent of the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to place all possible local control—community, county, and State—of the new program in the hands of farmer committees. This involves the training of local leaders to assume administrative responsibility, and, again, the Extension Service gladly recognizes its educational obligation.

As Extension emerges from 5 years of so-called emergency work during which it has battled shoulder to shoulder with the farm men and women throughout the land to preserve, not only American agriculture, but also the Nation's entire social structure, it is perhaps a bit exhausted but still sound in wind and limb. During Extension's period of trial, it has had the satisfaction of seeing its works recognized for their true worth, which in itself is ample reward for all the hardships encountered along the way. This recognition has come, not only from the Federal Department of Agriculture, the other divisions of the land-grant colleges, and the farm people who have been the direct beneficiaries of extension work, but also from the people of the Nation as a whole. It has strengthened the morale of extension workers everywhere and given them confidence to tackle the greater jobs which lie ahead.

During this same period, members of

(Continued on page 175)

Cecil W. Creel, president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and director of the Nevada Extension Service, speaks of the enlarged field of service for Extension from a rich knowledge of farming and of the land-grant colleges in many States. For his contribution to the Nation's agriculture he was honored with the rare Distinguished Service Award of the American Farm Bureau Federation last year, and for his service to Extension with the "Certificate of recognition" of Epsilon Sigma Phi a few years ago. He is the first director of Extension to be elected to the presidency of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

A Nevada County farmer cuts a tree for pulpwood as a result of an extension educational campaign which put the landowners in a position to earn $1,000,000 more income.

Opportunity Knocks

When New Markets Open For Arkansas Timber

THE YEAR 1937 was an eventful one for farm forestry in Arkansas. It brought with it new diversified markets—the backbone associated with production of most agricultural commodities—for forest products of many kinds and qualities. This presented an opportunity for landowners to receive additional profits from the practice of timber management; they now were able to sell their "skim milk with the cream."

Pulpwood Markets Expand

Expanded markets for pulpwood during the latter part of 1937, and continuing into 1938, set the pace for industrial development involving a program of timber management. Expanded pulpwood markets for farm timber offered many landowners in Arkansas the opportunity to thin their over-crowded farm forests through selling those trees, as pulpwood, that were retarding growth of other trees, or that were unfit for poles, piling, and lumber. Landowners were able to sell the "cull" trees for pulpwood; grow crops of sawlogs, poles, and piling in one-half the time required by unthinned stands; and, at the same time, receive an immediate income.

This situation, indeed, presented a golden opportunity for a definite program of action for anyone interested in woodland management. Since Arkansas farmers in the southern part of the State owned 1,000,000 acres of pine land that needed improvement through selective pulpwood cutting, the extension foresters made plans for an intensive educational program relative to pulpwood in the management of pine stands, that would be carried to every landowner in the State.

Plan Organized

Accordingly, during the latter part of February 1938, conferences were held to outline a program of action in which C. C. Randall, assistant director of extension; L. C. Baber, district agent; Aubrey D. Gates, farm organization specialist; Kenneth B. Roy, agricultural editor; and Frederick J. Shulley and M. H. Bruner, extension foresters, participated. From these conferences it was decided to: (1) make full use of farm organizations; (2) prepare an intensive program of publicity; (3) take advantage of all available educational material in the form of leaflets and circulars; and (4) carry the program directly to farmers through a series of woodland management demonstrations.

The Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation expressed the desire to assist the Extension Service through carrying the program to its membership. Waldo Frasier, executive secretary of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, requested the county farm bureau presidents to appoint county forestry committees, composed of 5 landowners, to assist the county agents in expanding the program. Committees were organized in 12 southwest Arkansas counties.

Shortly after the appointment of the forestry committees, Aubrey D. Gates, farm organization specialist, and M. H. Bruner, extension forester, visited each county and held a joint meeting with the county agent and the farm bureau forestry committee. The forestry situation was outlined at the meeting, and a program of action was prepared for the forestry committee to be carried out in cooperation with the county agent.

This program consisted of:

(1) Presenting material in the form of posters, leaflets, and circulars which showed methods of thinning for pulpwood, to the committee to distribute over the county. Each committeeman was held responsible for covering a certain portion of his county.

(2) Plans were made by the county agent to hold a series of meetings in his county, using film strips to show methods of pulpwood thinning. The forestry committee agreed to cooperate in planning the meetings.

(3) Plans were made to hold a series of thinning demonstrations in the county to show proper methods of pulpwood thinning.

(4) Plans were made to hold a regional meeting that would involve all counties included in the program.

Program in Action

During the 3 months that followed, the program ran according to schedule. Educational material was distributed to the majority of landowners in the 12 counties. County agents held series of meetings at which the whole program was discussed, and film strips were shown. For example, Ben E. Rice, county agent of Lafayette County, reported holding 10 community meetings attended by 462 farmers.

Later all counties were revisited by the extension foresters to demonstrate pulpwood thinning. Twenty-two of these woods demonstrations were held in the 12 counties and were attended by 331

(Continued on page 174)

A 4-H Community Asset

15 Years of Baby Beef Clubs Prove Value of the Work

B. W. FORTENBERY
County Agent
Garrard County, Kentucky

OF ALL the projects carried on by the 4–H club members of Garrard County, that of baby beef production has won more acclaim and has proved of more real value to the community than any other. The baby beef project was organized in Garrard County in 1923 and it has made commendable progress throughout the 15 years of its existence. The enrollment in this project annually has ranged from 21 to 73 members, and the number of calves fed out has ranged from 38 to 160 per year. During the past 15 years, 450 boys and girls have fed out more than 1,000 calves. They have made a net profit of more than $128,000 on this enterprise. Over $117,000 of this amount was realized from the sale of the calves, and more than $11,000 premium money has been won by entering these calves in the Louisville Fat Cattle Show and Sale.

Purebred Herds Established

When the project was first organized practically all the members purchased their calves from breeders of purebred cattle. We have been encouraging the boys and girls to raise their own calves and today there are more than 15 purebred herds in the county that were started as a result of this work.

This year one-third of the calves being fed by 4–H club members in this county have been raised by the members themselves. Our records show that those boys and girls who raise their own calves make the largest profit.

Through this 4–H club baby beef project not only the youngsters but adult farmers as well have learned better methods of feeding beef cattle. The whole project is set up on a cooperative basis which encourages friendly competition at the same time that it helps our boys and girls to be good sports, or, in other words, good losers as well as good winners. The enthusiasm that has been engendered is contagious and has spread throughout the county to young and old. Mention the 4–H baby beef project to any person in Garrard County and note his smile of pride. These things all go to make a better citizenship and all Garrard County's people are proud of this fine piece of work.

Everyone Takes Part

How has this project been developed and to what can we attribute its success? The one word that answers this question is cooperation. I mean by this that all Garrard County's people, both young and old, have cooperated in every possible way to develop and keep this project moving. The breeders of purebred cattle have cooperated in selling the club members high type calves at reasonable prices. The leaders in this project have helped by selecting the best calves that could be had from the leading herds in the country, and have made them readily available for 4–H club feeders. The banks have supported the project by financing individual members who needed this type of assistance. Regular visits to the various members at their homes by the county agent or leaders have helped to keep up the enthusiasm of the group. The public is invited to join the group on an annual tour in connection with which a bounteous picnic dinner is served at the noon hour. We have also found that encouraging the members to exhibit their animals at a local county show helps to maintain interest in the project on the part of both the membership and all the people of the county.

A Winning Record

Now let me give you some of the winnings of the Garrard County Baby Beef Club at the Louisville Show and Sale. During the 15 years they have entered this show they have won the grand champion carload 13 times, grand champion single steer 7 times, champion 4–H club carload 14 times, and the best 5 animals in the show 14 times. Garrard County started her winnings in 1924, the second year she entered the show, and has been defeated only once since then for the grand champion carload, and that was in 1929. Space will not permit recording here all the individual premiums won by members of the Garrard County Calf Club, but let me mention some places won in the breeders' ring. This ring is for calves bred, fed, and shown by 4–H club members. In 1935 this county won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, and 25th places in this ring. Then in 1936 we won 12 of the first 33 places in this ring.

Each year after the Louisville Show and Sale the Lancaster Rotary Club entertains the calf club members at a joint meeting of the two groups. At this meeting a banquet is served. Then the club members really take charge of the program and each is presented with a check for the receipts of the year's work and the cash premiums won. This event always marks the close of one year's work and the beginning of the next, and keeps the project going continuously.

If you happen to be passing through Garrard County, stop at the county agent's office and let us show you some of the 63 calves we have on feed this year. You'll see then why we are proud of the work our boys and girls are doing.

New Crop Insurance Head

Leroy K. Smith, Nebraska wheat farmer and chief of the operating section of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, has been named acting manager to succeed Roy M. Green who has joined the Farm Credit Administration as general agent in the ninth district.

Mr. Smith came to Washington in 1938 to aid in coordinating field activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with those of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. A native of Iowa, he attended Iowa State College and since 1920 has operated a wheat farm in Chase County, Nebr. He has served as chairman of the county wheat control association, chairman of the Nebraska State Grain Board, and also as a member of the Nebraska State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Iowa Home Economics Extension

Enrolls Nearly 100,000 Women

Mrs. Sarah P. Ellis

AN INCREASE of 30 percent of farm women participating in home-economics extension courses doesn't just happen—it invites analysis.

Iowa, like 47 other States, had reflected the no-money-for-gas era of low farm prices in reduced attendance at home demonstration meetings. Enrollment figures sank, and there was little excuse except "the depression."

"The outlook for increased farm income for 1937 and the concomitant improvement in frame of the rural mind was a challenge to the Iowa staff to create interest among the largest possible number of farm women," states Mrs. Sarah P. Ellis, State home demonstration leader. With "stone-wall" aspects disappearing, they were further challenged to sound program planning based on a thoughtful approach to the problems of the rural majority, because it was felt that if potential interest were to be met and held, the program must meet needs concisely and be presented more effectively than ever before.

Outlook Information Applied

Although the long-time objective—"Better Farm Family Living"—remained unchanged, revisions were made in subject matter to adjust it to the economic situation, which, after all, is basic. Outlook information was incorporated in all extension teaching, and a decided effort was made to lead rural women to think through adjustments to be made in their individual homes to meet economic and social changes.

Effective in the development of a thinking leadership was the delegation of responsibility for planning the local home-economics program to the local women. As the projects for the year were written, members of the subject-matter and supervisory staffs projected "developmental questions" which stimulated local women planning the program to think through rather definitely the needs and interests of the majority.

The increase in the number of emergency and permanent agricultural "action" programs tended to be bewildering to farm homemakers and created a need both for factual information on the economic situation and teaching methods that would promote discriminatory thinking. It meant also that staff members must keep informed of all new developments on the agricultural horizon, at the same time not losing sight of the extension objective, and that they must keep their programs in line with programs of other agencies and must cooperate with many other agencies. Beginning steps were taken, in cooperation with the editorial office, in preparing material to be used to acquaint farm women with agricultural economic backgrounds as a preface to understanding the present-day agricultural situation.

Teaching Methods Appraised

Teaching methods were critically scanned during the year, and the effectiveness of assistance to local leaders in training their groups was observed. Weekly home-economics extension staff meetings brought to light teaching problems which were specifically recognized and set apart for constructive activity.

Improvement of teaching methods was just one of the means used to create favorable sentiment for the home-economics extension program. Although local leadership is used entirely, the plan of opening the year's course with "open meetings" to which every rural woman received a written, individual invitation was very definitely another means of acquainting every farm woman with the program.

Another means of creating favorable sentiment toward extension was the showing of as complete a picture as possible of all phases of home-economics extension through exhibits and public programs at county-wide achievement days, county and district fairs, and the Iowa State Fair.

One very important factor was the press and radio publicity given the program through the expansion of the editorial staff to include a home-economics editor.

It would be difficult to state which of the above activities was most responsible for bringing the enrollment of Iowa farm women in home-economics extension courses near the 100,000 mark. Part of it was the result of long-time building, but part of it may be attributed to conscious effort of extension workers and farm people "sold" on extension.

Cheap Lime

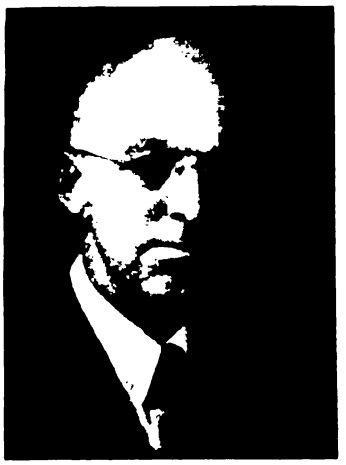
In Missouri the Lewis County Soil Improvement Association completed an outstanding piece of liming work this year. At the beginning of the year the organization made an agreement with a crusher operator that if it could obtain orders for 9,000 tons of limestone, the material would be delivered to farms at $1.50 per ton. An additional charge of 5 cents per ton was to be added by the group to take care of royalty on the rock and other incidental expenses.

The association immediately began a series of meetings at which orders for lime were taken. The board of directors of the organization, with the assistance of County Agent Arnold Barber, held gatherings in every school district of the county.

By July 1 the association had orders for 9,000 tons, enough to insure the proceeding of the work. But the final date on which orders could be placed was put at July 10 to allow for late requests. By that date 12,000 tons had been contracted.

The crushing work began soon afterwards, and five trucks were kept busy hauling the material. The average daily output was 180 tons, although on 1 day 258 tons were crushed and delivered.

By cooperative pooling of orders the farmers in Lewis County were able to obtain limestone delivered to their farms at approximately the same price that individuals could have purchased it at a local quarry or at a railroad station. In other words, by working together they saved the cost of trucking.



A Long Look Ahead

Agricultural Extension in the Future As Viewed from the Past

E. L. LUTHER

E. L. Luther, first county agent in Wisconsin, speaks of the future of extension work from his years of rich experience as county agent, supervisor of county agents, superintendent of county exhibits and farm crops at the Wisconsin State Fair, and superintendent of Wisconsin farmers' institutes. When Mr. Luther retired in August his friends and coworkers expressed their appreciation by giving him a recognition banquet, and the Board of Regents conferred upon him the degree of Professor Emeritus in Agricultural Extension. At the time of his retirement Mr. Luther was serving as assistant county agent leader.

MORITURUS SALUTO (about to pass, I salute). On February 7, 1912, county extension work began in Wisconsin. A period of 26 years in extension work provides some foundation not only for an evaluation of the work done but also for a prediction of its future.

What the Future Holds

Let's see, 26½ years of extension work, and yet I leave the job only just begun. There are now any number of frontiers in agricultural extension where there was only one in 1912. Once I thought that agricultural college short courses, 4–H Clubs, and Future Farmers would lessen the need for extension, but now I know that they will not do so. When a person in these groups begins to farm, he will be pretty well fed up on education and will have a job big enough to take most of his attention. The experiment stations have not yet found out about all of the troubles farmers are in now, let alone finding out what future farmers will be up against. When these troubles are discovered, they will need extension. The education one gets for today soon grows old and needs renewing.

There is, with considerable justification, an inclination to make county extension an office job in which meetings and organizations are used to get the work done. Of course, these means will be used, but my observation leads me to believe that the county agent who is right out there in his old jeans making farm calls and running result demonstrations, of which he keeps careful track and accurate records, knows more than anyone else about his county and the conditions which are to shape his program.

In my extension experience up to 1929, we were seldom or ever approached by a farmer who asked for advice in liquidating a debt. The mortgagor never wanted it known that he had a debt. It was a sort of accident if neighbors found it out, but, oh, what service extension has supplied farmers in all stages of financial embarrassment since 1929! Shall we discontinue that service? No. Are we done with drought? What service we have rendered in feeding cattle when there was no hay in the barn, no silage in the silo! Shall we swear off on drought feed relief when long lines of farmers call at the office? No. Is the duty of extension done with having forced volume of production up and then leaving farmers to somebody else's market? No.

The people elect a government by a good substantial majority. That government decides on a policy involving agriculture. Shall extension deny help to this proposition? No. In a county in Wisconsin at the present time a federal function related to agriculture slipped. The situation was placed on the county agent's doorstep. He fondled it. The farmers were served. Everybody was happy. Should the county agent have said, "I'm all out of that now"? No. Every time he is left out, brush is added to the forest.

Well, where shall extension stop? Since 1920 it has been my contention that there is no question involving farmers in their industrial capacity that should be eschewed by extension. This contention has been borne out fully since the alphabetical projects of the Federal Government have been up for administration.

Farm Law

Only a few years ago economics as applied to farming was an unfamiliar subject. Now county agents and agricultural extension specialists who do not have an understanding of the economics of agriculture are out of luck, and even men of letters and science are taking courses in agricultural economics.

What formerly was true about farm economics still obtains with farm law. If farmers in other days employed lawyers to make sure of the titles to their land and were decently law abiding, they seldom were involved with law, with the possible exception of having trouble over their line fences. But now how different! Labor indemnity laws, government control of farm activities, wholesale financing, cooperative membership, cooperative law, and what not have legal entanglements aplenty for farmers. Agricultural students beginning to farm, students manning cooperatives, and students going into positions as extension specialists and county agents ought to have the benefit of instruction in at least one or two courses in agricultural law. If there is no trend now in this direction, there should be. Of course, extension specialists and county extension workers will not become advocates, but they should be able to assist farmers in avoiding legal complications and to keep them within the law. Among other things, let's get some courses in agricultural law into our land-grant curricula.

Department Unifies Its Work

To Meet New Responsibilities

ONE major purpose of extensive changes in the structure of the United States Department of Agriculture which took effect on October 16, is to unify the work of the Department so that the results of State and local planning can be fully integrated on a type-of-farming and national basis as a guide to the administration of public farm programs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was designated as the general agricultural program-planning and economic-research service for the Secretary and the Department, with Howard R. Tolley, formerly A. A. A. administrator, as chief.

This change was made to enable local and State planning to reach the Secretary in a truly significant and usable form and at the same time to provide a means of integrating the general planning and program-forming activities within the Department, the combined results to guide all action programs of the Department. The importance of providing for this was explained by the Secretary, who said:

"It is imperative that we establish overall planning work for the whole Department in order to provide for proper functioning of the many new activities authorized in recent years by the Congress. It has become all the more necessary since the Department last July entered into a significant and far-reaching agreement with the Land-Grant College Association. (See editorial by Director Warburton in September Review.) Under the agreement the colleges and the Department are establishing democratic procedures that will give farm people an effective voice in forming, correlating, and localizing public agricultural programs. Farm people and official agencies in the States are now forming community, county, and State groups to carry on land-use planning and program building. In the expanded Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Department is now establishing its part of the machinery needed to integrate State and local planning with general planning and program-forming activities within the Department."

An agricultural program board, including the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the heads of the action agencies, the Director of Extension, and others, has been set up to scrutinize plans in the light of administrative feasibility and practicability. The head of the Office of Land Use Coordination, M. S. Eisenhower, serves as chairman of the board.

Dr. A. G. Black, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been appointed director of marketing and regulatory work to act in behalf of the Secretary in coordinating and unifying the five fields of marketing activities—surplus commodities; marketing agreements; commodity exchanges; sugar; and marketing research, service, and regulatory work.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with the responsibility of administering the national conservation and adjustment program buttressed by an ever-normal granary through commodity loans, marketing quotas, and parity payments, when authorized, is now headed by R. M. Evans, formerly special assistant to the Secretary.

The principal operating functions of the four regional laboratories authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for research on new uses and market outlets for agricultural products and the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering have been placed under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The task of coordinating the planning of all research work of the Department and the experiment stations continues to be the responsibility of Dr. J. T. Jardine, director of research and Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations.

All erosion-control, flood-control, and related activities that involve actual physical work on individual farms, watersheds, and other areas have been consolidated in the Soil Conservation Service under Dr. H. H. Bennett.

The soils-research work, including the soil survey, and plant-research work have been unified in the Bureau of Plant Industry under the Chief, Dr. E. C. Auchter.

The central staff offices of the Department are to be strengthened in keeping with the principle of appropriate centralization of policy but greatest possible decentralization of operations.

New A. A. A. Administrator

R. M. Evans, named administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the departmental reorganization, came up from the ranks. Chairman of the first Iowa corn-hog committee when it was organized in November 1933, under the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Evans became chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee in 1936, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act operations. In November 1936 he came to Washington as Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Spike" Evans was graduated in civil engineering by Iowa State College in 1913. He served overseas during the World War and spent some time in Australia before he returned to Iowa. Since 1921, he has been in the farming and livestock business at Laurens, Iowa.

DIRECTORS of rural women's choruses and county and township music chairmen in Iowa recently held their second annual training school at Iowa State College.

The school was conducted by Prof. Tolbert MacRae of the Iowa State College Music Department and was sponsored by the home economics extension service. Training was given in directing special groups and in leading community singing. Selections from next year's music project, "Short Studies from Famous Operas," were used.

T.V.A. Phosphate and Lime Help Georgia Farmers to Restore a Community

Restored Land—Father and son standing in a 17-bushel-per-acre rye crop raised on land practically abandoned two years previously.

FROM the little mountain community of Bell Creek in Towns County, Ga., comes a story of remarkable achievement that started when the farmers turned their attention to building and conserving their soil.

In the spring of 1935, when County Agent W. E. Neville explained that the Tennessee Valley Authority wanted farmers to test and demonstrate its phosphate in soil-conserving farming, the Bell Creek farmers did not wait to be chosen but petitioned the Georgia Extension Service, asking that their community be made a watershed project, one of a few such special test areas in the Tennessee Valley. Of the 78 families in Bell Creek, 77 cooperated voluntarily in this work. Only a little more than 2,600 acres of farm land have been cleared in narrow Bell Creek Valley, and there are approximately 33 acres of open land in the average farm. The farmers realized the importance of making the most of this limited acreage and were eager to offer their community as an economic unit for measuring the influence of the soil-conserving use of T. V. A.'s concentrated phosphate on their land.

Working under county-agent supervision, in 3 years the Bell Creek farmers terraced half their open land, planted hundreds of acres of soil-building cover crops where practically none grew before, and obtained purebred breeding animals for improving their livestock. At the beginning of 1935 there were only 10 acres of lespedeza and no crimson clover in Bell Creek. During the next 3 years 760 acres were put in the lespedeza-small grain rotation. An additional 170 acres were planted to lespedeza alone, 93 to other summer legumes, and 124 acres to crimson clover. Pasture acreage increased 20 percent by the seeding of 124 acres to grass. More than 200 acres of pasture were phosphated. T. V. A.'s phosphate was put on more than 1,250 acres planted in cover crops—averaging 62½ pounds per acre.

One of the first actions of the farmers to get the T. V. A. program under way

County Agent W. E. Neville standing behind a stack of crimson clover which will be used as seed.

was to name a committee of three farmers to classify all the land of the 77 farms with the help of a Georgia extension specialist. Reclassification every 2 years was planned as an aid for measuring progress. In this first classification, their best land, class I, was considered to cover 335 acres; No. II land, 1,415 acres, and No. III land, largely abandoned as the result of crop drainage and erosion, 878 acres.

With the help of the county agent and his assistant, the farmers began to improve the poor mountain pastures by application of phosphate and lime. Winter cover crops and the negligible lespedeza acreage were increased. Farmers began to keep farm accounts, and soon complete records were being kept on 43 farms, which number is more than half the total in the community.

But the biggest activity was terracing to check the washing of the remaining fertile soil from the steeply sloping fields and to give protective vegetation a chance to take hold. Only 30 acres in the entire community had been terraced previously. There was no money for a power-terracing unit, so the farmers began to build their own drags.

County Agent Neville and his assistant gave as much time as possible to this one small part of Towns County, but they were not able to give enough time to meet the growing demands of the Bell Creek farmers who eventually requested a farm agent of their own. Under the direction of this special agent, the farmers met twice a month to study their own problems and outline the soil-improvement methods which they would put into immediate practice. They all tried to terrace their land as rapidly as possible under the guidance of their trained leader.

The work grew in such proportions that the Bell Creek farm agent could not handle all the terracing program alone; so he taught 34 farmers how to use the terrace level and run the lines. He showed other farmers how to build terracing drags. The local blacksmith was kept busy beating worn grader blades and old saws into sharp edges for home-made drags. Soon 17 drags were operating across the slopes of Bell Creek fields.

At the end of 1937, of the 2,600 acres of cleared land, 1,210 acres had been terraced. Home-made drags threw up the terraces on three-fourths of this acreage. The rest was done by a power unit which had been acquired by the Towns County Soil Conservation Association. Both the drags and the power unit performed well, and the 65 farmers who terraced all or part of their fields are taking good care

of their work. At the second land classification in 1937, it was found that there was not a single break in fully three-fourths of the terraced land.

This second land classification further evidenced a definite improvement in the land. When the committee went over the community at the end of the first 2 years, they found that there had been sufficient checking of erosion and building of soil on the poorest land, class III, to redeem 426 acres and to justify putting it in class II. For example, one farmer reported that he raised a rye crop of 17 bushels per acre on land that 2 years previously he had planned to abandon. The transformation was brought about by an application of phosphate and lime followed by two seasons of lespedeza. Lespedeza forage and seed were the yields from the land during the rejuvenation process. This year the rye field was sown with a cover-crop legume as part of the soil-building rotation. This farmer believes that practically all the poor land in Bell Creek can be made to pay with this same soil treatment.

On the second land-classification day, the Georgia extension specialist went to Bell Creek to meet a committee of three farmers, but a committee of 27 was on hand. The 24 farmers who came unofficially followed the committee and the specialist over the fields of 77 farms, so concerned were they in the well-being of their community.

This was more than a year after their special agent had left. The twice-a-month study meetings had stopped, but the farmers said they wanted to renew them because through the meetings they had more quickly brought about significant changes. So they set up a new and closer organization of the people of Bell Creek. They now have a central committee of nine citizens actively engaged in promoting the progressive interests of their community.

Other evidence of the spirit of endeavor was called forth by the severe spring and summer drought of 1936. Twenty-two farmers of Bell Creek took up the novel practice of irrigation in a humid climate. By ditching mountain streams to their fields they obtained good yields from gardens and truck patches and even farm crops in a few instances, while plants on unirrigated fields nearby almost perished.

As the returns from their few acres have been increased, the farmers of Bell Creek have added to their bank accounts and have improved their homes. Remodeling and building operations have taken place on 22 farms. The first installation of running water in the community was made in 1937. The community church, scene of an annual achievement day celebration, has been repaired and painted.

In the spring of 1937, when the Red Cross appeal for flood relief was made over the country, Bell Creek heard the call. Although the community had never contributed to such causes before, 104 subscriptions were made by the 78 families; and it is said that the per capita contribution was larger than that of any other rural community in north Georgia.

Oklahoma's Landlord Tenant Problem

(Continued from page 162)

ferent renting methods showed that 85.3 percent paid a part of the crop as rent, while 14.7 percent paid cash or rented on other terms.

It was estimated that 56.4 percent of lease agreements were verbal, the remainder being written. Written agreements increased since governmental agencies and out-of-State landowners entered the field, said those interviewed. Eighty percent favored leases longer than 1 year.

They met the question, "How do landlords select tenants?" with such answers as "for power and equipment," "honesty and dependability," and "good past record as worker." Tenants selected farms and landlords "to get better land," "for better improvements," "water and pasture," or "because the landlord is agreeable."

Reasons given by landlords for large numbers of tenants moving were "neglect of crops by tenants," "to get better land and improvements," "low income from farms," and "abuse of property." The tenants' answers were "I move to better conditions," "at the landlord's request," and "because of poor, run-down improvements."

Landlords said causes of misunderstanding were. "poor farming and neglect of crops," "division of rents," "indefinite agreements," and "destruction of property." Tenants said, "increases in rents," "lack of improvements and repairs," "poor farming," and "an indefinite agreement."

"Why not more written agreements?" brought these answers from landlords: "Mutual confidence among tenants and landlords," "business neglect," "verbal agreements customary," and "liability of landlords." Tenants said: "Old custom in community," "mutual confidence," "business neglect," and "contract forms too complicated."

County Meetings Held

Following compilation of these answers, the next step was to hold meetings in 20 counties to "feel out" the willingness of landlords and tenants to cooperate in finding a way to improve their relationships. County agents invited groups of landlords and tenants to take part in group discussions of the problem. More than 400 participated in these meetings and made their recommendations.

It is believed by the tenancy committee that these preliminary findings as a result of open discussions will prove helpful in attempting to solve the tenant problem in Oklahoma. Farmers all over the entire State are accepting tenancy as one of their most vital problems, and they are cooperating by assisting the tenancy specialists in their search for a possible solution.

Healthy-Sheep Campaign

Organized control work on sheep ticks and stomach worms is achieving results this season in Sargent County, N. Dak., where 75 percent of the farm flocks have been treated for these parasites under a cooperative campaign conducted by S. M. Thorfinnson, county agent.

A total of 11,200 sheep and lambs in the county have been dipped for ticks and given the drenching treatment for internal parasites. Eighty-eight flocks have been protected in this manner.

The dipping and drenching have been accomplished in a series of farm demonstrations arranged and handled by Mr. Thorfinnson. Individual action against both types of sheep parasites has been stimulated by the many demonstrations with the result that nearly all of the sheep and lambs in the county have been both dipped and drenched.

Handled on a cooperative basis and with a movable dipping tank, costs of both treatments have been held down to between 5 and 6 cents per head. This cost includes all necessary materials, the services of one man with the dipping tank, and the expense involved in moving the equipment. Under the plan 6 sheepmen work with one supervisor.

Exchanging Ideas on Rural Power

Missouri Association Brings Together Facts on Rural Electrification Projects

THE problems of organizing and operating rural electrification projects are no different in Missouri than in other States; but there these problems have been attacked somewhat differently through a system combining the "voice of experience" and the "two heads are better than one" approach.

Experiences Exchanged

More than a year ago officials of the different projects in the State decided that they could help each other by forming a rural electrification association. At first the group merely met once a month informally without a very closely knit organization. They passed on experiences to each other; they joined together in obtaining legal advice; and together they acquired information from Rural Electrification and Extension Service specialists. As the number of projects in the State increased, the service became even more valuable to the members participating. New projects, in particular, were able to avoid a large number of possible mistakes through the association's help.

In recent months the group has formed a more or less formal association, drawn up bylaws, and established committees. However, the most important value to the group is still obtained from the exchange of ideas and experiences. Much of this is done at the regular monthly meetings held at the Missouri College of Agriculture. Project managers, engineers, members of boards of directors, wiring inspectors, maintenance men, clerks, and others interested may attend these meetings. Usually one or two members of the R. E. A. are present to give the attitude of the Administration toward the different matters brought up. Oftentimes representatives of electrical equipment manufacturers are invited to demonstrate their products. Occasionally the group makes a field trip to inspect line work, the installation of transformers, or similar activities.

Prominent in starting the association work were K. B. Huff, extension engineer of the college, and several county agents of the State. These county agents had an important part in making possible the development of the individual projects, and it was not difficult for them to see the value of having an organization for the active exchange of ideas. Wayne Sandage of Andrew County, Dan Miller of Howard County, and Wendell Holman of Boone County are only a few of the agents who were instrumental in forming the association.

Minutes of all the meetings have been kept, and these have been distributed to interested parties. At a recent meeting the group decided to establish a more formal publication, calling it the Missouri Electrification News. As might be supposed from its name, it carries up-to-the-minute information on the development of the various projects and also on past experiences.

The "News" Records Progress

For instance, in one issue a project manager described an equipment demonstration held in his county at which four entirely separate meals were prepared at the same time. These meals included old-fashioned pound cake baked in an electric roaster, corn bread baked in an electric waffle iron, and ice cream made in an electric refrigerator. The interesting feature of this was that the cost of the current used in cooking the four complete meals was only 25 cents. Those attending the meeting obtained valuable pointers on equipment. Of the 40 persons attending, 3 later purchased electric refrigerators; 2 purchased electric ranges; 1 an electric mixer; and 1 an ironer. In addition, several small appliances were purchased.

The progress of each project is carefully noted in the News, the various retail rates given, and the number of customers mentioned.

The association has made it possible for members to get legal services cooperatively. Thus every project in the State, with the exception of one, join together in hiring the services of one law firm. A member of this firm is present at each meeting to give legal advice.

Delphine E. Dawson

William A. Steenbergen

New Arizona Staff Members

Delphine E. Dawson, recently appointed leader of home demonstration work in Arizona, comes from Colorado where she has been serving as specialist in clothing for the last 4 years. She is a graduate of the University of Colorado, has done graduate work at Columbia, University of California, and the Colorado Agricultural College. She was home demonstration agent in Colorado for 6 years and managed the Junior League tearoom in Denver for 1 year.

William A. Steenbergen was appointed recently as specialist in soils and irrigation for Arizona. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, has had varied experience in irrigation work, served as assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Arizona, and for the last 3 years has been on leave of absence working as land-use planning specialist in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

4-H Alaskans Camp

The first all-Alaska 4–H round-up was held at the University of Alaska for 5 days in July, with 139 members and 35 leaders attending. The young folks stayed in the dormitories and ate at the University Club. They came from Seward, Anchorage, Eklutna, Palmer, and Matanuska to take part in the demonstrations, contests, and camp activities; visit the experiment farm; and see the world. "I have had dealing with many camps," writes Ethel McDonald, director of the camp and home demonstration leader, "but I have never encountered such a fine spirit of cooperation in leaders and members. Perhaps it is because this was the first camp."

To Market—To Market

Farmers' Green Vegetable Market Proves Profitable Outlet

Farmers of Waukesha County, Wis., have been operating this green vegetable market every Wednesday and Saturday for the last six years. During that time they have realized more than $100,000 from the sale of farm produce.

SIX YEARS ago, in Waukesha County, Wis., farmers started their first vegetable market. In the last 5 years Waukesha County farmers, through this market, have realized over $100,000 from the sale of farm produce, such as green vegetables, fruits, live and dressed poultry, eggs, flowers, and honey. Much of this produce would have been sold at wholesale at a very nominal figure if the green vegetable market had not been started.

The market idea was developed by County Agent J. F. Thomas and a few interested farmers around Waukesha. They were fortunate in obtaining the county livestock sales pavilion, a substantial brick building with a large auditorium built for the auction ring, at a nominal rent (since the depression had decreased business in the sales pavilion). The county agent assisted in perfecting an organization with officers and a board of four directors and the county agent who have charge of the market.

The board of directors leases the building, contracts for advertising space in local papers, sends out postal cards to all residents listed in the Waukesha telephone directory, hires a janitor to clean the building after each market, draws up agreement blanks, collects stall rent, and looks after the business of the association.

When a farmer leases a table or stall he agrees to become a member of the association. Membership dues are included in the stall rent. A stall with only one aisle in front rents for $15 per year, while the corner positions with aisles on each side rent for $20. Each member agrees not to purchase, trade, or sell on assignment or commission any products not produced by him on his farm. Any person found guilty of purchasing products for the purpose of resale is barred from the market for a period of one year and forfeits his lease for the rest of the season. No one is allowed to occupy the stall of any other member who happens to be off the market on any particular day. Each farmer has a regular assigned stall or table and payments must be made in advance at a rate of $5.00 per month for the first 3 months. Special tables are set aside for the farmer who does not come regularly but who pays 50 cents each day he is there.

The market is open each Wednesday and Saturday from the middle of June to Thanksgiving. From 10 to 50 farmers offer produce for sale each market day. Each grower guarantees the article that he sells and is responsible for a satisfied customer. One of the officers inspects the products of the farmers who sell occasionally to protect the regular members of the association and their customers. After the first year each farmer provided himself with a table 6½ feet long and 2½ feet wide and about 30 inches high. The tables were all made by a local carpenter and painted the same color. Tables cost the farmers $2.65 each. About 20 extra tables were ordered by the association for farmers who wanted to sell on the market occasionally.

Although the market is guided by a male board of directors and the county agent, the actual sales work is left largely to the women, especially on Wednesdays, when it is hard for busy farmers to leave hay fields or threshing rigs; so mother and the girls usually load up the truck and come to the market. The women have lots of fun arranging their tables to see which one can have the most attractive display of fruit and vegetables. It is often called the "friendly market," because it is small enough for patrons and customers to get really acquainted with each other.

City people say it looks like a county fair and they like to come and look the exhibit over. They also like to secure the vegetables fresh from the soil. They bring their baskets and make their own purchases direct from the grower.

A typical load for a fall day is one reported by Mrs. J. D. Morris, wife of the secretary-treasurer. Nine and a half bushels of tomatoes; 2 bushels of cucumbers, assorted sizes; 3 bushels of cabbage; 10 bushels of melons; 400 ears of sweet corn; pumpkins; about a bushel each of peppers, onions, egg plant, and squash; and several dozen fresh eggs. The vegetables are gathered and cleaned in the morning for the afternoon market.

The dressed poultry must be kept on ice, so home-made show cases are made with a glass in front so customers can see the dressed fowl. A door in the back allows the stand operator to pick out the fowl the customer desires. In the bottom of each case are a few pounds of ice to keep the case cool. The poultry is all drawn and ready for the pan. Ducks, turkeys, and chickens are in big demand around Thanksgiving.

The prices are usually in line with the chain stores on vegetables and eggs, but dressed poultry is usually higher than the cheapest line of poultry carried in retail stores.

Most storekeepers do not object to the market, and some make a business of buying wholesale from some of the farmers who are members of the association. During strawberry season and other special seasons, merchants often call for several crates of different things that they need, for which the farmer receives wholesale prices.

Local 4-H Clubs Carry On

A Year-Round Program

T. A. ERICKSON
State Club Leader, Minnesota

THE WORK and the organization of the local 4-H club has changed a great deal during the last few years.

A few years ago we thought of boys' and girls' 4-H club work as a seasonal program in extension work. The club was organized for the duration of the project. The corn club was organized in April, the livestock clubs early enough in the season for the club members to get their animals and carry out their programs of project work, and in the same way the home economic clubs in bread making, canning, and clothing were organized with the plan in mind that the clubs would be active long enough to carry out the projects. At the close of the project season a great many of the clubs disbanded for the year, to be revived again in time for project work during the following year. The time or life of these seasonal clubs was generally from 3 to 7 months. In that time these clubs held from three to seven monthly meetings. The monthly meeting programs dealt largely with subject matter relating to the project work.

In Minnesota the objective for several years has been for a 4-H club program on an all-year-round basis, with the local 4-H club meeting once a month during the entire year. Several very interesting and important activities have been added to the 4-H club program and are helping to effect this change. These activities—health, conservation of wild life, safety, music appreciation, dramatics, recreation, and handicraft—help the local clubs to have interesting programs of a varied nature throughout the year.

The program-planning emphasis has helped greatly in this plan. Instead of a local club arranging for a miscellaneous program of meetings with no special plan for the various months, leaders have been helped to outline meetings which emphasize features of the 4-H club program of special interest at certain times during the year when a meeting is held. Dramatics and music appreciation have been stressed during the winter months. Home-economic project work is now emphasized for a longer season, beginning with the early fall months. Activities which require more emphasis during a shorter period are stressed at the meetings during that special time.

4-H leaders in Minnesota feel that this plan has brought some very fine results to the 4-H club program in the State. Instead of an average report of five or six monthly meetings a few years ago for all of the local clubs, the county extension agents' reports for 1937 show that all of the local clubs in the State held an average of more than 10 monthly meetings. The all-year-round 4-H club program plan has brought more permanency to 4-H club work in Minnesota.

Friendship Service Club

Meets the Needs of Maine Youth

HOW to keep young people interested in extension after the first enthusiasm for club work has perhaps grown cold and before they set about the serious business of making a living—that was the problem which Wayne Rich, county club agent, set about solving in Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine. The Friendship Service Club has proved the answer. Made up of about 100 active and former 4-H club members in their late teens and early twenties, the club has made a good start toward keeping these young men and women interested and participating in the extension programs.

The club was organized last December. Members are those who attended three of the monthly meetings without missing three in succession. There are no dues.

The first task undertaken by the new club was raising $75 to send a delegate to the national camp at Washington. One-act plays, staged in groups of three, were decided upon as the best way of getting this money.

Six community groups of players, each with a chairman in charge, began rehearsal on as many plays in March. That is mud season in southern Maine, but all six groups had met frequently enough to be ready for the first performances late in April.

The contest idea had been conceived before the first performances, and three sets of judges judged each division once to pick the best group and the best individual actor and actress. Averaging the judges' placings made it possible to award medals to both boys and girls for first, second, and third places in each division.

Semifinal and final contests among communities resulted in the selection of the Turner group as the winner. Each member of the cast received gold-plated badges, as did the winners in the ticket selling contest and those who gave the best amateur numbers between plays.

Each program consisted of three one-act plays with amateur numbers between performances, an hour or two of social games, square dances, and a few modern dances. Admission was 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Receipts varied from $15 to $25 each evening and totaled about $180. Contest expenses, including medals, hall rental, plays, tickets, costumes, and the like, cost $80.

The last event on the final program was the presentation of a check for $75 to Charles Tebbetts, Jr., president of the club, who had been selected as the delegate to the national camp.

The club had taken part in selecting him as delegate. At the meeting members elected two local leaders to meet with the county club project leader as a committee to select the Washington delegate. Charles Tebbetts, with a record of 9 years of outstanding club work, many outside activities, and proved ability as a leader, was a logical choice.

Club Agent Rich, who has come up through the ranks of the 4-H club himself, feels that the Friendship Service Club offers a new and promising opportunity to work and plan for the benefit of older rural boys and girls.

Ohio Grants Leave for Professional Improvement

B. B. SPOHN
Supervisor of Programs

THE NEED for a program that provides opportunity for professional improvement of extension staff members is obvious. Extension education is now more than a quarter of a century old. The programs have come to be both extensive and intensive.

Farm people have gone to school by means of the Extension Service and other programs. Their understanding of situations and problems relating to agriculture, rural life, industry, economic and social trends, and world affairs has broadened.

It was with this point of view in mind that we recommended a plan for leaves for professional improvement of the members of our staff. This recommendation was approved by the board of trustees of the university in May of 1937. The resolution of the board reads as follows: "That the board of trustees approve the principle of granting extension workers the privilege and opportunity of occasional leaves of absence with salary for professional improvement through pursuit of well-planned programs of study in colleges and universities which have to be approved and recommended by the director of extension, the dean of the college of agriculture, and the president."

The recommendations for leaves for study are based upon these factors: (1) The tenure of the individual and the quality of service rendered; (2) the ability of the person to do advanced study; (3) the availability of funds to employ assistants, when necessary, to carry on the work of members on leave; (4) the approval of cooperating committees in counties when county extension agents are involved; (5) the approval of the Federal Director of the Extension Service; (6) the general status, at the time, of the department or county program; (7) the leave with salary will be for not more than one quarter or semester.

The tenure is the primary basis for classification for leave. At the present time we are listing 40 members of the staff each year who may have the opportunity of leave. We, however, are recommending not more than 10 persons for any given quarter or semester.

Since this plan was approved more than a year ago, we have had 10 members of the staff on leave for one quarter or one semester. We find that plans must be made several months in advance of the time when leave is desired and granted. Individuals are expected to indicate the time when leave is desired at least 9 months or an academic year in advance. With this length of time intervening, the person will have ample opportunity to plan a program of study that will be satisfactory, and also opportunity is provided to arrange for the continuance of the work of the person on leave.

In some cases members receiving a leave for one quarter or semester will take an additional quarter or semester without pay. This additional time will make it possible for the individual to complete the requirements for a master's degree. If our plan is continued each year, it will probably be possible for any one person to obtain a second leave within 5 to 7 years after the first leave.

The extension staff considers this provision for advance study to be an opportunity and responsibility of great value to each person and to the extension program in the State.

Opportunity Knocks

(Continued from page 164)

farmers. The success of these demonstrations was largely owing to the interest shown by the forestry committees. In some instances, in fact, the committees were largely responsible for planning and advertising the demonstrations.

Management plans and local news stories were prepared for each demonstration. The management plans were mimeographed and returned to the county agent for local distribution through the forestry committee. In this manner, many landowners in the county received the results of the demonstrations.

Then, on May 20, the program was climaxed by the regional meeting held at the Fruit and Truck Branch Experiment Station of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture at Hope. This meeting was attended by 80 forestry committeemen, together with county agents and extension officials.

The program consisted of talks by C. C. Randall, assistant director; W. R. Mattoon, extension forester, United States Forest Service; M. H. Bruner, extension forester; and Waldo Frasier, executive secretary, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation. Frederick J. Shulley, extension forester, led a discussion at the afternoon session. The group asked that a regional forestry committee be selected to coordinate the program of the farm bureau with that of the Extension Service. This committee was thereupon appointed.

To date the program has materialized as planned with the forestry committees earlier in the year. Fully 35 percent of the landowners in the area, owning 400,000 acres of timber suitable for pulpwood cutting as a part of timber management, were made acquainted with the program. These landowners are now in a position to earn $1,000,000 per year from their timber.

The success of this program was owing largely to the cooperative effort of the county forestry committees with the program of the county agent.

Farmers are now better able to improve their pine timber stands by taking advantage of current pulpwood markets.

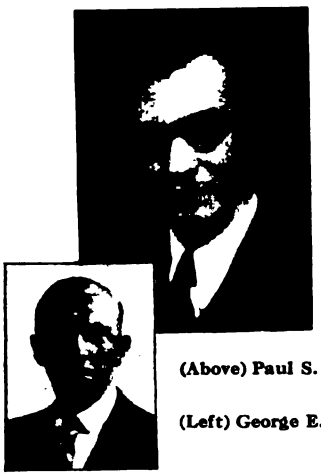
A New Cookbook

"Thrifty Tidbits," a cookbook compiled by the women of the Hartford County Farm Bureau, is dedicated to Olea Sands, home demonstration agent, Hartford County, Conn. The book was published to raise money for sending delegates to the London meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World next year.

Recipes were submitted by members of the local home economics group and represent the favorites of many Hartford County families. Each recipe appears in the handwriting, fortunately very legible, of the woman who submitted it and countersigned by two others who tested and approved it.

Sturdily bound in a bright green cover carrying a picture map of Hartford County, with spiral binding, printed on ivory paper, and decorated with amusing pen-and-ink sketches and with photographs of old Connecticut houses, doorways, churches, and various home-economics activities—chair caning, upholstery, and improved sinks—the book makes any woman who picks it up want to run to the kitchen to try it out.

Director Burgess Welcomed to Rhode Island



(Above) Paul S. Burgess

(Left) George E. Adams

Coordination of all agencies working toward improvement of Rhode Island's agricultural life was outlined at a meeting of the whole extension staff at Kingston marking the occasion of the official welcome to the new director of extension, Dr. Paul S. Burgess.

Dr. Burgess, who came to Rhode Island to succeed Dean George E. Adams upon his retirement after 44 years of continuous service in Rhode Island, had been with the University of Arizona since 1924, having been instructor, dean, experiment station director, and acting president during that period. Like Dean-emeritus Adams, Dr. Burgess is an alumnus of Rhode Island State College, having been graduated in 1910. He received his M. S. from the University of Illinois in 1911 and his Ph. D. from the University of California in 1920.

Members of the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, the College Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Farm Security Administration took part in the meeting.

New Demands on Extension

(Continued from page 163)

the research and resident teaching staffs of the colleges have come to realize that, with extension workers staggering under a back-breaking load of emergency work, they, too, have an additional obligation to perform which cannot be entirely fulfilled in a campus classroom or a cloistered laboratory. The result has been wholehearted cooperation and personal assistance by experiment station and resident teaching staff members at every land-grant institution in helping extension workers, government employees, and farmer committees to make the federal "action" programs accomplish their purposes. Needless to state, this assistance in the aggregate has been of tremendous direct value, while its important and significant byproduct has been drastic revision of courses of study in agriculture and home economics, as well as a revamping and revitalizing of the research projects, all to better meet present-day farm and home needs.

As a result of all this institutional participation in helping Extension to carry its extra load, our college professors and experiment station scientists have re-educated themselves and returned to their classrooms and laboratories with a full acceptance of what extension workers have always taken for granted—that the campus of a land-grant college does not consist of a few acres on the outskirts of an attractive city but covers the entire State! Now that this realization has come to a majority of the faculty and staff members of an institution, we can truly say that the new land-grant college has arrived!

If the new land-grant college, in the years which lie ahead, is to fulfill its mission to the rural people of its State, it must have an enlarged Extension Service—a service enlarged in vision as well as in personnel, a service which will not consider its job well done as long as either soil erosion or human erosion continues, because either type, if allowed to run unchecked, spells first rural and then national decadence.

The new land-grant college must have a service ready and equipped to train a far greater percentage of the farm boys and girls who will have to till the soil, make the homes, and furnish not only farm leadership but also in substantial part the national leadership of tomorrow. It must have a service equipped to do the whole job more extensively and better than ever before. Demonstrations and campaigns for the introduction of new and improved varieties of seed, the introduction of purebred sires, crop rotations, farm accounts, food selection, home beautification, and household conveniences must again be actively undertaken. It must have a service prepared to help farmers to organize and more completely equip themselves to protect their social and economic interests. It must bring the farmers to the full realization that they are now a minority group in the Nation's social structure, and that only through effective organization can their future interests be protected.

In the field of new activities an enlarged Extension Service, representing as it does both the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, now has the unique opportunity of exercising leadership in the development of community, county, and State land-use programs, as well as assisting in the coordinating of the work of federal and State agencies which, at present at least, have the money, manpower, and mechanical equipment to make important phases of these programs operative. Our country, probably for the first time in its history, is now "soil conservation minded," and, such being the case, Extension can render no greater immediate national service than to take the leadership in assisting farmers, in cooperation with federal agencies, to develop land programs, as well as to work out plans for the wisest expenditure of the public moneys appropriated to make such programs effective.

New Outlook Film Strips

Film strips for the 1939 outlook will be ready in November. The following series are in preparation: Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, Turkey Outlook Charts, Demand Outlook Charts, Hog Outlook Charts, Wheat Outlook Charts, Potato Outlook Charts, Vegetable Crops for Fresh Market Outlook Charts, Dry Bran Outlook Charts, Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, Fruits Summary Outlook Charts, Dairy Outlook Charts, Outlook Charts for Tree Nuts, Fruit Outlook Charts, Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, Feed Crops and Livestock Outlook Charts, Peach Outlook Charts, Apple Outlook Charts, Sheep and Lamb Outlook Charts, Cotton Quality Situation Outlook Charts, Vegetable Crops for Manufacture Outlook Charts, Wool Outlook Charts, Beef Cattle Outlook Charts.

IN BRIEF • • •

Free Yearbook

As long as the supply lasts, free copies of the 1937 Yearbook of Agriculture will be sent to extension workers who ask for them. This was the second volume in a national and international survey of practical breeding and genetic research with those plants and animals that are important in American farming. The first results of the survey were published in the 1936 Yearbook. The 1938 Yearbook, just out, is entitled Soils and Men.

• • •

For the Home

Progress toward the goal of better rural homes was recorded in the national recognition given by the organization, Better Homes in America, to the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Wisconsin in the recent better-homes contest.

• • •

4-H Welfare

The Heart-H was not neglected in 4-H club activities in New Hampshire during the past year. The clubs repaired and bought Christmas toys for needy children, furnished Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for poor families, repaired and gave clothing to those in need, made contributions to and joined the Red Cross, helped charitable societies in their communities, helped with church suppers, made money in various ways to aid flood sufferers, helped to provide money for the minister's salary in some communities, and planned and developed civic improvements to beautify their communities.

• • •

Every County Represented

For the first time all of the 105 Kansas counties sent delegates to the sixteenth annual 4-H club roundup held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, June 6 to 11. Last year 104 counties were represented. The total attendance this year was 1,355, which was a record attendance.

• • •

Cattle-Feeders' Tour

In all, 24 counties were represented at the third annual cattle feeders' tour of Isabella County, Mich. In addition, eight firms that handle finished cattle were represented, including representatives from Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Paul markets. Ten stops were made during the day. During the short program following lunch an Isabella County feeder told how he selected his feeder steers.

"The feeders of the county are more and more regarding this tour as a profitable event to attend", commented County Agent H. K. Wakefield, who was mainly in charge of the event. "Ideas are brought out at the various stops that the cattlemen are able to use in their own feed lots."

• • •

Ham and Bacon

During the meat-killing season, 1937-38, Negro farmers in 40 Texas counties employing extension agents held 60 meat shows at which hams, shoulders, strips of bacon, and stuffed sausage were shown to let the public know what they were doing.

• • •

$500 Loan Fund

4-H club members of Latimer County, Okla., now have available a $500 loan fund sponsored by the Wilburton Lions Club. This fund is known as the livestock and poultry improvement fund and is used to purchase poultry, hogs, sheep, or cattle for 4-H activities, according to D. B. Grace, county agent. The loans are made at a low rate of interest for different lengths of time, depending upon the ability and resources of the boys.

• • •

The Farm-Unit Plan

In Grant and Rapides Parishes, La., Charley Thompson, Negro county agent, reports that "all efforts are being made to have the 4-H club boy know that he is to have the same plot of land over a period of years so that he will be able to observe how the condition of his land is being improved. We hope to have each boy plant some of everything that is raised on the farm in order that he may start a farm unit similar to that of an adult farmer."

• • •

Crickets Controlled

Mormon crickets were controlled on about 1,500 acres of range land in Moffat County, Colo., this year, where 8,237 pounds of poisonous dust was used. County Agent Charles H. Russell was in charge of the work in the county, with the cooperation of the extension entomologist and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

AMONG OURSELVES

A. S. BUSSEY, 40, for the last 10 years assistant State 4-H club leader in Georgia, died suddenly at his home in Tifton, Ga., September 25. Bussey suffered a cerebral hemorrhage while teaching a Sunday school class, and died within an hour.

An accomplished musician and singer, Mr. Bussey gained a national reputation in 4-H club circles as a recreational leader.

Born at Waverly Hall, Harris County, Ga., Mr. Bussey was graduated from the University of Georgia College of Agriculture in 1918. He served overseas in the World War as an infantry lieutenant.

After returning from France, he taught agriculture at the Douglas (Ga.) A. and M. School until 1923, when he joined the Extension Service as county agent of Coffee County, Ga. He was appointed assistant State 4-H club leader in 1928.

Mr. Bussey will be missed not only by those associated with him in Georgia but by the State club leaders throughout the United States. He was widely known and highly regarded for his broad understanding of young people, his sound principles of educational procedure, and his fine ideals of character.

• • •

E. W. GAITHER, district farm agent of North Carolina, has been appointed extension subject-matter analyst, a newly created position in which factual information will be obtained and compiled for the use of staff members. Mr. Gaither will analyze the findings of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and other fundamental agricultural material and prepare this information for use by extension workers.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: Robert L. Matlock, agronomist, in Arizona; M. P. Gehlbach, assistant specialist in agricultural economics, Illinois; Mabel R. Adams, assistant district home demonstration agent, Mississippi; J. C. Bower, economist, Montana; H. J. Sefick, assistant horticulturist in pomology, New Jersey; D. R. Brewster, forestry specialist, and G. H. Stewart, assistant agricultural engineer, South Carolina; M. P. Anderson, extension group discussion specialist, M. J. LaRock, architectural engineer, J. G. Milward, potato specialist, and Evert Wallenfeldt, dairy manufacturing specialist, in Wisconsin.

97506 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

they say today ...

Insurance is a Self-Help

I want to emphasize that the crop-insurance plan is not a subsidy program but one which offers an opportunity for self-help to farmers, just as other insurance offers self-help to business. The wheat premiums carry the cost of the insurance. It is true that the Government is aiding with the initial capital required to start the plan in operation and is financing the administrative costs from a very modest appropriation. This is equitable because the Government has an interest in wheat insurance coverage. A wheat industry that carries its own losses can result in a smaller relief burden for the Government, and a protection of the supply of a basic food is in the general welfare of the Nation as a whole.—*Cecil A. Johnson, Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, before the convention of the Iowa Bankers Association, Des Moines, Iowa, June 8, 1938.*

• • •

In Building a Farm Program

It has always seemed to me that the real foundation upon which the Triple-A farm program rests is the understanding by farmers and consumers of the need for and nature of the farm program. Without this understanding, without the approval of farmers, and without public assent, there could be no farm program.

People will have a chance to understand the nature of these operations and their direct relationship to the problems of different commodities, to consumer buying power, to market demand, and to other economic factors only if accurate information is readily available in understandable form. Therefore, the work of planning and putting into operation a farm program in a country as big and as diverse as this involves a tremendous informational and educational problem.

From the start, the farmers have relied heavily upon the State extension services to help them get the information they need. The governmental research and fact-finding agencies at Washington can assemble facts about farm problems. But this information can never get into the hands of the producers unless channels of information are open into every State and county. So the State extension services have a truly great opportunity and also a great responsibility with respect to the farm program.—*H. R. Tolley, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, before the farmers' conference at Sacramento, Calif., February 22, 1938.*

• • •

In Agricultural Planning

There is a persistent tendency to rely upon expert opinion alone, and to follow the easier method of basing action upon official decisions rather than by the slower process of widespread discussion by, and consultation with, local as well as national farm leaders. This tendency we must guard against with increasing vigilance if we are to avoid a return to the futility of *laissez faire* or the development of some of the distasteful consequences of bureaucracy.—*M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture.*

• • •

Building a Bridge

Some critics in our country say that it is inconsistent to lower tariffs and at the same time to control domestic supplies. Actually the two are part of a single structure. They complement each other in the effort to arrive at a complete adjustment of the situation created by the shortage of foreign purchasing power for United States goods. It is as though the war and post-war developments in trade and finance had created for American agriculture a great chasm. To bridge this chasm, the Trade Agreements Program builds from one bank a span. The nature of that program is such that it builds well but slowly. Under the various agricultural adjustment acts, we in agriculture must each year, by an adjustment program, build a structure from the other bank to bridge the remaining distance. In some years agriculture has to build longer spans than in others, for its bank is a shifting one. To build its part of the bridge, agriculture must have that authority which I spoke of in 1929 to the agricultural economists as "the moral, legal, and economic equivalent of what the corporate form of organization has given to industry."—*Secretary Wallace before the international conference of agricultural economists at MacDonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, August 27, 1938.*

Using Action Agencies

Another very important step toward greater articulation of agencies that the Extension Service can take is to give the greatest help possible to the farmers administering locally the newer action programs. The newer action agencies have the added facilities of special grants, payments, and loans. Helping farmers to make the fullest use of these new facilities and advantages for solving their problems is a job that very definitely confronts us.—*Reuben Brigham, at the Western States regional conference, Berkeley, Calif., August 19, 1938.*

• • •

Promoting the General Welfare

We cannot permit ourselves or the institutions we serve to be placed in the position of an attorney for or against any group or class within our composite society. Rather must we always, as Secretary Wallace has so frequently and so wisely urged, direct our efforts in and through agriculture toward the promotion of the general welfare. In so doing we shall serve best the rural people of the Nation whose welfare we may properly deem of special interest and our special responsibility, ever mindful of the fact that once agriculture's own house is in order, her ultimate destiny is inextricably bound to that of the people as a whole.—*C. B. Hutchinson, Dean, College of Agriculture, California, in address before the Western States agricultural extension conference, Berkeley, Calif., August 17, 1938.*

• • •

Changes Come Slowly

Surely land is vested with a public interest. But that does not mean, necessarily, that we must abolish private ownership to have land better treated. France has not. Nor has Sweden. Nor the Netherlands.

"Change the system!" is the easy answer to everything. But it does not follow that to change the system settles anything. It does not make the spendthrift suddenly thrifty, the careless careful, the sloppy and greedy neat and public spirited. It does not make husbandmen of pioneers or promoters. The essential change comes slowly in the accumulated experiences of men and women.—*Russell Lord in "To Hold this Soil," Miscellaneous Publication No. 32, U. S. D. A. 1938.*

New Film Strip Prices

New low prices for film strips are now in effect. The contract for the current fiscal year was awarded to—

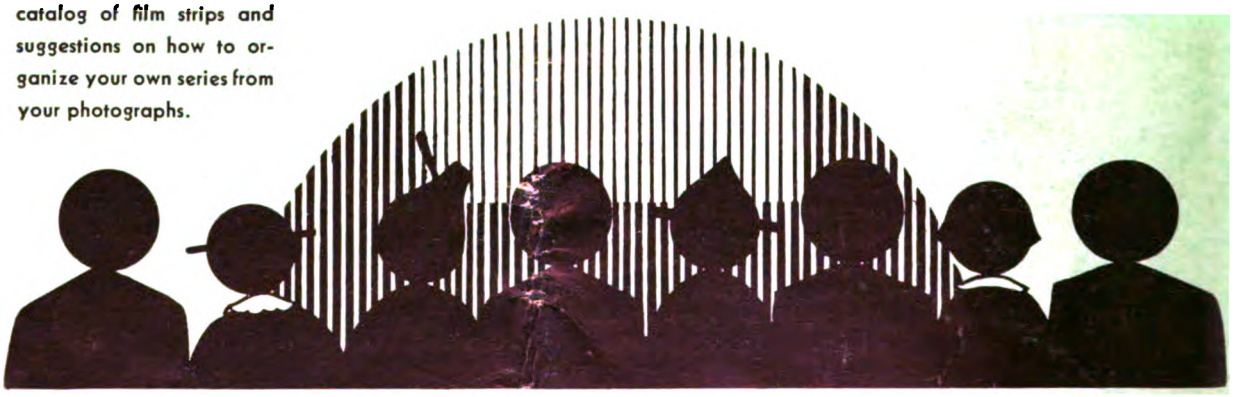
Photo Lab. Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue
Washington, D. C.

This firm is authorized to make and sell official strips of the U. S. Department of Agriculture until July 1, 1939.

Prices range from 45 to 65 cents each, when strips are purchased singly. When quantities are ordered, prices are lower.

The contract also provides for the making of film strips for State and county workers for 10 cents per frame. This is one-third less than the price in effect last year. This price includes the negative and one positive film-strip print ready for use.

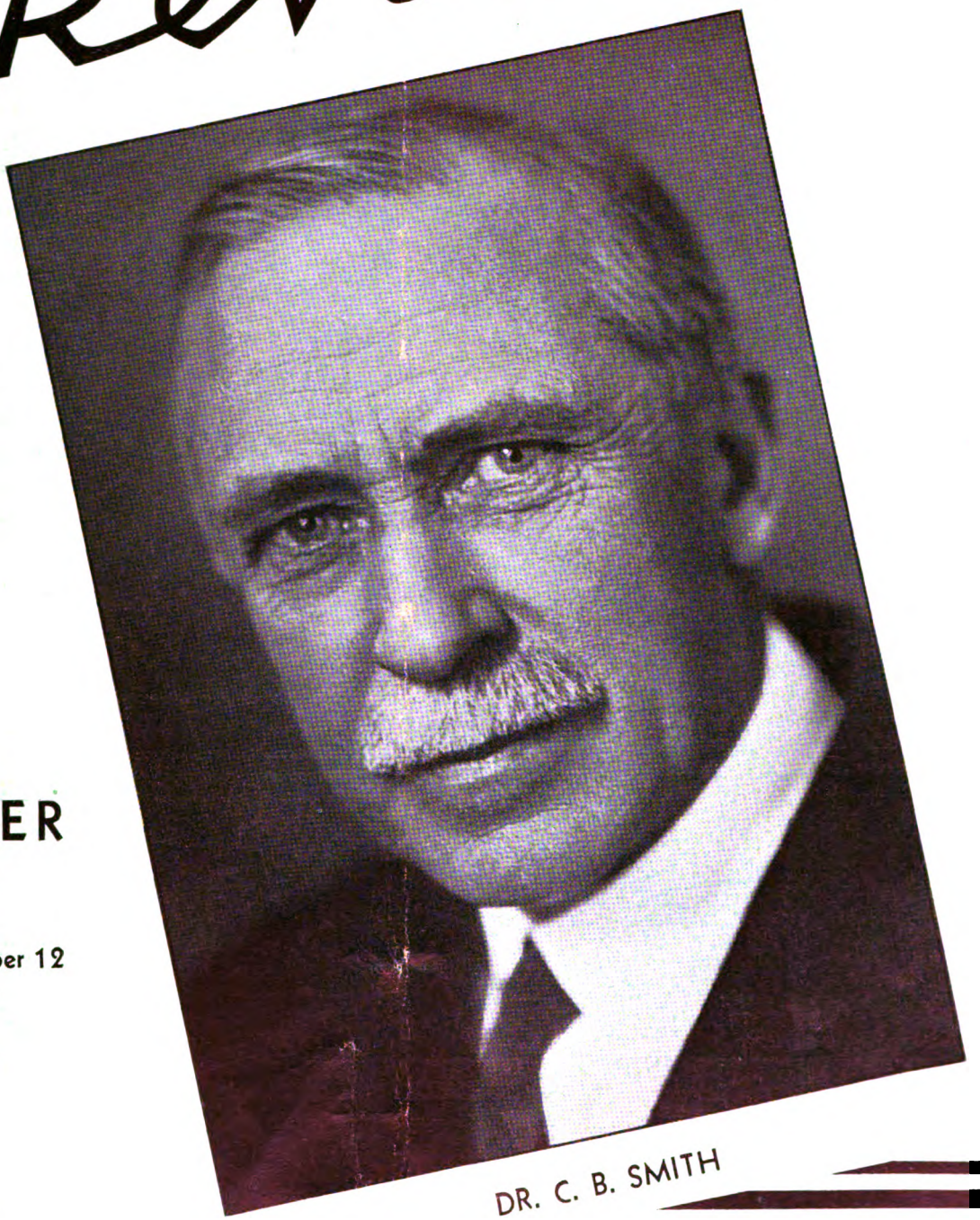
Let us help you with your visual problems. Write for catalog of film strips and suggestions on how to organize your own series from your photographs.



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

EXTENSION SERVICE

Review



DR. C. B. SMITH

DECEMBER
1938
Volume 9 • Number 12

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 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director* REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

STARTING OFF THE NEW YEAR, planning will take the floor. Oregon, after taking stock of 10 years of economic planning, will review the changes made for greater effectiveness during the years and the more recent changes to facilitate State-wide and Nation-wide planning coordination.

BRIEF SUMMARIES of action taken on land-use planning during the past year in Montana, Texas, Georgia, Kansas, and Idaho will indicate the good work being done in all sections of the country in an important field.

COMMUNITY PLANNING is getting things done in Wheat Community, Tenn. An account of the activities in this busy community is promised for an early issue.

HEALTH FOR THE CHILDREN was the object of plans made in Mesa County, Colo., which has obtained the active cooperation of all health agencies in the county and drawn them closer together for effective work.

A LEGUME RECORD is claimed by B. E. Grant, county agent in Bertie County, N. C., where farmers seeded 150,000 pounds of vetch and Austrian peas last fall as a result of an intensive A. A. A. educational campaign backed up by 15 years of good educational demonstrations on the value of summer and winter legumes in soil building.

EXTENSION CONTRIBUTION to agricultural economics from the early days of Dr. Spillman's farm-management surveys to the rise of the farm-record book will be described by Dr. C. B. Smith in the first of two articles tracing extension development in this field.

On the Calendar

American Farm Bureau Federation, New Orleans, La., Dec. 12–14.

Convention National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Tex., Jan. 24–26.

National Western Livestock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 28–Feb. 4.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, New Orleans, La., Feb. 1–3.

Southwestern Livestock and Agricultural Show, El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18–22.

63d Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., Houston, Tex., Mar. 21–23.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, May 30–June 9.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28—Aug. 7.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

ON TURNING THE PAGE

C. B. SMITH

AFTER 30 years in extension and 42 years in Government service, we are closing the chapter and starting on another page. We shall go from the office back to the farm for the remainder of our days, there to putter around at odd jobs, help where we can, make a garden, walk over the fields, watch the crops grow, fish and hunt some, ramble along the streams and through the forests when we want to, renew our acquaintance with the neighbors, and vote on election day. This, you will note, is not a very ambitious program; but it would seem to meet our needs at the present time. One is not so ambitious at 68 as at 28.

IN OUR 30 years of Extension, we have seen a new educational agency, concerned with the affairs of rural life, take root and develop to a status where but few matters affecting rural life are projected these days without taking this agency into account and seeking its cooperation. Extension is a new type of public teaching in this country. It is not out of books or lectures but is based on situations as they are on the farm, in the home, in the market place, and in the social and community life of rural people.

EXTENSION, therefore, calls for a new kind of teacher, one who helps rural people to analyze conditions, to relate situations as they now are on the farm and in the home to what they may be; and brings about technical economic and social changes for the better. It calls for teachers who guide and help to develop people rather than tell them, teachers who let the people themselves make the surveys, find out the facts, act on the committee, reach the decision, present the report, develop the program, write the important letter, make the speech, or preside at the meeting—teachers who submerge themselves in order that the ones they teach may get the experience and grow into efficient, accomplishing men and women; and in an unusually large degree that is the kind of teachers that are developing in extension.

OUR present system of agricultural extension began with men and women not specially prepared for the work. Through the application of such technical and practical training and common sense as they had, they laid the sure foundations of our present achievement.

UNDER their guidance, farmers have grown in knowledge, ability, and vision. Great economic and social changes are taking place in rural life. The times call for still better-trained extension agents if extension is to keep pace with the growing farmers and their needs. It is not enough today to graduate from a 4-year course in agriculture or home economics. Extension agents need to take added university work in economics, sociology, education, administration, and philosophy. From 5 to 7 years of university work and practical field apprenticeship would seem to be necessary to prepare extension agents for the great work now before them.

OUR HOPE is that universities and colleges of agriculture may more fully recognize this need and appoint college teachers and give college courses that will furnish this training. Sabbatic leave, academic rank, and retirement privileges for extension agents, that will develop morale and strengthen agents in their teaching work, must also be provided by the college if the colleges are to meet the greatly enlarged responsibilities placed upon them by this work.

(Continued on page 190)

Kansas County Tries Variety Tour

To Meet General Farming Needs

A Young Mitchell County Farmer demonstrated the use of his home-made level, with which he laid out the lines for terraces on his own farm.

THE combining of a variety of lessons in one farm tour proved a practical idea for R. W. McBurney, county agent of Mitchell County, Kans., who displayed everything from bindweed control to windbreak plantings and an implement shed on a 1-day tour through the western portion of his county in the spring of 1938.

Starting at 9:30 in the morning, the tour group first visited a wheatfield where a heavy infestation of bindweed had been virtually killed by two seasons of intensive cultivation. Bindweed plants visible were few and weak, whereas the wheat on this area was noticeably larger and healthier looking than that on adjoining land which had not received the two seasons of intensive cultivation.

Conservation was emphasized at the second stop, where one of the youngest farm owner-operators in the county has 112 acres under soil- and water-conservation practices. The crowd saw terraces that had been constructed on lines laid out with a simple home-made level, contour farming, contour lines newly plowed on land being diverted from soil-depleting crops under the agricultural conservation program, and bindweed control by intensive cultivation.

The third stop shifted interest to farm buildings. The group inspected a recently completed round-roofed implement shed and listened while its owner explained the advantages of a building with no pillars or posts to get in the way. The cost of constructing the shed, 30 by 50 feet in size, was a little more than $500. This farmer also displayed a stock water tank made by putting a concrete bottom in the wheel of an old tractor. Its main advantage, he explained, is that careless hunters and mischievous boys cannot shoot holes through it.

Contour pasture furrows were the feature attraction at the last forenoon stop. Constructed in the spring of 1937 on a sidehill pasture where little grass was left, these furrows held all rains that came thereafter. Deferred grazing was practiced on this pasture in both 1937 and 1938 to give the grass a chance to reestablish. This farmer, a former member of the State A. A. A. committee, also showed the crowd his windbreak plantings, which cover about one-half acre north of the farmstead. Comparison of trees mulched with straw and those which had been cultivated showed clearly that the mulched trees had made the most progress.

A basket lunch was eaten at noon under huge oak trees in a park on the tour route. A brief speaking program included remarks by John Bell, extension agronomist, and Hal Eier, extension engineer, both from Kansas State College, and Joyce O. Roberts, assistant regional A. A. A. information representative, who made a complete photographic record of the tour to be used in Kansas film strips and publications.

Afternoon stops enabled the crowd to view strip cropping, summer fallow, contour farming, fall-seeded alfalfa, crested wheatgrass, and comparative results of different chemical methods of bindweed control. A striking demonstration of the necessity for good summer fallow for alfalfa was found in one field where a narrow strip has no alfalfa plants because weeds were allowed to grow up in the point rows when the field was summer-fallowed on the contour. The weeds used up moisture, the alfalfa did not grow, and only weeds are to be seen in that narrow strip now. Elsewhere in the field the stand of alfalfa is good. The field of crested wheatgrass visited lived through two of the driest summers that Mitchell County has ever known and produced two good seed crops. Additional areas have been seeded on this farm on the strength of that performance.

The final stop to view bindweed test plats on the Mitchell County Farm gave the group of 70 farmers an opportunity to see bindweed seedlings and mature plants, to observe the kill obtained by the use of sodium chlorate and other chemicals on identical adjacent plats, and to see a duckfoot cultivator in action.

At all of the stops Mr. McBurney interviewed farmers before the microphone of a public-address system to give the crowd first-hand information on the demonstration being inspected. The results were gratifying, and the idea of a general farm tour with a variety of subjects seemed to meet general approval.

When Buying a Farm

HERMON I. MILLER
Assistant Extension Economist
Vermont

Older 4-H youth of Orange County, Vt., tour some farms in their neighborhood to study what to look for and what to look out for in buying a farm. Similar tours have been made in four other Vermont counties as a part of 4-H farm-management activities.

A GROUP of 4-H club members met at the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, prepared to visit and study several farms in that neighborhood. There were 25 Orange County 4-H club members in the group, some of them members of an organized 4-H farm-management club and others members of dairy, poultry, or other project clubs. All of them are interested in farming as their life work.

To make the tour run smoothly, I had been over the route several weeks in advance with the county agent, Gordon H. Gates, and the club agent, Harriet Proctor, outlining the things which were to be pointed out at each stop, making arrangements with the farmers whom we were to visit so that these farmers would be on the farm to give the club members any information they wished to ask for and arranging with the farmers to go with us to visit the abandoned farms.

Farmers Add Side Lines

The first farm visited was a dairy and poultry farm on which 10 cows and 700 hens constituted the farm business. The conditions on this farm were typical of many Orange County farms in that the number of cows which could be kept was limited by the available crop and pasture acreage. The farm was level and had good soil, but, because of the limited acreage, the farmer found it necessary, if he wished to have an adequate income, to add some side line to his dairy.

The second farm visited was a large, level dairy farm with two side lines, the production of maple sirup and certified seed potatoes. Even though this farmer had a dairy herd of about 30 cows, he stated when talking to the 4-H club group that he found it very desirable and profitable to have some supplementary sources of income to his dairy.

On these two farms the 4-H club members were taught to recognize the characteristics of one of the best soils in that community and also the advantages of having large, open fields where large modern machinery can be used to advantage. These physical features, in addition to the fact that large farm businesses and side lines were desirable, were pointed out and illustrated on these two farms.

A basket lunch was eaten at our next stop, which was made at an abandoned farm. One farmer in this community, who had left the abandoned farming area to move to a level valley farm, described conditions as they were in this abandoned farming area 25 years ago. When he was a young man about the age of the club boys he had to choose between staying on the home farm, which we were visiting and which is now abandoned, or going down into the valley and going into debt for what seemed to him to be a much better farm. The condition of the two farms today is evidence of this farmer's wise choice.

This farmer stated that 25 years ago, when he was making his choice, he could have bought a farm which now is occupied by one of his old boyhood friends for about $740, or about a sixth of what he paid for his valley farm. However, he chose, and wisely, to go into debt and buy the good farm rather than to take the family farm or to buy the cheaper farm in the abandoned area.

He pointed out what seemed to him to be some of the reasons for abandonment of the area, such as the fact that the soil was not so fertile or so well drained as the soil on the other farm. In some places there were a large number of stones and boulders which made the fields small and irregular. Many of the fields were very steep and not adapted to the use of modern machinery. Because of the higher altitude, the growing season was rather short, and, of course, the roads were poor and impassable at some seasons of the year.

In summarizing the things which were pointed out during the day, it was brought out that the essential things to look for when selecting a farm are (1) a relatively long growing season; (2) good soil; (3) large, well-shaped fields which are adapted to the use of modern machinery; (4) a good-sized business; and (5) side lines to insure against the risk of loss in a single enterprise. In regard to the things to beware of when selecting a farm, the following were discussed: (1) Small and irregularly shaped fields; (2) shallow, infertile, or poorly drained soil; (3) a farm business that is too small to produce the desired income; and (4) a short growing season.

In Fighting Tuberculosis

"The Vigo County (Ind.) Tuberculosis Society can be assured of splendid cooperation from at least 800 families as a result of the health study made by the Vigo County home-economics clubs during September," reports Lillian Murphy, home demonstration agent.

This study of the tuberculin test was made after the Tuberculosis Society appealed to the county agent, O. C. Redenbacher, asking him to suggest a method to use in getting the cooperation of the parents in testing the school children for tuberculosis.

Local doctors were scheduled to explain tuberculin tests at each meeting of the 16 home-economics clubs during September—the opening month of school. Doctors explained the disease and illustrated how the testing can be used to curb the disease in the county.

Mothers showed a keen interest in this work, and every home-economics club has pledged its support in the county-wide drive against tuberculosis.

Agents Broadcast

A check-up at the beginning of the best season of the radio year reveals that 75 extension agents in 46 of Ohio's 88 counties broadcast on a regularly scheduled basis over their local radio stations in 14 different cities. Of these agents, 46 are agricultural, 25 are home demonstration, and 4 are 4-H club agents.

4-H Club Activities in New Jersey

Meet Definite Needs

THE GIRLS of the Chickadees 4–H Club in New Jersey decided that they could use some work on child care with their younger brothers and sisters. So, the club leader called on Charlotte Quick, Union County assistant home demonstration agent, who in turn enlisted the services of Mrs. Phyllis Davis, assistant extension specialist in child training and parent education, and the first meeting of the new project was devoted to a discussion of child behavior.

The next step was arranging visits to nursery schools to see how experienced teachers keep groups of youngsters contented and occupied. After another discussion meeting the girls set about to test their new knowledge by having a party for their small sisters and brothers and friends under 5 years of age. The project was brought to a close with the making of self-help bibs for the day nursery school.

The personal need which brought about the study of child training by the Chickadees is just one example of how 4–H club projects are frequently started in order to serve a definite need. Sometimes a real community-wide need is met. For instance, the 4–H canning club has become almost traditional in Allamuchy Township, a small community in Warren County, because a teacher in a three-room school saw a need to supplement the lunches which her pupils were bringing to school throughout the year.

The possibility of charging even a small sum for a hot dish prepared in the school's meagerly equipped kitchen was decidedly not feasible. Parents and vegetable growers, many of whom are foreign-born, responded by generous offers of fresh vegetables, however, and the parent-teacher association did its bit by providing jars, jar rubbers, and better equipment for the kitchen for preserving the vegetables.

Then the 4–H canning club, with a membership of six little girls from 10 to 12 years old, stepped in to do the actual work. With the teacher and one of her associates as leaders, the club met faithfully all summer at least once a week and sometimes more often to can tomatoes, corn, beans, carrots, and other vegetables to put into those hot dishes during fall and winter. That was in 1930. Each year since then has seen an increase in the number of quarts of vegetables preserved by these girls and by those who have succeeded them as club members. The average over the past 6 years has been 250 quarts, and more than once it has exceeded the 300 mark.

Canned vegetables for the hot lunch in a three-room school in a rural New Jersey community. The young members of the 4–H Canning Club and their leaders met twice each week throughout the canning season.

The continued interest of the school board and the parent-teacher association in this project is attested by the fact that the school kitchen now boasts a fine new electric range, a modern cabinet sink, a new kitchen cabinet, and additional jars and other canning equipment.

What is of even greater satisfaction to the girls and their leaders who have given their time and energy to this project is that the county health nurse testifies that children in the school show signs of better nutrition than they did before the hot vegetable dishes were added to their lunches.

Louisiana Club Members Work on the Health "H"

The health project in Louisiana 4–H clubs is growing in popularity each year, with 6,745 club members in 41 parishes of the State this year following a definite program designed to maintain and improve their health, according to Hazel Bratley, extension nutritionist.

Club members in the health project check themselves each month on a list of health habits and also keep a food-selection score card showing the various foods consumed each month. Once a month the members weigh themselves, measure their height and record their growth on a growth sheet.

The present health program was begun in 1931 after it was found that 52 percent of the girls and 40 percent of the boys who attended club camps in the summer of 1930 were 7 percent or more underweight.

During the first year of the program, 12 parishes carried the health project. Since that time, the health contest has been a regular one at the State short course each summer. More and more boys and girls have entered, and this year 38 parish health champions competed at the short course. From this group, 11 boys and girls were placed in the blue-ribbon group to be judged again early in November to select the healthiest boy and girl to represent Louisiana at Chicago.

Last year the health project was replanned to include boys and girls who make the greatest improvement in health over a period of 6 months. Marie Brumley, of Caddo Parish, was selected as the winner in the contest this year, and she will receive an educational trip to New Orleans with expenses paid by the State 4–H executive committee.

4-H Potato Growers in Montana

Develop Quality Market

WITHIN 7 years three 4–H clubs of Dawson County have shown the Nation that they can grow some of the best certified potatoes, demonstrated a side line for farmers, and lined their pockets with nearly $5,000.

The national recognition accorded the boys hangs in the office of County Agent T. B. Holker, whose report reveals the achievements made by the 58 boys. The recognition is in the form of ribbons, two blue and three red, one for each of the five exhibits entered in the international show held at Chicago last winter.

Within the county the club members have dominated the potato winnings. They also have built up a market in Yellowstone, Hill, Blaine, McCone, Wibaux, and Richland Counties. The high-yielding fields of blue-ribbon potatoes also have induced Dawson County growers to turn to certified seed stock, and a few are becoming interested in becoming certified seed growers.

In 1935, about 80 percent of the potato prizes at the Dawson County Fair went to the club members, Mr. Holker reports. The boys have raised a crop every year in spite of drought, and a large portion of seed used within the county traces to their stock. The boys have also proved that they are learning business principles, as their product competes successfully with stock produced by veteran certified producers of the State.

Don Gibson of Union, leader of the Clear Creek potato club, and his partner, I. O. Thompson, are this year the first commercial certified potato growers in Dawson County because of the 4–H boys. Mr. Gibson says that the boys have shown that the crop can be grown profitably. The demand is always greater than the supply, he adds.

The certified Bliss Triumph seed that the partners planted this spring on a 3¼-acre plot were obtained from Victor and Orville Thompson, 4–H club growers.

When the boys took up the project they understood the tedious work necessary for success. Each boy uses the tuber unit method, cuts each seed potato into four parts, and plants in four successive hills, leaving a space between each group of four plants.

The boys do this because disease can be spotted quickly with four successive hills from the same potato. The boys also inspect their fields carefully, and as soon as they see anything wrong with a hill they pull up all four hills planted from the same potato.

Keep Plantings Disease Free

The boys also watch for particularly desirable hills. These are marked for seed and when dug are packaged separately and numbered. Potatoes of poor type from these hills are thrown away. One potato from each of these packages is sent to the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station for growing during the winter season. If the station plantings show disease the boys are informed. As they know from which package the diseased potato came, the entire package is thrown away.

By this procedure the club members are practically certain that their plantings next year will be disease free. As a further precaution, the fields are inspected by the Montana Potato Growers' Association. If the fields pass two inspections, they are certified, and the crop is allowed to bear the tag of the association.

Very few of the club members' fields have been turned down, which indicates the thoroughness with which the boys are improving their stock and taking care of it.

County Agent Holker pays tribute in his report to the local leaders who help the boys to carry on their certified-seed-potato work. Each serves voluntarily.

The Clear Creek club was formed May 9, 1931, with H. F. Purdum, local leader, and Don Gibson, assistant. It had seven members, three of whom have carried the work to completion 7 successive years.

The Deer Creek club was organized 2 weeks later. John Schepens was the first leader and John Schloss assistant. Henry Schepens continued until the age limit was reached and since has been the club's leader.

The Red Water club was formed in April 1932, with Ernest Ginther, local leader, and Lauren Gerringer, assistant. Two members have completed 6 successive years of growing certified potatoes.

E. E. Isaac, right, extension horticulturist, showing Allan Anderson, 4–H club member, a diseased potato plant that must be removed before the field can be certified by the Montana Potato Improvement Association.

TWO 4-H club members of Calhoun County, Ala., made nearly $100 raising minnows and selling them to fishermen. A sign advertising their wares has been erected beside the highway and sends many strangers to their door. The wildlife camp at Shocco Springs, Talladega, gave them some helpful information about improving their fishpond.

Indiana Tenure Studies

Show a Stabilized Profession

L. M. BUSCHE

Assistant State County Agent Leader

A SURVEY of the records of tenure of the 91 county agents now serving Indiana counties shows that over a comparatively short period of approximately 25 years county extension work has grown from an uncertain experimental work into a profession generally recognized by the public as being essential to the well-being of agriculture.

Although county agent work began in the Southern States early in the present century, no agents were appointed in Indiana until about 1912. A large number of county agents were appointed during the war period, but their real function was confused in the minds of the people because many of their activities were complicated with wartime emergencies. Many people will remember that county agents were charged with the duty of increasing food production, which often resulted in increased acreages. Shifts in world conditions later caused a change in national policy, bringing control programs with which county agents have been cooperating.

During the early stages of extension work in Indiana many men entered the work as a "stepping stone" to what they thought would be more stable and lucrative positions. This caused a rapid turnover, with a consequent short period of service by the various agents. With the settling down of conditions after the World War, however, county agent work came to be recognized as a well-established, stable profession.

Nine Years Average Tenure

At the present time 91 county agents are employed in Indiana, and the average length of service in the profession is 9 years. As further proof of the stability of county agent work, it may be cited that the same survey shows that the average county agent, from the man just appointed to the one who has been longest in his county, has served 6 years in his respective county.

Leaders in agricultural education throughout the country have recognized the work as a profession and are giving special courses not only to undergraduates who plan to become extension workers but to county agents who have been in the work for many years. Both in 1937 and in 1938 special 3-week courses were given at Purdue University to approximately 30 Indiana county agents by men well versed in the best technique of county extension work.

That the present staff of Indiana county agents is made up largely of experienced workers is shown by the fact that the survey referred to indicated that 41 of the men have served as county agents for 10 years or more. The average length of service for this group is more than 15 years. Six of the men have served 20 years or more, and 12 additional men have served as county agents more than 15 years.

Some of the men who have served longest as county agents are: E. C. Bird, St. Joseph County; Stewart Leaming, Porter County; Walter Rogers, Monroe County; H. S. Benson, Knox County; M. E. Cromer, Delaware County; O. W. Mansfield, La Porte County; and W. P. Stall, Jackson County, each of whom has served more than 19 years.

Nine county agents have been employed 15 years or more in the counties in which they are now located, they being H. S. Benson, Knox County; E. C. Bird, St. Joseph County; L. M. Butler, Marshall County; R. E. Grubbs, Brown County; A. J. Hesler, Fountain County; H. H. Madaus, Warren County; Walter Rogers, Monroe County; W. P. Stall, Jackson County; and J. A. Wood, Martin County.

L. M. Busche or "Mart" as he is known to the staff is a graduate of Purdue University and has had both teaching and county-agent experience, having served 8 years as agent in Adams County and 6 years as agent in Madison County before his appointment as assistant county-agent leader.

Farm Records Valuable

THE growth of farm-management associations has been an outstanding development in Kansas agriculture during the last few years. Slightly more than a year ago there were only two of these associations. Now there are four, and a fifth and sixth are under consideration.

In their earlier years, a decade or more ago, these undertakings for analyzing farm business might aptly have been called "cooperative bookkeeping associations." Their primary function was to assist members in keeping records of farm business. Since those early days, however, the associations have expanded their functions to include the study of market trends and the analysis of farm records to determine just what makes a farm profitable and what size and type of farm set-up is likely to be most profitable under given conditions.

The significance of these associations to the agriculture of tomorrow is largely in the vast library of data on agricultural income that the members make available through the records rather than the service to the members. Research studies conducted by the agricultural experiment station already have drawn important discoveries from those records.

Sewing-Machine Clinics

Clinics to help homemakers diagnose and treat the ailments of faltering and failing sewing machines were held in 15 counties in Illinois during the fall months, according to Edna Gray, clothing specialist, and R. R. Parks, agricultural engineer. The women themselves did the actual work of taking the machines apart, cleaning them, putting them back together again, and otherwise making them run better than they had for years.

The clinics were the result of an overflow in requests last spring when 266 sewing machines traveled more than 9,000 miles to be put back into first-class working condition.

Broadcasting Direct from the Farm

By Using Short-Wave Unit

O. C. REDENBACHER
County Agent
Vigo County, Indiana

THIS is your county agricultural agent coming to you with his Timely Agricultural Topics, direct from the Hidden Gold Dairy at St. Mary-of-the-Woods," began one of our recent direct-from-the-farm broadcasts. Each Monday, from 1:00 to 1:15 p m., a successful farmer, his wife, and a 4–H club son or daughter, under my guiding interview or that of Lillian A. Murphy, home demonstration agent, or Charles L. Brown, assistant county agricultural agent, relate their experiences direct from their own farm over Radio Station WBOW's short-wave unit.

The broadcast from the Hidden Gold Dairy originated largely from the calf barn. However, the portable mike permitted us to move about and see various points of interest around the farmstead. The discussion centered chiefly on how Mr. Smith, a former cow tester, had been able to increase the average butterfat production in this herd by 100 pounds during his 11 years as herdsman, without the addition of any new females. Other questions brought out the fact that this was one of the outstanding show herds in the State.

Another broadcast was made from the Walter McGrew farm. Mr. McGrew is one of the outstanding farm record keepers in southwestern Indiana. The entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. McGrew and daughter, Iris, were interviewed about their successful dairy, hog, and poultry enterprises and the modern conveniences in their home.

Other broadcasts originated in the vocational agriculture building in Otter Creek township where the activities of the agricultural farm shop class were discussed with the teacher and various pupils; at the home of Mrs. Ormal Ferguson, county canning champion, who was interviewed with her two daughters, both State winners in 4–H club work; and at the farm of Warren Boyll, a beef-calf club member who has developed an outstanding herd of registered Shorthorn cattle.

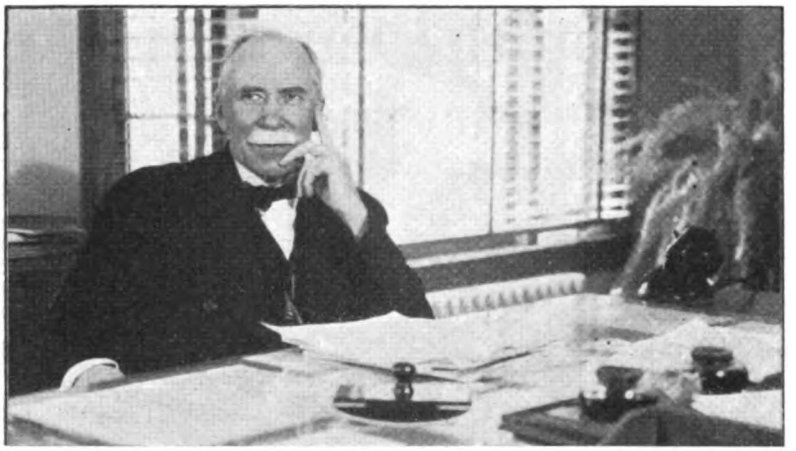
No script was used in the presentation of these programs other than a very brief outline of some of the major points to be emphasized during the program.

Radio has been used as an extension teaching method in Vigo County, Ind., since 1931. On October 1, 1938, the county extension office presented its 1,376th broadcast. Five-minute daily broadcasts are given direct from my desk over Radio Station WBOW by remote control. WBOW furnishes a microphone and control box which are located in my office and have a direct line leading from the office to the studio. This installation eliminates trips to the studio and makes it convenient for the county extension agents to use the timely information coming to their desks. Meetings and demonstrations are announced. Spray schedules, feeding rations, and household hints are given from time to time. Quite frequently farm men, farm women, and 4–H club members participate in these daily broadcasts. Every effort is made to localize the information used by referring to farms and farm people, and as many names as possible are used during the broadcast. New material received from the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Division of Information at Purdue University is localized before it is given.

These radio programs require very little time of the extension agents and provide one of the best means of contacting a large number of people who, otherwise, would not receive this information.

"LOANS to farmers from production credit associations reached a 5-year high of $183,000,000 outstanding at the mid-point of the 1938 financing season," said Production Commissioner S. M. Garwood at the opening of the conference of the presidents and treasurers of the 12 production credit corporations.

The 535 associations making crop- and livestock-production loans on a cooperative basis in the 48 States now have more than 260,000 farmer members.



Dr. Smith at his desk.

Dr. Smith Retires

Poet, Friend, Philosopher

All of us who have listened to Dr. Smith's inspiring talks to extension groups, all of us who have had personal contacts with him, recognize the threads of poetry and philosophy which are essential parts of his nature.

Quite as much as any one I have ever known, Dr. Smith is a kindly, considerate, lasting friend. If he ever had an unkind thought about a fellow worker, I have never heard it expressed in 15 years of very close association.

From the farm-management demonstrations which he started some 30 years ago and which were the beginnings of extension work in the North and West, through the many years in which he has had an important part in the national administration of extension work, Dr. Smith has had a profound influence on extension education.

Dr. Smith's retirement deprives us of a leader and counselor on whom we have long depended, but we know that he will greatly enjoy the opportunities for rest and recreation he has so richly earned. We are happy, too, that we can still, from time to time, call him from his Michigan farm to advise us on extension problems.—*C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work.*

CLOSING his desk for the last time on October 31, Dr. C. B. Smith left Washington for his Michigan farm.

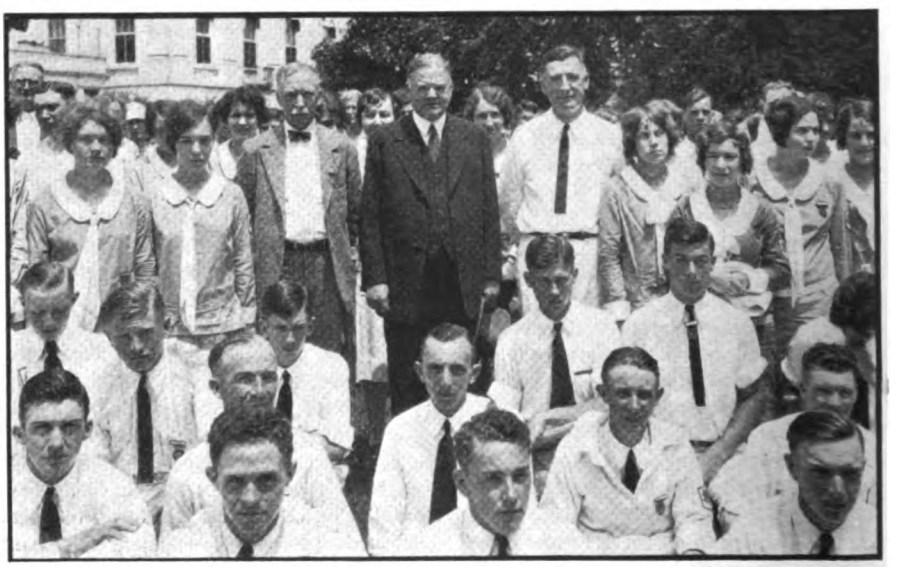
Seeking voluntary retirement, he dropped from his shoulders the cares of an administrator to return to his first love—the fields, the woods, the farm. During his 42 years with the United States Department of Agriculture, 30 of which were spent as a national extension leader, Dr. Smith witnessed the fulfillment of many of his ambitions for the cooperative extension service. He left behind him in Washington a splendid record of accomplishment, to which extension workers and farm people generally will be the beneficiaries.

When he left Michigan in 1896 for Washington, D. C., to begin work for the United States Department of Agriculture, he could not foresee the developments which have kept him there and have placed him in the forefront of a great agricultural movement.

He began life in Michigan in a two-room log cabin in 1870. His father was a farm laborer. When Clarence was 12 years old, his father took a homestead in northern Michigan, which proved to be poor, sandy soil of submarginal type. On this farm the family, without work stock or tools, grew a garden and supplemented their living by fishing, trapping, picking berries, and working as opportunity offered in the lumber woods.

In this manner, at the age of 16, he had saved enough funds to take him to a business college in Port Huron for a 6-month period.

Then followed a bookkeeping job in a grocery store and more work in the lumber woods, followed by going to town high school for a few months. At 19, without getting much beyond the tenth grade in high school, he started for the State agricultural college at East Lansing, where he worked his way through and got a job, after graduation, as principal of a high school at Lawton, Mich. Here he served less than a year when he was offered a position as accountant in the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations.



Dr. Smith presents to President Hoover at the White House the 4-H delegates to the 1929 National Club Camp.

After 2 years' service, he got a furlough for a year and studied agriculture in Germany. While still in Germany, he was appointed horticultural editor on the Experiment Station Record, with the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held from 1899 to 1907, when he transferred to the Office of Farm Management at the request of the chief of that office, Dr. W. J. Spillman, who initiated this phase of economic work in the Department of Agriculture.

It was while serving with Dr. Spillman that he began extension work in a section of that office, then known as Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations.

This office, under the guidance of Dr. Spillman, began extension work in the Northern and Western States on the county-agent plan, emphasizing in that work the analysis and organization of the whole farm as a basis for increased net income.

In the reorganization of this work, upon the passage of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Act of 1914, Dr. Smith became chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, North and West of the States Relations Service.

In the reorganization of the States Relations Service in 1923, Dr. Smith became chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work for the whole country and in 1932 was appointed assistant director of extension, which position he held at the time of his retirement October 31, 1938.

Many honors have come to Dr. Smith, among them being the award of the distinguished service ruby by Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, in 1934, and the award of the silver buffalo for distinguished service to boyhood by the Boy Scouts of America in 1937.

With Dr. E. V. Wilcox, he published the Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture in 1904 and the Farmer's Cyclopedia of Livestock, 1907, and with M. C. Wilson wrote the Agricultural Extension System of the United States in 1930. He is also the author of many Government bulletins and reports on farm management and extension.

From the Secretary

As you retire from active duty in the Department of Agriculture after 42 years of service, in behalf of your many friends and coworkers in the Department, I want to express our appreciation for your many years of faithful service.

By your integrity of purpose you have built confidence in the Department of Agriculture among farm people. You have known both the agricultural research worker and the farmer intimately. You have contributed to the soundness of agricultural research by bringing to it the suggestions of the farm people; you have contributed to the farmer's confidence that his own opinions and problems are given careful consideration by the Department.

Growing up with the Extension Service, you have had much to do with the development of the organization as a credit to the Department of Agriculture. Your efforts to keep the Extension Service close to farm people through farmer participation in extension program planning has paved the way for the democratic organization of the present farm program.

May you have many more fruitful years to continue your work for rural people.—*H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

From A. F. Lever, Coauthor of Smith-Lever Act

The wheel horse of any team of any kind must be selected with unusual care if the maximum results from the team as a whole are to be expected. The wheel horse must be strong, alert, steady, and always dependable. His attitude gives stability to the other members of the team. You must know what to expect of him under every circumstance. If the going is good, you know that he will pursue the even tenor of his way, influencing his fellows into the same frame of mind; if emergencies arise and the going becomes rough and the way ahead uncertain, you must know that he can still be counted on to figure out the right way and then to do it in the best way. The wheel horse sets the pace for and determines the psychology of the team. In addition to dependability, he must have courage of the Supreme kind.

In my association covering a period of at least a generation with Dr. C. B. Smith in the field of agricultural extension work, from its pioneer days to the present, I always regarded him as a superb wheel horse in the Extension Team—always dependable, always exercising a stabilizing influence, always courageous enough to meet the issue, never afraid of emergencies or criticisms, always honest with himself, honest with his work, honest with his associates. I had, and have, a profound respect for the fine character of the man and the soundness of his judgment. I

(Continued on page 190)

The distinguished service ruby awarded Dr. C. B. Smith for his contribution to the Extension Service by Epsilon Sigma Phi, represented by W. A. Lloyd, grand director, and M. C. Wilson, chief of the Washington chapter in 1934.

Extension Meets an Emergency

As a Hurricane Hits New England

THE hurricane caught New England unprepared. Not that advance notice would have done much good, for farmers up that way have had little experience with winds that drive all before them, certainly not with winds that swell to 80 and 90 miles an hour, flattening down tobacco sheds, ripping roofs off dairy barns, pounding poultry houses to splinters, and uprooting orchard trees.

It took people a long time to realize what was happening. The rain had been coming down for 3 days—a heavy, beating rain that soaked into the soil until the earth could hold no more, then formed pools and ponds in every little depression, made torrents of roadside rivulets, and sent the big rivers over the lowlands. On Wednesday, September 21, the afternoon grew dark, and the wind came out of the southeast with a steady unending drive. It gathered strength as it came, setting up a frightening roar that absorbed all other sounds. But not until the big elms began to topple and the maples to split did people realize that they were in for something unusual.

Toward 5 o'clock there was a growing nervousness as the wind pounded and hammered across the country, driving the dark clouds and the rain before it. Low pressure set up queer vibrations in the eardrums. The final blow came a little after 6 p. m. The barometer took a sudden dive, and the wind beat out an even 80 miles an hour. This final 12-minute blast probably caused as much damage as all the rest of the storm together. Roofs sailed off; trees and poles snapped; and sheds flew apart and scattered over the fields.

When the force was spent it was too late to do much. There were no lights or telephones. Telegraph lines were down. The roads were blocked with fallen trees or covered with floods.

Massachusetts

The next morning the Extension Service in Massachusetts took on the job of appraising farm losses. The county conservation agents and supervisors pitched in with the extension staff to aid in the survey. The only way county offices could be reached was by radio. The first broadcast from State headquarters called on county agents to make a rapid survey of farm damage and report their findings to the State director. The next broadcast was to farmers, announcing that those needing funds for repairs or rebuilding should contact their county agent, who would see that the application reached the proper agency.

In a few days communication was reestablished and the damage tabulation began. Day after day the total mounted, until farm losses stood at 10 million dollars. Tobacco growers in the broad, fertile valley of the Connecticut River lost heavily. Actual count showed a destruction of 482 barns valued at $917,000. These barns contained $644,000 worth of tobacco, practically all of which was ruined when exposed to rain. Apple growers were also heavy losers. Of the 1 million bushels of apples still on the trees, 90 percent were blown off. Thousands of trees were uprooted, split, or stripped of branches. The total loss to apple growers was placed at 4 million dollars. Hundreds of carloads of field crops rotted on the ground or were carried off by flood waters. At least 18 million dollars' worth of timber was blown down, according to the extension forester.

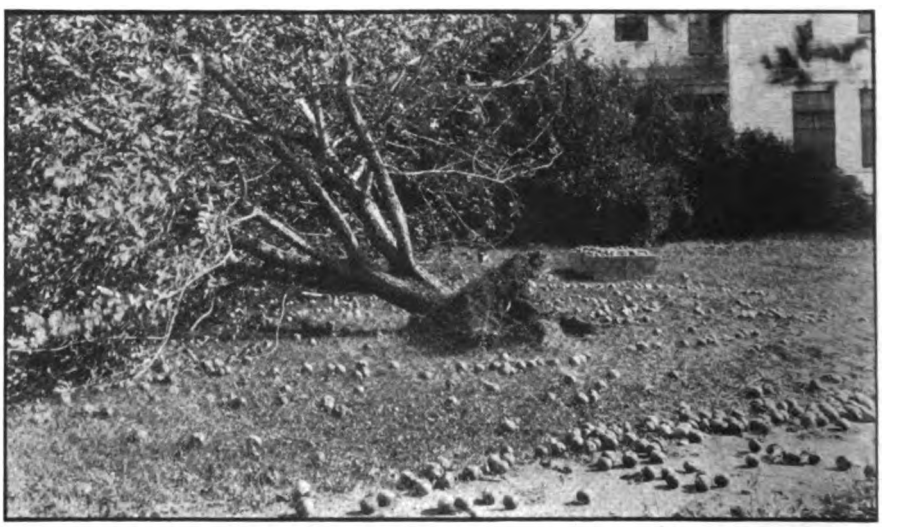
One of the first steps was to open loan sources to farmers by communicating to federal authorities the extent of the farm damage. This was done in cooperation with the Massachusetts Commission of Agriculture, the farm bureau, the grange, and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Action came quickly with an announcement by the Farm Security Administration that it had assumed responsibility for immediate relief and rehabilitation of farm families.

At the same time conferences were going forward with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which agreed to take a utility grade of fallen apples at 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Apple growers themselves began a vigorous campaign to get the public to use more apples, and the newspapers in general pushed the drive. The Extension Service distributed a wide variety of apple recipes to aid the consumption program.

Farm building plans were distributed free to farmers who lost buildings. Poultrymen were encouraged to hold onto their flocks and to rebuild houses promptly, rather than to sell on a demoralized market.

Shade-tree owners were given information on resetting and repairing damaged trees, and instructions were issued for the care of damaged timber.

Homemakers were given information on the care of flooded canned goods, rugs,



Most of the late apple crop was on the ground, and thousands of apple trees were uprooted in New Hampshire.

furniture, walls, floors, and clothing. The radio, newspapers, circular letters, and mimeographed leaflets were used.

New Hampshire

On Thursday, September 22, Granite State farmers faced one of the most tragic days in the history of three centuries of farming in New Hampshire. Two billion feet of timber were down; flood water covered acres of unharvested crops; hundreds of miles of rural power lines were crippled; practically every farm in the State had buildings damaged from flood or wind; most of the late apple crop was on the ground; and thousands of apple trees were uprooted.

The agents of the Extension Service swung immediately into action. With telephone lines down and roads washed out by swollen streams and rivers, county agents had to go by foot in some sections to make personal visits to their farmers. They advised the farmers how to go about the task of rehabilitation, referred them to the proper State and federal agencies for financial help, and showed them how to salvage some of their damaged apples and other crops. By demonstrations, personal visists, and through the press, the agents informed farmers how to right their uprooted apple trees and how best to harvest their down timber.

In some counties agents went to work side by side with the farmers in repairing a damaged home or righting a blown-over poultry house or outbuilding. County agents, cooperating with members of the Governor's emergency committee, helped in making a State-wide survey of hurricane and flood damage.

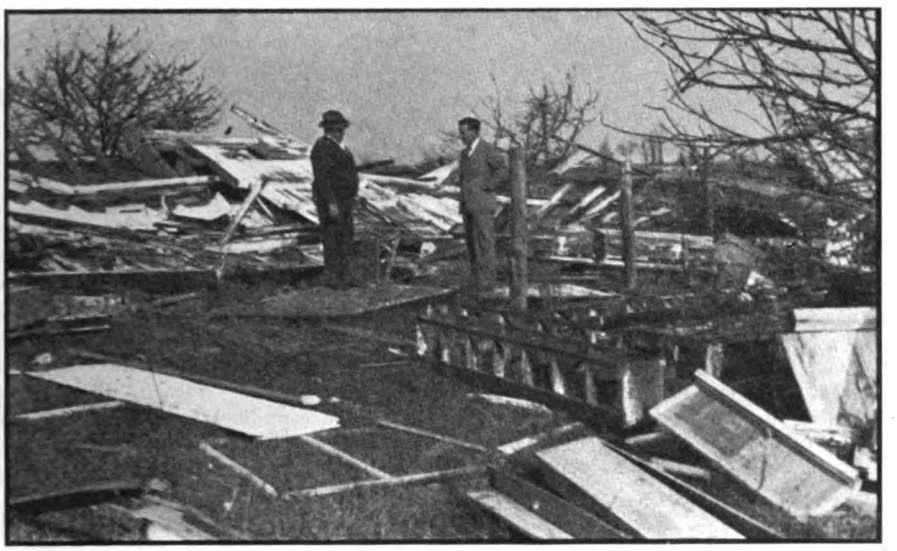
Home demonstration agents reported to local Red Cross headquarters to offer assistance in aiding folks made homeless by the flood. The agent at Keene, hardest-hit section of the State, took charge of a refugee dining hall set up in a local church.

At the timber-salvage meetings more than 6,300 farmers turned out in New Hampshire's 10 counties to hear extension foresters speak on harvesting and marketing the 2 billion feet of timber that was felled. More than 1,000 persons packed the hall at Keene to get first-hand information from the specialists and the county agent.

Rhode Island

Although leveled power lines had isolated Rhode Island to make it literally an island—cut off from communication, both as regards intrastate and interstate dissemination of information—Director Paul S. Burgess regimented his entire agricultural staff for speedy and efficient cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation in making a farm-to-farm canvass of the whole State to obtain exact data on damage to rural property.

In all county offices, temporary headquarters were set up for fiscal agencies to effect an ideal operating plan. County agents were able to direct farmers to the proper officers for the rapid handling of their problems, whether they concerned livestock, crop, or building-equipment losses.



Rhode Island extension agents were on the job early making a farm-to-farm canvass of damage to rural property.

Director Burgess and Farm Security Administrator Daniel G. Aldrich immediately prepared a letter giving comprehensive instructions on the kinds of loans and other assistance available. Within 3 days more than 3,000 of these letters had been sent out, one to every farmer in the State.

Further informational contacts were established through the extension radio service, the daily scheduled programs being entirely revised to spread instructions that the greatly delayed and curtailed editions of newspapers were unable to provide.

Home demonstration agents not only assisted in feeding from 600 to 1,500 volunteer workers daily in the college commons, but they also conducted demonstration schools to show homemakers methods of canning and processing poultry and fallen fruit.

Bulletins giving data on tree and soil rehabilitation, on fruit salvaging, on building repairs, and on other timely problems were mimeographed for immediate distribution.

Connecticut

By Saturday, communication with all counties had been established, and the work of compiling lists of the farm people who had been most seriously hurt was begun. Names, addresses, and a brief description of the damage were recorded. The following Wednesday the Governor called a meeting of all relief agencies—private, State, and federal. The only organization which had anything tangible to work on was the Extension Service. The first lists from the counties were available and were turned over to the Red Cross and the Farm Security Administration.

The surveys showed that there were three immediate jobs to be done on farms: (1) Get roofs back on barns to protect hay from further damage; (2) get the thousands of chickens running in the woods and fields under cover, and (3) try to salvage some of the estimated 750,000 bushels of apples on the ground. The first two of these jobs appeared to be mainly a matter of obtaining credit. The third was handled by a program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which has been of real help to the fruit growers and is much appreciated by them.

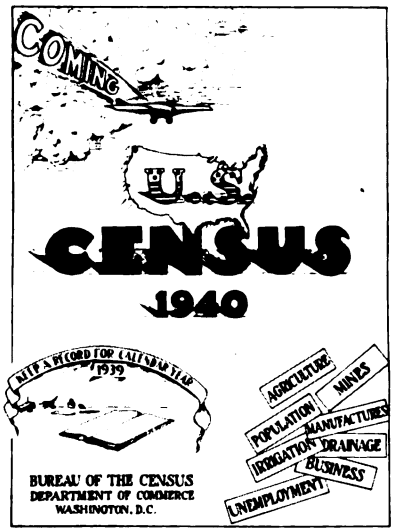
The credit work was somewhat involved, but the second week after the storm central offices were in operation with representatives of the various or-

(Continued on page 188)

1939 Farm Records Needed For Next Farm Census

Every county agent appreciates the advantages of farmers keeping accurate accounts. The lack of farm records was brought forcefully to the attention of the Census in a recent trial-census enumeration made in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture statisticians, according to Z. R. Pettet, chief statistician for agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. As a result, it was recommended that a campaign to promote farm record keeping be made part of the preparations for the coming census of 1940.

Not long ago several county agents, working up exhibits for their fairs, suggested that the Census prepare a special poster to advance their farm record programs already under way. Compliance with this suggestion has shown the possibilities of an informal and highly effective type of cooperation which should prove mutually beneficial.



The coming farm census will cover: 1939 crop acreage and production; classes of livestock and livestock products; uses of land; items of farm finance, expenditures, and facilities. A full list of items is included in the "trial" schedule sent upon request. Most county agents serving in 1935 cooperated splendidly and are familiar with the general type of census questions.

This special farm-census poster (11 by 14 inches) will be furnished every county agent in the near future. For additional posters, address Division 60–A. Farm Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Each county agent is requested to place the poster in a prominent position on his bulletin board so that farmers will start records January 1, 1939.

What is a Good Secretary?

The importance of an efficient secretarial staff in a modern county extension office was recognized in Massachusetts when a county office secretaries' conference was called at the State college at Amherst.

Nearly half of the day's conference was devoted to a round-table discussion among the secretaries themselves. They took up such questions as office organization to obtain more efficient use of time, the maintenance and organization of mailing lists, filing problems, the proper handling of telephone calls and office callers, opportunities for professional improvement and courses available, and desirable books and periodicals. Girls who had been especially successful in various phases of the work outlined their methods, and others added their experiences, opinions, and suggestions.

Circular letters, the item on which most secretaries spend more time than on any other, were discussed from the receiver's point of view by the extension editor. The secretaries then discussed the best methods of turning out attractive letters without undue expenditure of time.

The qualifications of an ideal secretary; interpretations of the rulings relating to the use of penalty envelopes for free transmission of mail; types and qualities of paper; and styles and types of typewriters were other topics discussed by speakers during the more formal part of the conference.

Director Willard A. Munson outlined the value of a good secretary at the opening of the conference. "This extension organization, of which we are a part," he said, "is a very important division of our educational system. It reaches into every part of the State and has an influence on the income and living of many people. You secretaries, in your work, reflect to the men, women, and young people and to the farmers, homemakers, bankers, businessmen, and factory workers with whom we work the type of organization that we serve. Everything going out of the office passes over the secretary's desk. Our letters, our circulars, our printed matter or bulletins reflect courtesy, neatness, accuracy, and attentiveness. They prepare the way for us to meet the people with whom we do business. Secretaries help to make friends for the organization by their attention to incoming letters, telephone calls, and office callers, and we must have friendships if we are to do our work well."

Following the conference, a mimeographed report was prepared summarizing the discussion and the various talks. Copies of these were supplied to all Extension Service secretaries so that each might review the suggestions made at the conference.

Extension Meets Emergency

(Continued from page 187)

ganizations on hand to advise and to help fill out blanks.

Some of the long-time effects of the hurricane are of great importance to the future of Connecticut agriculture. About half of the tobacco barns in the State were destroyed. Many tobacco growers will not undertake this investment again, and so shifts to other enterprises will markedly change the type of farming. The Extension Service is getting together all information possible to help in the decisions involved. It is also represented on and working with the rehabilitation committee appointed by the Governor to guide the long-time rehabilitation.

The estimates of damage compiled by the Extension Service as a byproduct of the visits to farms to give help show a loss of about 10¼ millions of dollars, most of which was in four counties.

Maine

The hurricane whipped through southwestern Maine, leveling an estimated 110 million feet of pine in Oxford, Cumberland, and York Counties. County agents promptly called meetings in Cornish, Fryeburg, and Harrison, centers of the blow-down areas. More than 800 woodlot owners at these meetings heard the extension forestry specialist and the State forest commissioner report on what was being done to help in the emergency. Area committees named at that time are to assist in localizing any program finally adopted. Committees and the Extension Service are "ready to go" on any acceptable program. Temporary appointment of a district forestry agent was announced October 24, to help farm-woodlot owners in salvage operations. A detailed survey of water-storage facilities in the area also has been made and is proving useful.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

Methods Tried and Found Good

A 4–H Sunday in Church. . .

has for several years been the designation of Rural Life Sunday in which the Extension Service has cooperated with rural churches in Minnesota. Reports from many of the counties indicate that every 4–H club in the State has taken part in the suggested program, which is growing in popularity each year. Church leaders have generally cooperated with the plan.

In carrying out the 4–H Sunday all club members and their leaders and parents have been urged to attend religious services. The 4–H'ers wear their uniforms and usually sit with their leaders in a reserved section of the church. Very often the club members decorate the church with flowers. Some clubs have provided flowers for their churches each Sunday. Usually the 4–H'ers act as ushers, and in a great many of these services the 4–H boys and girls have been requested to sing, or the members and leaders have been asked to make brief statements relative to the character-building values of 4–H club work.

Homemakers' Interests . . .

were sounded out before planning the 1937 extension program in Norfolk County, Mass., by the extension agents who sent out a simple questionnaire to their mailing list of 3,000 homemakers. The agricultural and home demonstration agents felt that they would like to have an expression from these homemakers as to the type of program the women thought would best suit their needs. Previously, the county program had been decided upon largely by the county advisory council which did not seem to represent enough of the women from the various parts of the county. Returns came from more than 600 homemakers, and, after the data had been summarized, a county program reflecting the will of the majority was formulated. Since then, similar questionnaires have been prepared for Berkshire, Bristol, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Plymouth Counties. "Although we recognize that such questionnaires are not perfect or foolproof, they do serve as an indication of the community wants or needs," states Mrs. Annette T. Herr, Massachusetts home demonstration leader. "In every case the summaries, on analysis, show that the questions most frequently checked are of an economic nature."

To Improve the Beef Cattle . .

of northern Nevada seven Humboldt County 4–H club boys and girls, working with County Agent Paul Maloney, have purchased 28 purebred registered Herefords as a foundation herd in a new project. The animals were chosen only after the boys, accompanied by Mr. Maloney, had made a trip of more than 2,000 miles through Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah to inspect herds of desirable Herefords.

Accumulated savings, consisting of money won as prizes and received from the sale of calves exhibited at livestock shows, provided a part of the $2,500 required by the club members for the purchase. The balance of the sum was lent by a local banker, who said: "The bringing into this county of 28 purebred registered Herefords by the 4–H club boys and girls is one of the most important and progressive steps in the development of the livestock industry of Humboldt County."

Business Farmer Cooperation

A worth-while example of business-man-farmer cooperation in the development of a sound agriculture for the community is the farm dairying project now in progress in Spartanburg County, S. C., sponsored by the agricultural committee of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce.

Through popular subscription in the city of Spartanburg the chamber's agricultural committee raised sufficient money to finance the purchase of 10 outstanding dairy bulls, 1 for each of the 10 townships of the county. Through cooperation of the Extension Service, meetings were held in all the townships. The farmers, enthusiastic in their support of the idea, have selected township committees to handle the project and have appointed bull keepers.

On September 6, the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce gave a dinner to these township committeemen and bull keepers. D. W. Watkins, director of the Extension Service, in his talk before this group emphasized the absolute necessity for the farm people of South Carolina to develop a live-at-home pogram which would include an abundance of milk and other livestock products. He deplored the fact that there are 1,500 farm families in Spartanburg County who do not own a milk cow and 40,000 farm families in the State of South Carolina who do not own a milk cow.

County Agent W. H. Stallworth reports that already representatives of communities in the county which are not close enough to any bull keeper have told him that they would be willing to purchase approved sires if the breeding service could be exchanged with that owned by the chamber of commerce.

4–H Completions and Attendance at Meetings . . .

in Carroll County, N. H., have been increased by program innovations of Club Agent Paul J. Dixon in his work with local leaders. Leaders of several 4–H projects have been materially aided in their record keeping by a supplementary form designed to show the current progress of each club member. "This record on display at 4–H club meetings is mute evidence of the amount of work each member has accomplished to date and what more remains to be done," commented Mr. Dixon. "Wherever used, this check-up system seems to have raised the percentage of completions of the 4–H group. Furthermore, it has practically obviated the last-minute conferences between leader and agent as to whether or not the member has completed a standard project."

The sending of cards to the club leader and members before visiting their club has insured almost a full attendance at most meetings, according to Mr. Dixon, who added: "These visits have been carefully thought out, and the messages of the previous year which were touched upon included (1) awards, trips, and advancement possible in a 4–H career; (2) a health topic with emphasis on posture and the distribution of a book of graded exercises; and (3) emphasis on completing the project and not 'stopping on third' but bringing in the home run for the club, county, and State."

Quarter-Century Veterans Honored

RECOGNITION for having devoted 25 or more years to agricultural extension work was extended recently to 15 Wisconsin extension workers by the Alpha Sigma chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary extension fraternity, at its annual meeting and banquet held at Memorial Union.

Wisconsin extension workers presented with certificates were: E. J. Delwiche, Green Bay, agronomist in charge of the northern State branch experiment stations; L. F. Graber, agronomist; Roy T. Harris, in charge of dairy tests; K. L. Hatch, former associate director of agricultural extension for Wisconsin; Andrew W. Hopkins, extension editor; George C. Humphrey, animal husbandman; Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, former director of home-economics extension; E. L. Luther, Wisconsin's first county agent and former county agent leader; J. G. Milward, horticulturist in charge of potato improvement; Fred L. Musbach, Marshfield, in charge of the State branch experiment station, Wood County; Ransom A. Moore, veteran agronomist and pioneer in work with boys and girls of the farm; Harry L. Russell, former dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture; J. L. Sammis, in charge of quality improvement work in cheese; R. E. Vaughan, plant pathologist; and J. F. Wojta, State leader of county agents.

Celebrating 25 years of organized agricultural extension work in Indiana, approximately 325 county agricultural and home-economics extension workers and Purdue University specialists attending the annual extension dinner Tuesday evening, October 11, at Purdue University, honored Prof. T. A. Coleman, acting director of agricultural extension in the Hoosier State, for his quarter of a century of service as State county agent leader.

T. A. Coleman receives a leather-bound testimonial book in honor of his quarter-century of service.

The local Alpha Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented Mr. Coleman with a beautifully engraved leather-bound testimonial book containing letters from 21 persons prominent in the national and State agricultural field. The letters were from Governor M. Clifford Townsend, other State officials, Director of U. S. Extension Work C. W. Warburton, Director J. H. Skinner, President E. C. Elliott, officials of livestock breed associations, editors of farm journals, and many others.

Dr. Smith Retires

(Continued from page 185)

want him to know that he carries with him into his retirement, so richly deserved, my love that has ripened through the years, and my sincere appreciation of his vital and far-reaching contribution to the betterment of American rural life through his sane, constant, dependable leadership in the agricultural extension work of the Nation.—*A. Frank Lever.*

From J. C. Ketcham, Coauthor of Capper-Ketcham Act

Michigan, the Fourth Congressional District, and St. Joseph County are proud to claim Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith as a native son and are happy to join in tribute to his services. Howardsville, in St. Joseph County was his birthplace. Located near one of the level prairie areas marking southern Michigan, his birthplace afforded an ideal background for the distinguished career Dr. Smith has achieved in agriculture.

On his retirement from active service, he leaves a "goodly heritage" to his people, and we shall not forget him.—*John C. Ketcham.*

From the Land-Grant College Association

Greetings from the Extension Section of the Land-Grant College Association. We hail you in the glory of retiring years. Your contribution to extension education has been as monumental as your inspiration to extension workers. Your delightful philosophy of life will not only be sustaining to you, but a happy memory and a refreshing influence to your friends and associates for years to come.

We miss your presence at this meeting and take this opportunity to extend our greetings and appreciation and our sincere hope for many years of continued health and happiness for yourself and beloved family.—*Resolution of Extension Sub-section, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, November 1938.*

On Turning the Page

(Continued from page 177)

We all need to recognize more fully, too, the unity of approach essential by the college teaching faculty, the research workers of the agricultural experiment station, and the Extension Service if the greatest help is to be given to rural people. In its final analysis, service to rural people and the Nation is the united responsibility of all three divisions of the college; and we look for them in their future development to go marching forward, three abreast, each department strong, virile, and cooperative, to the end that through their united efforts there may develop great living—a great people in rural areas and a great nation.

The future of Extension is full of adventure. We wish we might be a part of it; but we have seen our day, have had a small part in the work, and are content. Stronger men are needed now than in the past. Extension is a young man's job. With the end of October, therefore, we brought to a close our extension career. And so we bid all extension agents everywhere, adios. We cannot tell you, and you will never know how much we have appreciated your companionship along the way and how high is our regard for each one of you.

Handicraft Exhibit

An exhibit of hand-made articles that Tennessee home demonstration club members are selling through handicraft markets, and a living room completely furnished with hand-made articles were features of the large fairs in Tennessee last fall.

Do You Know . . .

Caesar (Dutch) Hohn

For 10 Years Agricultural Agent in Washington County, Texas

"COUNTY AGENT Has Set Achievement Record for Texas" headlines the Brenham (Tex.) Banner-Press in its special edition published in parting tribute to County Agent Hohn upon his recent appointment to the State office as specialist in soil and water conservation.

Caesar Hohn's achievement record was built on a program as diversified as Washington County's system of farming, and for 10 years the problems of the farmers of this county have been his chief concern. He has served agriculture the greater part of his life. He graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1910, and before joining the Texas Extension Service in 1920 he had been a teacher of agriculture, a farmer, and a farm manager.

Conservation was his first job when he started in Washington County in 1928. He was familiar with the soil and local conditions, and after making a mental survey of the work that needed to be done he decided that the number one job was the conservation of soil and the holding of rainfall. He was experienced in this work. Terracing had been his chief hobby, and as agricultural agent of Grimes County he had supervised the terracing of a large part of the cropland there. He knew the engineering principles of soil conservation, for he had followed closely the pioneer efforts of the Texas Extension Service since that organization launched its conservation campaign back in 1916.

His first year as agent of Washington County was devoted to getting the job under way. The handicaps he faced were the urgent need for the work, the absence of men qualified to run terrace lines, the lack of terracing equipment, and the reluctance of the farmers to give up their straight rows. He spent much time finding men who were willing to try out terraces and contour farming, and when he found them he arranged terracing schools. Those first terracing schools attracted much attention and many visitors. When a school was finished a farm was terraced, but what was more important, many farmers knew something about the advantages of terracing; some of them knew how to construct terraces; and a number were qualified to run terrace lines.

There were 35 terracing schools held that year, and more than 700 farmers attended one or more of them. Hundreds more visited the demonstrations for a few hours. With contours marked on at least one farm in every community in the county, farmers found that the contour rows were just as orderly in appearance as straight ones. Crooked rows began to be the mark of a good farmer. The record of terracing in the county under Mr. Hohn's leadership is amazing in its consistency—approximately 6,000 acres a year and a total of 62,480 acres during the 10-year period.

Farm Boys are Hope for Future

"Dutch" Hohn always emphasized that the farm boys of today are the farmers and agricultural leaders of the future. The new generation of farmers will not be handicapped by lack of knowledge of the principles of agricultural conservation. Some 280 4-H boys in the county have been trained to run terrace lines. The feature of Mr. Hohn's 4-H club program lies not in the enrollment but in the caliber of the work done by the boys. Many of them have won Statewide honors for their outstanding 4-H achievements.

In addition to his outstanding record in soil conservation and 4-H work, County Agent Hohn successfully carried on many other agricultural activities. Pastures have been improved to a considerable degree. He encouraged farmers to control weeds by mowing pastures and advocated the spread of desirable grasses. At present more than 850 Washington County farmers regularly mow their pastures—an area of 10,300 acres.

Farmers who talked with "Dutch" Hohn learned that they could construct a trench silo without great expense with a team and a slip; that the feed could be put into the silo without costly machinery, and that once in the silo the silage was safe against pests, floods, fire, and time. At the end of 1937, there were 84 trench silos in the county, and the indications are that this number will be increased annually for a number of years to come.

Through demonstrations he has shown that grain sorghums were a more dependable crop than corn, and now approximately 16,000 acres of cropland are annuallly devoted to such crops. He has emphasized the improvement of cotton quality. Under his leadership, 2 one-variety cotton communities were formed with 68 farmers who have banded together to produce quality cotton on 1,840 acres. Insect control, too, has come in for attention. The farmers now dust for boll weevil as a matter of course, and dusting with sulphur for cotton flea hopper has proved successful.

Inaugurated Farming Improvements

During the years, in addition to numerous individual budding demonstrations, he has conducted 43 pecan-budding schools in which 521 farmers have actively participated. He has brought improvements and improved methods into the meat-curing activities. Last year, 683 farmers preserved their meat according to methods suggested in the various demonstrations held in butchering, cutting, canning, and storing meat. The local cold-storage plant has about 320 farm customers who use the facilities to keep fresh meat and to cure meat at all seasons of the year.

Furthermore, he has recognized the preservation of wildlife as a valuable addition to his conservation program and has organized a cooperative game-preservation demonstration which involves 280 farmers and 25,040 acres.

When the extension agents were called upon to administer the emergency programs, Washington County farmers were among the first in the State to learn the details of the new agricultural program. County agents and farmers throughout Texas have all heard of the day in which Caesar Hohn attended eight meetings in an effort to bring to farmers as rapidly as possible the details of the current farm program. Perhaps that has been the secret of his success in Washington County, for he has always taken the stand that he is the teaching representative of the governmental agencies.

IN BRIEF

Special Letter Brings Response

A special letter which he directed to 2,200 persons owning land in Greene County, Ill., brought County Agent W. F. Purnell a greater response on the use of limestone than he had been able to obtain previously from a regular mailing list. The results were the more surprising because a large percentage of those addressed had not previously shown active interest in soil improvement.

Names of the 2,200 people were obtained from the local A. A. A. offices. In his letter County Agent Purnell emphasized the benefits of using limestone and invited the landowners to cooperate in the campaign either personally or through their tenants.

• • •

For North Dakota Stockmen

Representatives of the North Dakota Livestock Association and the North Dakota Extension Service went to western Montana on September 24 to select 465 registered Hampshire rams for distribution to North Dakota flock owners during the first 2 weeks in October.

Arrangements for purchase of the rams were made by the livestock association's Mutual Aid Corporation early last spring. W. W. Brown, secretary of the Mutual Aid Corporation, and J. D. Gannaway, extension agent at large, made the selections.

The rams were shipped by railroad, with 1-day stops at convenient points, where flock owners could inspect and buy their rams. All the rams were sold to flock owners at cost, and pedigrees were furnished.

• • •

Dairy-Judging Schools

More than 700 Indiana farm youths, interested in good dairy cattle, participated in one or more of the eight judging contests or schools held during August through the joint cooperation of various State dairy breed associations and Purdue University's Agricultural Extension Service.

There were 172 teams of 3 boys each entered in the contests, or an average of 21.5 teams per school. In the junior section 610 participated, whereas in the young adult section 94 were entered. This was the third year for the schools, which were held in connection with dairy shows of the various breeds common in Indiana. The shows were held in nearly all sections of the State.

• • •

New Tenure Study

A timely study of agricultural tenure entitled "Readjustment of Agricultural Tenure in Ireland" has recently been published by the University of North Carolina Press. This study, made by Elizabeth R. Hooker, junior economist, Division of Land Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, is a survey of the legislative and administrative reform programs which Ireland has put into effect during the years in trying to solve agricultural tenure problems, many of which have their counterpart in rural America of today.

• • •

How Much Rain

The farmers out in Edwards County, Kans., are going to take the guesswork out of the question of how much rainfall they have had. Forty different farmers in the county are working with their county agent, H. A. Borgelt, to observe and record the amount of rainfall so that they can tell how much crop yields are influenced by local rains and by methods of cultivation and seedbed preparation. The county farm bureau is making 40 rain gauges for the farmers to use.

• • •

Cotton Improvement Association

In Ouachita County, Ark., County Agent Paul Carruth and the county farm bureau have worked together to establish a county-wide cotton-improvement association headed by 18 directors from the various communities in the county. These leaders helped to hold 18 community meetings to explain the one-variety plan to 1,200 farmers.

In each community, plans were made for one-variety cotton communities, and committees were appointed to work out the necessary details. Communities are now arranging for gin days for their special varieties of cotton to prevent mixing at the gin.

Urban-Rural Relations

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has appointed Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, extension editor in Texas, as chairman of a national committee on urban-rural cooperation. A committee has also been set up in each State to organize local discussion groups with an equal representation of city and country women. It is planned to have one of these discussion groups consider the different aspects of public service during the coming year in clubs affiliated with the federation. Mrs. Cunningham is working up outlines and leaflets for the use of these groups.

• • •

Dedicating New Offices

Attention was focused on the home demonstration program being carried on in Terrebonne Parish, La., when 20 women exhibited 170 jars of fruits and vegetables as their contribution to the dedicatory program of the new courthouse at Houma. The spacious offices of the farm and home agents in the new building were held open the day of the dedication so that visitors might acquaint themselves with the new quarters provided for the extension workers. The agents also assisted generally with the day's program by serving as guides over the new edifice, reports Alice Gaty, home demonstration agent.

• • •

Successful 4–H Poultrymen

More than 100 Burleigh County, N. Dak., 4–H club members have established themselves in the poultry business with the assistance of chick loans provided by the Bismarck Association of Commerce.

Martin Altenburg, county extension agent, says that the 110 farm boys and girls who obtained the loans started with a total of 6,175 chicks. Most of the club members are having better-than-average success with their birds and have paid off their loans.

The club members purchased 2,100 White Rocks, 1,725 Buff Orpingtons, 925 White Wyandottes, 625 New Hampshires, 600 Barred Rocks, and 150 Buff Rocks. The birds went to 65 different farms in the county.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938

GROWING UP WITH EXTENSION

Excerpts from a few of Dr. C. B. Smith's many talks to extension workers and others in all parts of the country during the 24 years since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, and even before, which point out with characteristic wisdom and foresight opportunities for greater service in meeting agricultural problems.

On Agricultural Adjustment

There are a number of viewpoints with reference to the work of the county agricultural agent, one of which is—and it is by far the most prevalent—that the chief business of the county agent is to help the farmer secure increased yields. Some men think that if yields could be doubled, living would be cheaper and a tremendous era of prosperity ensue. From the farmer's standpoint, doubling yields might be disastrous to his prosperity. We are now producing about what we consume in this country, with a little surplus to ship abroad. Any large increase in the amount produced would immediately lower the price to such an extent that the farmer would not have as much at the end of the year as he now has.—1913.

Holding ourselves down in production to national needs is the big educational and restraining task of the American farmers of the future, and probably the biggest job ever undertaken by them. If they succeed, great prospects are before them; if they cannot cooperate and control their plantings and production, farming of the future will be much as it is now, with 20 percent of the farmers making fair incomes and 40 to 50 percent very inadequate incomes.—1930.

On Planning

Upon taking up work in a county, the agent needs two programs: One to meet the immediate expectations of those cooperating in his employment, and which shall inspire confidence in farmers as to his practical knowledge; the other, a permanent program designed to effect fundamental improvements of the agriculture of a county.—1915.

We believe that one of the most mind-stimulating features of extension work as it is being handled today is the development of community and county extension programs where farmers and their wives sit together in council with the extension agents, go over their problems one by one, select the more important for attention, set goals for accomplishment, agree upon leaders and demonstrators, draw up a calendar of work, and definitely place responsibilities.—1924.

Gradually we are coming to see that facts and records lie at the very foundation of extension work that actually gets somewhere. Statewide agricultural program building has as its first step the assembling of facts. What is our production? What are our imports? How many apple trees have we? What acreage in alfalfa? What is the income of our farmers? Their expenses, taxes; what standards of living do we want?—1930.

On Social Problems

Just making more money doesn't solve the rural-life problem. With a good many, making more money just enables them the more quickly to move to town. We want to make country life such that farm people will find satisfaction where they are.—1926.

The chief lack in our present extension work is the more complete knowledge of organization and group relationship, facts, and sociological principles, and that sociology extension work at the outset may well be part investigational as well as extension work.—1929.

It must be remembered that the significant thing in the Nation is people, and human genius is as likely to spring from the people on small holdings, living on thin land, as it is from the people living on larger holdings of fat land.—1932.

Interest in socialization is growing by leaps and bounds. We who have always stressed local leadership and community interest welcome wholeheartedly the great movements toward improved social situations which the New Deal launched.—1934.

On Agricultural Policy

The county agent is a part of a great agricultural movement. This movement has for its ultimate purpose the building up of a country life that shall be wholesome, attractive, cultured, efficient, and profitable.—1914.

To me the most significant thing of the decade is change; change in our conception, change in our approach, change in our organization, change in the things we emphasize, change in our outlook. We are still a mobile force. * * * We can change with every changing need; and that is the significant thing. The fact that we can change, have changed, and will change, is our glory and our salvation.—1924.

Statesmanship in America must be such as will bring agriculture and industry along hand in hand.—1925.

Progress through farmers' organizations may be more difficult, but it is on a sounder, safer basis than otherwise and is a sheet anchor in time of trouble.—1932.

On the Rural Home

Without a satisfying home, increased income counts for but little and is a poor reward for the toil and scrimping and self-denial of the years. The better the home the greater and stronger the Nation. Whatever we do to build good homes contributes to the building of a great nation.—1927.

Home life in the country will never reach its highest ideals until farm women can have more of the things they long for.—1924.

On 4-H Club Work

When you interest the boy and the girl, you interest the father and the mother, and what you teach the boys and the girls becomes the common practice when they are grown.—1925.

On the Future

The hope of the Nation is that Secretary Wallace may be successful in his efforts to find a solution of the farm-marketing problem through wider distribution of agricultural surpluses to the needy families of the United States. With our wealth of resources to produce, it would seem as though it were not too much to expect that every family in the United States should have enough to eat, enough to wear, and shelter that they may call their own. In our marketing experimentation of the past years, I wonder if we aren't at last on the road to a solution of the marketing problem.—1938.

The new order is here—the old order has not passed away but is being remade. Extension has been a help in bringing about a new outlook and in putting into effect new agricultural policies; but it has not begun to play the part it is capable of and should be playing.—1938.

A Better Demand for Farm Products To Increase Farm Income

This is the central theme of

THE FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1939

It is important to know what's ahead for each commodity — livestock, crops, dairy and poultry products, fruits, and vegetables

To provide this basic information, the following materials are availa

PRINTED OUTLOOK REPORT

Available about November 15 in any quantity needed. Popular presentation, suit for distribution to farmer audiences. Order through your State Director of Exten

MIMEOGRAPHED OUTLOOK REPORT

Distribution limited to extension workers. Copies were mailed to e extension worker in November. Contains the complete Outlook report.

CHART BOOKS

Distribution limited to extension workers. Copies were mailed to ev extension worker in November. Contain charts and data pertaining to Outlook report.

WALL CHARTS

Useful in explaining Outlook to audiences of 200 or less. Order by numb from the chart books through your State Director of Extension or direct fro the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FILM STRIPS

Contain charts and brief statements for principal commodities. Available in single and double frame size about November 15.

The Outlook Reports are intended to aid farmers in making their crop and livestock production and marketing plans. They are prepared in cooperation with Federal and State Extension Economists by the

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture